



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Gujarat



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

2015-16

India



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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

GUJARAT

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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 as a whole and for 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 women questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), collected information on woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded by 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 questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behavior, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and woman'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 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 Gujarat was conducted in all 26 districts of the state from 30 January to 30 June 2016 by Centre for Operations Research and Training (CORT) and collected information from 20,524 households, 22,932 women, (including 6,145 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 6,018 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 96 percent for households, 95 percent for women, and 88 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Gujarat, 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 Gujarat's households (45%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Gujarat are comprised of 4.6 members. Thirteen percent of households are headed by women, with 11 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Gujarat have household heads who are Hindu (92%). Seven percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 1 percent have household heads who are Christian or belong to “other” religions.

More than one-tenth (11%) of households in Gujarat have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 15 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 41 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and 15 percent belong to a scheduled tribe. Less than one-third (31%) of Gujarat's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Twenty-six percent of Gujarat's population is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 950 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is even lower (884 females per 1,000 males). Seventy-nine percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 88 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 8 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under five years of age (96%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 90 percent have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

More than three-quarters (77%) of households in Gujarat live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (96%) have electricity. Twenty-nine percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 45 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is much more common among rural households (48%) than urban households (6%).

Sixty-eight percent of households in Gujarat have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-one percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 68 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households are more likely (81%) than rural households (58%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eighty percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by straining through a cloth). More than half of households (53%) use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban households (97%) and 89 percent of rural households in Gujarat have a mobile phone. Eight-nine percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 32 percent of households, up from 25 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 57 percent of rural households and 14 percent of urban households. More than one-third of all households (37%) in Gujarat own agricultural land.

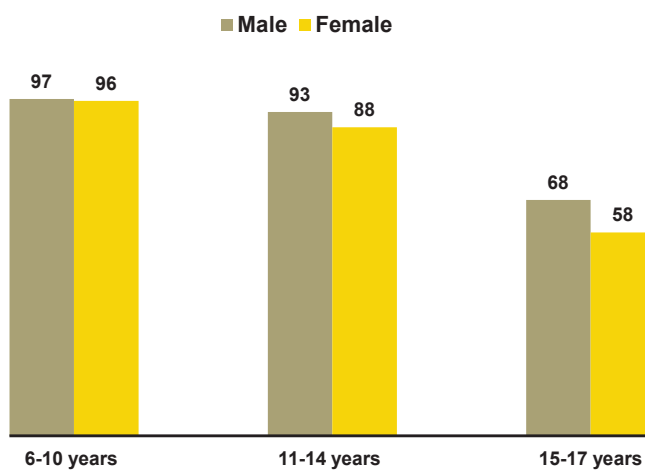
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-one percent of children age 6-17 years in Gujarat attend school (85% in urban areas and 78% in rural areas). School attendance is high but still not universal (91%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 63 percent at age 15-17. There is little gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, it is much larger in the age group 15-17 years, as only 58 percent of girls, compared with 68 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, 73 percent of women age 15-49 and 90 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 21 percent of women and 27 percent of men age 15-49 in Gujarat have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Twenty-three percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 21 percent of women and 27 percent of men age 15-49 in Gujarat have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Gujarat. About 8 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (51%) are much more likely than women (29%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Only 13 percent of men and 18 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print or other forms of media.

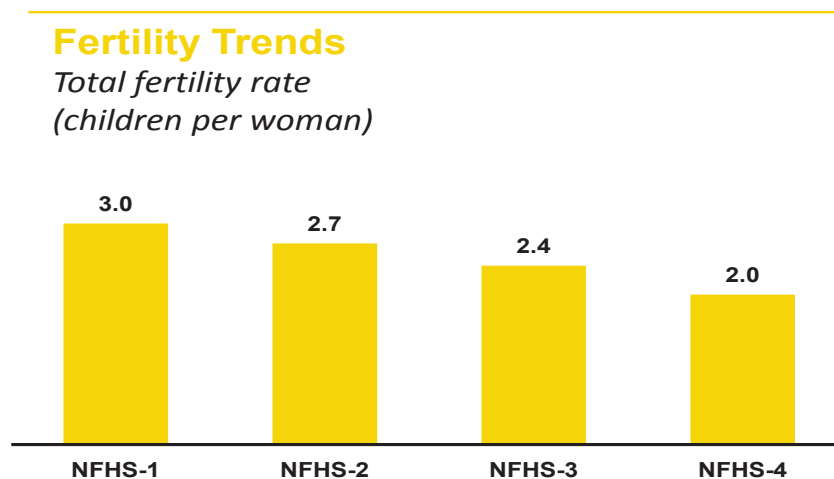
FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 19.7 years among women age 20-49 years and 23.3 years among men age 25-49 years. On average, men get married about four years later than women. Twenty-five percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 39 percent in NFHS-3. Twenty-eight percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 31 percent at the time of NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Gujarat is 2.0 children per woman, implying that the state has replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by 0.6 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.4 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

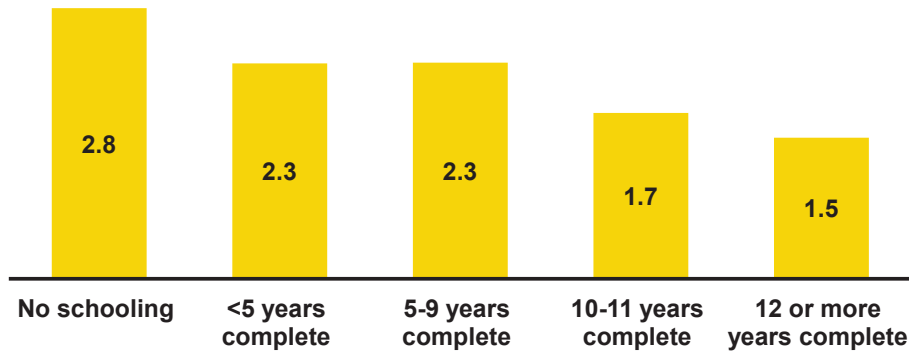


Fertility in urban areas, at 1.8 children per woman, is well below replacement level and is almost at replacement level in rural areas (2.2 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 11 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 21 percent in NFHS-3.

There are large differentials in fertility by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.4 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling (TFR of 2.8, compared with 1.5). Similarly, Muslim women will have an average of about 0.6 children more than Hindu women (TFR of 2.6, compared with 2.0) and 1 child more than Christian women.

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 8 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, followed by abortions, which accounted for 2 percent of all pregnancies. A majority of the abortions were performed in the private health sector (65%) and 9 percent were performed in the public health sector. One-fourth (25%) of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Gujarat, 7 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 13 percent in NFHS-3. One percent of women age 15-16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 10 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 16 percent among women who are 19 years old. Twenty-one percent of young women who have no schooling have begun childbearing, compared with only 1 percent of young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Gujarat is 33.9 months, five months longer than in NFHS-3. Nine percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 24 percent occur within 24 months. Fifty-six percent 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.

Fifty-six percent of births in Gujarat occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

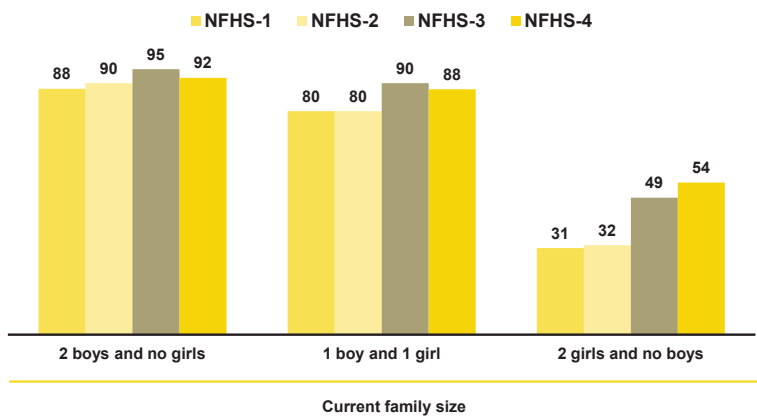
Sixty-nine percent of currently married women and seventy-two percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, almost half of women (46%) and more than half of men (55%) would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-five percent of women and 82 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Gujarat, there is a strong preference for sons. Twelve percent of women and 15 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 92 percent with two sons and 88 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 54 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 (85-86%), has remained almost 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 Gujarat, 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 1.5 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.0 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Gujarat. However, some methods are still less well known. Half of currently married women (51%) know about injectables, and 20 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 40 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 47 percent, down from 67 percent in NFHS-3. Modern method use, at 43 percent, is also down from its level in NFHS-3 (57%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use, at 72 percent, is higher than it was at the time of NFHS-3 (64%), but similar to its share at the time of NFHS-2 and NFHS-1 (73% and 76%, respectively).

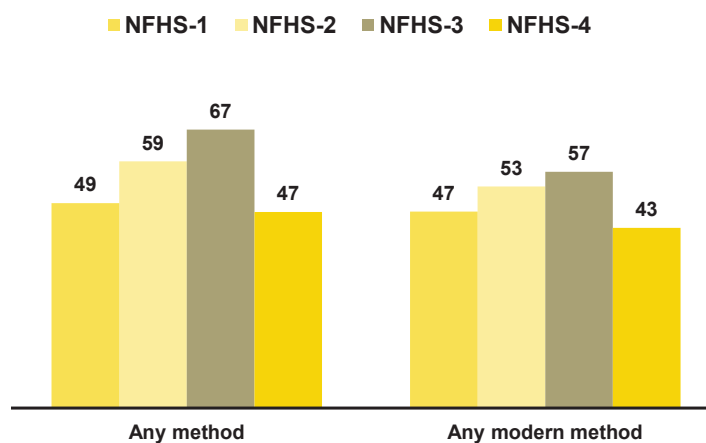
Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age, from 14 percent for women age 15-19 to 59 percent for women age 40-49.

In Gujarat, contraceptive use does not vary by residence, but does vary by schooling and religion. About half of currently married women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling (47%) use female sterilization, compared with 15 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women are less likely to use contraception (41%) than Christian (50%) and Hindu women (47%).

Women in Gujarat are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 59 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 33 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

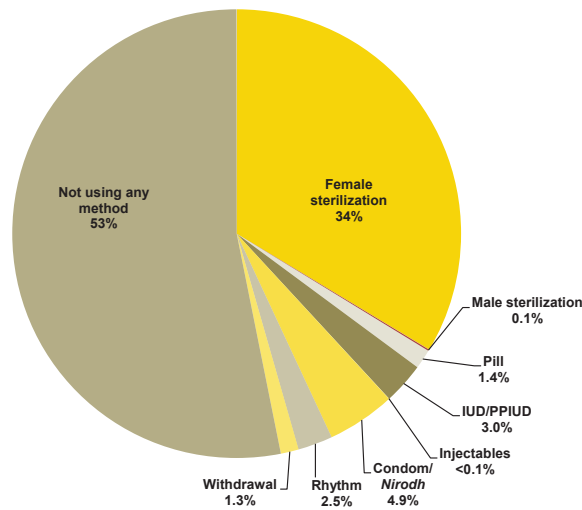
The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Gujarat are condom/*Nirodh* (5%) and IUD or PPIUD (3%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

How many women use family planning?
Percentage of currently married women



What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Eighty-two percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, but only 36 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private sector health facility, mainly from a pharmacy/drugstore. Nonetheless, 40 percent of pill users and 20 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector health facility.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 35 percent. Forty-six percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

About half of users (46%) 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 49 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use; 47 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (38%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

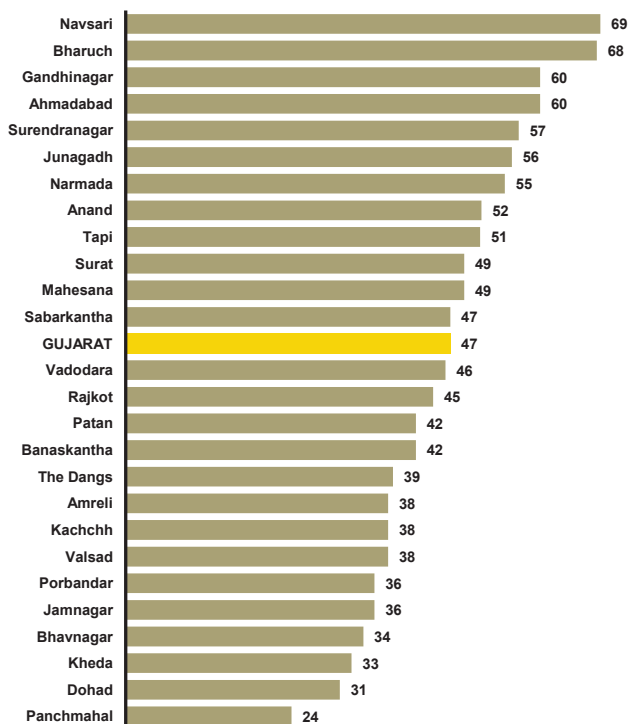
Only 49 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

More than two out of five men age 15-49 in Gujarat (45%) agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, 22 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Two-thirds (66%) of men 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, 17 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, up from 8 percent in NFHS-3. Currently, 73 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied (a substantial decline from 89% in NFHS-3), and 67 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

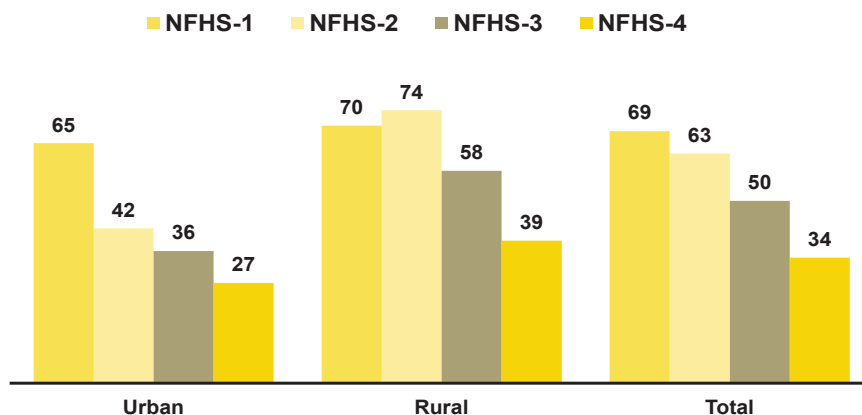
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Gujarat in NFHS-4 is estimated at 34 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate in rural areas (39 deaths per 1,000 live births) is higher than in urban areas (27 deaths per 1,000 live births).

As expected, boys have a 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 and boys in Gujarat have very similar mortality rates.

Trends in Infant Mortality

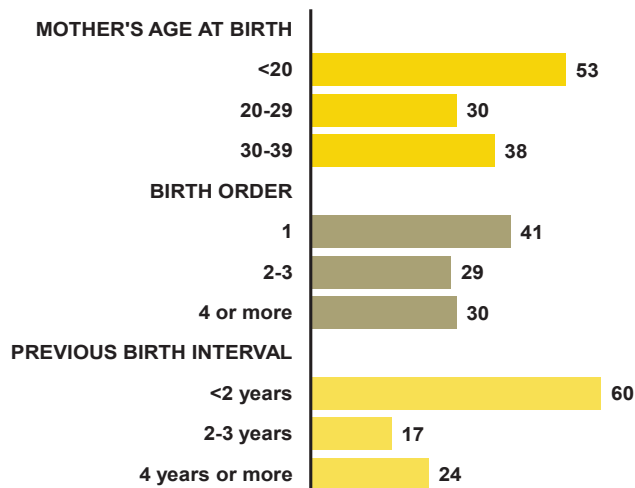
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers when they were under age 20 years or age 30-39 years are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 53 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 38 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 30 per 1,000 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 two times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited longer between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



By caste/tribe, infant mortality is highest for scheduled caste children, followed by children belonging to other backward classes. Infant mortality is more than twice as high for children whose mothers have no schooling (40 per 1,000 live births) as for children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling (18 per 1,000 live births).

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

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

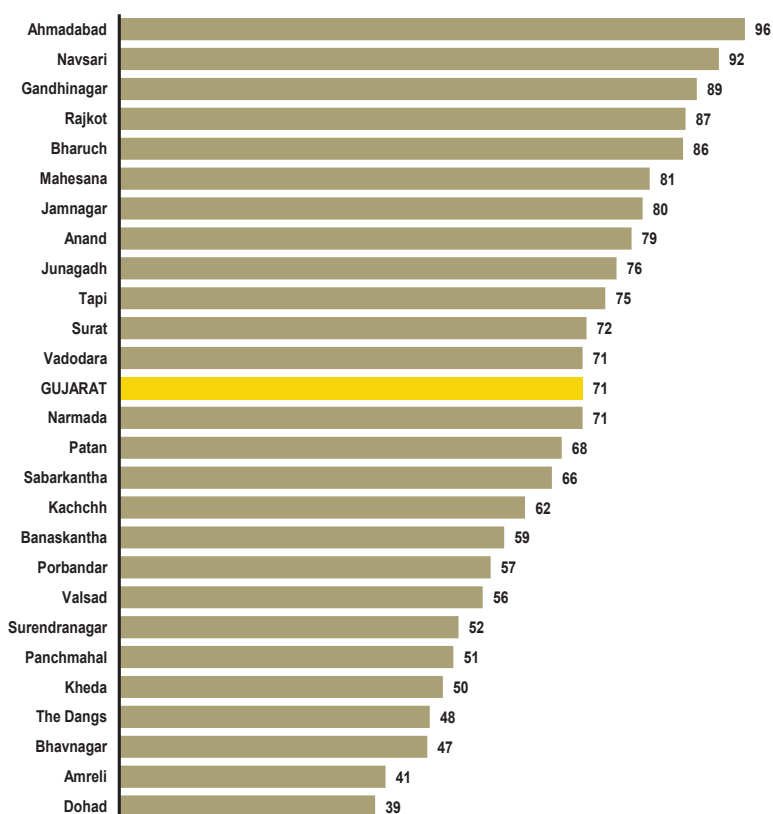
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 81 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled health professional (71% from a doctor and 9% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Fourteen percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than four-fifths (85%) registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 89 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Nearly three-fourths (74%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy-one percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. For their last births, only 76 percent of mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 37 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Almost 9 out of 10 (87%) last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy. The proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last birth in the three years preceding the survey increased from 53 percent to 74 percent in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years

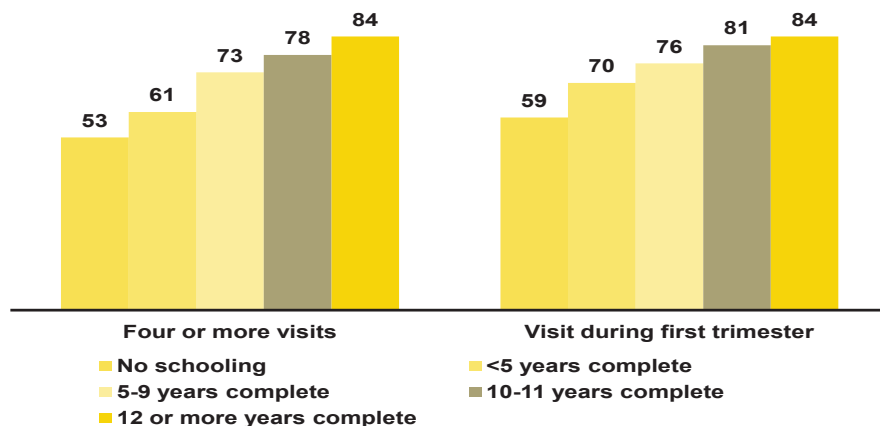


Only 37 percent of mothers in Gujarat consumed iron and folic acid supplements for the recommended 100 days or more during the pregnancy of their last birth.

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-fourths of them received advice on each of the five different areas (86% on the importance of institutional delivery, 84% on breastfeeding, 80% on keeping the baby warm, and 76% each on family planning and 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 Gujarat, at least 9 out of 10 women who received antenatal care for their last birth received one or more of each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken and their blood pressure measured (96-97% each), having urine (93%) and blood samples taken (95%), and having their abdomen examined (90%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 76 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. The likelihood of having an ultrasound test during pregnancy increases sharply with women's schooling: 57 percent of pregnancies to women with no schooling had an ultrasound test, compared with 90 percent of pregnancies to women with at least 12 years of schooling. Pregnant women with two or more children but no sons are much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son.

Additionally, women with one or more living children who have an ultrasound test during their pregnancy are much more likely to have a son from that pregnancy than a daughter if they do not have any living sons. For example, women with two children and no sons who had an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy were 13 percentage points more likely to have a son than a daughter for their third child, compared with only 3 percentage point difference for women with one or more sons.

Delivery care

Eighty-nine percent of births take place in a health facility, including 33 percent in public health facility. Institutional births are more common among women who have received antenatal care, women with 12 or more years of schooling, and women who are having their first birth, and are less common among scheduled tribe women and Christian women. The percentage of births in a health facility has increased sharply in the 10 years since NFHS-3, when it was 53 percent. Notably, too, there is only 8 percentage point urban-rural differential in institutional births in NFHS-4 (93% for urban areas and 86% for rural areas), compared with a much greater one at the time of NFHS-3 (76% in urban areas and 39% in rural areas).

For 85 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 49 percent of home deliveries. Seventy-nine percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

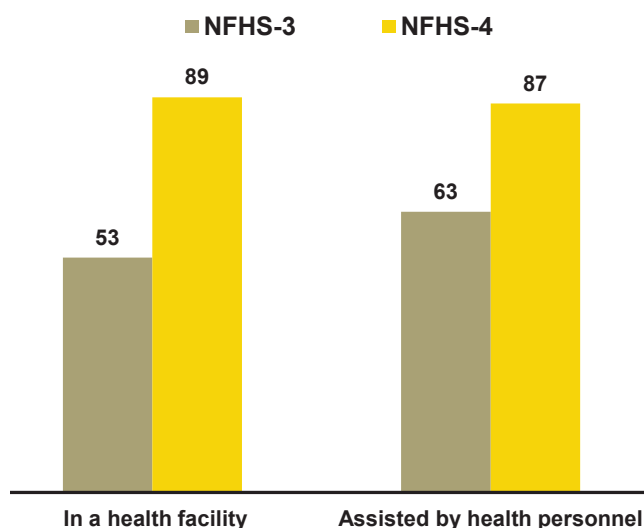
Eighty-seven percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 8 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Eighteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. About half of caesarean sections (9% 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, 9 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 tribe women were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

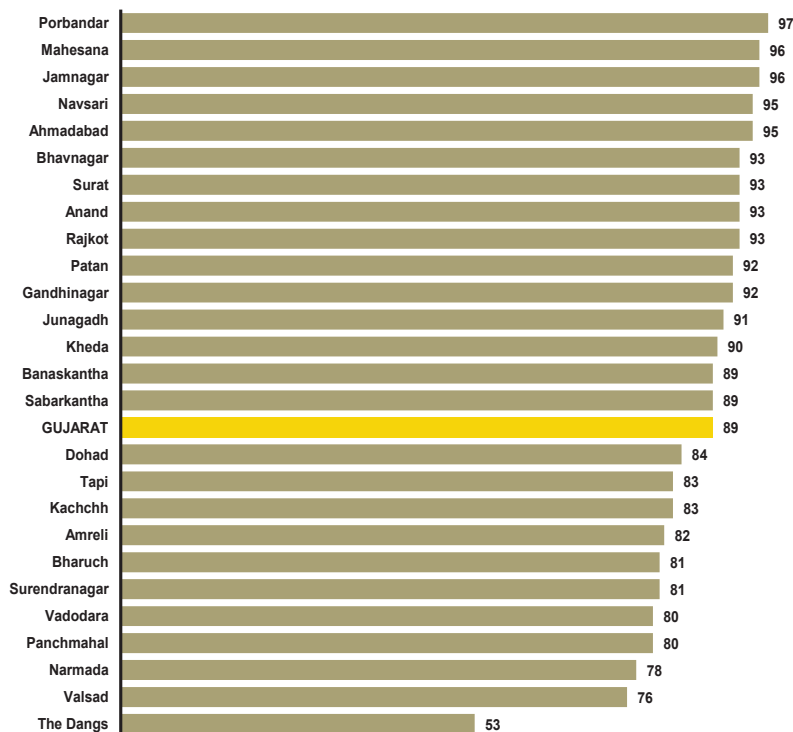
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Eighty-nine percent of children in Gujarat in last five years were born in a health facility, up from 53 percent in NFHS-3.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Gujarat, 71 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 66 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 health facility. Sixty-eight percent of births in public health facilities and 71 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 36 percent of home births.

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

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. More than 7 out of 10 men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (75% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas), but less than half (48%) were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 37-58 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Additionally, 68-78 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-eight percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, 73 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility and 68 percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 27-39 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

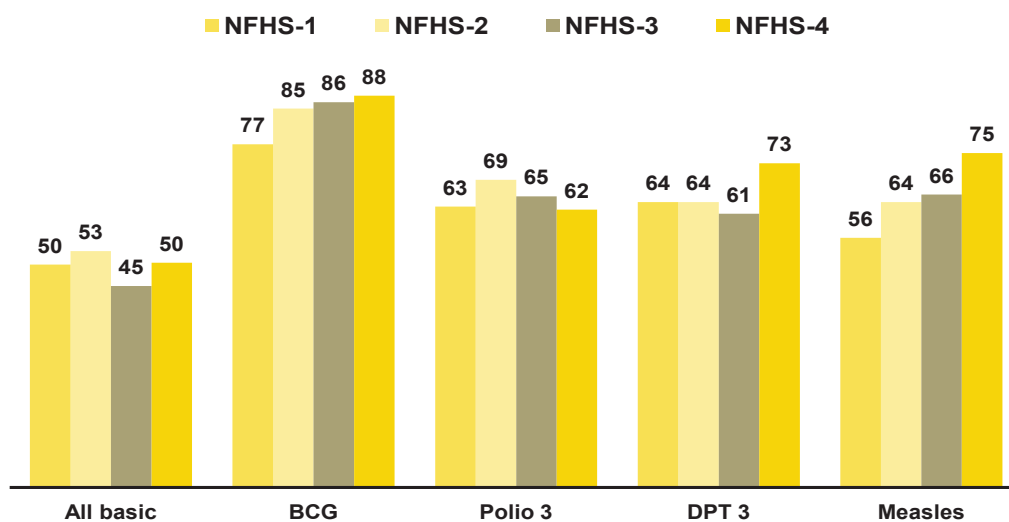
Vaccination of children

Only half 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; 9 percent did not receive any vaccinations at all.

Eighty-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, lower percentages of children have received other basic vaccinations (62% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 73% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 75% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of the polio vaccine (from 88% to 62%) and less of a dropout between the first and third doses of the DPT vaccine (from 85% to 73%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

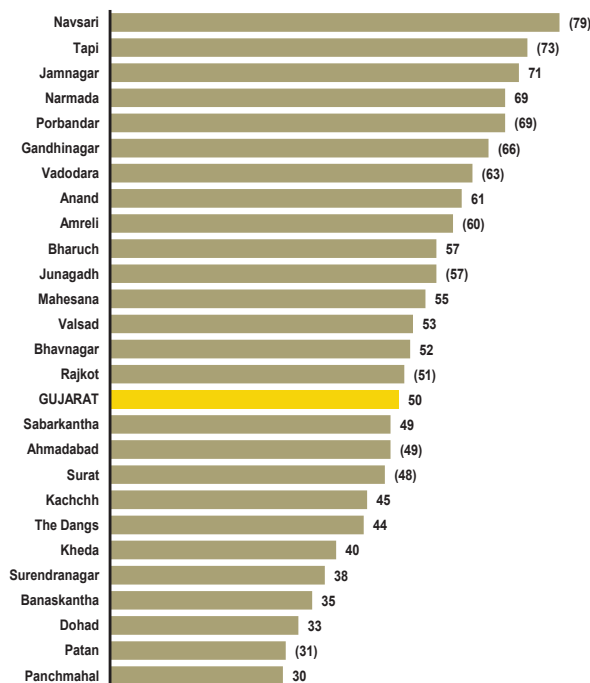
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 61% to 73%) and measles (from 66% to 75%), and little change in BCG coverage; however, coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined slightly (from 65% to 62%). Overall, there was a small improvement in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 45% to 50%). Additionally, coverage of hepatitis B vaccination remains low, with only 39 percent of children receiving all three recommended doses of the hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage of all basic vaccinations does not vary by urban-rural residence, declines with birth order, tends to increase with mother’s schooling, and is higher for Hindu than Muslim children.

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



Only half of the children age 12-23 months in Gujarat have received all basic vaccinations.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 1 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, 79 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Nine percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 70 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. Sixty-five percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Eighty-two percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 46 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Overall, 55 percent of children with diarrhoea were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 16 percent who were given gruel.

Seventeen percent were given zinc supplements. Antibiotic drugs were administered to 11 percent of children with diarrhoea. Twenty-seven percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

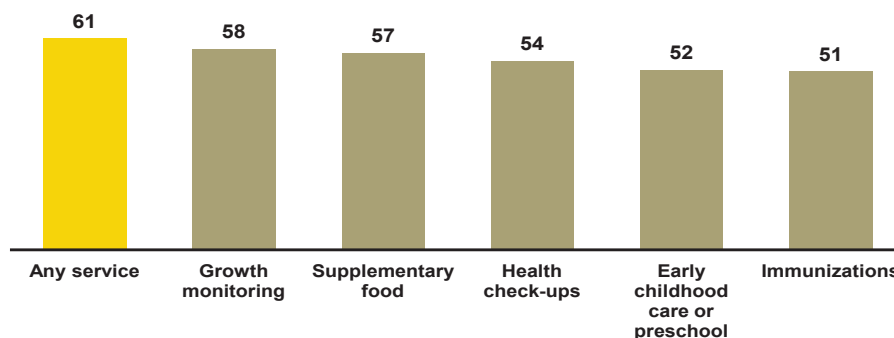
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children should be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Gujarat only 7 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal and one-third received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, a little less than three-fifths (59%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink than usual or nothing at all to drink. Only 32 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food than usual.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Sixty-one percent of children under 6 years receive some kind of services from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (57%), growth monitoring (58%), health check-ups (54%) and immunizations (51%). Seventy-one percent of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under six years, 57 percent had mothers who received some benefits from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and half had mothers who received some service while breastfeeding. Mothers of only 42 percent of children received health and nutrition education from these centre while they were breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Gujarat, only 56 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-one percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 50 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, a substantial proportion of 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 in five children (19%) who were ever breastfed were given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 86 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 63 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 23.6 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first six months of life, 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 49 percent of children in Gujarat 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. About one-third of children age 6-23 months (34%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (15%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only five 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 five years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age nine months. In Gujarat, 72 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only half of the 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 6 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but 32 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

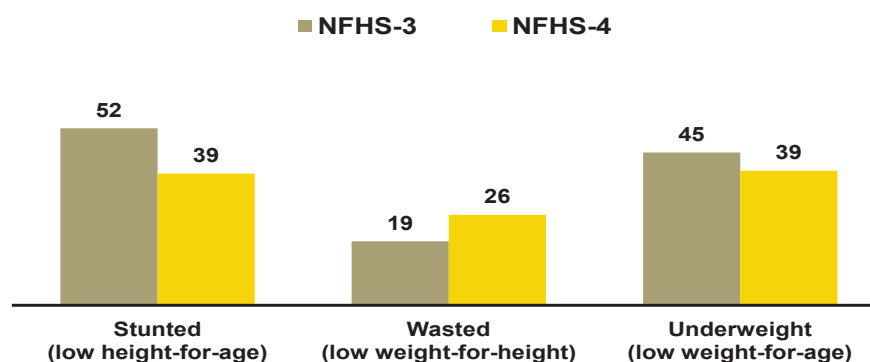
Children's nutritional status

About two-fifths (39%) of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-six percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 10 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-nine percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Two percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 18 percent of children are stunted, 28 percent are underweight, and 42 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Gujarat has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. The prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age decreased from 52 percent to 39 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the prevalence of underweight decreased from 45 percent to 39 percent. However, in the same period, the prevalence of wasting increased from 19 percent to 26 percent. Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Gujarat.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO Growth Standards

Children's nutritional status does not vary by sex of the child, although differences are more pronounced by several other characteristics. Undernutrition is higher in rural than urban areas, and generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, mother's better nutritional status, and larger child's size at birth. The levels of stunting and underweight increase with birth order and are also higher for children born less than two years after a previous birth.

Adults' nutritional status

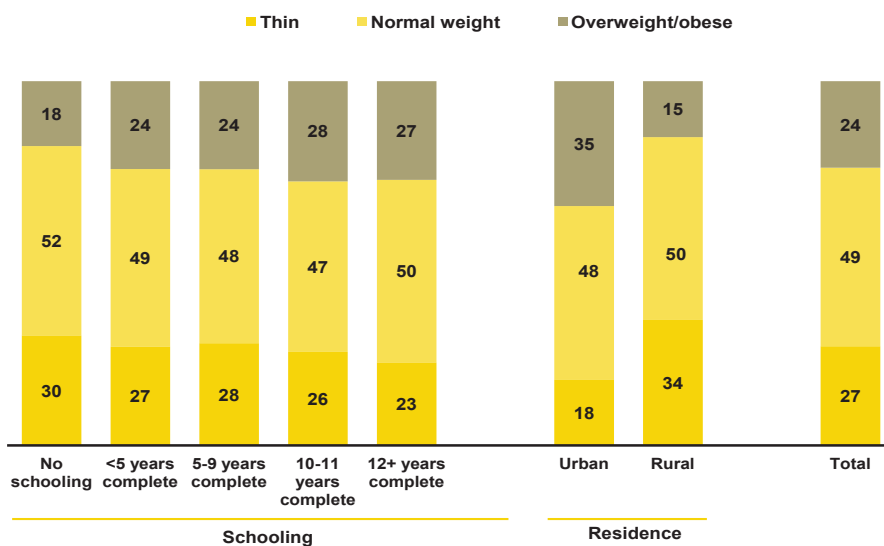
About half of women (51%) and 44 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More women and men are too thin than overweight or obese, which is similar to the pattern in NFHS-3. During this period, the percentage of women and men who are thin decreased substantially (from 36% to 27% for women and from 36% to 25% for men), while the

percentage who are overweight and obese increased substantially (from 17% to 24% for women and from 11% to 20% for men). About half of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among the scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and among those belonging to the “other” caste/tribe group. 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 educational attainment, caste, age, residence, or marital status.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all of Gujarat’s households (96%) were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 72 percent in NFHS-3.

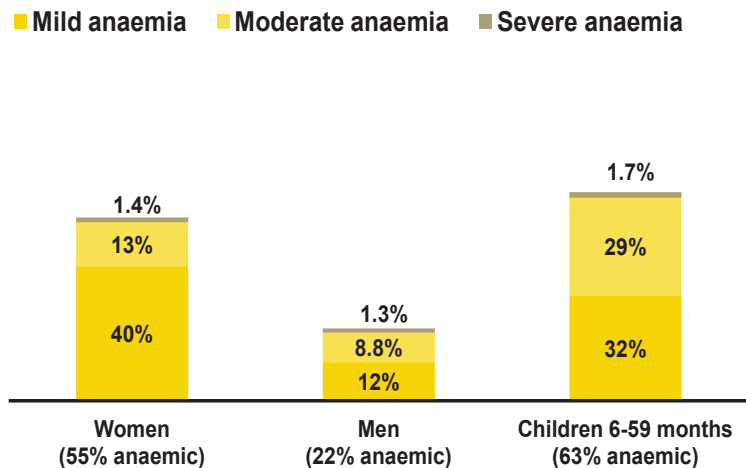
How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?
Percent distribution of women



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 Gujarat, especially among women and children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, 63 percent are anaemic, down from 70 percent at the time of NFHS-3. This includes 32 percent who are mildly anaemic, 29 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who suffer from severe 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. About three-fifths (58%) of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Fifty-five percent of women in Gujarat have anaemia, including 40 percent with mild anaemia, 13 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women with no schooling, scheduled tribe women, and women who are breastfeeding; nonetheless, anaemia exceeds 50 percent for every group of women except those belonging to “other” religions. More than one-fifth of men (22%) are anaemic. Men under age 20 and men who are widowed, separated, divorced, or deserted are particularly likely to be anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia among women and men has remained unchanged since NFHS-3.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Gujarat, 169 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 (228) than among women (105) and is higher in rural areas (210) than in urban areas (115).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (80% of women and 86% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 63 percent of women and 71 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Forty-six percent of women and 36 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 86-87 percent of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 16-17 percent of women and men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,163 women age 15-49 and 1,069 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,348 women and 934 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma is higher among older age groups and declines with schooling. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is less common than asthma (975 women per 100,000 and 191 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among men (476 men per 100,000) than among women (327 women per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 127 women per 100,000 and 58 men per 100,000, reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Eleven percent of women age 15-49 in Gujarat have hypertension based on measurements taken during the survey, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Sixty-one percent of women have normal blood pressure including, 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women age 15-49. Fourteen percent of men in Gujarat have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-six percent of men have normal blood pressure including 1 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age. About one in four women and men age 40-49 have hypertension.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent each of women age 15-49 in Gujarat have high and very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent each of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. The likelihood of having elevated random blood glucose levels increases sharply with age for both women and men.

Health examinations

In Gujarat, 25 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 8 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 13 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Fifty-one percent of men and 7 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (34%) 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 *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco, followed by *bidis*, being especially popular in rural areas. Half of the 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 (11%) than to use tobacco. Among men who drink alcohol, about half drink alcohol at least once a week. Less than 1 percent of women say that they drink alcohol.

Source of health care

The private health sector is the main source of health care for about two-thirds (64%) of urban households, but rural households are about as likely to use private health sector and the public health sector. Household members are slightly more likely to go to a private doctor or clinic (35% of households) than a private hospital (21% of households). For 15 percent of households, government/municipal hospital is the main source of health care for members.

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 23 percent of households in both urban and rural Gujarat have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. In Gujarat, three types of programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), the State health insurance scheme, and a variety of privately purchased commercial health insurance schemes.

Only 16 percent of women and 19 percent of men age 15-49 years in Gujarat are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More men residing in rural areas than in urban areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with less schooling or no schooling, but does not vary consistently with schooling for men.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Fifty-nine percent of women in Gujarat have heard of HIV or AIDS. Knowledge of HIV or AIDS is higher among women in urban areas (74%) than among women in rural areas (47%). Young women age 15-24 years are more likely (62%) than older women age 40-49 (52%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling and women not regularly exposed to any media (26% each) 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. More than three-fourths of men (77%) in Gujarat have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 86 percent in urban areas and 68 percent in rural areas.

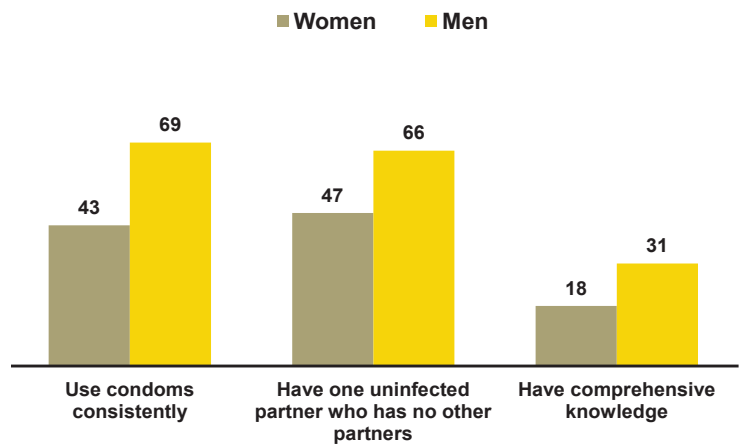
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 43 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 69 percent of men, and 47 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 66 percent of men.

Only 18 percent of women and 31 percent of men in Gujarat have a ‘comprehensive knowledge’ about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Four-fifths of women (80%) and 84 percent of men in Gujarat would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Seventy-one percent of women and 75 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. More than three-fifths of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Fifty-six percent of women and 63 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

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

Only 9 percent of women and 4 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. Only 14 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (17%) are more likely than rural women (12%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Only 14 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Gujarat, 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 (39% of women, compared with 32% of men).

For 88 percent 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, 1 percent of women and 7 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.2% of women and 2% of men).

Over two-fifths of men (41%) 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, 49 percent in urban areas and 32 percent in rural areas used a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse.

About 1 percent of men who have ever had sexual intercourse said they had paid for sex in the past year.

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 Gujarat, 48 percent use cloth, 34 percent use sanitary napkins, 29 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 5 percent use tampons. Overall, 60 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 12 years of schooling are more than twice as likely to be using a hygienic method (79%) as women with no schooling (34%). Notably, only 54 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 70 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 37 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 84 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 82 percent earned cash, including 7 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 (96%) and only 3 percent were not paid at all. Fifty-two percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 67 percent of employed men.

Only 37 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, 79 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. More than two-fifths (44%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 83 percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 51 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 visits to their own family and relatives (77%) than in decisions about their own health care (74%) and major household purchases (73%). Overall 62 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 15 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 33 percent among women age 15-19 to 70 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 85 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Fifty-two 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 with age, and is highest (67%) among women with 12 or more years of schooling and women who are employed for cash than any other group of women.

Almost half of women (49%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Almost half of women (49%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 74 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty-nine percent

of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and only 3 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 42 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, women with 12 or more years of schooling, Christian women, and employed women who earn cash.

Ownership of assets

Twenty-seven percent of women and 59 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 19 percent of women and 41 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Twenty-seven percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 19 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Almost half of women have a mobile phone (48%) that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, almost two-thirds (63%) can read SMS messages. Sixty-four percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 35 percent of rural women. Only 37 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they can use, compared with 68 percent of women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

Almost half (48%) of women age 15-49 have a mobile phone that they themselves can use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-five 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 (21%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (19%) and if she argues with her husband (17%). Men are only somewhat less likely to agree: 27 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (19%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (12%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, about one in four

(24% of women and 23% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-three percent of women and 62 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 80 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 18 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 4 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 19 percent of women in Gujarat have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrators for ever-married women were husbands and for never-married women, it was father/step-father, mother/step-mother, or teacher.

About one-fifth (19%) of women age 15-49 in Gujarat have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Scheduled tribe women (5%), widowed, divorced, separated or deserted women (5%) and women with five and more children (4%), are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy. Notably, 3 percent of rural women who have ever been pregnant have experienced violence during pregnancy, compared with less than 1 percent of their urban counterparts.

Spousal violence

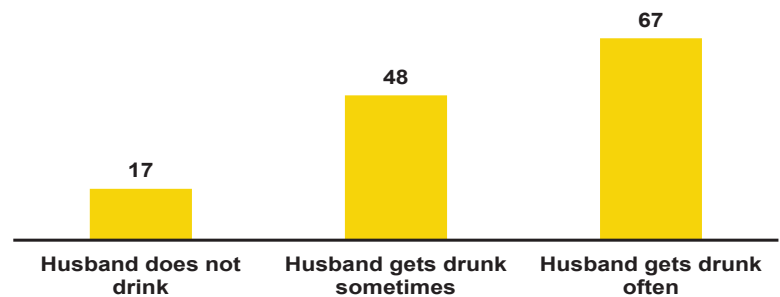
Eighteen percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 5-9 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; 2 percent have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and 1 percent report being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Four percent report that their husband has physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 3 percent each report that their husband has physically forced them to perform any sexual acts they did not want to and forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to.

Overall, 20 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 and 14 percent have experienced such violence in the past 12 months. Twelve percent of ever-married women report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (5%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 13 percent of even 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 thrice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves, compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers. 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, 17 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Eighteen percent 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 40 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 19 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. About three-fourths (72%) 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, 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	8,133	13,657	21,790
Households occupied	7,955	13,331	21,286
Households interviewed	7,554	12,970	20,524
Household response rate ¹	95.0	97.3	96.4
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	8,686	15,486	24,172
Number of eligible women interviewed	8,202	14,730	22,932
Eligible women response rate ²	94.4	95.1	94.9
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	2,704	4,108	6,812
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,315	3,703	6,018
Eligible men response rate ²	85.6	90.1	88.3

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

¹Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

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	
Ahmadabad	629	125	754	92.4	639	129	768	90.1	177	51	228	82.3
Amreli	218	617	835	99.6	233	700	933	98.5	57	175	232	95.5
Anand	385	393	778	95.3	433	465	898	94.5	117	153	270	86.3
Banaskantha	101	694	795	95.7	106	812	918	94.3	49	195	244	88.1
Bharuch	389	396	785	95.6	422	410	832	93.7	120	124	244	89.7
Bhavnagar	411	407	818	97.7	417	509	926	95.9	112	108	220	87.3
Dohad	58	702	760	95.1	67	785	852	94.4	24	135	159	88.8
Gandhinagar	368	384	752	94.0	396	432	828	93.8	134	126	260	89.0
Jamnagar	395	409	804	98.4	453	442	895	97.6	113	103	216	89.3
Junagadh	402	402	804	97.5	432	489	921	97.2	111	122	233	91.7
Kachchh	390	386	776	97.2	389	448	837	95.0	110	110	220	89.1
Kheda	190	607	797	97.1	223	687	910	90.7	71	194	265	91.1
Mahesana	202	579	781	94.0	204	658	862	92.9	52	178	230	86.5
Narmada	81	737	818	98.2	78	857	935	94.3	42	189	231	87.2
Navsari	378	412	790	96.8	395	457	852	93.8	85	109	194	87.4
Panchmahal	97	677	774	96.0	116	819	935	94.8	44	179	223	90.7
Patan	163	609	772	96.1	177	719	896	95.9	50	175	225	88.6
Porbandar	416	419	835	99.8	470	462	932	99.1	126	126	252	96.6
Rajkot	399	405	804	96.3	454	426	880	95.4	122	110	232	85.0
Sabarkantha	119	680	799	96.4	140	770	910	94.2	47	206	253	86.9
Surat	588	164	752	92.2	700	180	880	96.4	174	46	220	82.1
Surendranagar	232	563	795	97.1	264	600	864	95.6	87	164	251	86.6
Tapi	81	708	789	97.5	86	850	936	95.9	37	214	251	89.3
The Dangs	83	696	779	98.4	94	760	854	95.6	47	178	225	91.1
Vadodara	391	398	789	96.8	393	419	812	91.3	112	125	237	86.5
Valsad	388	401	789	95.5	421	445	866	95.2	95	108	203	86.4
Gujarat	7,554	12,970	20,524	96.4	8,202	14,730	22,932	94.9	2,315	3,703	6,018	88.3

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.0	7.3	7.7	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
5-9	7.5	7.5	7.5	9.5	8.8	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.5
10-14	8.8	8.3	8.5	10.4	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.0	9.4
15-19	9.5	7.9	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.2	9.4	8.5	9.0
20-24	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
25-29	8.9	9.1	9.0	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.2
30-34	8.4	8.9	8.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.8
35-39	7.8	7.5	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.2
40-44	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4
45-49	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.6
50-54	5.0	6.4	5.7	4.7	6.4	5.6	4.9	6.4	5.6
55-59	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8
60-64	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
65-69	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7
70-74	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
75-79	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
80 +	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	81.1	78.3	79.8	80.9	76.9	78.9	81.0	77.5	79.3
Number	21,422	19,438	40,860	26,924	26,493	53,417	48,346	45,931	94,277
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	907	na	na	984	na	na	950
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	806	na	na	939	na	na	884
Schooling²									
No schooling	6.7	17.2	11.7	14.9	35.8	25.3	11.2	27.8	19.4
<5 years complete	13.5	15.5	14.4	19.7	17.4	18.5	16.9	16.6	16.7
5-9 years complete	35.0	33.8	34.4	40.2	32.5	36.4	37.9	33.1	35.5
10-11 years complete	16.7	12.0	14.5	11.7	6.6	9.2	14.0	8.9	11.5
12 or more years complete	27.7	21.4	24.7	13.2	7.5	10.4	19.7	13.4	16.6
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	19,374	17,842	37,217	24,124	23,820	47,944	43,498	41,662	85,160
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	6.7	7.7	6.3	3.4	4.9	7.3	4.9	6.3

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	87.4	87.3	87.4	89.5
Female	12.6	12.7	12.6	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.4	4.8	4.6	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	55.0	48.5	51.4	39.0
Non-nuclear	45.0	51.5	48.6	61.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	88.4	94.8	91.9	91.1
Muslim	10.1	4.5	7.0	7.9
Christian	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Other	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	9.3	12.6	11.1	11.2
Scheduled tribe	4.9	22.8	14.7	15.3
Other backward class	39.7	41.7	40.8	42.1
Other	43.4	21.3	31.3	29.4
Don't know	2.7	1.6	2.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	98.6	93.7	96.0	96.2
No	1.4	6.3	4.0	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	92.7	89.3	90.9	90.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	81.2	57.9	68.4	67.4
Public tap/standpipe	4.8	8.2	6.7	6.6
Tube well or borehole	3.6	19.5	12.3	13.3
Other improved ²	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.6
Unimproved source ³	7.1	10.3	8.8	8.8
Other source	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	93.9	74.9	83.4	82.8
Less than 30 minutes	5.0	18.0	12.1	12.4
Thirty minutes or longer	1.1	7.1	4.4	4.8
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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	3.9	1.0	2.3	2.2
Strain through cloth	38.8	50.7	45.3	46.3
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	8.6	2.8	5.4	5.0
Electronic purifier	15.1	2.8	8.3	7.9
Other treatment	21.3	23.2	22.4	22.7
No treatment	18.4	22.3	20.5	20.2
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	29.2	9.4	18.4	17.6
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	85.3	47.0	64.3	63.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	82.7	41.2	60.0	59.1
Pit latrine with slab	2.4	5.2	4.0	4.0
Other ⁶	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Shared facility ⁷	7.6	3.1	5.1	4.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	7.2	2.7	4.7	4.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other ⁶	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	7.2	50.0	30.6	32.1
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.6
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No facility/open space/field	5.9	48.1	29.0	30.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.3	2.0	1.2	1.3
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	4.6	34.1	20.8	21.6
<i>Pucca</i>	94.7	62.5	77.1	76.1
Missing	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
LPG/natural gas	82.6	26.2	51.7	49.1
Biogas	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Kerosene	3.6	1.6	2.5	2.0
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Wood	10.7	69.8	43.1	46.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Dung cakes	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
No food cooked in the household	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	83.8	26.9	52.6	49.9
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	11.5	71.2	44.2	47.8

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	59.3	36.4	46.7	46.5
In the house, no separate room	30.0	31.1	30.6	29.2
In a separate building	5.5	11.5	8.8	9.6
Outdoors	4.3	20.6	13.2	14.4
No food cooked in household	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,276	11,248	20,524	95,002
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	4.6	0.8	1.2	1.1
<i>Chullah</i>	95.0	98.9	98.4	98.6
Open fire	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,070	8,012	9,081	45,421
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	19.7	34.0	27.5	30.5
Weekly	6.7	7.9	7.4	7.3
Monthly	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.1
Less than monthly	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Never	70.9	54.7	62.0	59.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,276	11,248	20,524	95,002

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 plant³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households⁸ Includes dry toilet⁹ 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 biogas¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes¹² 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	90.1	76.8	82.8	83.1
Pressure cooker	91.4	62.4	75.5	75.9
Chair	88.0	75.5	81.1	82.3
Cot or bed	95.6	97.8	96.8	97.2
Table	70.0	39.9	53.5	53.5
Electric fan	97.8	87.5	92.2	92.6
Radio or transistor	6.1	2.7	4.2	4.2
Television (black and white)	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3
Television (colour)	86.0	62.2	72.9	75.1
Any television	86.4	63.3	73.7	76.0
Sewing machine	24.7	10.5	16.9	18.2
Mobile telephone	96.7	88.8	92.3	94.7
Landline telephone	6.9	1.3	3.8	3.6
Internet	7.8	0.9	4.0	3.8
Computer	17.4	3.0	9.5	9.4
Refrigerator	64.6	30.9	46.1	46.3
Air conditioner/cooler	19.8	3.2	10.7	10.3
Washing machine	18.6	2.2	9.6	9.1
Watch or clock	92.2	76.8	83.7	84.7
Water pump	13.6	10.6	11.9	12.9
Thresher	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.3
Tractor	0.9	6.3	3.9	4.7
None of the above	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Means of transport				
Bicycle	34.4	31.0	32.6	36.1
Motorcycle or scooter	64.1	44.9	53.6	56.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	5.2	3.1	3.5
Car	13.8	4.6	8.8	9.3
None of the above	23.2	38.4	31.5	27.9
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	85.9	43.3	62.6	59.9
Agricultural land	14.1	56.7	37.4	40.1
Irrigated land only	8.7	31.8	21.4	22.9
Non-irrigated land only	3.2	14.1	9.2	9.5
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.4	9.4	5.8	6.5
Irrigation not determined	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	74.2	85.5	80.4	82.3
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	7.4	57.3	34.7	40.1
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	91.5	87.4	89.2	90.6
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	22.9	23.3	23.1	23.7
Percentage having a BPL card	18.3	44.0	32.4	34.1
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Number	9,276	11,248	20,524	95,002

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.0	96.2	96.5	97.3	95.2	96.0	97.1	95.7	96.3
6-13 (Elementary)	96.2	93.6	94.6	94.3	90.3	91.8	95.3	92.0	93.3
11-13 (Upper primary)	95.1	89.3	91.6	89.5	82.3	85.1	92.5	86.0	88.6
14-15 (Secondary)	83.0	70.0	75.7	75.4	53.2	61.4	79.9	61.8	69.1
16-17 (Higher secondary)	58.3	47.1	52.1	49.7	31.1	38.5	54.6	39.4	45.8
11-14 years	94.6	91.6	92.8	91.7	86.2	88.4	93.3	89.1	90.7
15-17 years	73.5	62.8	67.6	68.9	51.4	58.3	71.5	57.2	63.2
6-14 years	95.2	91.7	93.1	92.6	87.2	89.3	94.0	89.6	91.3
6-17 years	86.7	82.2	84.0	83.7	74.2	77.9	85.3	78.4	81.2
Religion									
Hindu	86.8	82.5	84.2	84.3	74.9	78.3	85.7	78.9	81.5
Muslim	85.9	74.6	81.5	78.5	61.4	72.0	82.3	68.2	76.9
Christian	*	86.8	89.3	*	85.4	86.0	*	86.2	88.0
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	(97.9)	*	(96.0)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	84.0	82.4	83.0	80.5	73.8	76.1	82.4	78.2	79.7
Scheduled tribe	82.9	77.1	77.9	78.1	73.0	73.7	80.5	75.0	75.8
Other backward class	83.4	81.9	82.5	79.4	72.6	75.2	81.6	77.5	79.1
Other	92.9	89.9	91.7	91.1	82.3	87.6	92.1	86.5	89.8
Don't know	71.5	75.8	73.7	78.4	64.2	73.4	75.5	70.8	73.5

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, Gujarat, 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	92.3	5.1	0.9	1.7	100.0	0.9	7,627
5-9 years	89.3	4.7	1.9	4.1	100.0	3.1	8,024
10-14 years	87.2	5.7	2.5	4.6	100.0	4.8	8,902
15-17 years	83.4	7.7	3.3	5.7	100.0	7.9	5,052
Residence							
Urban	91.1	4.5	1.8	2.6	100.0	3.0	11,763
Rural	86.6	6.4	2.3	4.8	100.0	4.4	17,843
Sex							
Male	88.8	5.8	2.0	3.4	100.0	3.9	15,755
Female	88.0	5.5	2.1	4.4	100.0	3.8	13,851
Total age <15 years	89.4	5.2	1.8	3.5	100.0	3.0	24,554
Total age <18 years	88.4	5.6	2.1	3.9	100.0	3.9	29,606

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	87.2	8.3	95.5	2,867
2-4 years	91.2	4.8	95.9	4,760
Sex				
Male	90.1	5.8	95.9	4,062
Female	89.1	6.5	95.6	3,565
Residence				
Urban	93.5	3.7	97.2	3,078
Rural	87.1	7.7	94.8	4,549
Total	89.7	6.1	95.8	7,627

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, Gujarat, 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	
Ahmadabad	97.3	0.4	97.8	809
Amreli	91.7	4.9	96.5	122
Anand	90.6	7.8	98.4	291
Banaskantha	89.5	5.4	94.9	448
Bharuch	93.7	2.7	96.5	230
Bhavnagar	91.5	6.5	98.1	313
Dohad	59.4	28.3	87.6	323
Gandhinagar	90.3	5.7	96.0	214
Jamnagar	97.3	2.0	99.3	233
Junagadh	93.8	5.7	99.5	295
Kachchh	91.7	5.0	96.7	302
Kheda	84.5	10.8	95.3	315
Mahesana	94.5	1.7	96.3	278
Narmada	94.9	2.3	97.2	87
Navsari	93.9	2.8	96.7	153
Panchmahal	79.1	9.3	88.5	334
Patan	89.8	5.7	95.4	178
Porbandar	96.2	3.1	99.3	66
Rajkot	91.9	4.7	96.6	400
Sabarkantha	82.7	7.3	89.9	341
Surat	94.0	4.9	98.9	810
Surendranagar	87.1	8.7	95.8	238
Tapi	86.6	8.9	95.5	92
The Dangs	86.5	6.2	92.7	38
Vadodara	90.8	5.1	95.9	502
Valsad	82.5	7.1	89.7	215
Gujarat	89.7	6.1	95.8	7,627

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.2	17.5	3,708	3,782	972	963
20-24	16.7	16.0	3,825	3,865	889	919
25-29	15.5	15.1	3,553	3,498	840	826
30-34	15.0	15.6	3,438	3,420	869	830
35-39	13.6	13.1	3,123	3,092	729	742
40-44	12.6	12.3	2,898	2,900	682	689
45-49	10.4	10.5	2,387	2,375	586	605
Residence						
Urban	44.4	46.9	10,188	8,202	2,611	2,144
Rural	55.6	53.1	12,744	14,730	2,956	3,430
Schooling						
No schooling	22.9	7.9	5,240	5,708	443	504
<5 years complete	7.4	7.3	1,707	1,822	408	467
5-9 years complete	36.8	41.7	8,428	8,571	2,322	2,356
10-11 years complete	12.5	16.4	2,859	2,705	913	856
12 or more years complete	20.5	26.6	4,698	4,126	1,481	1,391
Literacy						
Literate ¹	72.9	89.6	16,721	16,205	4,990	4,908
Not literate	26.8	9.8	6,138	6,619	543	625
Not measured	0.3	0.6	73	108	34	41
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	29.4	51.2	6,740	5,934	2,852	2,776
Watches television at least once a week	78.6	81.1	18,016	17,422	4,512	4,488
Listens to the radio at least once a week	7.5	12.0	1,724	1,475	669	694
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	9.0	16.9	2,063	1,678	941	892
Not regularly exposed to any media	18.4	13.3	4,220	4,835	742	775
Marital status						
Never married	21.1	33.2	4,833	4,820	1,850	1,866
Currently married	74.3	63.3	17,030	17,025	3,523	3,530
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.9	1.0	202	202	58	50
Widowed	2.6	0.9	589	589	52	44
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.2	1.5	278	296	84	84
Religion						
Hindu	91.4	92.5	20,964	20,809	5,148	5,099
Muslim	7.7	7.0	1,775	1,828	388	425
Christian	0.5	0.4	105	236	22	42
Other	0.4	0.2	87	59	9	8

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.4	10.4	2,610	2,567	580	591
Scheduled tribe	14.7	13.5	3,370	5,096	751	1,154
Other backward class	43.3	44.0	9,934	9,536	2,452	2,386
Other	28.9	30.9	6,636	5,442	1,722	1,410
Don't know	1.7	1.1	381	291	61	33
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	22,932	22,932	5,567	5,574
Age 50-54	na	7.5	na	na	451	444
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	6,018	6,018
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	36.9	84.1	2,263	2,244	4,681	4,691
In agricultural occupation	17.7	28.1	1,088	1,281	1,567	1,844
In non-agricultural occupation	17.1	51.9	1,048	870	2,892	2,642
Don't know	2.1	4.0	128	93	223	205
Not employed	63.1	15.9	3,866	3,901	886	883
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	6,130	6,145	5,567	5,574
Age 50-54	na	7.5	na	na	451	444
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	6,018	6,018

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, Gujarat

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.030	0.049	0.041	0.050	0.084	0.070	0.062	0.105	0.087	0.063	0.096	0.086
20-24	0.146	0.189	0.170	0.183	0.242	0.217	0.205	0.250	0.230	0.227	0.264	0.251
25-29	0.126	0.135	0.131	0.105	0.157	0.133	0.139	0.156	0.148	0.154	0.158	0.157
30-34	0.047	0.044	0.045	0.034	0.059	0.048	0.048	0.056	0.052	0.065	0.08	0.074
35-39	0.012	0.016	0.014	0.013	0.015	0.014	0.011	0.023	0.018	0.011	0.027	0.021
40-44	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.009	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.005
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004
TFR (15-49)	1.82	2.19	2.03	1.92	2.80	2.42	2.33	3.03	2.72	2.65	3.17	2.99
CBR	15.3	17.9	16.7	18.2	24.3	21.7	21.4	26.4	24.3	24.7	28.4	27.2

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 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, Gujarat, 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	1.82	3.7	2.6	1.39
Rural	2.19	4.0	3.2	1.64
Schooling				
No schooling	2.84	3.0	3.6	1.92
<5 years complete	2.26	3.7	3.1	1.56
5-9 years complete	2.27	4.6	2.7	1.75
10-11 years complete	1.74	3.8	2.2	1.45
12 or more years complete	1.48	3.5	1.9	1.32
Religion				
Hindu	1.98	3.8	2.9	1.50
Muslim	2.61	4.5	3.4	2.03
Christian	1.60	1.8	2.2	1.04
Other	(1.90)	0.0	*	(1.13)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.00	4.2	3.3	1.49
Scheduled tribe	2.50	4.0	3.1	1.87
Other backward class	2.04	4.3	3.1	1.52
Other	1.67	3.0	2.5	1.34
Don't know	3.44	3.2	2.9	2.29
Total	2.03	3.8	2.9	1.54

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

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	0.4	0.5	0.9	719
16	0.6	0.8	1.4	733
17	1.7	1.5	3.3	689
18	6.9	3.3	10.2	847
19	12.4	3.5	15.9	721
Residence				
Urban	2.8	1.4	4.2	1,447
Rural	5.6	2.4	7.9	2,262
Schooling				
No schooling	15.3	5.9	21.2	184
<5 years complete	12.7	6.5	19.3	125
5-9 years complete	5.5	2.3	7.7	1,834
10-11 years complete	1.7	1.3	3.0	905
12 or more years complete	1.0	0.2	1.3	660
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,180
Currently married	31.9	14.1	46.0	517
Religion				
Hindu	4.5	2.0	6.5	3,365
Muslim	4.2	2.0	6.2	309
Christian	(13.3)	(1.9)	(15.3)	13
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.4	3.8	7.2	476
Scheduled tribe	8.6	2.0	10.7	584
Other backward class	4.4	1.8	6.1	1,682
Other	2.2	1.1	3.3	914
Don't know	(11.6)	(6.2)	(17.8)	53
Total	4.5	2.0	6.5	3,708

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	85.4	13.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	165
20-29	47.1	34.7	12.7	5.5	100.0	3,211
30-39	18.2	33.0	21.2	27.6	100.0	924
40-49	(18.5)	(21.3)	(7.1)	(53.1)	100.0	46
Residence						
Urban	46.1	33.6	12.7	7.7	100.0	1,763
Rural	39.4	33.3	14.9	12.4	100.0	2,582
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	21.8	29.3	22.8	26.1	100.0	945
<5 years complete	25.9	33.5	22.6	18.1	100.0	305
5-9 years complete	43.0	36.9	13.0	7.0	100.0	1,914
10-11 years complete	52.5	35.3	8.3	3.8	100.0	423
12 or more years complete	65.7	28.5	5.2	0.6	100.0	759
Religion						
Hindu	42.3	33.7	13.6	10.4	100.0	3,865
Muslim	39.5	31.4	17.4	11.6	100.0	455
Christian	(40.3)	(44.1)	(8.5)	(7.0)	100.0	12
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	38.7	37.8	12.0	11.5	100.0	478
Scheduled tribe	34.4	33.4	18.8	13.4	100.0	765
Other backward class	41.7	32.4	15.0	11.0	100.0	1,951
Other	51.6	32.4	9.8	6.2	100.0	1,020
Don't know	31.4	40.8	12.4	15.5	100.0	132
Total	42.1	33.4	14.0	10.5	100.0	4,345
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	31.9	30.2	17.4	20.5	100.0	901

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(28.4)	(43.4)	(15.8)	(7.6)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	26	(21.2)
20-29	11.0	18.6	36.3	17.8	8.7	7.5	100.0	2,579	29.9
30-39	6.3	9.3	24.3	20.2	14.0	25.9	100.0	1,611	41.4
40-49	1.2	11.0	24.4	20.2	7.7	35.4	100.0	130	45.4
Residence									
Urban	6.9	12.6	27.1	18.7	12.7	21.9	100.0	1,627	37.4
Rural	10.4	16.5	33.9	18.7	9.4	11.1	100.0	2,719	31.6
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	12.0	16.9	32.6	18.7	8.6	11.2	100.0	1,336	30.8
<5 years complete	14.0	16.7	32.8	15.9	8.1	12.4	100.0	434	30.7
5-9 years complete	8.2	16.2	33.1	17.9	11.3	13.4	100.0	1,784	33.2
10-11 years complete	3.6	10.0	25.4	21.2	11.1	28.8	100.0	340	40.8
12 or more years complete	3.3	7.6	24.3	22.5	16.3	26.0	100.0	452	43.6
Religion									
Hindu	8.8	15.2	31.4	18.8	10.3	15.4	100.0	3,860	34.0
Muslim	11.7	13.8	30.8	18.2	13.0	12.6	100.0	465	32.6
Christian	9.3	12.9	36.3	7.8	7.7	26.0	100.0	14	34.0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	9.3	17.1	29.8	19.4	8.8	15.6	100.0	484	32.7
Scheduled tribe	10.0	18.2	35.0	19.3	9.0	8.5	100.0	858	31.5
Other backward class	9.9	15.0	30.9	18.4	10.6	15.1	100.0	1,990	33.5
Other	6.0	10.4	28.8	18.6	13.1	23.1	100.0	875	37.5
Don't know	10.2	19.2	37.9	16.5	11.3	4.9	100.0	139	30.4
Birth order									
2-3	9.0	14.8	30.9	18.6	10.8	15.9	100.0	3,518	34.2
4-6	9.1	16.4	32.9	19.4	10.0	12.2	100.0	783	33.0
7+	13.9	15.6	41.0	17.0	6.1	6.4	100.0	44	29.9
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.4	15.1	30.1	18.2	11.3	15.9	100.0	1,796	34.3
Female	8.8	15.1	32.3	19.0	10.2	14.6	100.0	2,550	33.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.9	14.9	31.6	19.1	11.0	15.5	100.0	4,080	34.4
Dead	27.4	18.3	27.5	12.0	5.3	9.4	100.0	265	25.7
Total	9.1	15.1	31.4	18.7	10.6	15.1	100.0	4,346	33.9

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	52.7	21.0	4.1	2.5	1.6	3.9	3.5	11.2
Want another later ³	20.9	33.0	3.3	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.7	10.5
Want another, undecided when	3.9	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2
Undecided	3.8	3.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0
Want no more	8.3	31.2	45.4	33.6	35.9	34.5	42.2	35.7
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	4.6	39.6	54.8	53.5	54.7	44.7	33.7
Declared infecund	10.2	4.4	5.4	5.8	6.3	4.6	6.5	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,446	3,593	6,300	3,514	1,361	543	273	17,030
MEN								
Want another soon ²	42.6	19.2	3.3	2.2	0.6	3.2	4.9	10.3
Want another later ³	26.0	42.3	4.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.0	13.9
Want another, undecided when	3.1	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0
Undecided	3.6	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.9
Want no more	19.0	32.6	86.6	87.4	93.0	88.0	89.6	68.9
Sterilized ⁴	0.5	0.8	3.4	6.6	4.2	6.8	2.2	3.3
Declared infecund	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	360	750	1,288	737	239	96	52	3,523

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	5.9	16.3	68.1	66.6	*	27.6	12.4	14.8	62.2	*	*	25.1
25-34	8.0	32.5	83.5	87.4	84.6	67.0	13.2	21.9	82.4	87.9	87.3	56.9
35-49	22.8	74.4	89.7	90.6	90.7	87.1	42.9	71.2	96.9	96.4	97.9	91.9
Residence												
Urban	8.5	42.6	86.3	89.4	89.8	69.4	12.2	35.4	90.2	96.1	94.6	70.3
Rural	8.6	28.4	83.8	87.8	88.7	69.3	25.4	31.2	89.8	92.6	96.3	73.7
Schooling												
No schooling	12.7	34.4	80.5	88.9	89.0	78.4	(50.9)	(50.7)	87.1	92.3	96.8	84.5
<5 years complete	15.7	43.0	84.0	89.5	91.0	77.8	(32.2)	(33.2)	93.5	93.7	97.3	84.5
5-9 years complete	6.6	27.9	85.3	87.4	86.7	66.1	17.6	30.4	87.9	94.8	95.3	73.1
10-11 years complete	5.6	39.7	87.5	85.8	94.3	67.3	22.9	33.8	91.7	94.9	(93.8)	72.0
12 or more years complete	9.3	42.3	87.6	92.7	*	59.1	12.5	33.6	92.4	91.2	(95.9)	60.7
Religion												
Hindu	9.0	36.8	85.7	89.0	89.2	69.9	20.1	34.7	90.9	94.8	96.0	72.8
Muslim	3.5	20.7	74.2	82.5	87.2	63.1	*	11.6	73.8	86.0	(95.0)	63.2
Christian	*	*	88.6	(89.6)	*	75.4	*	*	*	*	*	(88.5)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	7.2	30.6	83.1	90.4	92.3	69.1	30.8	29.0	89.0	93.8	(96.0)	70.7
Scheduled tribe	13.7	28.7	82.0	89.8	91.0	71.8	28.8	34.0	88.3	92.9	96.7	76.0
Other backward class	7.8	33.0	85.0	87.8	88.7	68.9	17.0	31.7	90.1	94.1	95.8	72.3
Other	8.3	43.1	87.2	87.0	85.2	69.0	14.1	36.5	91.4	96.9	94.5	71.4
Don't know	*	(33.0)	76.4	95.0	(87.5)	66.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	8.6	22.6	54.4	55.4	51.2	26.5	19.4	16.8	55.0	(57.4)	(63.7)	26.0
1	na	46.7	87.8	89.2	89.2	77.5	na	49.7	91.8	93.4	98.5	82.9
2	na	na	91.9	92.3	92.9	92.2	na	na	97.9	97.9	98.3	98.0
3	na	na	na	93.1	92.9	93.0	na	na	na	99.7	98.8	99.3
4+	na	na	na	na	na	90.5	na	na	na	na	na	(88.6)
Total	8.6	35.8	85.0	88.4	89.0	69.4	19.4	33.3	90.0	94.0	95.9	72.2
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	3.2	27.6	85.7	92.6	91.6	72.4	5.1	22.5	56.2	48.4	56.6	43.9

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

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

na = Not applicable

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, Gujarat, 2015-16, and percent distribution 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	16.8	7.1	7.7	12.3	15.6	14.6	20.6	11.8	1.7
1	18.0	20.5	4.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.1	10.4	10.1
2	57.9	67.6	80.1	52.8	42.7	30.7	20.9	62.9	59.9
3	3.4	3.5	5.9	27.1	19.9	26.5	19.3	9.8	15.7
4	0.9	0.6	0.9	5.2	17.9	18.7	26.1	3.4	4.5
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	6.4	4.1	0.4	0.3
6+	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	6.3	0.1	0.1
Non-numeric responses	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	2.4	1.3	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,581	3,779	6,576	3,681	1,449	575	292	22,932	3,729
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.1
Number of all respondents	6,386	3,757	6,553	3,658	1,434	571	285	22,643	3,441
Currently married respondents	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	1,431	3,575	6,278	3,492	1,348	539	269	16,933	2,651
MEN									
0	2.2	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.9	0.5	4.0	1.5	2.5
1	13.3	13.9	3.3	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	8.6	8.0
2	72.8	76.9	86.8	53.9	48.0	40.6	32.3	72.0	61.6
3	8.7	7.8	7.6	35.6	24.2	27.8	16.3	13.1	17.0
4	1.8	0.3	0.8	5.5	20.8	20.2	35.5	3.4	6.1
5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	4.7	5.9	0.4	1.3
6+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.3
Non-numeric responses	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	3.3	5.9	2.1	1.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,338	772	1,304	757	244	99	53	5,567	1,336
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.2
Number of all respondents	2,318	769	1,296	749	236	93	52	5,513	1,293
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	360	748	1,280	729	231	90	51	3,489	845

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	5.9	3.2	54.6	53.2	15.0	1.2	74.9	67.6	956
20-29	10.4	2.3	66.0	62.3	12.3	2.3	75.7	70.6	1,720
30-39	14.8	2.5	68.4	63.5	13.4	2.4	78.0	73.5	1,586
40-49	15.7	2.9	67.6	63.6	20.8	3.0	81.5	75.4	1,248
Residence									
Urban	9.3	2.4	62.1	59.0	13.9	1.5	73.7	68.5	2,595
Rural	14.5	2.8	67.7	63.6	15.9	3.0	80.9	75.1	2,915
Schooling									
No schooling	21.3	2.8	72.0	67.4	26.6	2.7	83.6	75.3	434
<5 years complete	15.4	3.4	70.2	65.3	20.9	3.9	83.3	78.7	398
5-9 years complete	11.0	2.3	67.6	63.5	15.8	2.7	78.9	73.5	2,296
10-11 years complete	7.3	2.3	60.4	57.4	13.5	1.7	79.1	73.3	906
12 or more years complete	5.8	3.1	54.6	52.7	9.6	1.5	71.1	66.1	1,476
Marital status									
Never married	5.6	3.4	51.0	49.8	12.4	1.6	72.6	67.0	1,886
Currently married	14.0	2.4	69.2	64.8	16.5	2.7	80.2	74.9	3,487
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	12.7	3.2	66.8	63.5	12.7	0.5	77.2	67.7	136
Religion									
Hindu	12.3	2.5	65.7	61.8	14.8	2.2	77.7	72.2	5,094
Muslim	11.8	3.6	61.1	59.6	17.7	3.5	76.0	69.8	386
Christian	4.9	3.8	58.0	58.6	(11.6)	(0.0)	(65.4)	(56.1)	22
Other	0.0	7.2	42.0	49.1	*	*	*	*	9

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.4	3.2	65.4	62.4	20.8	2.2	76.8	71.1	573
Scheduled tribe	14.5	2.9	68.8	65.3	18.9	3.2	84.7	77.2	736
Other backward class	13.0	2.1	66.6	62.3	15.4	2.9	78.7	73.4	2,429
Other	9.6	3.1	61.2	58.1	10.4	1.1	72.8	68.0	1,710
Don't know	13.7	1.8	68.1	63.6	(27.1)	(0.8)	(84.2)	(77.5)	61
Total	12.2	2.6	65.2	61.5	15.0	2.3	77.5	72.0	5,510
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	22.7	2.3	70.7	62.1	20.0	1.6	74.1	67.7	1,293

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	96.8	98.7	90.2	98.3	98.7	97.4
Any modern method	96.7	98.6	90.2	98.2	98.7	97.4
Female sterilization	93.0	96.0	83.3	84.3	89.1	76.2
Male sterilization	70.7	76.1	52.0	79.2	84.8	69.8
IUD or PPIUD	88.5	92.9	73.6	58.3	66.6	44.6
Injectables	61.1	65.0	48.9	58.4	62.6	52.0
Pill	88.6	92.6	75.5	81.1	84.8	75.4
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	86.1	89.0	77.8	96.6	97.2	95.7
Female condom	27.4	27.5	27.2	40.4	41.1	40.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	4.3	4.6	3.3	6.7	7.4	6.0
Emergency contraception	50.8	53.9	41.8	54.4	57.4	48.9
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	79.9	85.1	63.5	54.3	63.4	39.8
Any traditional method	68.8	75.8	45.1	65.3	71.0	55.5
Rhythm	62.1	68.3	41.3	54.7	61.1	43.4
Withdrawal	54.6	62.0	29.8	57.6	61.8	50.1
Other	6.5	7.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.9	7.4	5.6	6.7	7.2	6.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,188	7,579	2,250	2,611	1,584	969
RURAL						
Any method	92.8	95.6	83.4	94.4	96.1	91.2
Any modern method	92.6	95.4	83.0	94.3	95.9	91.2
Female sterilization	88.7	92.8	75.1	79.6	85.1	68.6
Male sterilization	56.4	60.9	40.8	68.3	73.6	57.9
IUD or PPIUD	73.5	78.8	56.3	45.7	51.8	33.1
Injectables	38.3	40.3	32.3	45.7	48.9	40.6
Pill	75.4	78.8	64.9	67.0	70.0	61.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	65.5	67.7	60.2	88.4	88.6	88.8
Female condom	14.0	14.1	14.3	31.9	32.7	30.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	3.5	3.7	3.1	8.9	10.2	6.7
Emergency contraception	31.0	32.6	26.7	43.9	45.7	41.1
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	56.9	61.0	44.4	40.6	46.3	29.2
Any traditional method	51.2	56.9	31.7	60.6	66.3	48.7
Rhythm	44.2	49.0	27.9	49.0	55.7	35.8
Withdrawal	37.7	42.9	19.8	51.3	55.4	42.2
Other	5.1	5.8	2.8	4.4	4.9	3.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.3	5.7	4.2	5.8	6.2	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	12,744	9,452	2,785	2,956	1,939	939

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	94.6	97.0	86.4	96.2	97.3	94.4
Any modern method	94.4	96.8	86.2	96.1	97.2	94.4
Female sterilization	90.6	94.2	78.7	81.8	86.9	72.5
Male sterilization	62.7	67.7	45.8	73.4	78.7	64.0
IUD or PPIUD	80.2	85.1	64.0	51.6	58.4	39.0
Injectables	48.4	51.3	39.7	51.6	55.1	46.4
Pill	81.2	84.9	69.6	73.6	76.6	68.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	74.7	77.2	68.1	92.2	92.5	92.3
Female condom	20.0	20.1	20.1	35.9	36.5	35.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	3.8	4.1	3.2	7.9	8.9	6.3
Emergency contraception	39.8	42.1	33.4	48.8	51.0	45.1
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	67.1	71.7	52.9	47.1	54.0	34.6
Any traditional method	59.0	65.3	37.7	62.8	68.4	52.1
Rhythm	52.1	57.6	33.9	51.7	58.1	39.6
Withdrawal	45.2	51.4	24.3	54.2	58.3	46.2
Other	5.7	6.5	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.0	6.4	4.8	6.3	6.6	5.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	22,932	17,030	5,035	5,567	3,523	1,908

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Total	Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using
Age															
15-19	13.7	7.8	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	5.9	5.0	1.0	86.3	100.0	517
20-24	21.8	16.7	6.4	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	6.9	0.0	5.1	2.5	2.5	78.2	100.0	2,383
25-29	38.3	32.6	18.9	0.0	1.8	3.5	0.1	8.2	0.0	5.7	3.9	1.8	61.7	100.0	3,200
30-39	54.2	50.4	38.9	0.1	1.9	4.6	0.0	4.9	0.1	3.8	2.7	1.2	45.8	100.0	6,182
40-49	59.4	57.7	53.8	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.5	40.6	100.0	4,749
Residence															
Urban	47.1	41.2	27.5	0.0	1.6	4.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	52.9	100.0	7,579
Rural	46.7	44.6	38.5	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.2	53.3	100.0	9,452
Schooling															
No schooling	52.1	50.8	47.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	47.9	100.0	4,637
<5 years complete	53.9	51.8	46.7	0.1	1.7	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.1	1.6	0.6	46.1	100.0	1,477
5-9 years complete	44.7	39.9	31.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	0.0	4.2	0.1	4.9	3.3	1.6	55.3	100.0	6,225
10-11 years complete	43.5	38.0	26.2	0.1	1.1	4.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	5.5	3.4	2.2	56.5	100.0	1,749
12 or more years complete	41.7	36.3	15.0	0.0	1.8	6.1	0.1	13.2	0.1	5.5	3.8	1.7	58.3	100.0	2,942
Religion															
Hindu	47.4	43.5	34.5	0.1	1.3	3.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	3.9	2.7	1.3	52.6	100.0	15,581
Muslim	40.5	37.7	23.6	0.0	1.9	2.9	0.1	9.2	0.0	2.8	1.1	1.7	59.5	100.0	1,321
Christian	50.3	49.7	40.6	3.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	49.7	100.0	68
Other	(39.0)	(33.5)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(3.8)	(1.7)	(61.0)	100.0	61
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	47.0	43.7	35.9	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	4.4	0.1	3.3	2.2	1.1	53.0	100.0	1,865
Scheduled tribe	48.1	46.7	41.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	51.9	100.0	2,474
Other backward class	47.3	43.1	34.3	0.0	1.5	3.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.2	2.7	1.5	52.7	100.0	7,455
Other	46.6	41.6	27.9	0.0	1.5	4.5	0.1	7.6	0.0	5.0	3.5	1.4	53.4	100.0	4,931
Don't know	33.4	32.5	27.5	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	66.6	100.0	304

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Total	Number of women				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	
Number of living children															
No children	11.4	7.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	88.6	100.0	1,816	
1 child	27.4	20.1	4.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	9.0	0.1	7.3	4.6	2.7	72.6	100.0	3,549	
1 son	31.0	23.1	5.8	0.1	2.3	5.7	9.1	0.1	7.9	5.4	2.6	69.0	100.0	2,129	
No sons	22.1	15.6	2.9	0.0	1.5	2.2	8.9	0.1	6.4	3.5	2.9	77.9	100.0	1,419	
2 children	55.7	51.8	40.9	0.1	1.5	4.4	4.9	0.0	3.8	2.7	1.2	44.3	100.0	6,088	
1 or more sons	58.5	54.8	44.4	0.1	1.5	4.1	4.6	0.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	41.5	100.0	5,426	
No sons	32.7	27.5	11.7	0.3	1.7	6.5	7.0	0.0	5.2	3.3	1.9	67.3	100.0	662	
3 children	62.7	60.7	55.7	0.2	0.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	37.3	100.0	3,444	
1 or more sons	65.0	63.1	58.3	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	35.0	100.0	3,220	
No sons	29.1	26.3	18.2	0.2	1.6	3.1	3.2	0.0	2.9	1.0	1.8	70.9	100.0	225	
4+ children	58.9	57.8	53.7	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	41.1	100.0	2,134	
1 or more sons	60.3	59.2	55.5	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	39.7	100.0	2,027	
No sons	32.3	30.0	20.2	0.0	1.3	2.7	5.7	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	67.7	100.0	107	
Total	46.9	43.1	33.6	0.1	1.4	3.0	4.9	0.0	3.8	2.5	1.3	53.1	100.0	17,030	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	66.6	56.5	42.9	0.6	2.6	4.4	5.8	0.1	10.1	8.3	1.7	33.4	100.0	2,828	

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

IUD= Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

() 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Ahmadabad	60.2	45.1	28.8	0.0	16.3	15.0	2,063
Amreli	37.6	36.9	33.0	0.0	3.9	0.7	378
Anand	51.5	43.8	37.9	0.0	5.9	7.7	657
Banaskantha	42.4	41.2	30.6	0.0	10.6	1.2	806
Bharuch	68.2	57.0	48.4	0.0	8.6	11.2	438
Bhavnagar	34.4	34.4	28.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	753
Dohad	31.0	30.6	27.6	0.0	2.9	0.4	466
Gandhinagar	59.7	46.7	35.7	0.0	11.0	13.0	470
Jamnagar	35.7	35.4	25.6	0.0	9.8	0.3	561
Junagadh	55.9	54.8	43.7	0.0	11.1	1.1	692
Kachchh	37.7	37.6	31.3	0.0	6.3	0.1	555
Kheda	32.7	32.5	28.1	0.0	4.4	0.2	705
Mahesana	49.0	45.4	33.1	0.0	12.3	3.6	645
Narmada	54.9	54.2	49.8	0.2	4.2	0.7	176
Navsari	68.7	62.2	51.9	2.3	8.0	6.5	383
Panchmahal	24.0	23.1	20.8	0.0	2.3	0.9	676
Patan	41.9	40.4	31.9	0.0	8.5	1.5	386
Porbandar	35.5	34.6	24.2	0.0	10.4	0.8	157
Rajkot	44.5	40.3	26.1	0.0	14.2	4.2	1,081
Sabarkantha	46.5	43.6	37.3	0.0	6.3	2.9	704
Surat	48.9	48.0	35.5	0.0	12.5	0.9	1,932
Surendranagar	56.9	55.5	44.5	0.0	10.9	1.4	474
Tapi	51.3	51.2	45.4	3.1	2.6	0.2	237
The Dangs	38.6	38.6	34.3	2.5	1.8	0.0	63
Vadodara	46.3	46.0	40.2	0.0	5.8	0.3	1,073
Valsad	38.3	38.3	32.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	501
Gujarat	46.9	43.1	33.6	0.1	9.4	3.8	17,030

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, Gujarat, 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	11,086	*	*	100.0	22
30-39	4.2	6,561	26.1	73.9	100.0	273
40-49	12.6	5,285	31.7	68.3	100.0	666
Residence						
Urban	4.0	10,188	23.6	76.4	100.0	403
Rural	4.4	12,744	35.7	64.3	100.0	557
Schooling						
No schooling	7.6	5,240	40.5	59.5	100.0	401
<5 years complete	6.7	1,707	36.6	63.4	100.0	114
5-9 years complete	3.1	8,428	27.8	72.2	100.0	258
10-11 years complete	3.3	2,859	11.0	89.0	100.0	96
12 or more years complete	2.0	4,698	8.1	91.9	100.0	93
Religion						
Hindu	4.2	20,964	30.5	69.5	100.0	882
Muslim	4.2	1,775	33.8	66.2	100.0	74
Christian	0.2	105	nc	nc	100.0	0
Other	5.1	87	*	*	100.0	4
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	4.2	2,610	50.5	49.5	100.0	109
Scheduled tribe	3.6	3,370	42.7	57.3	100.0	120
Other backward class	4.0	9,934	28.7	71.3	100.0	398
Other	4.7	6,636	22.6	77.4	100.0	312
Don't know	5.7	381	*	*	100.0	22
Total	4.2	22,932	30.6	69.4	100.0	961

nc=No cases

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of men	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not used at last sex		Total
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	16.9	15.3	9.9	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.6	83.1	100.0	3,523
Wife	17.5	15.8	10.3	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.6	82.5	100.0	3,190
Other	11.3	10.8	6.6	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	88.7	100.0	333
Not currently married	45.2	41.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.3	54.8	100.0	119
Age															
15-19	22.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.5	77.7	100.0	68
20-24	22.2	17.2	1.8	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	10.1	1.7	5.0	1.4	2.5	77.8	100.0	341
25-29	12.9	11.0	3.0	0.1	2.5	0.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.8	87.1	100.0	622
30-34	14.9	13.8	7.4	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.9	85.1	100.0	743
35-39	17.9	16.2	10.4	0.1	2.4	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.5	82.1	100.0	673
40-44	21.1	19.8	16.3	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	78.9	100.0	647
45-49	20.1	19.8	17.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	79.9	100.0	548
Residence															
Urban	15.5	14.0	6.9	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.3	84.5	100.0	1,643
Rural	19.8	18.0	11.9	0.1	2.2	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.0	80.2	100.0	1,999
Schooling															
No schooling	16.6	16.0	14.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	83.4	100.0	363
<5 years complete	17.5	16.6	13.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	82.5	100.0	322
5-9 years complete	18.5	16.9	10.7	0.1	2.6	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.6	81.5	100.0	1,577
10-11 years complete	15.1	14.0	6.7	0.1	2.0	1.5	0.0	3.7	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.3	84.9	100.0	499
12 or more years complete	18.8	16.1	5.6	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.1	7.0	0.1	2.7	1.5	1.2	81.2	100.0	881
Marital status															
Never married	49.0	44.9	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	39.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.5	51.0	100.0	110
Currently married	16.9	15.3	9.9	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.6	83.1	100.0	3,523
Religion															
Hindu	18.1	16.5	9.7	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	3.7	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.7	81.9	100.0	3,379
Muslim	13.4	11.3	7.5	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	2.1	0.7	0.0	86.6	100.0	246
Christian	(41.8)	(39.1)	(18.4)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(58.2)	100.0	13

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method					Traditional method			Number of men					
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not used at last sex	Total
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	18.8	17.4	10.9	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.0	81.2	100.0	365
Scheduled tribe	18.3	16.5	11.5	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	1.7	81.7	100.0	507
Other backward class	19.5	17.8	10.9	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	80.5	100.0	1,637
Other	14.9	13.2	6.5	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.1	4.2	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.5	85.1	100.0	1,085
Don't know	(15.7)	(15.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(84.3)	100.0	48
Total age 15-49	17.8	16.2	9.6	0.1	2.0	0.8	0.0	3.6	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.7	82.2	100.0	3,642
Age 50-54	23.2	23.0	20.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	76.8	100.0	431
Total age 15-54	18.4	16.9	10.8	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	81.6	100.0	4,073

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

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	69.5	nc	40.8	31.6	15.0	54.6
Government/municipal hospital	40.8	nc	8.5	15.2	2.7	30.1
Government dispensary	6.0	nc	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.0	nc	5.8	1.9	1.9	2.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	13.4	nc	2.1	3.3	1.9	9.8
PHC/Additional PHC	3.0	nc	2.6	7.0	2.2	3.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	nc	7.8	0.0	1.0	0.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	nc	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp	3.0	nc	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.1
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	nc	9.8	1.8	4.7	1.4
ASHA	0.0	nc	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Other community-based worker	0.0	nc	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	nc	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.9	nc	0.9	2.0	0.0	1.5
Private health sector	28.5	nc	52.9	66.2	73.9	41.5
Private hospital	25.4	nc	8.2	52.3	4.8	23.9
Private doctor/clinic	2.7	nc	2.6	12.2	5.1	4.1
Private mobile clinic	0.2	nc	2.6	0.0	3.2	0.8
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	nc	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.3
Traditional healer	0.0	nc	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	nc	37.0	0.0	57.3	11.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	nc	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	nc	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other source	0.1	nc	5.4	0.2	11.2	2.3
Shop	0.0	nc	4.9	0.0	7.9	1.6
Husband	0.0	nc	0.5	0.0	3.0	0.5
Friend/relative	0.0	nc	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
other	0.1	nc	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.0	nc	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,208	0	126	342	580	3,261

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	89.0	97.9	38.3	44.3	31.2	82.3
Government/municipal hospital	29.8	23.4	3.1	14.6	2.9	26.7
Government dispensary	3.5	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.3	3.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	2.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	37.8	56.2	2.5	10.3	2.2	33.6
PHC/Additional PHC	12.0	10.6	5.6	9.6	4.1	11.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.0	1.6	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Camp	2.6	5.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	18.0	4.0	7.1	1.1
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.1	12.5	1.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	1.2
Private health sector	9.6	0.0	58.3	52.9	60.5	15.8
Private hospital	8.3	0.0	1.0	34.1	2.3	8.8
Private doctor/clinic	1.2	0.0	8.3	16.7	5.3	2.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.5	3.7	0.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.6	0.3
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.1	42.7	3.8
<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	1.4	1.0	0.2
Other source	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	8.0	0.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	5.1	0.4
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Don't know	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	3,823	18	112	179	278	4,415

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	81.8	97.9	39.6	35.9	20.2	70.5
Government/municipal hospital	33.8	23.4	6.0	15.0	2.7	28.2
Government dispensary	4.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	3.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.1	2.1	3.6	1.3	1.3	2.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	28.8	56.2	2.3	5.7	2.0	23.5
PHC/Additional PHC	8.7	10.6	4.0	7.9	2.9	7.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	0.0	4.3	1.0	1.2	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Camp	2.7	5.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.6	5.5	1.2
ASHA	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.4	0.7
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.5	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.1	1.3
Private health sector	16.5	0.0	55.4	61.7	69.5	26.7
Private hospital	14.6	0.0	4.8	46.0	4.0	15.2
Private doctor/clinic	1.8	0.0	5.2	13.8	5.2	3.1
Private mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.2	3.4	0.5
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.3
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	40.5	0.1	52.6	7.2
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2
Other source	0.2	0.0	4.5	0.1	10.1	1.4
Shop	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	7.0	0.9
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Don't know	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	6,031	18	238	521	859	7,676

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. All modern methods includes users of injectables, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

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

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, Gujarat, 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	53.4	44.4	54.1	382
Pill	57.5	51.0	75.0	86
IUD or PPIUD	53.8	46.2	60.3	194
Total	54.0	45.8	58.6	662
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	39.3	31.7	38.7	781
Pill	56.3	37.8	60.2	89
IUD or PPIUD	50.7	35.3	59.6	114
Total	42.1	32.6	43.1	984
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	43.9	35.9	43.8	1,163
Pill	56.9	44.3	67.5	175
IUD or PPIUD	52.7	42.2	60.0	308
Total	46.9	37.9	49.3	1,646

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation									
	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	Number of episodes of use ⁵
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,177
Pill	6.4	11.9	6.9	13.6	2.7	8.1	12.3	61.9	5.6	476
IUD or PPIUD	6.2	2.2	1.8	7.2	0.9	6.8	3.5	28.6	2.7	513
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	3.6	13.5	6.6	4.4	0.7	5.0	12.9	46.6	3.0	1,340
Rhythm	9.5	18.7	3.2	0.5	3.0	3.0	4.7	42.7	2.4	588
Other ⁶	9.4	11.8	13.3	1.6	3.3	8.6	8.1	55.9	6.3	534
All modern spacing methods ⁷	4.9	10.6	5.5	6.9	1.3	6.1	10.7	46.0	3.6	2,346
All spacing methods ⁸	6.3	12.2	6.4	5.0	1.8	5.9	9.3	46.8	3.7	3,450
All methods	4.7	9.1	4.7	3.7	1.4	4.4	6.9	34.9	2.9	4,635

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, Gujarat, 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	38.4	17.9	61.5	18.4	1.1	19.0	100.0	972
20-24	43.6	21.1	69.0	21.1	0.7	9.2	100.0	889
25-29	47.2	22.3	71.6	19.6	0.9	7.9	100.0	840
30-34	47.0	23.8	71.8	20.9	0.3	7.0	100.0	869
35-39	48.1	21.9	67.3	21.2	0.7	10.8	100.0	729
40-44	45.1	22.8	61.3	22.1	0.7	15.9	100.0	682
45-49	44.8	21.2	59.1	19.0	0.6	21.3	100.0	586
Residence								
Urban	42.6	18.2	68.4	23.8	0.7	7.1	100.0	2,611
Rural	46.5	24.4	64.4	17.2	0.8	17.6	100.0	2,956
Schooling								
No schooling	45.2	21.8	48.3	16.7	1.7	33.4	100.0	443
<5 years complete	41.0	21.4	55.0	23.4	0.6	21.0	100.0	408
5-9 years complete	45.9	22.1	66.9	19.0	0.7	13.4	100.0	2,322
10-11 years complete	39.0	17.7	63.9	24.5	0.7	11.0	100.0	913
12 or more years complete	47.0	22.7	75.4	19.9	0.5	4.2	100.0	1,481
Religion								
Hindu	44.6	21.4	66.4	20.2	0.7	12.7	100.0	5,148
Muslim	46.1	23.3	63.7	22.3	1.7	12.3	100.0	388
Christian	(34.6)	(12.6)	(69.7)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	22
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	42.9	22.0	67.4	20.2	1.4	11.1	100.0	580
Scheduled tribe	39.5	22.2	54.6	21.9	0.9	22.6	100.0	751
Other backward class	46.1	21.5	67.6	18.7	0.7	13.0	100.0	2,452
Other	46.0	21.2	70.0	21.3	0.4	8.3	100.0	1,722
Don't know	(28.2)	(13.1)	(43.6)	(37.4)	(0.0)	(19.0)	100.0	61
Total age 15-49	44.6	21.5	66.3	20.3	0.7	12.7	100.0	5,567
Age 50-54	44.8	22.3	65.3	13.4	0.5	20.7	100.0	451
Total age 15-54	44.7	21.5	66.2	19.8	0.7	13.3	100.0	6,018

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	27.4	5.1	32.5	11.5	2.3	13.7	38.9	7.3	46.2	29.7	16.9	517
20-24	20.1	10.7	30.8	10.0	11.7	21.8	30.2	22.4	52.5	41.4	31.8	2,383
25-29	10.9	16.4	27.3	9.1	29.1	38.3	20.0	45.5	65.5	58.4	49.7	3,200
30-34	3.8	14.3	18.1	4.4	46.3	50.6	8.2	60.5	68.7	73.6	68.1	3,252
35-39	1.0	8.6	9.6	0.5	57.6	58.2	1.5	66.2	67.8	85.8	80.2	2,930
40-44	0.3	6.6	6.9	0.3	60.0	60.2	0.6	66.6	67.1	89.7	87.0	2,643
45-49	0.1	3.0	3.0	0.0	58.4	58.4	0.1	61.3	61.4	95.1	92.4	2,106
Residence												
Urban	6.4	12.2	18.6	6.0	41.1	47.1	12.5	53.2	65.7	71.6	62.6	7,579
Rural	6.8	8.8	15.6	3.2	43.6	46.7	10.0	52.4	62.4	74.9	71.5	9,452
Schooling												
No schooling	3.5	8.0	11.4	1.2	50.9	52.1	4.7	58.9	63.6	82.0	79.9	4,637
<5 years complete	3.9	7.8	11.7	1.8	52.1	53.9	5.7	59.9	65.6	82.2	79.0	1,477
5-9 years complete	8.0	10.9	18.9	4.7	40.1	44.7	12.6	50.9	63.6	70.3	62.7	6,225
10-11 years complete	7.7	10.9	18.6	5.0	38.5	43.5	12.7	49.4	62.0	70.1	61.2	1,749
12 or more years complete	9.6	13.8	23.5	10.0	31.7	41.7	19.6	45.5	65.2	64.0	55.6	2,942
Religion												
Hindu	6.5	10.3	16.7	4.3	43.1	47.4	10.8	53.4	64.2	73.9	67.8	15,581
Muslim	9.0	10.7	19.7	5.8	34.7	40.5	14.8	45.4	60.2	67.3	62.7	1,321
Christian	2.0	7.2	9.2	0.0	50.3	50.3	2.0	57.5	59.5	84.5	83.6	68
Other	(11.7)	(13.3)	(25.1)	(3.5)	(35.5)	(39.0)	(15.2)	(48.9)	(64.1)	(60.9)	(52.3)	61

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	6.9	10.0	16.9	3.9	43.1	47.0	10.8	53.1	63.9	73.6	68.4	1,865
Scheduled tribe	6.2	9.2	15.3	2.6	45.5	48.1	8.7	54.7	63.4	75.8	73.7	2,474
Other backward class	7.0	10.2	17.2	4.5	42.7	47.3	11.5	52.9	64.5	73.3	66.9	7,455
Other	6.1	10.7	16.8	5.6	41.0	46.6	11.7	51.7	63.4	73.5	65.6	4,931
Don't know	10.4	17.6	28.0	2.4	31.0	33.4	12.8	48.6	61.4	54.3	53.0	304
Total	6.6	10.3	17.0	4.4	42.5	46.9	11.1	52.8	63.9	73.4	67.4	17,030

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Ahmadabad	13.4	5.2	8.2	2,063
Amreli	16.3	6.8	9.4	378
Anand	13.9	4.7	9.2	657
Banaskantha	21.0	8.8	12.1	806
Bharuch	10.6	4.3	6.4	438
Bhavnagar	20.2	6.8	13.4	753
Dohad	17.9	5.4	12.5	466
Gandhinagar	14.0	4.7	9.3	470
Jamnagar	16.7	10.4	6.3	561
Junagadh	15.9	7.5	8.5	692
Kachchh	17.9	8.9	9.0	555
Kheda	22.2	10.1	12.1	705
Mahesana	15.5	7.6	7.9	645
Narmada	12.6	6.9	5.7	176
Navsari	9.5	1.8	7.7	383
Panchmahal	17.6	5.8	11.8	676
Patan	18.3	8.5	9.8	386
Porbandar	17.8	9.0	8.8	157
Rajkot	19.5	6.9	12.5	1,081
Sabarkantha	16.8	7.3	9.6	704
Surat	19.2	5.7	13.5	1,932
Surendranagar	17.3	7.5	9.8	474
Tapi	11.6	3.9	7.7	237
The Dangs	14.9	6.1	8.8	63
Vadodara	18.4	7.5	10.9	1,073
Valsad	18.7	6.3	12.4	501
Gujarat	17.0	6.6	10.3	17,030
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	8.3	4.0	4.4	2,828

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.3	2.4	10.8	0.5	100.0	189
20-29	92.9	1.7	5.0	0.4	100.0	3,957
30-39	90.9	3.0	5.5	0.6	100.0	1,740
40-49	86.3	5.9	5.9	1.8	100.0	136
Residence						
Urban	90.5	3.2	5.8	0.5	100.0	2,613
Rural	93.1	1.4	4.9	0.5	100.0	3,409
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.4	1.5	3.6	0.5	100.0	1,235
<5 years complete	89.3	3.1	7.3	0.3	100.0	456
5-9 years complete	91.2	2.2	5.9	0.7	100.0	2,540
10-11 years complete	93.8	2.3	3.6	0.3	100.0	616
12 or more years complete	91.1	2.5	6.0	0.3	100.0	1,176
Religion						
Hindu	92.2	2.2	5.2	0.4	100.0	5,394
Muslim	90.1	2.0	6.8	1.1	100.0	589
Christian	89.4	7.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	21
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.1	2.1	6.2	0.6	100.0	676
Scheduled tribe	94.7	1.8	3.3	0.1	100.0	955
Other backward class	92.2	2.2	5.2	0.5	100.0	2,674
Other	90.2	2.8	6.4	0.5	100.0	1,565
Don't know	93.7	0.6	4.4	1.3	100.0	151
Total	92.0	2.2	5.3	0.5	100.0	6,022

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

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	4.4	17.2	9.1
Private health sector ¹	65.2	65.5	65.3
At home	28.1	17.3	24.1
Other	2.3	0.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	62.0	77.6	67.7
Nurse/ANM/LHV	3.0	7.0	4.5
Family member/relative/friend	1.0	0.6	0.8
Self	34.0	14.8	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	22.0	29.0	24.6
Number of women with abortions	85	49	134
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(81.9)
Number of women with complications	19	14	33
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(12.1)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(84.4)
At home	*	*	(3.5)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	13	14	27

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

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, Gujarat, 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	5.1	na	na	na	na	85.8	3,708	a	a	a
20-24	6.8	24.9	44.8	na	na	36.1	3,825	a	a	a
25-29	10.2	30.5	48.3	57.4	82.9	7.9	3,553	20.2	20.2	20.0
30-34	15.1	37.4	54.3	62.4	83.7	2.9	3,438	19.5	19.5	19.2
35-39	15.3	39.8	58.5	66.3	86.1	0.8	3,123	19.0	19.3	18.9
40-44	13.7	39.2	58.7	66.0	83.7	1.2	2,898	19.0	19.4	18.8
45-49	14.3	36.6	54.6	62.4	81.3	1.4	2,387	19.4	19.9	19.1
20-49	12.3	34.2	52.7	na	na	9.6	19,224	19.7	19.9	19.5
25-49	13.6	36.5	54.6	62.7	83.6	3.1	15,399	19.4	19.6	19.2
MEN										
15-19	3.4	na	na	na	na	95.2	972	a	a	a
20-24	1.9	10.9	20.7	na	na	64.6	889	a	a	a
25-29	1.5	9.8	20.6	28.4	57.7	28.2	840	24.1	24.0	22.5
30-34	2.9	12.8	24.3	29.9	58.4	12.9	869	23.7	23.8	22.4
35-39	3.9	14.0	25.4	34.1	64.0	4.8	729	22.8	22.7	22.2
40-44	2.1	13.4	27.8	38.2	64.9	2.0	682	22.5	22.6	21.7
45-49	2.4	12.5	23.5	30.2	63.8	1.9	586	23.2	23.2	22.5
20-49	2.4	12.1	23.5	na	na	21.4	4,595	a	a	a
25-49	2.6	12.4	24.2	31.9	61.4	11.0	3,707	23.3	23.3	22.3

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	24.5	2.8	27.3	4.9	32.1
5-9	14.3	8.5	22.8	2.3	25.1
10-14	29.1	17.8	46.9	5.7	52.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	32.7	3.4	36.0	7.7	43.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	28.6	13.6	42.2	27.2	68.3
NFHS-1 (0-4)	39.3	26.1	65.4	30.8	94.2
RURAL					
0-4	28.4	10.4	38.8	12.8	51.1
5-9	34.9	11.3	46.2	10.6	56.4
10-14	38.0	12.3	50.3	13.7	63.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	33.9	23.9	57.9	14.5	71.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	46.0	28.5	74.4	21.9	94.7
NFHS-1 (0-4)	43.6	26.6	70.2	40.9	108.2
TOTAL					
0-4	26.8	7.4	34.2	9.6	43.5
5-9	26.8	10.2	37.0	7.3	44.1
10-14	34.5	14.4	48.9	10.5	59.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	33.5	16.2	49.7	11.9	60.9
NFHS-2 (0-4)	39.6	23	62.6	24	85.1
NFHS-1 (0-4)	42.3	26.4	68.7	37.9	104.0

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

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	24.5	2.8	27.3	4.9	32.1
Rural	28.4	10.4	38.8	12.8	51.1
Schooling					
No schooling	31.0	8.8	39.8	16.0	55.1
<10 years complete	30.8	9.2	40.0	8.3	48.0
10 or more years complete	15.3	2.3	17.7	4.1	21.7
Religion					
Hindu	27.3	7.3	34.6	9.6	43.9
Muslim	23.4	8.4	31.8	10.3	41.7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	36.4	7.5	43.9	7.7	51.3
Scheduled tribe	18.0	11.3	29.3	15.0	43.9
Other backward class	30.1	6.0	36.1	8.5	44.3
Other	21.0	7.4	28.3	8.5	36.6
Child's sex					
Male	32.0	6.4	38.4	9.2	47.2
Female	21.1	8.4	29.4	10.1	39.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	37.3	15.4	52.6	12.5	64.5
20-29	24.0	6.3	30.3	7.8	37.9
30-39	32.1	5.8	37.9	13.1	50.5
Birth order					
1	32.7	8.5	41.2	7.3	48.2
2-3	22.4	6.4	28.9	7.6	36.3
4+	23.2	6.9	30.2	24.6	54.0
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	46.7	13.2	59.9	16.1	75.0
2-3 years	11.9	4.8	16.6	7.4	23.9
4 years or more	20.7	3.6	24.3	13.8	37.7
Total	26.8	7.4	34.2	9.6	43.5

Note: Total includes Christian children and children belonging to "other" religions, 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 Excludes first-order births

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Gujarat, 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	34.1	1.0	53.2
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	39.5	2.2	8.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.4	2.4	0.4
Mother's age >34	1.8	3.9	13.4
Birth interval <24 months	10.7	3.3	7.3
Birth order >3	6.7	1.1	4.8
Subtotal	21.7	2.6	25.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.2	(5.6)	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.5	2.3	9.6
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	*	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.6	4.4	1.9
Subtotal	4.7	3.6	12.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	26.4	2.8	38.0
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	7,518	na	17,030

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Community/ village Dai (TBA)	health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth										
<20	66.5	11.9	0.6	0.4	3.0	1.9	15.7	100.0	495	78.4
20-34	71.9	9.1	0.4	0.1	3.4	2.0	13.1	100.0	4,991	81.0
35-49	63.2	10.2	0.8	0.0	2.4	1.5	21.8	100.0	245	73.4
Birth order										
1	78.8	8.0	0.2	0.1	2.5	1.4	9.0	100.0	2,185	86.8
2-3	68.8	9.4	0.5	0.1	4.0	2.0	15.2	100.0	2,862	78.2
4+	56.0	13.9	0.6	0.0	3.0	3.8	22.6	100.0	683	70.0
Residence										
Urban	82.5	5.8	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.3	9.8	100.0	2,460	88.2
Rural	62.5	12.2	0.5	0.1	4.7	3.3	16.6	100.0	3,271	74.7
Schooling										
No schooling	50.8	13.8	1.2	0.1	5.4	3.3	25.4	100.0	1,200	64.6
<5 years complete	62.2	12.3	0.6	0.0	3.6	4.1	17.1	100.0	424	74.5
5-9 years complete	73.5	9.4	0.2	0.0	3.5	2.0	11.4	100.0	2,402	82.8
10-11 years complete	79.1	7.2	0.0	0.4	2.5	1.1	9.7	100.0	591	86.3
12 or more years complete	86.8	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	6.9	100.0	1,114	91.7
Religion										
Hindu	70.9	9.2	0.4	0.1	3.4	2.1	14.0	100.0	5,136	80.1
Muslim	73.5	10.9	0.2	0.0	2.7	1.3	11.3	100.0	558	84.4
Christian	37.2	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	33.1	100.0	19	64.2
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	68.2	10.1	1.1	0.0	3.5	2.5	14.6	100.0	633	78.4
Scheduled tribe	53.7	13.4	1.4	0.3	6.0	4.6	20.7	100.0	932	67.1
Other backward class	72.0	10.0	0.1	0.0	3.6	1.7	12.5	100.0	2,545	82.1
Other	82.3	5.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.0	10.1	100.0	1,475	87.6
Don't know	64.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	22.7	100.0	146	76.1
Total	71.1	9.4	0.4	0.1	3.3	2.0	13.7	100.0	5,730	80.5

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, 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.

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

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC			ANC received only at home	Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹		
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.5	96.3	97.7	97.9	98.9	93.4	97.3
Blood pressure measured	98.4	94.7	96.5	97.7	99.0	90.2	96.4
Urine sample taken	96.1	90.3	91.6	96.1	97.8	83.9	92.9
Blood sample taken	97.3	92.4	94.2	96.2	97.2	89.0	94.6
Abdomen examined	94.3	87.3	88.9	93.9	95.3	80.7	90.4
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	58.9	52.0	55.3	53.5	48.5	59.8	55.1
Convulsions	54.6	50.0	52.6	49.8	46.3	58.6	52.1
Prolonged labour	62.4	55.8	59.6	57.0	53.7	62.2	58.8
Severe abdominal pain	66.8	58.6	63.7	60.6	59.8	64.3	62.3
High blood pressure	66.2	55.7	58.7	61.0	56.9	62.6	60.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	71.8	66.7	71.5	68.1	77.4	69.8	69.0
Number of women	2,217	2,726	2,143	2,739	389	441	4,944

¹ Include 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, Gujarat, 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	63.2	70.8	77.2	82.7	70.2	29.6	22.9	18.0	495
20-34	71.7	74.7	82.1	87.3	76.5	37.8	31.7	19.4	4,991
35-49	63.5	65.0	80.2	84.8	68.9	32.2	25.2	15.1	245
Birth order									
1	77.9	81.2	85.8	89.1	78.7	42.4	36.8	20.6	2,185
2-3	68.8	72.0	79.3	85.8	75.7	35.3	29.1	19.1	2,862
4+	55.0	58.9	77.3	83.6	65.8	25.6	18.0	14.2	683
Residence									
Urban	80.5	79.5	87.4	91.1	77.5	44.1	39.6	19.1	2,460
Rural	63.2	69.7	77.1	83.5	74.2	31.4	24.0	19.1	3,271
Schooling									
No schooling	53.0	59.1	73.4	79.8	62.9	22.7	16.1	17.1	1,200
<5 years complete	60.8	69.7	75.2	83.1	74.6	31.5	23.8	15.6	424
5-9 years complete	73.0	75.7	82.7	87.8	78.2	37.8	31.6	17.7	2,402
10-11 years complete	78.3	81.3	80.4	86.5	77.9	41.2	35.6	20.3	591
12 or more years complete	84.1	83.9	90.9	93.6	83.1	49.8	44.4	25.0	1,114
Religion									
Hindu	69.9	73.4	81.0	86.4	75.2	36.2	30.0	19.7	5,136
Muslim	77.5	78.9	86.2	90.0	79.1	41.1	35.9	13.0	558
Christian	58.3	51.8	79.3	81.9	77.3	54.6	43.8	17.2	19
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	72.3	73.9	84.4	88.2	76.1	37.7	33.0	21.4	633
Scheduled tribe	55.8	63.3	71.6	79.1	71.2	27.9	19.4	23.6	932
Other backward class	71.1	75.1	83.1	87.7	75.0	36.4	29.7	17.4	2,545
Other	79.4	80.2	84.6	89.7	79.9	43.1	38.7	18.8	1,475
Don't know	61.3	58.9	74.6	83.7	70.0	34.4	28.9	12.8	146
Total	70.6	73.9	81.6	86.8	75.6	36.8	30.7	19.1	5,730

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

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

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Gujarat, 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
Ahmadabad	95.9	94.3	56.7	92.2	54.1	642	91.6	560
Amreli	40.8	68.7	31.7	91.8	17.2	93	94.6	86
Anand	78.5	79.7	39.8	76.4	29.8	220	91.8	203
Banaskantha	59.0	69.0	23.3	72.8	16.8	326	83.5	217
Bharuch	86.4	83.4	51.3	80.4	46.4	151	95.2	143
Bhavnagar	47.2	70.2	32.2	81.5	18.9	233	93.1	217
Dohad	39.2	49.2	13.6	67.5	7.5	178	84.8	132
Gandhinagar	88.5	79.6	44.9	91.5	41.3	162	93.7	148
Jamnagar	80.2	78.6	44.2	92.6	39.0	182	92.6	159
Junagadh	76.2	75.1	27.9	85.0	23.3	229	93.9	210
Kachchh	62.2	67.8	38.0	90.5	29.4	217	92.7	176
Kheda	49.6	60.1	32.7	62.5	22.3	232	88.1	181
Mahesana	81.3	80.4	34.0	82.3	27.3	208	95.1	180
Narmada	70.5	75.6	45.3	75.0	30.7	64	93.3	61
Navsari	91.9	87.2	58.5	87.7	54.2	116	88.2	108
Panchmahal	51.2	60.0	19.8	63.4	14.9	242	84.2	176
Patan	67.8	61.9	21.5	85.8	17.8	133	90.1	115
Porbandar	56.9	73.0	43.7	89.4	32.7	55	94.6	51
Rajkot	86.8	82.7	41.6	83.4	38.7	321	92.3	271
Sabarkantha	66.3	74.0	27.5	84.9	22.9	247	93.3	200
Surat	71.6	68.9	35.5	84.1	31.5	678	77.3	602
Surendranagar	52.0	63.0	26.9	87.7	18.8	167	84.8	144
Tapi	74.5	67.1	42.8	86.8	33.5	71	94.5	67
The Dangs	47.6	58.0	38.8	84.5	22.4	26	94.9	23
Vadodara	71.0	74.1	37.5	75.1	32.8	375	88.2	320
Valsad	55.7	69.9	40.5	67.6	28.3	164	85.7	143
Gujarat	70.6	73.9	36.8	81.6	30.7	5,730	89.0	4,894

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹Full 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	84.1	69.5	79.7	76.9	69.9	235
20-34	86.9	77.2	84.5	80.6	77.3	2,264
35-49	76.7	66.4	72.3	77.8	72.3	92
Birth order						
1	86.7	78.5	85.7	81.3	78.1	984
2-3	86.3	75.2	82.9	80.1	76.7	1,304
4+	84.9	72.3	80.1	77.4	69.7	304
Residence						
Urban	87.9	74.1	78.1	77.2	76.8	822
Rural	85.5	77.0	86.2	81.6	76.3	1,769
Schooling						
No schooling	82.2	75.1	83.8	80.1	69.8	527
<5 years complete	85.6	69.5	81.2	74.6	70.2	194
5-9 years complete	86.9	74.3	81.7	78.5	77.1	1,243
10-11 years complete	88.8	82.2	87.8	86.1	80.9	218
12 or more years complete	88.5	82.4	88.1	85.0	83.7	410
Religion						
Hindu	85.9	76.1	83.5	79.8	76.3	2,337
Muslim	90.1	75.1	84.7	83.9	77.0	239
Christian	(75.8)	(71.2)	(82.7)	(82.7)	(82.0)	10
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	88.0	78.0	84.6	83.0	75.1	300
Scheduled tribe	81.7	74.6	84.3	78.9	72.6	506
Other backward class	87.6	78.2	86.0	82.3	80.0	1,165
Other	86.8	73.8	78.7	77.7	74.6	560
Don't know	(84.7)	(59.2)	(72.2)	(58.8)	(64.4)	60
Total	86.3	76.1	83.6	80.2	76.4	2,591

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, 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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	73.7	1,466	43.7	44.6	5.3	6.5	100.0	1,081
20-34	77.4	7,329	45.4	39.2	6.4	9.0	100.0	5,671
35-49	64.0	279	53.1	27.4	10.2	9.3	100.0	179
Residence								
Urban	85.5	3,765	45.8	37.7	7.3	9.2	100.0	3,218
Rural	69.9	5,309	44.8	41.5	5.4	8.2	100.0	3,713
Antenatal care visits²								
None	55.0	933	50.7	33.0	6.7	9.6	100.0	513
1-3	71.4	982	50.1	38.0	5.7	6.2	100.0	701
4+	83.7	5,042	47.6	37.0	6.8	8.6	100.0	4,220
Don't know	85.1	67	53.5	37.5	0.0	8.9	100.0	57
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	57.1	2,019	44.1	44.4	3.7	7.8	100.0	1,153
<5 years complete	67.6	730	42.2	44.7	5.6	7.5	100.0	494
5-9 years complete	79.8	3,854	46.7	38.8	6.3	8.2	100.0	3,074
10-11 years complete	87.7	895	45.8	36.4	6.9	10.9	100.0	785
12 or more years complete	90.4	1,577	44.2	38.1	8.1	9.5	100.0	1,426
Religion								
Hindu	75.7	8,112	44.9	40.1	6.2	8.8	100.0	6,138
Muslim	82.5	913	48.0	37.5	6.9	7.5	100.0	754
Christian	68.5	30	57.2	31.1	10.0	1.7	100.0	20
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	74.1	1,036	46.0	36.8	7.0	10.2	100.0	767
Scheduled tribe	59.5	1,541	44.6	45.2	3.9	6.3	100.0	916
Other backward class	79.2	4,061	45.3	39.5	5.7	9.5	100.0	3,217
Other	85.3	2,181	44.4	39.5	8.1	8.0	100.0	1,860
Don't know	66.6	256	56.2	31.7	7.2	4.9	100.0	170

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, Gujarat, 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	84.3	3,988	44.0	41.0	6.6	8.4	100.0	3,362
1 child	76.8	2,984	45.4	38.7	6.3	9.6	100.0	2,291
0 sons	77.0	1,594	47.2	38.6	5.0	9.2	100.0	1,227
1 son	76.6	1,390	43.2	38.8	7.8	10.2	100.0	1,064
2 children	63.9	1,290	46.7	39.3	5.4	8.6	100.0	824
0 sons	69.7	530	50.2	37.3	1.7	10.8	100.0	370
1 or more sons	59.8	760	43.8	40.9	8.4	6.8	100.0	455
3 children	59.7	501	51.8	36.8	6.0	5.5	100.0	299
0 sons	71.3	186	52.3	37.8	2.7	7.2	100.0	133
1 or more sons	52.8	315	51.3	35.9	8.5	4.2	100.0	166
4+ children	50.0	311	52.7	36.0	5.8	5.5	100.0	155
0 sons	57.0	95	60.5	26.2	4.8	8.6	100.0	54
1 or more sons	46.9	216	48.5	41.3	6.3	3.9	100.0	101
Total	76.4	9,074	45.3	39.8	6.3	8.6	100.0	6,931

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

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

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

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	85.3	495	88.5	10.1	89.6	422
20-34	86.0	4,991	89.8	9.4	89.2	4,292
35-49	73.6	245	89.2	10.8	82.0	180
Birth order						
1	87.9	2,185	92.4	7.0	90.1	1,921
2-3	85.1	2,862	89.2	10.0	88.6	2,435
4+	78.8	683	82.0	16.6	86.8	538
Residence						
Urban	85.6	2,460	89.2	10.0	84.7	2,105
Rural	85.3	3,271	90.0	9.2	92.3	2,788
Schooling						
No schooling	76.0	1,200	85.0	14.1	87.7	912
<5 years complete	83.1	424	88.4	9.9	91.0	352
5-9 years complete	87.6	2,402	89.6	9.6	90.5	2,105
10-11 years complete	88.0	591	93.8	5.3	88.5	520
12 or more years complete	90.2	1,114	92.3	7.4	86.6	1,004
Religion						
Hindu	85.2	5,136	89.2	9.9	89.3	4,378
Muslim	86.5	558	93.4	6.1	87.6	483
Christian	85.0	19	(89.2)	(10.8)	(91.5)	16
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.6	633	91.8	8.1	93.1	548
Scheduled tribe	82.7	932	86.6	12.7	88.9	770
Other backward class	85.9	2,545	90.7	8.5	89.9	2,187
Other	85.9	1,475	90.7	8.6	85.8	1,267
Don't know	83.5	146	69.6	23.7	88.1	122
Total	85.4	5,730	89.7	9.5	89.0	4,894

Note: Total includes pregnancies for women belonging to "other" religions, which are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 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 skilled health 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	93.4	85.5	88.7
Public sector	28.2	35.7	32.6
NGO/trust	3.4	3.1	3.2
Private sector	61.8	46.7	52.8
At home	6.6	14.2	11.1
Own home	4.9	11.4	8.8
Parent's home	1.6	2.6	2.2
Other home	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other ¹	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	82.7	66.4	73.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.5	17.1	14.0
Other health personnel	0.0	0.5	0.3
Dai (TBA)	3.5	10.2	7.5
Friends/relatives	4.0	5.1	4.6
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2
No one	0.3	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	92.3	83.9	87.3
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.8	2.5	2.2
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	27.8	12.0	18.4
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	13.1	6.1	8.9
Number of births	3,047	4,452	7,499
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	48.6	48.5	48.6
Clean blade used to cut the cord	89.5	83.2	84.7
Either of the above	90.7	85.2	86.5
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	80.8	78.9	79.3
Number of births delivered at home	131	430	561
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	58.9	54.8	56.5
4-23 hours	4.9	2.6	3.6
1-2 days	5.3	6.4	6.0
3-41 days	3.2	5.8	4.7
Don't know ¹	0.3	0.6	0.5
No postnatal check	27.4	29.7	28.7
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 skilled health 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	61.5	49.3	54.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.9	15.6	12.8
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.9	1.9	1.4
Other	1.3	3.3	2.4
No postnatal check	27.4	29.7	28.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	2,460	3,271	5,730

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, Gujarat, 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	39.4	48.3	87.7	86.5	867	70.9	63.8	495
20-34	31.8	57.2	89.0	87.6	6,363	71.4	66.3	4,991
35-49	29.6	55.2	84.8	81.7	269	70.2	66.7	245
Residence								
Urban	28.2	65.2	93.4	92.3	3,047	72.6	69.1	2,460
Rural	35.7	49.8	85.5	83.9	4,452	70.3	63.9	3,271
Birth order								
1	30.4	63.5	93.8	91.7	3,166	75.6	70.7	2,185
2-3	33.6	53.1	86.7	85.7	3,508	69.7	64.8	2,862
4+	37.2	40.1	77.3	77.3	825	64.2	57.3	683
Antenatal care visits²								
None	35.4	38.9	74.3	73.6	786	49.7	43.9	786
1-3	35.2	49.6	84.7	84.8	837	68.0	61.8	837
4+	30.2	64.0	94.2	92.1	4,047	76.1	71.3	4,047
Don't know	31.6	61.4	93.1	94.5	60	72.0	65.2	60
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	37.8	39.4	77.1	76.9	1,763	64.6	58.5	1,200
<5 years complete	36.2	43.6	79.8	81.0	603	65.8	60.0	424
5-9 years complete	35.7	55.4	91.1	89.0	3,167	72.4	67.1	2,402
10-11 years complete	27.6	69.5	97.1	94.0	708	76.3	71.0	591
12 or more years complete	18.9	79.5	98.4	96.8	1,258	75.4	72.0	1,114
Religion								
Hindu	32.2	56.2	88.4	87.0	6,701	70.9	65.7	5,136
Muslim	36.4	55.2	91.7	90.1	755	74.4	69.6	558
Christian	42.5	34.5	77.0	73.0	25	58.7	56.8	19
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	35.8	52.8	88.6	88.3	841	77.3	68.7	633
Scheduled tribe	44.0	32.6	76.6	76.3	1,323	70.4	64.8	932
Other backward class	31.4	59.0	90.5	88.5	3,355	71.6	66.4	2,545
Other	24.8	70.1	94.9	93.1	1,759	68.4	65.1	1,475
Don't know	33.7	51.3	85.0	84.6	222	74.3	69.8	146
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	2,447	71.8	67.5	1,813
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	4,204	74.7	70.5	3,347
Home	na	na	na	20.0	832	49.7	36.2	561
Total	32.6	56.1	88.7	87.3	7,499	71.3	66.1	5,730

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to "other" religions and births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are 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

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, Gujarat, 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 postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Ahmadabad	29.9	64.7	94.6	94.6	40.5	807	67.9	642
Amreli	38.1	43.7	81.7	83.3	11.6	121	63.9	93
Anand	33.2	59.4	92.6	93.8	20.6	299	82.3	220
Banaskantha	24.7	64.6	89.3	79.8	8.5	455	55.7	326
Bharuch	32.2	48.9	81.1	82.9	12.0	211	76.3	151
Bhavnagar	32.8	60.5	93.3	93.9	13.3	315	58.5	233
Dohad	41.3	43.0	84.3	82.3	6.1	263	63.3	178
Gandhinagar	37.4	54.9	92.3	94.1	22.1	209	75.2	162
Jamnagar	39.5	56.2	95.8	91.2	24.3	225	56.2	182
Junagadh	38.2	52.4	90.6	93.9	17.8	294	65.6	229
Kachchh	38.2	44.5	82.7	83.0	11.7	297	70.4	217
Kheda	42.2	47.6	89.7	87.1	11.4	327	59.9	232
Mahesana	23.0	73.4	96.4	86.1	26.5	271	69.0	208
Narmada	52.5	25.0	77.5	74.9	9.4	86	70.3	64
Navsari	33.4	61.8	95.2	95.5	23.1	143	76.7	116
Panchmahal	18.6	61.0	79.6	79.0	7.9	333	59.1	242
Patan	29.8	62.5	92.3	94.3	15.7	175	64.1	133
Porbandar	54.6	42.7	97.3	96.2	15.4	67	66.2	55
Rajkot	19.5	73.0	92.5	81.3	18.4	392	58.8	321
Sabarkantha	19.0	69.9	88.9	82.4	13.7	325	61.7	247
Surat	31.7	61.0	92.7	95.3	23.3	818	73.2	678
Surendranagar	31.3	49.7	81.0	85.9	11.8	228	60.0	167
Tapi	49.0	34.2	83.2	86.0	14.0	92	66.6	71
The Dangs	41.2	12.0	53.2	53.7	3.5	38	51.9	26
Vadodara	47.3	32.7	80.0	78.0	15.6	496	67.6	375
Valsad	31.4	44.6	76.1	78.9	14.4	213	65.3	164
Gujarat	32.6	56.1	88.7	87.3	18.4	7,499	66.1	5,730

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 women'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, Gujarat, 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	1,461	10,148	6,057	12.0	690
20-34	1,955	12,734	9,154	8.6	4,290
35-49	9,595	14,837	13,000	2.7	180
Birth order					
1	1,902	13,459	9,567	8.4	2,946
2-3	2,096	11,559	8,229	9.6	1,843
4+	3,662	9,081	6,564	9.1	371
Residence					
Urban	2,331	14,664	11,090	4.0	2,329
Rural	2,020	10,417	7,039	12.9	2,831
Schooling					
No schooling	1,589	9,184	5,504	9.6	938
<5 years complete	4,376	10,519	7,727	10.7	346
5-9 years complete	1,795	12,064	8,148	9.8	2,204
10-11 years complete	2,003	12,700	9,599	8.1	574
12 or more years complete	3,155	15,324	13,136	6.3	1,098
Religion					
Hindu	2,184	12,516	8,920	9.2	4,606
Muslim	1,655	11,810	7,954	6.2	521
Christian	(557)	(18146)	(10145)	(19.5)	15
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,988	13,256	8,767	10.6	563
Scheduled tribe	1,177	9,773	5,021	21.4	732
Other backward class	2,497	11,838	8,701	7.6	2,322
Other	2,641	14,389	11,453	3.8	1,410
Don't know	1,310	9,246	6,199	8.9	133
Total	2,136	12,527	8,878	8.9	5,160

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

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Gujarat, 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
Ahmadabad	18.1	489	93.1	29.6	642	1.6	612
Amreli	24.1	77	59.5	21.3	93	9.8	79
Anand	23.4	169	77.8	25.2	220	13.5	207
Banaskantha	30.3	284	65.0	20.2	326	4.0	299
Bharuch	25.0	115	77.9	27.6	151	17.7	124
Bhavnagar	28.4	182	55.5	19.2	233	8.2	217
Dohad	41.6	154	47.2	25.2	178	18.7	154
Gandhinagar	25.7	121	82.7	32.7	162	8.2	154
Jamnagar	12.7	130	73.2	21.7	182	6.5	178
Junagadh	20.1	171	68.5	31.7	229	13.2	208
Kachchh	36.8	174	59.2	24.3	217	11.1	184
Kheda	29.4	199	51.8	24.9	232	6.5	208
Mahesana	25.6	164	82.9	16.1	208	6.1	201
Narmada	27.3	47	57.5	32.1	64	23.7	49
Navsari	11.1	85	84.2	28.5	116	20.0	111
Panchmahal	32.6	189	60.2	13.7	242	7.2	192
Patan	28.5	100	53.8	32.7	133	22.5	123
Porbandar	18.8	36	71.0	20.7	55	7.0	54
Rajkot	15.1	235	88.3	18.8	321	3.7	301
Sabarkantha	29.2	180	70.0	12.5	247	6.9	218
Surat	19.1	455	72.9	29.3	678	7.7	633
Surendranagar	28.6	121	62.5	29.9	167	12.2	137
Tapi	10.5	50	60.0	28.5	71	24.5	59
The Dangs	33.5	24	45.3	30.9	26	47.4	15
Vadodara	22.7	281	67.8	32.7	375	11.3	309
Valsad	30.8	114	65.3	17.0	164	4.4	134
Gujarat	24.5	4,345	71.1	25.0	5,730	8.9	5,160

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							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	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	1.6	10.7	1.6	4.5	4.0	0.1	77.4	100.0	18.4	776
20-34	1.7	11.8	0.7	4.6	3.9	0.2	77.1	100.0	18.8	4,747
35-49	3.9	10.1	0.6	2.6	1.7	0.0	81.1	100.0	17.1	207
Birth order										
1	1.7	12.4	0.7	3.7	4.2	0.1	77.2	100.0	18.5	2,185
2-3	1.8	11.4	1.1	4.9	3.2	0.1	77.5	100.0	19.2	2,862
4-5	1.4	9.5	0.2	5.2	6.1	0.8	76.9	100.0	16.3	558
6+	1.4	9.7	0.9	7.3	3.5	0.0	77.2	100.0	19.3	125
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	1.6	9.5	1.6	4.2	5.2	0.2	77.8	100.0	16.9	1,813
Private health facility ²	1.8	12.7	0.5	3.6	2.8	0.1	78.4	100.0	18.7	3,347
Home	1.7	11.7	0.4	10.8	5.4	0.4	69.4	100.0	24.7	561
Residence										
Urban	1.7	11.7	0.8	2.9	3.3	0.1	79.5	100.0	17.1	2,460
Rural	1.8	11.5	0.9	5.7	4.2	0.2	75.7	100.0	19.8	3,271
Religion										
Hindu	1.7	11.6	0.8	4.7	4.0	0.2	77.2	100.0	18.7	5,136
Muslim	0.8	12.1	1.4	3.3	3.1	0.2	79.2	100.0	17.5	558
Christian	8.8	12.9	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	75.3	100.0	22.1	19
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	2.0	8.3	1.3	5.4	6.4	0.1	76.6	100.0	16.9	633
Scheduled tribe	1.4	12.0	1.0	6.1	3.6	0.1	75.7	100.0	20.6	932
Other backward class	1.8	12.8	0.6	4.4	4.0	0.1	76.3	100.0	19.5	2,545
Other	1.5	10.8	0.7	3.3	2.8	0.2	80.6	100.0	16.4	1,475
Don't know	4.2	10.3	2.6	5.1	2.8	0.0	75.0	100.0	22.2	146
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	1.8	9.8	1.0	5.3	4.0	0.3	77.8	100.0	17.9	1,200
<5 years complete	1.3	11.8	1.2	4.0	3.6	0.0	78.1	100.0	18.4	424
5-9 years complete	1.7	13.4	1.0	4.6	4.5	0.1	74.7	100.0	20.7	2,402
10-11 years complete	1.6	9.4	0.2	3.5	3.1	0.4	81.9	100.0	14.6	591
12 or more years complete	2.0	10.8	0.4	4.2	2.8	0.0	79.8	100.0	17.4	1,114
Total	1.7	11.6	0.8	4.5	3.9	0.2	77.3	100.0	18.7	5,730

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to "other" religions and births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

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, Gujarat

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.6	94.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	80.9	72.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	80.6	69.7
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	39.7	31.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	94.5	78.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	93.1	83.9
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	82.6	82.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	63.5	35.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	69.7	44.0
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	24.3	13.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	88.1	42.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	85.6	54.5
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	85.9	86.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	70.7	48.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	74.2	53.1
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	30.7	20.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	90.7	54.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	88.7	64.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	89.6	86.9	88.1
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	75.2	70.1	72.4
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	36.5	36.7	36.6
Convulsions	42.9	41.0	41.9
Prolonged labour	54.3	48.4	51.1
Severe abdominal pain	60.0	56.5	58.1
High blood pressure	49.5	45.0	47.0
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	46.9	48.3	47.7
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	91.6	86.1	88.6
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	70.2	75.3	73.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	76.8	79.4	78.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	69.8	65.9	67.7
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	457	559	1,016
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	(14.0)	32.6	26.5
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	(16.6)	50.1	39.0
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(15.0)	49.3	38.0
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	38	78	116

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1						2	3	
Sex																	
Male	55.9	62.6	53.5	38.3	88.5	85.5	80.8	72.3	79.2	89.5	85.0	60.6	74.8	48.9	8.5	48.6	752
Female	55.3	62.2	56.2	39.0	87.2	85.1	80.8	73.1	74.7	87.2	82.6	64.4	75.2	52.2	9.1	52.4	634
Birth order																	
1	60.9	68.3	63.4	47.5	90.1	90.6	86.5	80.0	80.0	91.6	87.9	71.8	80.6	61.1	5.9	57.2	554
2-3	52.8	59.5	50.7	34.5	87.7	82.2	77.7	67.8	76.0	86.7	81.6	55.9	72.6	44.1	9.9	47.6	673
4-5	48.9	58.0	43.5	27.4	84.2	82.5	76.8	69.4	77.4	87.7	81.8	56.5	69.7	42.1	11.3	42.2	138
6+	(48.6)	(29.2)	(29.2)	(10.9)	(63.6)	(63.6)	(59.2)	(54.9)	(35.3)	(67.2)	(67.2)	(60.1)	(38.1)	(26.7)	(30.9)	(12.7)	21
Residence																	
Urban	58.9	68.4	59.3	40.5	90.6	87.4	84.5	77.6	80.6	91.2	88.1	61.5	76.7	50.4	6.2	49.5	585
Rural	53.2	58.0	51.3	37.2	85.9	83.8	78.2	69.1	74.7	86.5	80.9	63.0	73.7	50.4	10.6	51.0	801
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	43.7	50.6	41.6	29.5	78.6	75.7	69.3	61.2	65.7	80.0	72.3	53.3	60.1	39.3	16.2	42.3	289
<5 years complete	48.6	54.8	43.6	27.3	86.8	79.6	73.9	66.5	72.1	85.5	81.3	55.2	66.2	43.2	11.1	38.6	105
5-9 years complete	57.0	64.4	56.1	39.9	89.7	86.3	81.7	72.7	79.2	90.5	86.2	64.2	75.7	51.1	7.7	52.0	622
10-11 years complete	63.5	67.0	59.9	45.2	94.7	94.5	89.8	81.1	85.0	93.6	91.1	72.0	88.5	65.1	3.9	60.3	123
12 or more years complete	64.9	72.2	68.5	47.4	91.6	92.1	90.5	84.4	83.7	91.9	89.4	66.3	87.6	57.7	4.1	55.6	247
Religion																	
Hindu	55.3	62.6	55.1	39.3	88.0	85.3	80.9	73.0	76.6	88.7	84.3	63.0	75.9	50.9	8.9	50.6	1,226
Muslim	57.0	60.2	50.5	30.6	86.7	84.4	78.8	67.9	81.5	86.0	79.5	54.1	65.7	43.8	8.3	48.0	149
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	52.7	65.7	60.5	40.0	90.5	86.0	83.4	72.8	74.0	89.7	84.2	58.3	72.5	50.8	7.5	50.2	157
Scheduled tribe	57.3	64.0	56.7	43.4	86.8	86.3	77.9	69.5	77.0	87.3	80.5	62.6	77.8	55.0	11.6	54.6	241
Other backward class	53.1	61.4	53.4	39.1	87.7	85.2	81.5	73.8	75.7	89.1	85.7	66.2	75.2	51.0	7.9	54.4	611
Other	61.8	65.0	56.6	35.8	89.6	86.8	82.8	76.8	83.1	87.9	83.6	56.5	77.4	49.3	7.7	42.9	327
Don't know	(46.9)	(40.3)	(30.7)	(22.8)	(76.3)	(69.5)	(65.5)	(46.7)	(66.7)	(85.0)	(80.5)	(64.8)	(51.3)	(27.5)	(15.0)	(29.0)	50
Total	55.6	62.4	54.7	38.6	87.9	85.3	80.8	72.7	77.2	88.4	83.9	62.3	75.0	50.4	8.7	50.3	1,386
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	86.4	82.2	73.4	61.4	59.9	92.6	83.5	65.3	65.7	45.2	4.5	36.4	307

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

na = Not available

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

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

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53. Selected vaccinations by district

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Ahmadabad	(46.6)	(90.4)	(82.9)	(58.6)	(76.4)	(49.0)	(3.6)	172	(82.4)	166
Amreli	(44.9)	(94.4)	(78.9)	(70.6)	(82.7)	(59.9)	(5.6)	22	(94.2)	20
Anand	47.8	99.1	81.3	75.1	91.0	61.4	0.0	52	90.8	52
Banaskantha	17.5	72.6	53.8	47.3	63.1	35.3	17.1	90	89.2	75
Bharuch	47.2	98.3	87.2	74.3	77.9	56.9	0.0	35	85.9	35
Bhavnagar	30.9	80.1	70.8	62.8	64.0	52.4	16.1	55	(83.7)	46
Dohad	15.3	65.3	42.9	41.3	52.0	32.9	32.4	57	100.0	39
Gandhinagar	(48.4)	(94.6)	(79.1)	(72.0)	(81.2)	(66.1)	(5.4)	32	(94.6)	30
Jamnagar	66.1	98.2	88.4	77.9	87.9	71.4	0.0	52	83.5	52
Junagadh	(57.4)	(91.2)	(84.7)	(63.9)	(76.1)	(56.5)	(7.8)	46	(78.7)	42
Kachchh	43.3	95.6	72.4	52.8	78.4	44.9	3.1	46	90.4	44
Kheda	28.4	80.2	55.3	60.7	63.6	39.5	13.9	64	89.5	55
Mahesana	27.9	100.0	88.0	63.4	83.4	55.1	0.0	57	89.5	57
Narmada	52.1	95.5	86.3	85.1	81.9	69.3	1.5	16	95.2	16
Navsari	(62.0)	(100.0)	(90.2)	(81.5)	(91.5)	(78.5)	(0.0)	30	(87.6)	30
Panchmahal	30.7	63.7	47.4	44.8	58.6	30.2	31.4	57	(88.0)	39
Patan	(21.7)	(72.5)	(46.7)	(46.8)	(54.8)	(30.7)	(20.4)	26	(92.0)	21
Porbandar	(37.7)	(91.4)	(91.4)	(70.9)	(89.9)	(68.8)	(3.4)	10	(95.4)	9
Rajkot	(36.6)	(94.8)	(78.6)	(65.2)	(89.9)	(51.4)	(2.4)	76	(83.5)	74
Sabarkantha	26.9	91.4	70.5	69.7	76.1	49.1	1.7	57	88.6	56
Surat	(45.6)	(90.4)	(72.0)	(62.9)	(72.8)	(48.0)	(7.3)	146	(79.0)	135
Surendranagar	23.2	76.0	64.0	53.3	48.2	37.5	24.0	39	(88.9)	30
Tapi	(72.5)	(97.8)	(83.2)	(83.2)	(91.6)	(72.9)	(2.2)	18	(97.7)	17
The Dangs	48.1	86.1	72.0	56.2	72.4	44.3	12.5	6	100.0	5
Vadodara	(34.0)	(95.8)	(74.0)	(74.2)	(88.8)	(63.3)	(4.2)	82	(92.5)	78
Valsad	36.0	88.0	80.2	60.9	81.7	52.9	9.0	43	90.7	39
Gujarat	38.6	87.9	72.7	62.3	75.0	50.4	8.7	1,386	87.1	1,265

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, Gujarat, 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	1.5	11.0	649	*	*	10	61.0	71
6-11	1.0	11.7	767	*	*	7	74.2	90
12-23	1.6	12.8	1,386	*	*	22	70.8	178
24-35	1.8	7.4	1,388	(88.9)	(7.5)	26	72.9	102
36-47	1.4	6.8	1,572	*	*	22	71.4	107
48-59	1.1	6.4	1,473	*	*	16	68.1	95
Sex								
Male	1.7	9.8	3,795	72.7	10.4	64	68.1	371
Female	1.2	7.9	3,439	(89.4)	(2.1)	40	73.1	272
Residence								
Urban	1.5	8.2	2,961	(79.8)	(6.3)	45	77.0	243
Rural	1.4	9.4	4,274	78.5	7.9	58	66.1	401
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.3	6.7	1,687	*	*	22	68.6	113
<5 years complete	1.2	9.7	569	*	*	7	62.1	55
5-9 years complete	1.7	10.6	3,050	78.8	5.3	53	70.3	323
10-11 years complete	0.6	9.4	699	*	*	4	69.6	66
12 or more years complete	1.5	7.1	1,229	*	*	18	77.6	87
Religion								
Hindu	1.4	8.8	6,461	76.3	8.4	89	70.1	571
Muslim	1.9	9.3	730	*	*	14	74.8	68
Christian	0	7.1	24	*	*	0	*	2
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	0.8	10.0	807	*	*	6	76.5	81
Scheduled tribe	1.7	8.4	1,281	(62.4)	(3.8)	22	57.7	107
Other backward class	1.5	9.0	3,227	(77.3)	(5.3)	49	71.9	290
Other	1.3	8.7	1,706	*	*	23	71.6	148
Don't know	1.9	8.4	213	*	*	4	*	18
Total	1.4	8.9	7,235	79.1	7.2	103	70.2	644

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments						
				Percent- age given from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug ²	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supple- ments	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea		
Age in months															
<6	12.6	649	63.7	2.7	38.7	4.6	41.8	13.9	5.3	12.8	14.6	36.8	82		
6-11	19.5	767	73.3	18.5	56.4	11.0	59.4	12.6	9.3	15.0	13.4	22.5	150		
12-23	10.9	1,386	64.3	19.5	60.1	8.7	62.6	13.3	7.2	16.5	15.3	22.0	150		
24-35	7.4	1,388	61.3	16.6	46.4	4.8	49.4	4.2	13.2	21.3	18.0	26.4	103		
36-47	4.6	1,572	63.8	8.6	53.6	2.0	53.7	13.1	3.8	24.3	3.7	32.6	72		
48-59	3.2	1,473	57.6	24.4	44.4	8.7	47.5	0.8	13.3	16.5	13.9	32.0	47		
Sex															
Male	8.7	3,795	66.9	14.1	52.0	4.6	53.6	14.1	9.9	16.6	14.1	26.5	329		
Female	8.0	3,439	63.5	17.3	51.8	10.4	55.5	6.5	6.9	18.3	13.3	27.4	276		
Residence															
Urban	7.7	2,961	72.1	15.8	57.2	9.1	58.1	17.8	9.9	13.2	13.3	19.9	229		
Rural	8.8	4,274	61.3	15.4	48.7	6.1	52.3	6.3	7.7	19.9	14.0	31.2	376		
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	6.6	1,687	60.8	8.0	36.3	2.6	38.9	9.5	8.6	15.5	13.4	38.2	111		
<5 years complete	10.6	569	50.6	14.2	44.9	6.3	47.0	2.6	4.1	12.7	16.1	34.9	60		
5-9 years complete	10.1	3,050	70.1	16.2	52.9	9.1	55.7	15.7	7.1	16.6	14.2	24.3	308		
10-11 years complete	7.4	699	77.6	14.4	62.2	9.7	62.3	4.3	24.1	25.2	17.5	16.4	51		
12 or more years complete	6.0	1,229	55.8	26.1	70.0	5.6	73.5	2.3	7.1	21.8	7.5	21.4	73		

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent- age children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea		
				Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supple- ments	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment			
Religion															
Hindu	8.6	6,461	65.9	16.5	53.2	7.7	55.9	10.9	8.9	17.5	13.0	26.1	559		
Muslim	6.1	730	58.2	3.1	35.2	2.3	35.7	7.2	3.3	15.8	22.9	38.7	44		
Christian	7.5	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2		
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	10.4	807	66.9	10.2	48.1	4.6	49.7	16.9	3.8	27.0	10.6	26.3	84		
Scheduled tribe	10.4	1,281	63.8	17.7	51.9	5.3	55.2	4.5	10.9	17.7	16.6	29.0	133		
Other backward class	7.1	3,227	59.4	18.5	50.3	11.4	53.5	7.0	12.1	14.5	14.2	28.0	228		
Other	7.9	1,706	72.4	13.1	55.0	1.2	55.6	20.5	3.7	14.8	12.6	26.1	135		
Don't know	11.7	213	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25		
Total	8.4	7,235	65.4	15.6	51.9	7.2	54.5	10.6	8.5	17.4	13.7	26.9	605		

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.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

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

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					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	Don't know					Never gave food	
Age in months																
<6	4.6	36.9	31.9	20.0	6.2	0.4	100.0	4.5	26.7	23.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	3.3	17.5	82
6-11	11.0	30.7	37.2	16.6	4.1	0.4	100.0	3.6	29.7	35.8	18.0	2.8	100.0	8.1	37.4	150
12-23	8.7	29.1	40.4	18.1	2.3	1.3	100.0	2.1	30.1	46.3	14.4	1.8	100.0	7.9	50.3	150
24-35	4.8	32.2	44.8	14.3	3.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	29.2	50.8	13.7	0.0	100.0	4.8	40.2	103
36-47	2.0	38.7	46.7	9.2	1.9	1.7	100.0	2.2	27.2	50.6	17.5	0.0	100.0	2.0	44.4	72
48-59	8.7	32.2	34.3	21.8	1.0	2.0	100.0	6.7	27.2	37.7	22.6	3.8	100.0	6.7	33.1	47
Sex																
Male	4.6	35.4	37.8	17.2	3.2	1.8	100.0	2.1	28.9	39.6	16.2	1.2	100.0	4.3	36.2	329
Female	10.4	28.9	41.5	15.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	4.1	28.7	42.9	16.3	1.7	100.0	8.0	42.1	276
Residence																
Urban	9.1	36.7	33.1	18.5	1.8	0.8	100.0	1.7	27.5	39.8	19.6	1.5	100.0	7.1	36.6	229
Rural	6.1	29.8	43.4	15.4	4.1	1.1	100.0	3.8	29.6	42.0	14.2	1.4	100.0	5.3	40.3	376
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	2.6	31.3	44.3	14.7	6.3	0.8	100.0	2.1	30.9	38.1	14.2	2.0	100.0	2.0	30.0	111
<5 years complete	6.3	39.4	39.4	14.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.1	42.3	37.8	14.4	0.1	100.0	6.3	39.8	60
5-9 years complete	9.1	32.1	37.5	16.5	3.2	1.7	100.0	4.1	26.6	41.9	15.7	0.8	100.0	8.4	38.1	308
10-11 years complete	9.7	32.1	27.1	27.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	1.6	23.3	27.7	28.4	5.7	100.0	0.6	29.3	51
12 or more years complete	5.6	30.2	49.0	13.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.2	27.8	54.5	14.8	1.3	100.0	5.6	61.3	73
Religion																
Hindu	7.7	32.7	38.7	16.8	3.3	0.9	100.0	3.1	28.9	41.1	16.3	1.5	100.0	6.4	39.6	559
Muslim	2.3	29.2	49.0	13.7	3.2	2.7	100.0	2.3	27.2	41.9	15.7	0.5	100.0	1.8	29.2	44
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	4.6	25.4	46.3	21.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	0.9	28.0	42.6	20.1	1.8	100.0	3.5	31.3	84
Scheduled tribe	5.3	37.3	38.1	15.5	3.6	0.2	100.0	5.0	35.9	34.4	15.1	1.1	100.0	4.6	44.1	133
Other backward class	11.4	24.8	42.1	15.5	4.4	1.8	100.0	1.7	25.7	49.4	12.4	1.4	100.0	9.3	40.3	228
Other	1.2	42.8	35.9	16.5	2.3	1.3	100.0	1.2	26.2	37.4	20.7	1.5	100.0	0.7	35.3	135
Total	7.2	32.5	39.5	16.6	3.2	1.0	100.0	3.0	28.8	41.1	16.2	1.4	100.0	6.0	38.9	605

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

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

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

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	63.8	3,708	63.8	166
20-24	74.6	3,825	78.7	1,604
25-34	81.3	6,991	84.6	3,408
35-49	73.4	8,408	79.3	564
Residence				
Urban	80.0	10,188	86.0	2,461
Rural	70.0	12,744	78.7	3,282
Schooling				
No schooling	60.0	5,240	65.6	1,209
<5 years complete	68.3	1,707	75.4	425
5-9 years complete	74.6	8,428	82.7	2,404
10-11 years complete	80.1	2,859	90.7	592
12 or more years complete	89.2	4,698	95.2	1,114
Religion				
Hindu	74.4	20,964	81.4	5,148
Muslim	75.2	1,775	85.9	558
Christian	72.6	105	70.7	19
Other	80.6	87	*	17
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	74.0	2,610	80.7	634
Scheduled tribe	68.1	3,370	76.0	936
Other backward class	73.2	9,934	81.8	2,548
Other	80.9	6,636	88.0	1,476
Don't know	55.5	381	62.9	149
Total	74.5	22,932	81.8	5,742

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

* 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, Gujarat, 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 who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed after child counselling from an AWC	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	59.6	51.3	52.8	52.9	1,416	na	na	53.5	1,416	70.0	758
12-23	65.7	60.5	58.5	59.1	1,386	na	na	62.1	1,386	70.8	860
24-35	63.3	60.5	54.6	56.8	1,388	na	na	58.7	1,388	73.4	815
36-47	61.7	58.5	50.2	55.4	1,572	55.5	1,572	57.5	1,572	72.3	904
48-59	61.6	58.9	49.9	54.6	1,473	54.0	1,473	56.7	1,473	69.3	835
60-71	51.5	48.7	40.4	45.5	1,265	43.8	1,265	na	na	na	na
0-35	62.8	57.4	55.3	56.2	4,190	na	na	58.1	4,190	71.4	2,433
36-71	58.7	55.8	47.2	52.2	4,309	51.6	4,309	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	61.5	56.9	51.9	54.8	4,522	51.9	2,273	58.2	3,795	69.4	2,210
Female	59.8	56.1	50.4	53.5	3,977	51.2	2,036	57.0	3,439	73.1	1,962
Residence											
Urban	44.9	40.7	37.5	40.2	3,442	38.2	1,732	42.3	2,961	70.4	1,252
Rural	71.5	67.3	60.5	63.8	5,058	60.6	2,577	68.3	4,274	71.5	2,920
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	64.8	60.2	53.0	56.2	2,088	52.8	1,189	60.3	1,687	65.9	1,017
<5 years complete	67.6	65.4	57.1	61.3	681	57.5	391	64.2	569	64.5	365
5-9 years complete	65.5	61.1	56.2	58.6	3,536	57.6	1,688	62.8	3,050	73.5	1,916
10-11 years complete	51.8	47.9	43.7	47.0	810	43.3	393	49.1	699	73.4	343
12 or more years complete	44.2	40.4	37.1	40.6	1,385	35.0	648	43.2	1,229	76.1	531

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion													
Hindu	61.5	57.4	51.7	54.9	7,608	52.0	3,885	58.4	6,461	72.3	3,775		
Muslim	54.4	49.7	47.5	48.7	842	48.2	400	51.7	730	60.6	378		
Christian	68.2	66.4	52.6	66.1	29	61.8	17	72.8	24	67.5	18		
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	66.9	60.7	55.7	58.5	954	57.0	490	60.9	807	71.0	491		
Scheduled tribe	69.1	65.5	59.4	61.7	1,527	56.9	787	66.1	1,281	69.1	847		
Other backward class	62.5	58.8	52.6	56.4	3,801	54.9	1,930	59.7	3,227	72.7	1,928		
Other	47.3	43.1	40.4	42.4	1,986	38.1	999	45.7	1,706	69.7	780		
Don't know	65.5	59.0	47.7	51.9	232	54.1	103	58.7	213	70.4	125		
Total	60.7	56.6	51.2	54.2	8,499	51.6	4,309	57.7	7,235	71.2	4,172		

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

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

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, Gujarat, 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	40.3	37.9	35.8	33.2	3,442	34.2	33.0	30.7	29.1	3,438
Rural	68.3	66.7	61.6	56.4	5,058	60.3	59.4	53.3	50.1	5,049
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	59.8	57.9	53.6	46.4	2,088	51.8	50.9	45.8	41.3	2,084
<5 years complete	66.5	63.9	60.1	54.4	681	56.2	54.9	49.8	47.0	680
5-9 years complete	62.7	60.5	56.3	53.1	3,536	54.7	53.7	48.4	46.6	3,530
10-11 years complete	47.2	47.0	42.2	40.4	810	43.8	43.5	38.6	37.1	808
12 or more years complete	38.9	37.2	35.5	32.7	1,385	34.3	32.6	31.3	29.3	1,384
Religion										
Hindu	57.4	55.5	51.7	47.5	7,608	50.3	49.2	44.8	42.1	7,597
Muslim	53.4	51.3	47.0	43.1	842	45.3	44.4	38.6	37.1	841
Christian	69.8	69.8	65.1	58.5	29	65.2	65.2	59.8	55.6	29
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	63.8	61.5	56.7	49.9	954	54.1	52.9	47.9	43.9	953
Scheduled tribe	64.8	63.2	58.1	52.1	1,527	56.1	54.9	50.7	45.6	1,524
Other backward class	59.1	57.5	53.7	50.2	3,801	52.8	51.9	46.8	44.8	3,793
Other	42.7	40.5	38.0	35.5	1,986	36.7	35.5	32.4	31.0	1,986
Don't know	62.8	59.6	54.6	47.4	232	51.6	51.6	42.7	42.9	231
Total	56.9	55.0	51.2	47.0	8,499	49.7	48.7	44.1	41.6	8,487

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

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹					Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age							
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months																		
<6	8.4	17.7	-0.4	20.9	42.4	6.2	17.7	6.2	-1.5	9.5	27.8	0.6	-1.4	9.5	27.8	0.6	472	
6-8	6.5	15.2	-0.2	14.2	33.5	2.3	15.2	2.3	-1.3	4.9	23.5	0.6	-1.2	4.9	23.5	0.6	350	
9-11	12.4	24.2	-0.7	16.8	36.8	2.2	24.2	2.2	-1.3	11.8	35.9	0.9	-1.4	11.8	35.9	0.9	313	
12-17	17.6	38.0	-1.3	10.8	31.1	3.1	38.0	3.1	-1.2	12.9	35.4	0.2	-1.5	12.9	35.4	0.2	635	
18-23	22.0	48.0	-1.7	7.6	20.4	1.2	48.0	1.2	-1.0	11.2	34.9	0.9	-1.6	11.2	34.9	0.9	600	
24-35	20.4	44.0	-1.7	7.8	23.9	1.4	44.0	1.4	-1.2	13.3	42.8	0.5	-1.7	13.3	42.8	0.5	1,268	
36-47	16.9	42.5	-1.7	7.5	25.1	0.8	42.5	0.8	-1.2	14.3	43.4	0.2	-1.8	14.3	43.4	0.2	1,438	
48-59	15.9	41.5	-1.7	6.7	20.9	1.7	41.5	1.7	-1.2	12.9	44.3	0.2	-1.8	12.9	44.3	0.2	1,341	
Sex																		
Male	16.5	38.2	-1.4	10.2	27.6	2.0	38.2	2.0	-1.2	11.7	40.2	0.4	-1.7	11.7	40.2	0.4	3,348	
Female	16.6	38.8	-1.4	8.8	25.1	1.8	38.8	1.8	-1.2	13.1	38.3	0.4	-1.7	13.1	38.3	0.4	3,068	
Birth interval in months³																		
First birth ¹	13.2	34.7	-1.3	8.7	26.0	2.1	34.7	2.1	-1.2	10.4	35.2	0.5	-1.5	10.4	35.2	0.5	2,590	
<24	23.1	48.5	-1.9	9.3	25.3	1.8	48.5	1.8	-1.2	16.8	48.0	0.7	-1.9	16.8	48.0	0.7	820	
24-47	19.6	41.9	-1.6	10.8	28.0	1.6	41.9	1.6	-1.3	14.0	43.8	0.1	-1.8	14.0	43.8	0.1	1,824	
48+	13.9	32.3	-1.2	10.6	26.4	2.2	32.3	2.2	-1.2	10.7	34.6	0.4	-1.5	10.7	34.6	0.4	919	
Birth order³																		
1	13.1	34.7	-1.3	8.7	26.0	2.1	34.7	2.1	-1.2	10.4	35.1	0.5	-1.5	10.4	35.1	0.5	2,571	
2-3	18.3	39.4	-1.5	10.3	27.1	1.7	39.4	1.7	-1.2	12.9	41.4	0.3	-1.7	12.9	41.4	0.3	2,924	
4-5	20.9	45.5	-1.7	11.0	27.3	2.4	45.5	2.4	-1.3	16.6	44.6	0.3	-1.9	16.6	44.6	0.3	558	
6+	26.9	59.5	-2.2	11.8	22.3	1.4	59.5	1.4	-1.3	23.8	60.1	0.0	-2.2	23.8	60.1	0.0	100	
Size at birth³																		
Very small	36.2	60.6	-2.3	9.2	32.8	0.0	60.6	0.0	-1.6	31.0	67.7	0.0	-2.4	31.0	67.7	0.0	164	
Small	20.1	44.2	-1.6	10.0	32.5	1.4	44.2	1.4	-1.4	16.5	46.4	0.0	-1.9	16.5	46.4	0.0	659	
Average or larger	15.4	36.8	-1.4	9.7	25.6	2.0	36.8	2.0	-1.2	11.2	37.5	0.4	-1.6	11.2	37.5	0.4	5,259	
Don't know	22.5	46.9	-1.8	6.3	30.3	2.9	46.9	2.9	-1.3	17.9	49.3	1.4	-1.9	17.9	49.3	1.4	72	

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹					Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age						
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Residence																	
Urban	12.5	31.7	-1.2	8.5	23.4	2.5	-1.1	8.3	32.0	0.5	-1.4	2,564					
Rural	19.2	42.9	-1.6	10.2	28.5	1.6	-1.3	15.1	44.2	0.3	-1.8	3,852					
Mother's schooling⁵																	
No schooling	23.7	47.3	-1.7	11.0	28.1	2.1	-1.3	17.5	48.8	0.7	-1.9	1,415					
<5 years complete	18.5	45.4	-1.7	8.6	25.5	0.7	-1.3	14.0	47.2	0.0	-1.9	485					
5-9 years complete	16.8	39.7	-1.5	9.4	26.7	1.7	-1.2	12.3	39.4	0.2	-1.7	2,673					
10-11 years complete	13.0	33.6	-1.3	7.8	24.5	2.1	-1.1	8.9	34.3	0.1	-1.5	611					
12 or more years complete	7.1	22.9	-0.9	10.0	25.7	2.7	-1.1	6.5	25.6	0.8	-1.3	1,049					
Religion																	
Hindu	16.9	38.6	-1.5	9.5	26.7	1.8	-1.2	12.8	39.8	0.3	-1.7	5,741					
Muslim	14.0	37.0	-1.3	9.8	24.0	2.8	-1.1	8.5	34.7	0.9	-1.5	632					
Christian	6.6	34.1	-1.4	14.4	33.2	4.8	-1.4	13.8	45.7	4.8	-1.7	30					
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	14.7	37.6	-1.4	11.3	24.2	1.6	-1.1	10.4	34.7	0.1	-1.6	746					
Scheduled tribe	21.1	47.5	-1.8	10.5	32.0	2.1	-1.4	19.4	51.6	0.4	-2.0	1,192					
Other backward class	17.3	39.1	-1.5	9.7	26.0	1.8	-1.2	12.4	39.2	0.4	-1.7	2,828					
Other	11.6	29.3	-1.1	8.2	24.5	2.1	-1.1	7.9	31.3	0.5	-1.4	1,475					
Don't know	22.3	46.7	-1.7	4.5	21.9	2.2	-1.0	9.8	45.2	0.8	-1.6	175					
Mother's interview status																	
Interviewed	16.5	38.3	-1.4	9.7	26.6	1.9	-1.2	12.4	39.4	0.4	-1.7	6,154					
Not interviewed but in the household	15.8	46.4	-1.3	5.3	23.5	3.0	-1.1	8.0	32.1	2.1	-1.6	80					
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	17.4	39.0	-1.4	6.5	23.5	1.1	-1.1	14.5	39.5	0.4	-1.6	182					

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)
Mother's nutritional status⁷											
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	20.4	45.0	-1.7	11.1	31.7	0.9	17.1	50.2	0.2	-2.0	1,805
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	16.1	37.6	-1.4	9.8	25.3	2.2	11.5	37.4	0.4	-1.6	3,213
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	11.2	29.7	-1.1	7.0	21.8	2.6	7.0	26.4	0.7	-1.3	1,123
Missing	17.6	47.7	-1.7	6.9	26.7	2.0	11.0	48.2	0.0	-1.9	90
Child's living arrangements											
Living with both parents	16.6	38.8	-1.5	9.6	26.4	2.0	12.3	39.7	0.5	-1.7	5,580
Living with one or neither parent	15.8	36.5	-1.3	9.3	26.5	1.6	13.1	37.0	0.1	-1.6	836
Total	16.5	38.5	-1.4	9.5	26.4	1.9	12.4	39.3	0.4	-1.7	6,416
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.5	51.7	-2.0	5.8	18.7	1.2	16.3	44.6	0.1	-1.8	1,374

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

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.7	53.3	79.3	1,142	23.2	1,093
Rural	96.5	47.3	82.5	1,654	15.6	1,596
Sex						
Male	96.0	49.8	80.3	1,518	18.3	1,458
Female	96.4	49.7	82.2	1,278	19.2	1,232
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.1	48.4	81.5	589	16.6	566
<5 years complete	95.4	46.3	83.5	192	16.8	183
5-9 years complete	96.2	49.7	80.2	1,242	19.0	1,194
10-11 years complete	97.3	51.8	82.1	255	18.6	249
12 or more years complete	96.1	51.8	81.7	518	21.0	497
Religion						
Hindu	96.2	49.1	80.9	2,483	18.6	2,389
Muslim	96.9	55.7	83.6	293	18.8	284
Christian	(100.0)	(46.2)	(99.0)	8	(1.0)	8
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.1	47.6	80.5	328	18.1	319
Scheduled tribe	97.1	42.1	83.1	497	15.2	482
Other backward class	96.2	53.6	82.3	1,240	19.9	1,193
Other	95.2	48.2	77.1	641	20.1	610
Don't know	95.1	58.0	85.0	90	13.5	86
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	96.4	49.8	81.4	2,496	19.1	2,405
Dai (TBA)	96.6	47.4	82.1	153	14.3	148
Other/no one	93.4	51.9	75.5	146	15.4	136
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.3	49.4	81.0	2,561	19.3	2,467
At home	95.6	53.6	83.5	229	12.1	219
Total	96.2	49.8	81.2	2,796	18.7	2,690

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 and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62. Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:							Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods	Total				
<2	1.3	84.0	4.1	1.2	5.0	4.4	100.0	98.7	168	2.9	168
2-3	3.9	61.1	25.6	1.5	2.8	5.1	100.0	96.1	201	5.2	201
4-5	1.1	34.8	41.2	3.9	9.4	9.7	100.0	98.9	275	6.9	280
6-8	5.4	15.7	22.6	1.9	5.1	49.4	100.0	94.6	402	16.3	406
9-11	6.3	8.7	14.5	2.0	5.0	63.5	100.0	93.7	355	15.1	361
12-17	17.7	5.6	5.9	1.2	2.9	66.9	100.0	82.3	696	14.2	715
18-23	33.8	2.9	2.9	0.2	1.6	58.7	100.0	66.2	615	16.7	671
<4	2.7	71.5	15.8	1.4	3.8	4.8	100.0	97.3	369	4.2	369
<6	2.0	55.8	26.7	2.4	6.2	6.9	100.0	98.0	644	5.3	649
6-9	5.4	14.2	20.9	2.1	5.7	51.7	100.0	94.6	513	16.6	519
12-15	13.9	6.9	7.2	1.0	1.9	69.2	100.0	86.1	463	13.8	476
12-23	25.2	4.3	4.5	0.7	2.3	63.0	100.0	74.8	1,312	15.4	1,386
20-23	37.0	3.9	2.5	0.0	1.1	55.5	100.0	63.0	383	16.7	428

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

Table 6.3 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (YCF) practices

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹														
	Any breast-feeding		Predominant breast-feeding ²		Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ⁴		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Exclusive breast-feeding	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 YCF practices ⁶	Number of children		
Age in months															
6-8	na	na	6.2	40.2	3.6	380	*	*	*	24	96.8	6.0	39.6	3.4	404
9-11	na	na	8.3	21.1	4.1	333	*	*	*	22	96.6	8.1	22.4	3.9	355
12-17	na	na	15.9	30.0	7.3	573	47.2	25.6	48.8	2.1	90.7	17.6	33.3	6.4	696
18-23	na	na	20.4	31.1	7.0	407	48.9	27.9	49.4	3.7	82.8	22.9	37.3	5.9	614
Sex															
Male	23.6	3.0	14.1	31.5	5.6	943	52.5	23.5	49.8	2.9	91.6	15.7	34.7	5.1	1,145
Female	23.7	2.8	12.4	29.9	6.0	751	42.6	25.0	45.1	2.7	89.2	14.7	32.7	5.4	924
Residence															
Urban	22.2	(2.4)	16.4	35.2	6.1	679	57.7	27.8	52.1	2.6	90.9	18.9	38.9	5.3	864
Rural	25.9	3.4	11.2	27.8	5.5	1,015	38.3	20.8	43.2	3.0	90.3	12.7	30.2	5.1	1,205
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	26.2	2.8	7.6	25.9	3.3	381	37.6	21.0	35.4	4.7	92.2	9.3	27.0	3.5	436
<5 years complete	(32.7)	2.8	10.7	36.4	7.4	114	*	*	*	*	85.4	11.6	36.8	7.7	141
5-9 years complete	24.2	2.9	14.1	29.8	5.9	755	48.1	21.4	46.6	1.4	91.4	15.3	32.6	5.1	905
10-11 years complete	21.7	3.3	16.7	28.8	5.9	155	(54.2)	(25.3)	(51.7)	(2.0)	91.0	18.3	33.3	5.1	192
12 or more years complete	19.5	3.0	17.8	38.9	8.0	289	57.1	31.7	56.0	2.7	88.4	21.6	43.5	6.6	396

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹										Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding		Exclusive breast-feeding		Predominant breast-feeding ²		Number of children		Both 4+ food groups and		Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	breast-feeding	feeding	breast-feeding	feeding	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	meal frequency	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breastmilk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	
Religion																				
Hindu	24.2	2.9	6.6	3,482	12.6	31.0	5.6	1,516	47.8	23.6	47.5	1.7	319	90.9	14.5	33.9	4.9	1,835		
Muslim	20.3	3.2	5.7	405	17.7	30.2	7.8	165	45.5	29.5	51.0	9.5	53	86.7	20.6	35.3	8.2	218		
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	22.3	*	5.5	434	10.3	32.6	5.2	218	(42.7)	(23.6)	(37.2)	(5.1)	33	92.4	12.0	33.2	5.2	251		
Scheduled tribe	28.9	3.8	7.4	675	12.6	27.4	4.9	308	44.2	17.0	46.4	3.2	40	93.5	13.1	29.6	4.7	349		
Other backward class	23.6	3.2	6.8	1,732	12.2	31.4	5.6	719	49.0	23.2	51.2	1.9	191	89.3	14.5	35.5	4.8	910		
Other	21.8	2.5	5.7	955	18.0	32.2	7.6	389	51.9	27.5	47.6	3.8	102	90.0	20.0	35.4	6.8	491		
Don't know	*	*	*	116	(11.1)	(25.7)	(1.9)	60	*	*	*	*	8	89.6	15.3	24.0	1.7	68		
Total	23.6	2.9	6.5	3,912	13.3	30.8	5.8	1,694	47.9	24.2	47.6	2.8	375	90.6	15.3	33.8	5.2	2,069		

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Ahmadabad	48.3	347	*	67	29.4	27.1	31.0	579
Amreli	44.4	50	*	14	37.8	24.6	31.7	115
Anand	66.1	112	(68.8)	29	48.2	21.7	41.3	258
Banaskantha	49.8	185	(47.4)	46	40.7	21.6	43.1	406
Bharuch	66.9	77	*	16	41.5	29.4	44.2	179
Bhavnagar	53.4	116	(65.9)	28	48.4	26.0	44.4	266
Dohad	35.4	105	(71.4)	24	44.4	24.9	50.8	260
Gandhinagar	64.0	73	(40.8)	17	36.4	29.0	42.7	177
Jamnagar	31.9	87	*	15	27.9	31.3	29.3	209
Junagadh	48.5	107	(43.2)	29	27.9	30.4	27.2	259
Kachchh	43.7	102	*	22	40.8	31.4	39.0	258
Kheda	60.0	128	(57.7)	27	45.5	27.2	48.1	266
Mahesana	54.4	114	*	23	40.5	25.3	41.9	240
Narmada	52.2	35	(62.2)	9	47.4	35.8	53.6	79
Navsari	52.9	54	*	11	38.9	26.8	37.4	132
Panchmahal	36.5	125	(76.5)	32	40.4	36.3	42.3	286
Patan	41.4	59	(34.5)	19	37.6	24.5	38.4	150
Porbandar	62.9	22	(55.0)	6	22.6	25.4	27.7	58
Rajkot	49.2	143	*	25	30.9	23.4	31.4	361
Sabarkantha	44.2	119	(58.3)	32	50.6	23.5	45.5	288
Surat	46.9	271	*	60	30.0	26.2	36.1	702
Surendranagar	56.9	75	(38.0)	18	45.5	27.7	45.9	202
Tapi	32.3	35	*	8	35.9	35.8	42.4	88
The Dangs	45.0	15	(80.5)	5	48.1	43.0	60.0	33
Vadodara	46.6	165	(64.8)	49	43.8	16.3	39.1	407
Valsad	76.3	75	*	15	43.3	30.3	41.9	159
Gujarat	49.8	2,796	55.8	644	38.5	26.4	39.3	6,416

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, Gujarat, 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	35.4	1.4	66.8	606
12-23	30.5	40.7	3.0	74.2	1,260
24-35	33.8	31.6	2.3	67.7	1,297
36-47	33.2	25.0	1.2	59.4	1,484
48-59	29.2	18.7	0.6	48.5	1,374
Sex					
Male	32.3	29.7	2.1	64.1	3,176
Female	30.6	28.9	1.3	60.8	2,846
Birth order¹					
1	31.4	27.5	1.6	60.5	2,365
2-3	31.3	30.1	1.8	63.1	2,733
4-5	32.0	32.9	1.0	65.9	542
6+	33.2	26.6	4.8	64.6	107
Residence					
Urban	30.9	27.2	1.3	59.5	2,381
Rural	31.9	30.7	1.9	64.6	3,641
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	30.5	33.4	2.0	65.8	1,380
<5 years complete	28.6	34.1	2.7	65.3	473
5-9 years complete	33.2	28.4	1.8	63.4	2,467
10-11 years complete	28.2	25.5	0.7	54.5	564
12 or more years complete	30.9	25.5	1.3	57.7	944
Religion					
Hindu	31.4	29.4	1.8	62.5	5,367
Muslim	32.4	30.0	0.9	63.3	617
Christian	40.8	14.5	0.4	55.7	30
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	32.2	29.8	3.6	65.5	702
Scheduled tribe	29.7	26.1	0.9	56.7	1,136
Other backward class	32.5	32.3	1.6	66.4	2,619
Other	30.9	26.3	1.6	58.7	1,392
Don't know	31.1	29.1	1.3	61.5	172
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	31.4	29.2	1.7	62.3	5,746
Not interviewed but in the household	24.6	35.9	2.4	62.8	82
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	37.5	30.4	0.9	68.8	193

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	31.8	28.9	1.6	62.3	5,301
Living with one or neither parent	29.7	32.3	2.3	64.4	721
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	30.1	23.7	0.5	54.3	2,309
Mildly anaemic	34.0	29.7	1.9	65.6	2,399
Moderately/severely anaemic	28.2	40.1	3.8	72.2	1,022
Total	31.5	29.3	1.7	62.6	6,022
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	25.0	41.1	3.6	69.7	1,255

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, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Age in months											
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	27.9	25.7	406	97.0	425	
9-11	34.3	1.9	355	69.9	361	27.1	25.8	361	97.2	376	
12-17	48.0	6.6	696	78.7	715	35.1	27.3	715	95.9	745	
18-23	60.0	7.7	615	77.5	671	32.3	26.4	671	94.3	700	
24-35	na	na	na	73.7	1,388	35.8	34.7	1,388	96.0	1,479	
36-47	na	na	na	68.6	1,572	29.8	26.6	1,572	95.5	1,703	
48-59	na	na	na	66.8	1,473	31.4	26.3	1,473	95.8	1,589	
Sex											
Male	51.3	6.9	909	71.3	3,231	32.8	29.0	3,468	95.7	3,713	
Female	47.4	4.9	758	71.8	2,949	31.0	27.3	3,117	95.8	3,305	
Birth order											
1	48.3	2.7	670	74.1	2,583	32.6	28.1	2,761	96.7	2,638	
2-3	52.4	7.3	802	70.0	2,910	31.9	29.0	3,098	95.3	3,032	
4-5	39.9	10.6	170	69.1	573	29.8	24.6	608	92.8	595	
6+	(54.3)	(20.2)	24	64.1	114	29.9	28.6	118	93.1	118	
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	46.4	5.4	1,314	73.9	1,905	31.4	27.8	2,288	95.6	2,244	
Not breastfeeding	61.1	8.3	353	70.5	4,274	32.3	28.4	4,298	95.6	4,138	
Residence											
Urban	52.6	7.1	683	70.1	2,530	28.7	25.5	2,711	98.5	2,861	
Rural	47.4	5.3	984	72.5	3,649	34.3	30.1	3,874	93.9	4,157	

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A 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	45.2	7.4	330	61.6	1,451	28.7	24.4	1,557	93.5	1,608	93.5	1,608
<5 years complete	55.1	10.0	116	67.4	501	32.3	24.3	526	94.9	547	94.9	547
5-9 years complete	48.4	6.4	761	73.0	2,602	31.1	26.2	2,749	95.6	2,830	95.6	2,830
10-11 years complete	47.5	2.1	151	82.3	598	36.1	35.0	639	98.6	667	98.6	667
12 or more years complete	55.9	3.8	309	77.4	1,029	36.1	36.4	1,115	97.9	1,152	97.9	1,152
Religion												
Hindu	49.2	4.3	1,474	71.9	5,518	32.3	28.3	5,883	95.8	6,258	95.8	6,258
Muslim	51.4	19.8	182	68.3	626	29.3	26.6	663	95.5	714	95.5	714
Christian	*	*	5	79.0	21	41.4	33.9	23	90.0	33	90.0	33
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	42.4	4.4	193	72.4	679	31.3	26.8	738	96.8	776	96.8	776
Scheduled tribe	48.6	7.2	284	71.9	1,080	32.9	32.5	1,146	92.7	1,270	92.7	1,270
Other backward class	50.8	5.4	745	72.5	2,770	32.6	27.6	2,937	95.8	3,049	95.8	3,049
Other	51.6	5.4	393	72.3	1,474	30.7	27.6	1,573	97.2	1,725	97.2	1,725
Don't know	(47.2)	(18.7)	51	44.9	176	29.7	21.2	192	97.3	198	97.3	198
Total	49.5	6.0	1,667	71.5	6,179	32.0	28.2	6,585	95.8	7,018	95.8	7,018
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	37.0	4.3	351	12.8	1,282	10.3	7.1	1,345	70.7	1,396	70.7	1,396

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, who are not shown separately.

na= Not applicable

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

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	97.7	9,112
Rural	93.7	11,125
Religion of household head		
Hindu	95.5	18,597
Muslim	95.8	1,429
Christian	91.5	99
Other	96.0	112
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	97.0	2,250
Scheduled tribe	93.2	2,984
Other backward class	94.9	8,275
Other	96.8	6,307
Don't know	97.1	421
Total	95.5	20,236
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	72.1	3,149

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Ahmadabad	96.4	2,455
Amreli	94.0	495
Anand	86.6	747
Banaskantha	97.6	927
Bharuch	98.3	538
Bhavnagar	87.2	952
Dohad	93.5	547
Gandhinagar	96.8	526
Jamnagar	97.6	704
Junagadh	96.8	865
Kachchh	96.2	687
Kheda	97.4	769
Mahesana	95.6	744
Narmada	98.6	196
Navsari	93.8	499
Panchmahal	94.5	739
Patan	97.5	432
Porbandar	98.8	198
Rajkot	98.4	1,309
Sabarkantha	92.1	809
Surat	97.9	2,185
Surendranagar	94.1	581
Tapi	96.3	288
The Dangs	95.8	73
Vadodara	96.6	1,353
Valsad	92.1	617
Gujarat	95.5	20,236

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	60.3	20.7	12.6	6.5	100.0	22,932
Pulses or beans	46.8	47.4	5.5	0.3	100.0	22,932
Dark green leafy vegetables	60.2	29.6	9.9	0.3	100.0	22,932
Fruits	16.3	36.0	45.1	2.6	100.0	22,932
Eggs	1.0	13.8	16.4	68.8	100.0	22,932
Fish	1.0	9.3	15.9	73.9	100.0	22,932
Chicken or meat	0.6	11.6	17.6	70.2	100.0	22,932
Fish or chicken or meat	1.3	13.5	16.1	69.2	100.0	22,932
Fried foods	3.4	28.7	60.7	7.2	100.0	22,932
Aerated drinks	2.8	20.9	64.6	11.8	100.0	22,932
MEN						
Milk or curd	54.2	28.2	12.4	5.2	100.0	5,567
Pulses or beans	37.5	51.2	11.2	0.2	100.0	5,567
Dark green leafy vegetables	52.6	36.9	10.1	0.4	100.0	5,567
Fruits	8.9	35.7	52.4	3.0	100.0	5,567
Eggs	2.4	18.0	25.9	53.7	100.0	5,567
Fish	1.4	10.6	25.3	62.7	100.0	5,567
Chicken or meat	1.2	15.6	24.8	58.4	100.0	5,567
Fish or chicken or meat	2.1	17.3	24.2	56.5	100.0	5,567
Fried foods	3.4	27.4	58.1	11.1	100.0	5,567
Aerated drinks	4.0	24.2	61.1	10.7	100.0	5,567

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-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)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	49.6	26.5	5.2	1.6	3,496	52.5	29.4	6.4	1.6	933
20-29	32.4	15.7	15.7	4.1	6,431	25.8	10.1	15.6	3.1	1,638
30-39	18.2	8.4	31.2	8.9	6,199	13.8	5.7	25.5	5.3	1,522
40-49	16.2	7.6	37.5	12.4	5,112	15.5	6.9	28.3	4.4	1,203
Marital status										
Never married	44.9	24.1	8.0	2.5	4,863	38.3	19.7	10.4	2.3	1,803
Currently married	21.6	10.0	28.7	8.6	15,535	17.1	7.1	24.9	4.7	3,362
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	27.3	13.2	23.6	5.0	840	32.8	10.0	16.2	0.9	132
Residence										
Urban	18.1	8.0	34.5	11.4	9,314	19.0	8.8	25.9	5.4	2,457
Rural	34.3	17.6	15.3	3.7	11,924	29.6	13.8	14.4	2.4	2,840
Schooling										
No schooling	30.2	14.1	17.8	4.5	4,923	25.7	11.9	13.1	1.6	426
<5 years complete	27.2	13.4	24.2	6.9	1,610	25.9	11.4	18.8	2.1	385
5-9 years complete	28.2	14.2	24.3	7.3	7,766	28.6	13.9	17.4	3.6	2,227
10-11 years complete	25.7	13.7	27.5	9.3	2,660	24.7	11.3	19.7	2.6	862
12 or more years complete	22.7	11.0	27.0	8.3	4,279	17.9	7.7	25.7	5.8	1,397
Religion										
Hindu	27.6	13.7	23.1	6.8	19,457	25.1	11.4	19.2	3.6	4,915
Muslim	22.0	9.2	29.9	10.3	1,600	20.1	13.0	26.4	6.3	351
Christian	35.6	19.1	27.6	8.7	101	(18.8)	(9.5)	(4.9)	(3.1)	22
Other	18.7	9.5	44.2	22.2	80	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.2	15.0	19.7	4.8	2,429	26.6	11.1	15.4	2.9	553
Scheduled tribe	40.6	21.7	10.8	2.0	3,156	38.4	16.5	9.3	1.8	727
Other backward class	27.6	13.4	22.8	6.6	9,177	25.4	12.2	20.2	3.5	2,344
Other	18.8	8.4	33.6	11.4	6,132	16.8	8.1	25.2	5.2	1,611
Don't know	27.2	13.2	20.8	4.7	344	(26.8)	(18.5)	(20.3)	(6.9)	61
Total age 15-49	27.2	13.4	23.7	7.1	21,238	24.7	11.5	19.7	3.8	5,297
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	15.6	5.4	33.7	10.3	435
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	24.0	11.0	20.8	4.3	5,732
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	36.3	18.6	16.7	4.6	3,464	36.1	16.9	11.3	2.0	1,299

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

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	42.0	13.1	1.4	56.5	3,555	17.0	13.8	1.1	31.9	929
20-29	40.1	14.4	1.3	55.9	7,092	9.4	6.9	0.9	17.2	1,634
30-39	39.7	12.8	1.4	53.9	6,305	11.3	7.3	1.4	20.0	1,509
40-49	40.0	12.0	1.7	53.8	5,074	10.9	9.3	1.7	21.9	1,201
Marital status										
Never married	41.9	12.2	1.3	55.4	4,822	12.7	10.4	1.3	24.3	1,794
Currently married	39.7	13.4	1.5	54.7	16,369	10.9	7.6	1.3	19.8	3,346
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.6	14.0	1.6	57.1	835	14.1	16.4	1.5	32.0	133
Maternity status										
Pregnant	21.5	28.3	1.5	51.3	842	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	43.8	12.9	0.9	57.6	2,739	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	40.6	12.6	1.5	54.7	18,445	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	38.9	11.5	1.1	51.6	9,571	9.9	6.7	1.1	17.8	2,430
Rural	41.3	14.5	1.7	57.5	12,455	13.1	10.5	1.4	25.0	2,843
Schooling										
No schooling	41.4	15.7	1.9	59.0	5,042	11.6	10.1	1.5	23.2	427
<5 years complete	38.2	15.7	1.2	55.0	1,679	11.8	7.9	1.8	21.4	385
5-9 years complete	40.1	13.3	1.8	55.1	8,152	12.9	10.8	1.3	25.0	2,216
10-11 years complete	40.0	11.1	0.8	51.9	2,751	12.0	7.1	1.9	21.1	861
12 or more years complete	40.4	10.5	0.9	51.7	4,403	9.3	6.4	0.7	16.4	1,384
Religion										
Hindu	40.4	13.3	1.5	55.1	20,179	11.7	8.7	1.3	21.6	4,901
Muslim	39.6	13.0	0.9	53.5	1,666	11.0	9.6	1.9	22.5	341
Christian	45.6	10.3	1.0	57.0	102	(1.1)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(12.2)	22
Other	28.9	6.3	0.0	35.2	80	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	40.4	15.0	1.5	57.0	2,532	12.7	9.8	0.9	23.4	554
Scheduled tribe	44.2	13.4	1.4	59.0	3,303	14.9	9.0	1.2	25.1	727
Other backward class	40.2	13.7	1.7	55.6	9,537	12.9	10.6	2.0	25.5	2,332
Other	38.5	11.4	1.1	50.9	6,293	7.9	5.7	0.5	14.1	1,599
Don't know	37.1	16.5	1.0	54.6	361	(10.2)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(18.4)	61
Total age 15-49	40.3	13.2	1.4	54.9	22,026	11.6	8.8	1.3	21.7	5,272
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.5	11.1	3.0	27.6	435
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.8	8.9	1.4	22.1	5,708
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	36.0	16.5	2.6	55.1	3,660	12.0	9.2	1.0	22.2	1,284

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

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, Gujarat, 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
Ahmadabad	76.0	526	62.9	2,489	21.5	30.7	2,448
Amreli	74.5	108	56.0	531	17.1	28.2	515
Anand	59.7	236	50.3	861	36.0	19.4	829
Banaskantha	57.2	360	50.0	1,070	38.4	10.6	1,005
Bharuch	56.8	165	52.0	572	31.3	23.7	549
Bhavnagar	69.2	264	54.0	1,037	21.5	28.0	998
Dohad	58.9	237	56.3	592	44.1	9.8	563
Gandhinagar	73.7	155	65.8	557	30.5	22.1	546
Jamnagar	75.7	198	63.8	734	19.5	29.4	702
Junagadh	77.1	261	59.7	985	16.9	25.5	951
Kachchh	81.4	254	62.5	747	23.7	19.9	716
Kheda	53.7	231	54.5	877	38.5	18.0	858
Mahesana	77.8	224	61.9	822	26.8	22.7	791
Narmada	53.5	71	55.6	228	44.1	11.4	219
Navsari	51.9	118	52.1	535	29.4	23.1	523
Panchmahal	50.2	271	50.4	865	46.7	10.1	839
Patan	67.2	138	59.6	484	30.2	17.0	459
Porbandar	70.8	60	59.1	210	14.0	24.8	200
Rajkot	57.6	341	52.6	1,432	17.4	36.1	1,372
Sabarkantha	72.5	273	67.2	918	37.1	12.9	882
Surat	42.3	679	39.0	2,389	18.4	34.5	2,294
Surendranagar	76.8	193	61.5	608	25.7	20.6	585
Tapi	49.5	83	54.3	337	43.3	8.8	327
The Dangs	74.1	32	72.2	78	44.0	4.0	73
Vadodara	54.3	360	49.2	1,411	29.1	22.0	1,360
Valsad	50.4	183	50.9	657	22.9	24.8	634
Gujarat	62.6	6,022	54.9	22,026	27.2	23.7	21,238

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, Gujarat, 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	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Age																					
15-24	62.3	77.7	43.0	69.5	47.9	67.4	20.0	31.5	51.7	58.7	2,065	1,860									
15-19	58.8	75.4	39.1	67.0	42.5	64.7	17.6	28.1	47.7	56.4	1,036	972									
20-24	65.8	80.1	47.0	72.2	53.3	70.3	22.4	35.3	55.6	61.2	1,029	889									
25-29	63.4	82.7	48.5	73.4	50.5	69.8	24.2	35.0	53.9	65.1	937	840									
30-39	59.4	78.4	44.6	71.0	48.7	68.4	18.4	33.7	50.1	62.2	1,732	1,598									
40-49	52.2	68.7	38.0	60.9	41.0	58.6	12.1	26.0	43.5	51.9	1,395	1,269									
Residence																					
Urban	74.4	86.0	55.6	79.4	61.6	76.6	24.7	41.4	63.8	69.8	2,730	2,611									
Rural	47.3	68.3	33.1	59.0	35.2	56.7	13.3	22.6	38.4	49.7	3,399	2,956									
Schooling																					
No schooling	25.6	33.3	15.3	25.4	16.2	25.5	4.9	8.6	20.2	26.0	1,386	443									
<5 years complete	34.0	49.5	19.9	42.7	25.0	37.6	5.7	12.7	25.5	32.9	462	408									
5-9 years complete	58.2	73.8	41.4	63.9	45.0	63.2	15.9	23.6	47.2	53.3	2,341	2,322									
10-11 years complete	83.5	85.8	59.0	78.9	65.4	74.5	24.6	36.6	69.6	68.5	704	913									
12 or more years complete	95.1	95.6	77.4	89.5	82.7	85.3	39.5	52.4	85.3	79.6	1,236	1,481									
Regular media exposure³																					
Yes	66.7	81.7	48.9	73.6	53.4	70.8	21.3	34.5	56.1	63.4	5,021	4,825									
No	25.8	43.2	16.9	35.7	17.8	34.9	5.2	11.0	20.8	31.6	1,108	742									
Marital status																					
Never married	68.0	79.2	48.4	71.4	52.7	67.8	23.3	33.8	56.6	60.8	1,367	1,908									
Currently married	57.6	75.6	42.3	67.4	45.9	65.4	17.4	30.3	48.5	58.9	4,530	3,523									
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.4	63.6	28.2	59.2	32.8	56.6	9.4	26.0	32.9	42.0	232	136									

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months³												
Been away	62.6	71.9	42.0	61.7	51.7	59.5	17.8	28.8	53.4	54.0	338	483
Not been away	59.1	77.0	43.2	69.2	46.7	66.7	18.4	31.7	49.5	59.6	5,791	5,084
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	63.7	76.7	45.3	64.7	53.3	64.3	18.7	31.2	50.7	56.3	177	179
Not been away	59.2	76.6	43.1	68.7	46.8	66.1	18.4	31.4	49.7	59.2	5,953	5,388
Religion												
Hindu	59.0	76.7	42.8	68.9	46.9	66.0	18.5	31.6	49.5	58.9	5,646	5,148
Muslim	61.4	74.8	47.9	63.4	46.9	65.8	17.2	28.0	51.2	62.3	433	388
Christian	70.2	(75.7)	53.5	(69.6)	52.2	(69.0)	22.0	(39.2)	51.7	(67.2)	34	22
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	58.3	77.3	43.5	69.4	47.4	65.2	15.5	33.4	48.2	58.7	715	580
Scheduled tribe	42.0	57.7	28.3	48.5	33.0	46.0	11.3	17.9	32.4	42.4	850	751
Other backward class	53.8	75.6	38.1	66.9	40.7	65.0	15.7	27.3	45.0	57.5	2,759	2,452
Other	78.4	86.5	59.3	79.8	64.3	76.5	27.9	42.6	67.7	69.1	1,714	1,722
Don't know	38.5	(62.2)	27.2	(55.4)	35.9	(57.8)	12.0	(27.7)	27.8	(50.9)	92	61
Total	59.3	76.6	43.1	68.5	46.9	66.0	18.4	31.4	49.7	59.1	6,130	5,567

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

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		
Age										
15-24	78.0	59.8	69.9	58.6	83.0	60.6	71.8	61.2	31.0	1,445
15-19	76.3	55.2	65.7	62.0	82.0	56.0	67.9	59.9	28.4	733
20-24	79.6	64.1	73.7	55.6	83.9	65.4	75.8	62.6	33.6	712
25-29	83.9	68.8	75.2	50.8	83.4	65.9	76.5	63.3	32.7	695
30-39	81.8	62.9	72.3	54.2	85.8	69.0	78.1	64.4	37.1	1,252
40-49	76.4	57.1	65.5	57.4	83.3	65.3	74.5	61.3	33.4	871
Residence										
Urban	81.8	65.2	72.8	55.7	85.9	72.4	79.5	65.3	40.2	2,245
Rural	77.1	57.2	67.8	56.0	81.8	56.5	69.9	59.4	26.2	2,019
Schooling										
No schooling	67.5	50.5	56.8	61.5	81.0	48.6	71.5	53.4	15.1	147
<5 years complete	77.7	52.8	61.6	54.2	83.5	49.1	62.0	55.7	21.2	202
5-9 years complete	78.5	55.9	68.7	58.8	80.6	57.7	69.7	61.7	27.8	1,715
10-11 years complete	79.5	59.1	68.3	54.1	84.1	67.1	75.7	61.6	35.0	783
12 or more years complete	85.2	74.1	79.2	51.9	88.2	76.3	83.2	65.9	43.5	1,416
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	80.4	62.6	71.4	55.6	84.7	65.9	76.2	62.8	34.5	3,943
No	71.8	50.2	60.4	58.9	74.8	52.6	59.3	59.0	21.8	321
Marital status										
Never married	79.3	59.8	70.8	57.7	83.9	63.3	72.2	62.3	32.4	1,512
Currently married	80.0	62.5	70.3	55.2	84.3	65.8	76.6	62.4	34.1	2,665
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	78.1	57.5	76.2	57.9	75.3	65.3	72.2	68.1	37.4	87

Continued...

Table 7.4 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
	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	
Religion									
Hindu	80.2	62.0	70.9	55.6	84.2	64.8	74.8	62.7	3,947
Muslim	73.7	57.7	64.8	58.3	80.0	63.4	76.3	61.0	291
Christian	(92.2)	(58.7)	(76.4)	(65.5)	(95.2)	(92.0)	(91.3)	(53.1)	16
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	82.7	61.5	64.2	59.4	86.4	72.6	77.5	57.4	449
Scheduled tribe	78.8	60.8	73.9	46.6	81.2	55.5	69.7	57.7	433
Other backward class	78.0	57.6	68.2	60.0	81.6	60.5	72.7	61.6	1,853
Other	81.1	66.0	74.0	53.2	86.6	70.4	78.7	65.8	1,490
Total	79.7	61.6	70.6	55.9	83.9	64.9	75.0	62.5	4,263

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.8	0.3	1.0	2.5	0.4	1.4	2.2	0.3	1.2
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	7.3	0.9	3.9	6.4	1.1	3.6	6.8	1.0	3.7
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.3	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,565	1,825	3,390	1,883	2,176	4,059	3,448	4,000	7,449
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	49.3	*	45.1	32.3	(33.3)	32.5	40.6	26.4	38.5
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	115	17	132	121	24	145	236	41	277
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	1,719	2,082	3,800	2,094	2,612	4,706	3,813	4,694	8,506
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.7	na	na	0.3	na	na	0.5	na	na
Number of men	2,611	na	na	2,956	na	na	5,567	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	*	na	na	*	na	na	(51.7)	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	18	na	na	10	na	na	27	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	16.8	na	na	11.7	na	na	14.0	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	604	na	na	747	na	na	1,351	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	5.5	12.1	8.8	3.2	7.1	5.3	4.3	9.3	6.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.1	7.1	5.6	3.3	7.3	5.4	3.7	7.2	5.5
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	27.2	33.0	30.1	36.5	44.3	40.7	32.1	39.2	35.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Number of respondents	2,611	2,730	5,341	2,956	3,399	6,355	5,567	6,130	11,697
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	91.5	89.4	90.3	86.6	85.7	86.0	88.6	87.0	87.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	709	901	1,610	1,079	1,505	2,584	1,788	2,406	4,194

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, Gujarat, 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	25.6	33.6	22.5	16.0	18.9	31.5	20.0	25.5
Percentage who know a condom source	79.0	45.9	62.7	67.4	35.2	49.6	72.9	39.7	55.4
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	24.7	36.3	30.4	33.8	43.3	39.0	29.5	40.4	35.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.1	3.6	2.9	1.6	2.8	2.3
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	1.9	6.8	4.3	1.7	4.6	3.3	1.8	5.5	3.7
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	27.7	34.1	30.8	36.3	42.7	39.8	32.2	39.1	35.8
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
Number age 15-24	887	862	1,749	974	1,203	2,177	1,860	2,065	3,926
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	91.9	91.5	91.7	87.6	85.6	86.4	89.4	87.8	88.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	246	294	540	354	513	867	600	807	1,407
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	32.0	21.1	25.6	20.5	19.5	19.9	25.1	20.1	22.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	221	321	542	335	546	880	556	867	1,422
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	33.3	3.5	15.3	24.9	4.0	12.0	28.1	3.8	13.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	186	284	471	296	471	766	482	755	1,237
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	58.5	*	53.9	25.8	(36.0)	27.8	40.7	(32.2)	39.3
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	62	10	72	74	19	92	136	28	164
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	87.7	97.8	91.9	86.2	93.3	89.6	86.9	95.3	90.7
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	9.0	1.5	5.9	9.9	4.9	7.5	9.5	3.4	6.7
Number never married	759	553	1,311	741	698	1,439	1,499	1,251	2,750

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, Gujarat, 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	65	60	19,451
Male	164	164	21,688
Age			
<15	0	0	9,709
15-59	127	127	27,292
60 +	323	299	4,138
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	307	288	5,335
Other fuel	89	89	35,804
Total	117	115	41,139
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	158	139	26,557
Male	300	280	27,307
Age			
<15	35	35	14,845
15-59	277	244	33,258
60 +	465	465	5,761
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	270	242	40,086
Other fuel	116	116	13,777
Total	230	210	53,863
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	119	105	46,007
Male	240	228	48,995
Age			
<15	21	21	24,554
15-59	209	192	60,550
60 +	406	396	9,899
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	274	248	45,421
Other fuel	96	96	49,581
Total	181	169	95,002

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

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

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Background characteristic	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, Cujarat, 2015-16													
	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB	
Age														
15-19	79.8	3,708	62.2	44.7	81.7	18.8	2,961	82.5	972	65.5	32.1	80.4	23.2	801
20-34	80.7	10,816	64.2	45.9	85.9	15.1	8,731	86.8	2,597	73.2	35.7	86.8	15.7	2,255
35-49	79.6	8,408	61.1	47.3	86.9	14.5	6,696	86.1	1,998	71.1	37.2	89.9	14.3	1,720
Residence														
Urban	87.9	10,188	69.0	49.2	90.2	13.9	8,953	90.6	2,611	75.4	35.6	87.6	15.1	2,365
Rural	74.0	12,744	56.8	43.5	81.3	17.0	9,434	81.6	2,956	67.0	35.6	86.1	17.8	2,411
Schooling														
No schooling	63.5	5,240	46.9	40.5	78.7	15.9	3,328	67.4	443	56.8	31.6	78.3	19.4	298
<5 years complete	75.4	1,707	51.0	43.5	80.9	16.6	1,287	76.3	408	58.1	36.7	80.3	20.8	311
5-9 years complete	80.7	8,428	59.3	43.7	83.7	15.7	6,799	84.8	2,322	66.7	35.9	84.8	18.1	1,969
10-11 years complete	89.3	2,859	69.7	47.4	87.9	15.4	2,554	89.3	913	74.8	31.3	87.6	16.8	816
12 or more years complete	94.1	4,698	79.4	54.6	93.7	14.4	4,420	93.2	1,481	81.4	38.4	92.6	12.3	1,381
Religion														
Hindu	80.1	20,964	63.2	46.5	85.3	15.2	16,800	85.9	5,148	71.3	35.4	87.0	16.2	4,421
Muslim	80.9	1,775	57.6	42.9	88.0	17.9	1,436	84.5	388	69.1	37.1	84.5	19.8	328
Christian	72.0	105	69.8	46.0	86.5	24.7	76	(84.8)	22	(76.3)	(47.7)	(88.8)	(10.7)	18
Other	86.6	87	65.6	43.8	93.6	22.4	75	*	9	*	*	*	*	8

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

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 family members' 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 family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	78.5	2,610	62.9	45.9	87.1	14.1	2,050	85.4	69.8	36.9	86.2	17.9	496
Scheduled tribe	68.3	3,370	59.6	44.4	79.6	21.3	2,303	74.3	62.5	36.2	80.1	23.5	558
Other backward class	79.9	9,934	59.1	44.4	84.7	14.1	7,937	85.9	70.9	37.2	86.7	17.4	2,107
Other	87.9	6,636	69.8	49.7	89.0	15.0	5,836	90.8	74.8	32.3	89.7	12.6	1,565
Don't know	68.8	381	43.6	42.8	76.9	25.9	262	(82.9)	(74.3)	(54.6)	(85.1)	(4.9)	51
Total	80.2	22,932	62.8	46.2	85.6	15.5	18,388	85.8	71.1	35.6	86.8	16.5	4,776

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, Gujarat, 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	14.0	3,708	17.5	972
20-24	13.9	3,825	15.3	889
25-34	15.5	6,991	18.3	1,709
35-49	19.4	8,408	20.5	1,998
Residence				
Urban	16.4	10,188	16.3	2,611
Rural	16.5	12,744	20.4	2,956
Schooling				
No schooling	14.5	5,240	15.0	443
<5 years complete	16.4	1,707	23.6	408
5-9 years complete	13.9	8,428	16.9	2,322
10-11 years complete	19.6	2,859	16.8	913
12 or more years complete	21.2	4,698	21.7	1,481
Religion				
Hindu	17.1	20,964	19.1	5,148
Muslim	8.5	1,775	10.4	388
Christian	15.6	105	(32.1)	22
Other	20.6	87	*	9
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	16.4	2,610	23.3	580
Scheduled tribe	21.6	3,370	23.9	751
Other backward class	15.2	9,934	17.5	2,452
Other	16.2	6,636	16.0	1,722
Don't know	6.4	381	(17.9)	61
Total age 15-49	16.4	22,932	18.5	5,567
Age 50-54	na	na	24.2	451
Total age 15-54	na	na	18.9	6,018

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	34.2	49.8	42.8
Government/municipal hospital	18.5	12.5	15.2
Government dispensary	2.8	0.9	1.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.2	1.3	2.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.9	15.9	11.8
PHC/additional PHC	2.1	17.8	10.7
Sub-centre	0.4	1.2	0.8
ASHA	0.0	0.1	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.1	0.8	0.9
Private health sector	64.4	49.3	56.1
Private hospital	23.5	18.8	20.9
Private doctor/clinic	40.5	30.0	34.7
Private paramedic	0.1	0.3	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other source	0.3	0.1	0.2
Home treatment	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1
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	22.9	23.3	23.1
Number of households	9,276	11,248	20,524
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)	7.4	1.5	4.2
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	5.8	4.1	4.9
State health insurance scheme	21.7	44.9	34.5
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	23.2	52.6	39.4
Community health insurance programme	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other health insurance through employer	4.1	1.3	2.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	12.6	1.6	6.5
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	28.9	8.4	17.6
Other	3.1	4.4	3.8
Number of households	2,128	2,621	4,749

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; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; 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, Gujarat, 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	320	812	124	69	133	3,708	0	251	0	0	57	972
20-34	527	939	601	203	132	10,816	232	736	135	223	0	2,597
35-49	2,354	2,111	1,832	601	117	8,408	2,678	1,523	357	1,035	133	1,998
Residence												
Urban	1,475	1,298	1,538	302	125	10,188	1,174	701	19	247	37	2,611
Rural	914	1,388	525	347	128	12,744	976	1,140	343	678	76	2,956
Schooling												
No schooling	1,356	2,099	750	463	81	5,240	572	2,367	279	1,164	0	443
<5 years complete	1,994	2,309	1,191	335	54	1,707	352	2,101	556	712	136	408
5-9 years complete	989	1,235	791	385	122	8,428	1,180	876	308	744	65	2,322
10-11 years complete	1,568	936	1,271	168	273	2,859	887	620	0	126	0	913
12 or more years complete	712	614	1,299	166	125	4,698	1,354	469	0	0	78	1,481
Marital status												
Never married	259	698	288	65	119	5,035	105	545	50	0	29	1,908
Currently married	1,315	1,469	1,173	371	130	17,030	1,608	1,027	275	711	76	3,523
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3,438	2,762	1,078	974	119	867	634	3,973	0	1,049	0	136
Religion												
Hindu	1,061	1,340	949	287	134	20,964	1,092	895	207	488	62	5,148
Muslim	2,217	1,380	1,303	588	52	1,775	777	1,505	0	350	0	388
Christian	2,726	2,201	339	3,478	0	105	(1377)	(376)	(0)	(0)	(0)	22
Other	2,443	1,517	1,499	873	0	87	*	*	*	*	*	9

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	984	1,267	1,017	256	279	2,610	1,978	2,320	227	268	0	580
Scheduled tribe	488	1,541	617	240	5	3,370	1,148	1,285	176	1,297	0	751
Other backward class	1,020	1,223	893	345	109	9,934	581	885	147	232	39	2,452
Other	1,810	1,440	1,236	351	164	6,636	1,461	356	256	520	99	1,722
Don't know	844	1,852	1,480	693	0	381	(0)	(1738)	(0)	(847)	(903)	61
Total age 15-49	1,163	1,348	975	327	127	22,932	1,069	934	191	476	58	5,567
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	7,479	3,708	202	2,257	0	451
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,549	1,142	192	609	53	6,018

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 82 Health examinations

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

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	3.3	1.8	6.7	3,708
20-24	19.1	5.3	9.7	3,825
25-34	31.1	9.9	13.9	6,991
35-49	32.9	9.0	15.0	8,408
Residence				
Urban	25.6	7.0	13.4	10,188
Rural	24.9	7.9	11.7	12,744
Schooling				
No schooling	29.3	8.6	11.4	5,240
<5 years complete	28.1	8.5	10.5	1,707
5-9 years complete	24.3	7.5	12.2	8,428
10-11 years complete	25.2	6.9	13.7	2,859
12 or more years complete	21.3	6.3	14.1	4,698
Religion				
Hindu	25.4	7.6	12.6	20,964
Muslim	23.7	6.1	10.9	1,775
Christian	17.2	6.4	9.7	105
Other	26.0	5.8	21.8	87
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	27.2	7.2	11.1	2,610
Scheduled tribe	24.7	10.0	12.8	3,370
Other backward class	25.6	7.2	11.2	9,934
Other	24.5	6.9	14.8	6,636
Don't know	19.4	6.5	11.2	381
Total	25.2	7.5	12.5	22,932

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		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	2.7	81.3	16.9	1.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	0.7	3,581				
20-24	4.6	77.5	19.1	2.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	0.9	3,735				
25-29	5.6	68.2	27.2	3.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	0.7	3,429				
30-34	10.7	58.1	33.2	7.5	0.8	0.5	100.0	1.2	3,325				
35-39	16.2	47.4	38.1	11.3	2.3	1.0	100.0	0.8	3,024				
40-44	23.4	40.7	39.3	13.9	4.1	2.0	100.0	1.5	2,800				
45-49	24.8	35.3	43.5	16.0	3.5	1.7	100.0	1.8	2,313				
Residence													
Urban	12.9	61.0	28.4	8.2	1.7	0.7	100.0	1.3	9,694				
Rural	10.2	60.4	30.8	6.7	1.3	0.8	100.0	0.9	12,513				
Schooling													
No schooling	13.1	51.8	36.5	9.1	1.6	0.9	100.0	0.8	5,095				
<5 years complete	13.7	52.4	36.0	7.8	2.9	0.8	100.0	1.0	1,688				
5-9 years complete	10.7	62.8	28.4	6.9	1.2	0.7	100.0	1.0	8,208				
10-11 years complete	12.2	63.5	26.3	7.4	1.8	0.9	100.0	1.4	2,766				
12 or more years complete	9.4	68.1	24.3	6.0	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.2	4,449				
Religion													
Hindu	11.3	60.6	29.9	7.3	1.5	0.7	100.0	1.0	20,328				
Muslim	12.5	62.1	27.7	7.7	1.8	0.8	100.0	1.3	1,696				
Christian	13.9	61.6	24.9	8.0	2.1	3.5	100.0	0.0	103				
Other	18.0	51.5	37.4	7.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	5.2	80				
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	8.9	63.3	29.1	6.5	0.7	0.4	100.0	0.9	2,552				
Scheduled tribe	11.5	57.4	32.4	7.7	1.5	1.1	100.0	0.7	3,316				
Other backward class	10.7	62.7	28.4	6.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	1.1	9,641				
Other	13.4	58.6	30.4	8.7	1.7	0.7	100.0	1.3	6,336				
Don't know	11.2	53.8	36.6	8.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.0	362				
Total	11.4	60.6	29.8	7.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	1.1	22,207				

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total				
Age												
15-19	4.0	68.2	29.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	932
20-24	8.5	55.7	36.7	6.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.4	836
25-29	11.6	42.8	46.6	8.1	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.2	803
30-34	17.4	41.2	42.3	12.7	3.2	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.3	826
35-39	16.5	33.4	51.7	11.8	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	0.6	694
40-44	24.6	33.6	43.5	16.2	4.4	4.4	2.2	2.2	1.1	100.0	1.1	649
45-49	24.9	31.0	46.6	15.8	4.9	4.9	1.7	1.7	0.7	100.0	0.7	558
Residence												
Urban	14.8	45.8	40.8	10.8	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.6	2,453
Rural	13.9	45.2	42.3	9.2	2.5	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	100.0	0.5	2,844
Schooling												
No schooling	12.5	39.9	49.0	8.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.7	428
<5 years complete	16.3	38.4	46.0	11.3	3.8	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	386
5-9 years complete	13.9	48.7	38.7	10.0	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.3	2,228
10-11 years complete	12.0	48.6	40.9	8.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	100.0	1.2	861
12 or more years complete	16.4	42.0	43.2	10.8	3.2	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	100.0	0.6	1,394
Religion												
Hindu	14.5	45.4	41.4	10.1	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	0.6	4,916
Muslim	11.2	45.6	44.7	7.3	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	0.4	351
Christian	(16.5)	(49.9)	(38.9)	(5.8)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(5.3)	100.0	(5.3)	22

Continued...

Table 83.2 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Stage 1: 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	Total		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.7	50.3	39.8	7.8	1.4	0.7	100.0	0.3	553
Scheduled tribe	12.5	39.9	49.0	7.6	2.4	1.2	100.0	0.7	727
Other backward class	13.5	48.4	39.1	9.6	2.2	0.8	100.0	0.3	2,345
Other	17.4	42.2	42.3	12.2	2.7	0.6	100.0	1.1	1,611
Don't know	(9.2)	(40.3)	(50.5)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	61
Total age 15-49	14.3	45.5	41.6	9.9	2.3	0.8	100.0	0.6	5,297
Age 50-54	29.9	28.0	44.6	18.5	4.8	4.1	100.0	0.9	435
Total age 15-54	15.5	44.1	41.8	10.6	2.5	1.0	100.0	0.6	5,733

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP levels ≥ 140 mmHg or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure.

The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	97.5	1.7	0.8	100.0	3,556
20-24	98.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	3,694
25-29	96.7	2.1	1.1	100.0	3,397
30-34	95.0	3.0	2.0	100.0	3,303
35-39	92.5	3.5	3.9	100.0	3,000
40-44	89.1	5.5	5.3	100.0	2,784
45-49	86.7	5.8	7.5	100.0	2,288
Residence					
Urban	93.7	3.3	3.0	100.0	9,569
Rural	94.7	2.9	2.5	100.0	12,454
Schooling					
No schooling	93.2	3.4	3.4	100.0	5,042
<5 years complete	92.6	3.6	3.8	100.0	1,680
5-9 years complete	94.7	2.8	2.5	100.0	8,149
10-11 years complete	94.2	2.9	2.9	100.0	2,751
12 or more years complete	95.3	3.0	1.7	100.0	4,401
Religion					
Hindu	94.4	3.0	2.6	100.0	20,177
Muslim	93.2	3.4	3.5	100.0	1,665
Christian	87.3	8.8	3.9	100.0	102
Other	90.1	7.8	2.1	100.0	80
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.7	3.0	2.3	100.0	2,533
Scheduled tribe	94.8	2.9	2.3	100.0	3,301
Other backward class	94.5	2.8	2.7	100.0	9,535
Other	93.2	3.6	3.1	100.0	6,293
Don't know	97.2	0.6	2.2	100.0	361
Total	94.2	3.1	2.7	100.0	22,023

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	98.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	929
20-24	96.9	1.4	1.7	100.0	831
25-29	94.1	3.3	2.6	100.0	798
30-34	94.1	3.7	2.2	100.0	816
35-39	89.5	5.8	4.7	100.0	691
40-44	85.5	8.0	6.5	100.0	645
45-49	82.6	7.4	9.9	100.0	554
Residence					
Urban	91.8	4.4	3.7	100.0	2,424
Rural	92.8	3.8	3.4	100.0	2,840
Schooling					
No schooling	92.8	4.3	2.9	100.0	427
<5 years complete	92.8	4.4	2.8	100.0	384
5-9 years complete	92.6	4.1	3.3	100.0	2,214
10-11 years complete	90.7	5.2	4.1	100.0	861
12 or more years complete	92.8	3.2	4.0	100.0	1,378
Religion					
Hindu	92.4	4.0	3.5	100.0	4,894
Muslim	92.1	5.5	2.3	100.0	339
Christian	(77.6)	(0.0)	(22.4)	100.0	22
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.2	2.3	3.6	100.0	554
Scheduled tribe	94.2	3.2	2.6	100.0	726
Other backward class	92.7	4.3	3.0	100.0	2,325
Other	90.4	4.8	4.8	100.0	1,599
Don't know	(93.8)	(6.2)	(0.0)	100.0	61
Total age 15-49	92.4	4.1	3.5	100.0	5,264
Age 50-54	82.4	6.5	11.1	100.0	435
Total age 15-54	91.6	4.3	4.1	100.0	5,699

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.8	4.7
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.9	11.5	9.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.9
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.6	2.3
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.3	0.5	0.4	6.0	7.2	6.7
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	3.3	6.2	4.9	31.4	37.0	34.3
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.1	3.9	3.0
Uses snuff	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uses any type of tobacco	5.2	9.1	7.4	46.0	56.2	51.4
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.4	0.3	10.6	11.4	11.1
Number of respondents	10,188	12,744	22,932	2,611	2,956	5,567
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)	6.8	8.0	7.5
1-2	*	(42.4)	(49.8)	24.4	14.2	18.4
3-5	*	(22.3)	(20.9)	17.3	16.0	16.5
6-9	*	(18.8)	(14.4)	7.7	6.2	6.8
10 or more	*	(16.5)	(15.0)	41.8	54.8	49.5
Don't know	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.1	0.8	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	8	27	35	292	420	712
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	33.7	29.8	16.4	25.6	21.4
About once a week	*	7.8	16.3	27.2	23.0	24.9
Less than once a week	*	58.6	53.9	56.5	51.4	53.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	11	48	59	277	338	615

() 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, Gujarat, 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	47.9	27.9	34.7	4.5	0.1	2.0	60.1	3,708
20-24	48.4	30.2	32.3	4.7	0.0	2.3	60.4	3,825
Residence								
Urban	41.5	26.1	47.7	6.2	0.1	0.8	70.0	3,094
Rural	52.8	31.2	23.6	3.6	0.0	3.1	53.5	4,439
Schooling								
No schooling	69.3	22.5	13.4	1.7	0.3	3.6	34.4	617
<5 years complete	58.7	23.7	18.9	3.3	0.0	5.6	43.4	320
5-9 years complete	53.1	30.0	25.2	2.9	0.1	2.7	53.2	3,347
10-11 years complete	44.3	28.5	41.3	5.4	0.0	1.1	67.4	1,302
12 or more years complete	33.7	30.9	51.3	8.3	0.0	0.9	78.5	1,948
Religion								
Hindu	48.5	29.0	33.2	4.5	0.1	2.2	59.5	6,839
Muslim	45.0	31.0	36.4	6.3	0.0	1.4	67.6	642
Christian	47.1	20.4	23.3	11.0	0.0	1.7	54.7	25
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	50.1	28.4	33.7	4.3	0.0	2.4	57.4	903
Scheduled tribe	56.9	27.4	20.9	2.6	0.0	2.5	47.9	1,165
Other backward class	50.2	31.4	28.6	4.7	0.1	2.3	58.7	3,426
Other	37.2	26.5	50.1	6.0	0.1	1.5	73.2	1,909
Don't know	62.5	26.0	29.3	3.1	0.0	2.1	42.1	131
Total	48.1	29.1	33.5	4.6	0.1	2.1	60.3	7,533

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

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

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

Table 87. Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Gujarat, 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 only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN											
15-19	28.9	1,036	75.4	6.3	2.6	15.7	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0	300
20-24	29.3	1,029	72.9	7.0	1.6	18.5	100.0	43.8	56.2	100.0	301
25-29	33.1	937	76.7	7.5	2.3	13.5	100.0	52.6	47.4	100.0	310
30-34	38.9	921	77.4	4.7	3.1	14.8	100.0	39.6	60.4	100.0	358
35-39	47.5	811	74.2	9.0	2.2	14.5	100.0	48.7	51.3	100.0	386
40-44	45.2	768	72.1	7.3	1.7	18.8	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	347
45-49	41.7	627	74.9	6.3	2.8	16.1	100.0	48.6	51.4	100.0	261
Total	36.9	6,130	74.8	6.9	2.3	15.9	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	2,263
MEN											
15-19	38.8	972	77.6	8.9	1.9	11.6	100.0	39.5	60.5	100.0	377
20-24	77.3	889	89.5	7.1	0.8	2.6	100.0	28.3	71.7	100.0	687
25-29	95.6	840	89.4	7.5	1.2	1.9	100.0	26.8	73.2	100.0	804
30-34	98.5	869	90.4	7.0	1.4	1.2	100.0	29.8	70.2	100.0	856
35-39	98.2	729	89.9	7.9	0.4	1.9	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	716
40-44	98.1	682	86.4	9.7	1.3	2.5	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	670
45-49	97.5	586	86.4	10.4	1.4	1.8	100.0	42.1	57.9	100.0	572
Total	84.1	5,567	87.9	8.2	1.2	2.7	100.0	33.5	66.5	100.0	4,681

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, Gujarat, 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 husband's 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 and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their 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	*	17	48.6	75	*	10	*	3	*	3
20-29	75.8	312	57.2	1,034	43.6	243	84.9	93	48.3	87
30-39	78.7	553	64.4	1,295	41.9	449	87.4	249	53.1	240
40-49	83.8	416	69.5	920	46.0	307	79.0	273	49.3	261
Residence										
Urban	83.4	607	64.4	1,516	44.0	477	82.9	249	43.3	248
Rural	75.7	691	62.2	1,807	43.0	532	83.7	368	56.2	342
Schooling										
No schooling	75.0	407	58.7	936	46.7	312	75.3	87	66.9	77
<5 years complete	77.1	154	63.2	312	48.7	123	92.2	83	55.4	82
5-9 years complete	82.3	437	62.7	1,225	38.5	350	84.4	257	45.7	246
10-11 years complete	74.8	110	69.4	302	44.5	80	84.1	76	46.1	74
12 or more years complete	86.2	190	68.8	548	43.4	144	80.4	115	50.6	111
Religion										
Hindu	79.1	1,245	63.4	3,085	43.4	968	83.8	596	51.5	570
Muslim	81.9	42	59.9	210	(43.9)	31	*	17	*	16
Christian	(91.4)	11	(77.9)	18	*	9	*	4	*	4
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	84.4	160	66.6	345	55.3	120	88.2	80	52.5	79
Scheduled tribe	73.0	238	60.3	452	35.3	183	79.9	141	62.5	124
Other backward class	78.8	543	63.8	1,544	45.1	457	84.4	251	47.1	247
Other	83.2	334	63.6	927	39.0	230	82.1	136	45.5	131
Don't know	*	23	(44.3)	55	*	17	*	9	*	9
Total	79.3	1,298	63.2	3,324	43.5	1,008	83.4	617	50.8	590

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision							
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Total			
	URBAN											
Own health care	20.1	54.0	22.5	1.8	1.7	100.0	39.5	53.0	6.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	16.0	60.3	14.9	6.1	2.8	100.0	22.3	63.2	9.0	5.1	0.4	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	11.0	68.2	15.1	4.1	1.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	14.5	59.2	22.5	2.4	1.5	100.0	49.6	43.7	5.9	0.9	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	12.5	57.9	19.0	7.5	3.0	100.0	31.2	53.6	11.3	3.6	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.5	67.1	18.2	5.3	1.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	17.0	56.8	22.5	2.1	1.6	100.0	45.1	47.8	5.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	14.1	58.9	17.2	6.9	2.9	100.0	27.2	57.9	10.3	4.3	0.4	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.1	67.6	16.8	4.8	1.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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	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	57.9	41.3	56.8	33.0	29.5	73.0	52.4	52.4	27.0	46
20-24	68.3	63.1	71.1	50.0	17.2	91.5	78.5	75.0	5.0	304
25-29	71.8	68.4	72.4	57.9	16.5	91.0	80.4	76.1	4.6	585
30-39	74.8	76.2	79.5	65.7	14.5	93.8	86.4	81.9	1.7	1,397
40-49	78.6	80.7	80.9	69.5	10.4	93.9	88.9	84.8	2.1	1,191
Residence										
Urban	74.1	76.3	79.2	63.6	13.1	92.5	85.5	80.8	2.8	1,584
Rural	73.6	70.4	74.5	60.6	15.8	93.3	84.7	81.1	3.1	1,939
Schooling										
No schooling	72.0	72.6	74.0	60.3	16.0	87.9	87.2	77.4	2.3	356
<5 years complete	75.0	75.6	77.8	67.0	15.2	94.9	88.2	84.6	1.5	319
5-9 years complete	72.8	69.6	75.3	58.6	15.4	93.2	83.9	80.6	3.5	1,523
10-11 years complete	73.8	74.7	79.5	65.6	14.4	93.4	84.8	81.9	3.7	488
12 or more years complete	78.3	78.9	81.7	67.6	10.5	93.4	85.4	81.1	2.4	837
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	77.1	75.4	79.8	65.3	11.6	93.1	85.4	81.2	2.7	3,438
Employed, for cash	78.6	78.1	82.6	67.7	10.1	93.2	85.4	81.3	2.8	3,332
Employed, not for cash	71.2	65.2	68.8	55.9	17.7	90.1	85.5	77.6	2.0	106
Not employed	72.0	71.7	74.9	60.1	16.3	86.5	71.8	69.7	11.4	85

Continued...

Table 90. Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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 none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	
				Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions				Percentage who participate in neither decision	Percentage who participate in neither decision
					Number of women				Number of men	
Number of living children										
0	68.0	61.4	70.6	48.8	16.5	489	75.4	70.7	6.6	469
1-2	75.1	74.2	77.7	63.6	14.2	2,520	85.9	82.2	2.5	1,959
3-4	74.6	74.9	76.9	64.0	14.5	1,325	87.8	83.4	2.5	951
5+	67.8	74.2	75.8	60.8	16.9	197	88.0	81.8	1.0	144
Household structure¹										
Nuclear	77.1	81.1	81.4	69.8	12.2	1,845	90.1	86.0	2.1	1,392
Non-nuclear	71.6	67.5	73.4	56.6	16.3	2,685	81.9	77.7	3.5	2,131
Religion										
Hindu	73.7	72.8	76.9	61.9	14.6	4,178	85.2	81.0	3.0	3,263
Muslim	73.9	74.0	72.8	61.9	16.1	317	84.1	81.3	1.8	243
Christian	88.6	82.6	93.8	78.0	3.6	22	(85.7)	(70.5)	(0.7)	12
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	78.1	77.1	79.7	66.1	11.2	476	85.5	82.4	4.2	356
Scheduled tribe	72.2	70.5	74.3	58.6	15.1	627	88.0	82.5	3.0	482
Other backward class	73.5	71.0	75.3	61.5	16.5	2,030	85.8	81.6	3.4	1,582
Other	73.7	75.7	79.0	63.5	13.0	1,319	83.1	79.3	2.0	1,060
Don't know	73.0	75.9	74.2	51.9	8.4	78	*	*	*	43
Total	73.8	73.0	76.6	62.0	14.6	4,530	85.1	81.0	2.9	3,523

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money			Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
Age								
15-19	36.7	47.4	34.3	0.9	26.8	1,036		
20-24	49.3	44.4	37.5	2.0	35.7	1,029		
25-29	54.0	46.2	41.4	2.4	43.4	937		
30-39	57.2	48.3	38.8	4.0	46.0	1,732		
40-49	58.2	54.4	41.5	3.9	53.2	1,395		
Residence								
Urban	60.9	56.5	47.6	2.7	48.6	2,730		
Rural	45.1	42.2	31.8	3.0	37.2	3,399		
Schooling								
No schooling	44.7	33.5	26.7	1.5	38.4	1,386		
<5 years complete	48.1	35.0	31.4	2.6	42.2	462		
5-9 years complete	49.3	43.4	37.3	3.6	38.3	2,341		
10-11 years complete	52.4	59.9	43.2	3.2	40.2	704		
12 or more years complete	67.1	73.9	55.7	3.0	55.3	1,236		
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	63.0	49.9	42.7	4.9	48.0	2,263		
Employed, for cash	67.1	54.1	44.5	4.6	51.7	1,850		
Employed, not for cash	44.7	31.2	34.7	6.2	31.2	414		
Not employed	45.8	47.8	36.6	1.7	38.9	3,866		
Number of living children								
0	45.1	48.8	38.2	1.6	33.5	1,900		
1-2	57.1	51.0	41.4	3.4	46.0	2,615		
3-4	53.6	45.3	37.5	3.7	47.7	1,403		
5+	44.7	37.7	22.9	2.6	39.7	212		

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, Gujarat, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money			Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹		
Household structure²							
Nuclear	50.0	50.9	38.8	2.9	44.2	2,630	
Non-nuclear	53.7	46.8	38.8	2.9	40.8	3,500	
Religion							
Hindu	52.7	49.0	39.1	2.9	42.4	5,646	
Muslim	45.4	41.5	35.4	2.6	39.3	433	
Christian	54.0	59.6	39.3	5.9	53.9	34	
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	49.4	49.0	40.5	4.2	41.8	715	
Scheduled tribe	47.2	47.1	31.3	3.1	36.5	850	
Other backward class	49.0	44.8	37.9	2.7	40.6	2,759	
Other	60.5	55.4	43.3	2.4	49.0	1,714	
Don't know	57.7	44.6	41.6	4.3	24.6	92	
Total	52.1	48.6	38.8	2.9	42.3	6,130	

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

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

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

Table 92 Ownership of assets

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

Background characteristic	Women			Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages			Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Number of women who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	19.8	15.2	32.0	1,036	78.9	332	33.6	25.3	972
20-24	21.8	16.7	54.1	1,029	73.0	557	43.1	31.9	889
25-29	23.3	17.5	56.2	937	70.2	526	54.4	35.5	840
30-34	31.8	22.0	55.8	921	61.9	514	61.6	40.2	869
35-39	29.2	19.1	51.0	811	54.3	413	70.3	47.9	729
40-44	33.9	21.1	45.0	768	46.8	345	80.2	55.5	682
45-49	32.4	22.2	39.6	627	41.4	248	86.4	59.6	586
Residence									
Urban	29.2	16.9	63.5	2,730	71.2	1,734	53.3	27.8	2,611
Rural	24.8	20.4	35.4	3,399	50.8	1,202	63.5	51.7	2,956
Religion									
Hindu	27.2	19.3	47.8	5,646	62.2	2,698	58.7	40.7	5,148
Muslim	21.3	11.3	48.2	433	70.8	209	59.2	37.3	388
Christian	11.8	10.8	62.6	34	(74.7)	21	(62.3)	(47.9)	22
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	29.8	18.9	40.2	715	54.8	287	58.8	34.4	580
Scheduled tribe	21.8	16.8	37.3	850	50.0	317	63.4	50.5	751
Other backward class	26.2	17.9	41.2	2,759	55.1	1,135	58.9	42.6	2,452
Other	28.7	21.2	67.5	1,714	77.0	1,156	56.7	35.5	1,722
Don't know	32.8	17.2	43.6	92	(32.5)	40	(52.2)	(31.8)	61
Schooling									
No schooling	28.3	20.4	23.1	1,386	3.4	321	76.4	52.5	443
<5 years complete	27.3	18.1	38.3	462	9.3	177	70.4	52.1	408
5-9 years complete	23.5	17.5	44.0	2,341	48.9	1,030	59.3	42.0	2,322
10-11 years complete	26.1	18.3	58.6	704	82.1	413	50.1	33.9	913
12 or more years complete	31.5	20.0	80.6	1,236	98.0	996	54.6	35.3	1,481
Total age 15-49	26.8	18.8	47.9	6,130	62.8	2,936	58.7	40.5	5,567
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	86.3	58.6	451
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	60.8	41.8	6,018

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

na = Not applicable

() 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, Gujarat, 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	15.5	6.0	12.1	8.5	14.7	6.8
She neglects the house or children	19.5	9.7	16.3	11.3	18.8	10.2
She argues with him	18.2	9.8	14.5	12.0	17.4	10.6
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	9.8	4.5	5.7	6.7	8.9	5.3
She doesn't cook properly	14.6	5.1	10.8	7.5	13.7	5.9
He suspects her of being unfaithful	15.7	11.4	9.9	13.3	14.4	12.1
She shows disrespect for in-laws	22.2	17.9	18.3	21.8	21.4	19.2
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	35.8	25.5	31.4	31.0	34.8	27.4
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	73.0	76.0	70.1	73.9	72.3	75.3
Knows her husband has sex with other women	73.6	72.2	70.7	72.0	73.0	72.1
Is tired or not in the mood	70.8	71.1	66.4	70.7	69.9	71.0
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	64.1	62.6	60.5	60.7	63.3	62.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	20.2	17.8	23.8	18.7	21.0	18.1
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	13.0	na	17.5	na	14.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	9.2	na	12.8	na	10.4
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	7.6	na	9.6	na	8.3
Have sex with another woman	na	6.4	na	8.1	na	7.0
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	3.3	na	4.2	na	3.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	81.4	na	76.9	na	79.9
Number of respondents	4,762	3,659	1,367	1,908	6,130	5,567
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, Gujarat, 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	34.4	33.5	57.7	58.1	70.4	70.4	1,036	972
20-24	34.6	33.0	67.6	64.0	74.5	74.5	1,029	889
25-29	30.3	26.5	64.7	62.1	75.0	75.0	937	840
30-39	35.4	24.9	63.5	62.0	79.0	79.0	1,732	1,598
40-49	37.6	22.4	63.2	63.5	82.0	82.0	1,395	1,269
Residence								
Urban	30.8	24.1	67.4	66.2	79.8	79.8	2,730	2,611
Rural	38.0	30.2	60.0	58.2	74.3	74.3	3,399	2,956
Schooling								
No schooling	46.7	35.0	58.6	49.7	70.5	70.5	1,386	443
<5 years complete	34.2	29.5	61.3	59.4	74.8	74.8	462	408
5-9 years complete	34.5	30.3	62.8	60.6	74.5	74.5	2,341	2,322
10-11 years complete	32.8	22.6	65.4	64.6	81.1	81.1	704	913
12 or more years complete	23.5	22.8	69.1	66.9	80.5	80.5	1,236	1,481
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	38.9	27.4	65.2	62.3	77.5	77.5	2,263	4,681
Employed, for cash	37.9	26.7	65.3	62.7	77.9	77.9	1,850	4,499
Employed, not for cash	43.1	45.8	64.6	53.8	68.9	68.9	414	182
Not employed	32.4	27.2	62.2	60.2	73.4	73.4	3,866	886
Marital status								
Never married	31.4	31.0	60.5	60.7	72.4	72.4	1,367	1,908
Currently married	35.7	25.3	64.2	62.5	79.3	79.3	4,530	3,523
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	38.0	30.3	62.0	66.2	77.4	77.4	232	136

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

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	
Number of living children							
0	32.4	30.8	62.6	61.5	74.1	74.1	1,900
1-2	32.3	24.2	65.1	64.2	80.2	80.2	2,615
3-4	40.6	25.4	61.7	59.8	76.7	76.7	1,403
5+	49.0	26.8	58.1	53.7	78.4	78.4	212
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	34.4	26.9	62.6	60.8	77.2	77.2	2,364
Non-nuclear	35.1	27.7	63.8	62.8	76.7	76.7	3,203
Religion							
Hindu	35.2	26.8	62.8	62.2	76.9	76.9	5,148
Muslim	30.7	35.7	69.0	59.6	76.3	76.3	388
Christian	25.0	(24.5)	78.2	(50.8)	(72.4)	(72.4)	22
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	38.3	28.0	62.8	65.0	74.6	74.6	580
Scheduled tribe	43.0	32.6	58.6	51.8	72.8	72.8	850
Other backward class	35.4	28.9	62.7	61.5	75.2	75.2	2,452
Other	28.7	22.8	66.1	65.6	81.2	81.2	1,722
Don't know	29.2	(26.1)	78.2	(77.0)	(92.1)	(92.1)	61
Total	34.8	27.4	63.3	62.0	76.9	76.9	6,130

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

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	16.6	6.4	14.2
Sexual violence only	0.3	0.7	0.4
Physical and sexual violence	4.9	0.4	3.8
Physical or sexual violence	21.8	7.5	18.5
Number of women	2,962	885	3,847
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	91.8	0.0	83.8
Former husband	2.3	0.0	2.1
Father/step-father	4.7	46.2	8.2
Mother/step-mother	6.6	28.5	8.4
Sister/brother	2.2	8.4	2.7
Other relative	2.3	0.3	2.1
Current boyfriend	0.5	4.8	0.9
Former boyfriend	0.5	0.0	0.4
Mother in-law	0.9	0.0	0.8
Father in-law	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other in-law	0.1	0.0	0.1
Teacher	1.7	25.4	3.8
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.5	0.0
Other	0.2	11.1	1.2
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	636	60	696
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	89.1	*	83.8
Former husband	4.8	*	4.5
Current/former boyfriend	1.6	*	1.7
Father/step-father	0.0	*	0.4
Brother/step-brother	0.8	*	1.3
Other relative	2.7	*	3.3
Own friend/acquaintance	0.3	*	4.3
Family friend	0.2	*	0.2
Stranger	0.1	*	0.1
Other	0.3	*	0.3
Number who experienced sexual violence	153	10	162

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

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

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	(3.0)	56
20-24	1.1	357
25-29	1.1	495
30-39	2.0	1,026
40-49	2.3	810
Residence		
Urban	0.4	1,206
Rural	3.0	1,539
Marital status		
Currently married	1.7	2,619
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	4.7	119
Number of living children		
0	3.3	125
1-2	1.3	1,665
3-4	2.5	834
5+	3.6	121
Schooling		
No schooling	2.6	801
<5 years complete	1.0	224
5-9 years complete	2.3	1,035
10-11 years complete	0.5	230
12 or more years complete	0.7	455
Religion		
Hindu	1.9	2,518
Muslim	1.7	201
Christian	(0.0)	17
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.1	307
Scheduled tribe	5.1	414
Other backward class	1.1	1,194
Other	1.3	775
Don't know	(0.0)	56
Total	1.8	2,745

Note: Total includes never married women and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	19.8	2.7	11.1	13.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	8.9	1.1	5.2	6.3
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.0	0.6	4.4	5.0
Slapped her	17.9	1.7	10.2	11.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	5.0	0.4	3.5	3.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	6.2	0.5	3.9	4.4
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.7	0.5	3.0	3.5
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.6	0.4	2.3	2.8
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.7	0.2	2.1	2.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.2	0.3	2.4	2.7
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	11.8	2.0	7.7	9.7
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.1	1.4	5.2	6.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.0	0.5	3.0	3.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.8	1.2	5.4	6.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	20.1	2.9	11.4	14.3
Any form of physical and sexual violence	4.4	0.4	2.7	3.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	23.1	4.1	13.7	17.8
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.3	0.3	2.2	2.5
Any violence by women against their husband ²	5.3	0.5	3.8	4.3
Number of ever-married women	2,962	2,962	2,962	2,962

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, Gujarat, 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	17.9	10.2	2.4	10.2	19.5	97
20-24	11.5	18.4	7.2	18.5	21.4	445
25-29	12.3	20.8	2.6	21.0	24.1	539
30-39	11.0	19.8	5.2	20.2	22.7	1,056
40-49	12.1	21.0	4.5	21.2	24.5	826
Residence						
Urban	7.2	14.0	2.2	14.1	16.0	1,305
Rural	15.5	24.4	6.7	24.8	28.8	1,657
Schooling						
No schooling	15.1	24.2	4.2	24.6	30.1	834
<5 years complete	14.2	23.5	5.3	24.4	27.4	232
5-9 years complete	11.0	20.0	5.2	20.3	22.6	1,122
10-11 years complete	7.8	14.6	3.8	14.7	16.2	248
12 or more years complete	9.3	13.1	4.7	13.1	14.6	527
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	11.1	17.4	4.2	17.7	20.5	1,868
Employed for cash	12.2	24.6	5.5	24.8	27.5	871
Employed not for cash	16.7	21.0	6.0	21.4	28.1	223
Marital status						
Currently married	11.1	19.0	4.3	19.3	22.5	2,817
Widowed	10.7	19.1	8.3	19.1	20.1	80
Divorced/separated/deserted	46.3	54.4	16.5	54.4	55.7	65
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	10.8	18.3	4.1	18.5	21.7	2,708
0-4 years	9.5	11.2	2.7	11.3	14.6	533
5-9 years	11.7	22.2	6.8	22.4	25.6	451
10+ years	11.0	19.4	3.7	19.7	22.9	1,724
Married more than once	21.9	41.0	11.9	42.5	44.6	119
Number of living children						
0	13.3	17.6	5.2	17.8	19.1	348
1-2	10.6	17.6	4.3	17.9	20.6	1,659
3-4	13.3	24.8	5.4	25.0	29.0	833
5+	14.0	21.5	4.4	23.2	28.7	121
Household structure²						
Nuclear	12.3	19.7	4.2	19.9	23.5	1,180
Non-nuclear	11.6	19.9	5.1	20.2	22.9	1,782
Religion						
Hindu	11.8	19.8	4.7	20.0	23.1	2,721
Muslim	11.3	20.3	5.2	20.8	23.3	214
Christian	(25.5)	(20.3)	(2.5)	(22.8)	(34.0)	18

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, Gujarat, 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	14.1	22.1	4.8	22.4	26.4	328
Scheduled tribe	20.8	29.2	10.4	29.6	34.3	436
Other backward class	10.3	19.7	3.5	20.1	23.0	1,315
Other	9.1	14.3	3.9	14.4	16.4	828
Don't know	(4.7)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(15.5)	(20.2)	55
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	30.3	56.2	19.5	56.4	58.2	318
No	9.0	15.2	2.9	15.5	18.3	2,587
Don't know	37.6	27.5	5.9	27.5	46.0	57
Total	11.8	19.8	4.7	20.1	23.1	2,962

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Gujarat, 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	14.7	19.0	3.7	19.3	23.8	365
<5 years complete	11.9	20.1	2.8	20.5	26.0	231
5-9 years complete	13.3	22.9	5.5	23.3	26.6	1,141
10-11 years complete	11.3	20.1	6.1	20.2	21.8	494
12 or more years complete	8.4	14.7	3.3	14.8	17.1	715
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	10.0	16.7	3.3	17.0	20.0	2,709
Gets drunk sometimes	24.7	47.7	16.7	48.1	52.9	156
Gets drunk often	50.7	67.0	29.7	67.0	72.2	80
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	18.1	25.8	9.0	26.3	29.2	215
Wife is same age	6.9	17.2	0.7	17.4	19.1	189
Wife 1-4 years younger	11.4	19.0	4.1	19.4	23.0	1,522
Wife 5-9 years younger	9.8	16.8	4.0	17.0	19.9	726
Wife 10+ years younger	9.6	21.7	6.5	22.4	24.1	164
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	12.0	21.3	4.6	21.7	24.7	1,650
Wife has more schooling	10.3	16.7	5.1	16.8	19.0	576
Both have equal schooling	10.8	17.2	4.3	17.3	20.7	445
Neither attended school	15.9	20.5	4.6	21.0	26.2	274
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	3.5	9.5	1.2	9.6	10.9	1,640
1-2	14.4	24.6	4.4	25.1	30.7	936
3-4	30.7	45.7	14.4	46.3	49.8	282
5-6	69.5	69.2	36.8	69.2	75.7	103
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	16.3	20.7	5.4	21.0	26.2	424
1-2	11.1	15.2	2.9	15.6	19.8	617
3	9.9	19.9	4.6	20.2	22.5	1,776
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	10.7	17.3	4.0	17.5	20.2	1,921
1-2	8.2	19.6	4.1	20.3	22.3	477
3-4	13.9	27.3	7.6	27.3	30.9	280
5-6	18.9	22.3	5.4	22.3	30.1	151
7	29.6	37.6	9.8	38.8	44.8	133

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, Gujarat, 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	21.4	26.0	10.0	26.1	30.8	602
1-2	9.6	19.8	3.9	20.4	22.2	443
3	9.4	17.9	3.3	18.1	21.0	1,917
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	33.5	46.2	16.9	47.1	50.9	210
Sometimes	14.6	22.4	5.1	22.7	27.0	1,527
Never	4.7	12.0	2.1	12.3	13.6	1,226
Total	11.8	19.8	4.7	20.1	23.1	2,962

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women whose husbands drink alcohol but never get drunk, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					
	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	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	15.2	3.8	7.9	4.0	18.4	586
In the past 12 months	16.5	3.0	9.0	3.8	19.1	411
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	32.0	7.9	19.6	7.7	37.7	140
In the past 12 months	29.0	9.2	19.2	6.0	34.9	104
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	15.1	3.8	7.8	3.9	18.2	595
In the past 12 months	16.2	3.9	8.9	3.8	19.7	424
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	33.9	8.4	20.8	8.2	39.9	131
In the past 12 months	32.1	6.0	21.2	6.3	34.4	91

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, Gujarat, 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	75.5	(67.1)	59.6	71.6	76.3	72.0
Never sought help but told someone	8.8	(9.2)	11.1	9.3	9.1	9.3
Sought help	15.7	(23.7)	29.4	19.1	14.6	18.7
Number of women who experience violence	548	15	147	645	66	711
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	56.8	*	(75.6)	64.1	*	61.8
Husband's family	37.7	*	(35.1)	39.4	*	36.5
Current/former husband	0.4	*	(0.0)	0.3	*	0.3
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(1.8)	0.6	*	0.7
Friend	21.1	*	(9.5)	14.9	*	18.6
Neighbour	3.3	*	(7.5)	4.9	*	4.6
Religious leader	0.1	*	(1.5)	0.6	*	0.6
Police	3.2	*	(4.6)	3.8	*	3.6
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	86	4	43	123	10	133

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 Gujarat, there were 988 clusters. Hence, 988 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 988 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 987 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 Gujarat 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, Gujarat, 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.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Gujarat, 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	0.927	0.007	7,554	9,276	2.355	0.008	0.913	0.941
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.853	0.012	7,554	9,276	2.904	0.014	0.829	0.877
Using iodized salt	0.977	0.003	7,434	9,112	1.629	0.003	0.971	0.983
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	907.399	9.618	17,352	21,422	1.363	0.011	888.164	926.635
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.172	0.008	14,725	17,842	2.488	0.048	0.155	0.188
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.471	0.014	6,068	7,579	2.130	0.029	0.444	0.498
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.412	0.011	6,068	7,579	1.730	0.027	0.390	0.433
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.059	0.007	6,068	7,579	2.247	0.115	0.046	0.073
Currently using pill	0.016	0.002	6,068	7,579	1.250	0.125	0.012	0.020
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.045	0.004	6,068	7,579	1.603	0.095	0.036	0.054
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.075	0.006	6,068	7,579	1.635	0.074	0.064	0.086
Currently using female sterilization	0.275	0.010	6,068	7,579	1.771	0.037	0.254	0.295
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.546	0.021	2,628	3,261	2.161	0.038	0.504	0.588
Unmet need for family planning	0.186	0.008	6,068	7,579	1.532	0.041	0.171	0.202
Want no more children	0.694	0.009	6,068	7,579	1.495	0.013	0.676	0.712
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.805	0.016	1,999	2,460	1.791	0.020	0.773	0.837
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.441	0.025	1,999	2,460	2.225	0.056	0.391	0.490
Birth registration	0.972	0.005	2,567	3,078	1.271	0.005	0.963	0.982
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.923	0.009	2,506	3,047	1.433	0.010	0.904	0.941
Institutional delivery	0.934	0.008	2,506	3,047	1.330	0.008	0.918	0.949
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.691	0.021	1,999	2,460	2.005	0.030	0.649	0.733
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.171	0.018	1,999	2,460	2.128	0.105	0.135	0.207
Children with diarrhoea	0.077	0.010	2,436	2,962	1.830	0.133	0.057	0.098
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.496	0.051	194	229	1.349	0.104	0.394	0.599
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.721	0.060	194	229	1.722	0.083	0.601	0.840
Child received BCG vaccination	0.905	0.017	484	585	1.231	0.018	0.872	0.939
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.775	0.027	484	585	1.393	0.035	0.722	0.829
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.614	0.029	484	585	1.305	0.048	0.555	0.673
Child received measles vaccination	0.767	0.025	484	585	1.298	0.033	0.716	0.817
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.404	0.029	484	585	1.283	0.072	0.346	0.463
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.504	0.031	484	585	1.327	0.061	0.442	0.565
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.701	0.019	2,109	2,531	1.740	0.027	0.663	0.740
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.317	0.013	2,178	2,564	1.195	0.040	0.292	0.343
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.234	0.013	2,178	2,564	1.308	0.054	0.209	0.259
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.320	0.013	2,178	2,564	1.170	0.040	0.294	0.346
Children with any anaemia	0.595	0.018	2,043	2,381	1.564	0.030	0.559	0.631
Women with any anaemia	0.516	0.012	7,808	9,571	2.085	0.023	0.492	0.540
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.181	0.007	7,604	9,314	1.560	0.038	0.167	0.195
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.346	0.009	7,604	9,314	1.593	0.025	0.329	0.364
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.744	0.018	2,300	2,730	2.015	0.025	0.707	0.781
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.247	0.017	2,300	2,730	1.871	0.068	0.214	0.281
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.821	0.067	23,584	29,342	1.475	0.037	1.686	1.955
Neonatal mortality	24.483	4.445	2,523	3,061	1.353	0.182	15.594	33.372
Postneonatal mortality	2.839	1.214	2,515	3,042	1.126	0.428	0.411	5.266
Infant mortality	27.322	4.570	2,525	3,063	1.325	0.167	18.182	36.461
Child mortality	4.874	1.822	2,503	2,982	1.295	0.374	1.230	8.518
Under-five mortality	32.063	5.127	2,534	3,071	1.379	0.160	21.808	42.317
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.067	0.005	15,710	19,374	2.127	0.074	0.057	0.077
Want no more children	0.703	0.015	1,283	1,584	1.180	0.021	0.673	0.734
Men with any anaemia	0.178	0.013	2,002	2,430	1.452	0.072	0.152	0.203
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.190	0.015	2,023	2,457	1.527	0.077	0.161	0.220
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.261	0.015	2,023	2,457	1.511	0.059	0.230	0.291
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.860	0.014	2,144	2,611	1.824	0.016	0.832	0.887
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.414	0.019	2,144	2,611	1.813	0.047	0.375	0.452

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.893	0.007	12,970	11,248	2.410	0.007	0.880	0.907
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.470	0.011	12,970	11,248	2.405	0.022	0.448	0.491
Using iodized salt	0.937	0.005	12,828	11,125	2.111	0.005	0.928	0.946
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	984.003	6.469	30,923	26,924	1.150	0.007	971.065	996.941
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.358	0.006	27,458	23,820	1.933	0.016	0.347	0.370
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.467	0.009	10,957	9,452	1.815	0.019	0.450	0.485
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.446	0.008	10,957	9,452	1.775	0.019	0.429	0.463
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.021	0.002	10,957	9,452	1.296	0.084	0.018	0.025
Currently using pill	0.012	0.002	10,957	9,452	1.458	0.128	0.009	0.015
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.019	0.002	10,957	9,452	1.399	0.097	0.015	0.022
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.028	0.002	10,957	9,452	1.203	0.068	0.024	0.032
Currently using female sterilization	0.385	0.008	10,957	9,452	1.769	0.021	0.369	0.402
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.823	0.009	4,997	4,415	1.647	0.011	0.805	0.840
Unmet need for family planning	0.156	0.005	10,957	9,452	1.382	0.031	0.147	0.166
Want no more children	0.693	0.005	10,957	9,452	1.218	0.008	0.682	0.704
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.632	0.012	3,817	3,271	1.536	0.019	0.607	0.656
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.314	0.011	3,817	3,271	1.508	0.036	0.291	0.337
Birth registration	0.948	0.004	5,325	4,549	1.248	0.005	0.939	0.957
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.839	0.010	5,206	4,452	1.640	0.012	0.819	0.859
Institutional delivery	0.855	0.009	5,206	4,452	1.575	0.011	0.837	0.873
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.639	0.013	3,817	3,271	1.671	0.020	0.613	0.665
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.198	0.010	3,817	3,271	1.492	0.049	0.179	0.218
Children with diarrhoea	0.088	0.005	5,007	4,278	1.218	0.056	0.078	0.098
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.440	0.031	463	376	1.292	0.071	0.378	0.502
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.613	0.026	463	376	1.105	0.043	0.561	0.665
Child received BCG vaccination	0.858	0.015	928	802	1.305	0.018	0.828	0.888
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.689	0.019	928	802	1.252	0.028	0.651	0.728
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.629	0.020	928	802	1.276	0.032	0.588	0.670
Child received measles vaccination	0.736	0.018	928	802	1.263	0.025	0.699	0.773
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.371	0.022	928	802	1.356	0.059	0.328	0.415
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.503	0.021	928	802	1.264	0.042	0.462	0.545
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.724	0.012	4,247	3,652	1.616	0.017	0.699	0.749
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.429	0.009	4,566	3,852	1.158	0.021	0.411	0.447
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.285	0.009	4,566	3,852	1.271	0.032	0.266	0.303
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.442	0.011	4,566	3,852	1.335	0.024	0.420	0.463
Children with any anaemia	0.646	0.011	4,296	3,641	1.462	0.017	0.623	0.668
Women with any anaemia	0.575	0.006	14,415	12,455	1.481	0.011	0.563	0.587
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.343	0.006	13,771	11,924	1.492	0.018	0.331	0.355
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.156	0.005	13,771	11,924	1.560	0.031	0.146	0.165
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.473	0.012	3,845	3,399	1.523	0.026	0.448	0.497
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.133	0.007	3,845	3,399	1.283	0.053	0.119	0.147
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.190	0.050	41,814	36,153	1.260	0.023	2.090	2.290
Neonatal mortality	28.409	2.933	5,258	4,495	1.096	0.103	22.543	34.275
Postneonatal mortality	10.414	1.552	5,260	4,502	1.068	0.149	7.311	13.518
Infant mortality	38.824	3.399	5,262	4,499	1.124	0.088	32.026	45.621
Child mortality	12.810	1.846	5,168	4,441	1.196	0.144	9.119	16.501
Under-five mortality	51.136	3.878	5,289	4,525	1.153	0.076	43.379	58.893
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.149	0.004	27,620	24,124	1.800	0.028	0.141	0.157
Want no more children	0.737	0.010	2,247	1,939	1.050	0.013	0.718	0.757
Men with any anaemia	0.250	0.009	3,305	2,837	1.164	0.037	0.232	0.269
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.296	0.011	3,309	2,834	1.347	0.039	0.273	0.319
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.144	0.007	3,309	2,834	1.166	0.051	0.129	0.159
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.683	0.015	3,430	2,956	1.877	0.022	0.653	0.713
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.226	0.012	3,430	2,956	1.626	0.051	0.203	0.249



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