

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 4

2015-16

STATE FACT SHEET MAHARASHTRA



International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour, husband's background and woman's work, HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, and, domestic violence will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Maharashtra. 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 Maharashtra was from 1 April 2015 to 25 September 2015 by GFK Mode Private Limited and gathered information from 26,890 households, 29,460 women, and 4,497 men. Fact sheets for each district of Maharashtra are also available separately.

Maharashtra - Key Indicators

Indicators					NFHS-3
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%) 85.3 70.3 77.4 70.3 2. Population below age 15 years (%) 30.6 24.5 30.6 3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) 935 967 952 972 4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males) 920 927 924 867 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%) 95.8 94.6 95.1 80.0 6. Households with electricity (%) 95.1 90.0 92.5 83.5 7. Households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%) 95.1 90.0 92.5 83.5 7. Households using proved sanitation facility² (%) 97.7 85.6 91.5 92.7 81.6 91.5 92.7 81.6 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 91.5 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 91.5 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 91.5 91.5 92.7 91.5 91.5 91.5 91.5 91.5 91.5 91.5 91.5	Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			
2. Population below age 15 years (%) 3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) 4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males) 4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males) 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%) 6. Households with electricity (%) 7. Households with electricity (%) 7. Households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%) 8. Households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%) 8. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%) 8. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%) 8. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%) 8. Households using indean fuel for cooking² (%) 8. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 8. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 8. Households (age 15-49) 8. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 8. Sey 74.8 80.3 70.3 92.8 88.3 14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 9. 44 91.2 92.8 88.3 14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 9. 44 91.2 92.8 88.3 14. Women age 20-24 years married before age 21 years (%) 15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 21 years (%) 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 17. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 19. Infant mortality rate (kill Killer per woman) 19. Infant mortality rate (children per woman) 20. Under-five mortality rate (UMR) 21. Any method* (%) 22. Any modern method* (%) 23. Gemale sterilization (%) 24. Any 6.9 6.5 64.8 66.9 25. Any modern method* (%) 26. Pill (%) 27. Condom (%) 28. Tomate sterilization (%) 39. 46. 71. 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years) 19. Unmet need (%) 29.	Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) 4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males) 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%) 6. Households with electricity (%) 7. Households with electricity (%) 8. Households with electricity (%) 8. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%) 8. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%) 8. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%) 8. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%) 8. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%) 8. Households using cloized salt	1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	85.3	70.3	77.4	70.3
A. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males) 920 927 924 867 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%) 95.1 90.0 92.5 83.5 7. Households with electricity (%) 95.1 90.0 92.5 83.5 7. Households with an improved drinking-water source (%) 97.7 85.6 91.5 92.7 8. Households using improved sanitation facility (%) 59.8 44.2 51.9 31.6 9. Households using iolean tuel for cooking (%) 87.1 33.7 59.9 43.9 10. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.5 94.4 96.4 74.2 11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 16.2 13.8 15.0 7.1 16.2 13.8 15.0 13.8		23.3	25.6	24.5	30.6
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%) 95.8 94.6 95.1 80.0 6. Households with electricity (%) 95.1 90.0 92.5 83.5 7. Households with in improved drinking-water source¹ (%) 97.7 85.6 91.5 92.7 8. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%) 59.8 44.2 51.9 31.6 9. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.5 94.4 96.4 74.2 10. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.5 94.4 96.4 74.2 11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 16.2 13.8 15.0 7.1 Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49) 12. Women who are literate (%) 85.9 74.8 80.3 70.3 13. Men who are literate (%) 85.9 74.8 80.3 70.3 14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 51.6 32.6 42.0 30.7 Marriage and Fertility 15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 18.8 31.5 25.1 39.0 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	935		952	972
6. Households with electricity (%) 7. Households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%) 8. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%) 9. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%) 9. Households using indized salt (%) 9. Households using iodized salt (%) 9. Households wising iodized salt (%) 10. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49) 12. Women who are literate (%) 13. Men who are literate (%) 13. Men who are literate (%) 14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 18 years (%) 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 17. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 19. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 20. Under-five mortality rate (IMR) 21. Any method¹ (%) 22. Any modern method¹ (%) 23. Female sterilization (%) 24. Male sterilization (%) 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 26. Pill (%) 27. Condom (%) 28. Total unmet need (%) 29. Unmet need (for spacing (%) 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 31. Households with an improved and in the planning (%) 32. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 33. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 34. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 3. 5.3			927	924	867
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)		95.8	94.6	95.1	
8. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%) 59.8 44.2 51.9 31.6 9. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%) 87.1 33.7 59.9 43.9 10. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.5 94.4 96.4 74.2 11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) **Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)** 12. Women who are literate (%) 85.9 74.8 80.3 70.3 13. Men who are literate (%) 94.4 91.2 92.8 88.3 14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 51.6 32.6 42.0 30.7 ** **Marriage and Fertility** 15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 18.8 31.5 25.1 39.0 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16.0 17.5 16.7 20.7 ** 17. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 17.7 2.1 1.9 2.1 18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 18.8 31.3 25.1 32.0 13.8 ** Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 21. Infant mortality rate (USMR) 27 30 29 46 ** **Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) 21. Any method** (%) 22. Any modern method** (%) 23. Female sterilization (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 2.1 1.0 2.1 1.9 2.1 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 2.7 7.0 0.4 2.1 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 2.7 Condom (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 ** **Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)** 28. Total unmet need (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 ** **Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)** 29. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)** 29. Unmet need (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 ** **Unmit Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)** 29. Unmet need (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 ** 20. Unmet need (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 ** 20. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)** 21. Any method** (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 ** 22. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)** 29. Unmet Need for Family Planni	6. Households with electricity (%)	95.1	90.0	92.5	83.5
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%) 87.1 33.7 59.9 43.9 10. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.5 94.4 96.4 74.2 11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 7.1 households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 7.1 households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 7.1 households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 7.1 households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 7.1 households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 7.1 households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 7.1 households with a second provided in the second provided provided in the second p	, , ,	97.7	85.6	91.5	92.7
10. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.5 94.4 96.4 74.2 11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 16.2 13.8 15.0 7.1		59.8	44.2	51.9	
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%) 7.1 health	9. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	87.1	33.7	59.9	43.9
health insurance (%) 13.8 15.0 7.1		98.5	94.4	96.4	74.2
12. Women who are literate (%)		16.2	13.8	15.0	7.1
13. Men who are literate (%) 14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) Marriage and Fertility 15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 19. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 23 20. Under-five mortality rate (USMR) 27 20. Under-five mortality rate (USMR) 21. Any method* (%) 22. Any modern method* (%) 23. Female sterilization (%) 24. Male sterilization (%) 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 26. Pill (%) 27. Condom (%) 28. Total unmet need (%) 29. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years) 28. Total unmet need (%) 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 29. Unmet Need for Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19. 17.8 19. 29. 28. 88.3 26. 20. 30. 7 29. 28. 88.3 26. 26. 42.0 27. 29. 30. 17. 10.0 28. 29. 30. 42.0 29. 30. 42.0 30.	Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 51.6 32.6 42.0 30.7	, ,	85.9	74.8	80.3	70.3
Marriage and Fertility 15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 18.8 31.5 25.1 39.0 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16.0 17.5 16.7 20.7 17. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.7 2.1 1.9 2.1 18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 10.4 8.3 13.8	13. Men who are literate (%)	94.4	91.2	92.8	88.3
Marriage and Fertility 15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 18.8 31.5 25.1 39.0 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16.0 17.5 16.7 20.7 17. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.7 2.1 1.9 2.1 18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 10.4 8.3 13.8		51.6	32.6	42.0	30.7
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 17. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 19. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 20. Under-five mortality rate (USMR) 21. Any method* (%) 22. Any modern method* (%) 23. Emale sterilization (%) 24. Male sterilization (%) 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 26. Pill (%) 27. Condom (%) 28. Total unmet need (%) 29. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years) 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 20. Unmet need for spacing (%) 21. Any method* (%) 22. Any modern method* (%) 23. Female sterilization (%) 24. Male sterilization (%) 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 26. Pill (%) 27. Condom (%) 28. Total unmet need (%) 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 29. Unmet Neer talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17. 8 19.3 18.5 8.5					
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16.0 17.5 16.7 20.7 17. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.7 2.1 1.9 2.1 18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 6.0 10.4 8.3 13.8 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 19. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 23 24 24 37 20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 27 30 29 46 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) 21. Any method* (%) 63.9 65.5 64.8 66.9 22. Any modern method* (%) 60.7 64.2 62.6 64.9 23. Female sterilization (%) 44.8 55.9 50.7 51.1 24. Male sterilization (%) 0.2 0.7 0.4 2.1 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.4 27. Condom (%) 9.9 4.6 7.1 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning		18.8	31.5	25.1	39.0
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.7 2.1 1.9 2.1 18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 10.4 8.3 13.8 13					
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 6.0 10.4 8.3 13.8 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 19. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 23 24 24 37 20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 27 30 29 46 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) 21. Any method* (%) 63.9 65.5 64.8 66.9 22. Any modern method* (%) 60.7 64.2 62.6 64.9 23. Female sterilization (%) 44.8 55.9 50.7 51.1 24. Male sterilization (%) 0.2 0.7 0.4 2.1 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.4 27. Condom (%) 9.9 4.6 7.1 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 <td></td> <td>1.7</td> <td></td> <td>1.9</td> <td></td>		1.7		1.9	
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the	6.0	10.4	8.3	13.8
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 23 24 24 37 20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 27 30 29 46 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) 21. Any method4 (%) 63.9 65.5 64.8 66.9 22. Any modern method4 (%) 60.7 64.2 62.6 64.9 23. Female sterilization (%) 44.8 55.9 50.7 51.1 24. Male sterilization (%) 0.2 0.7 0.4 2.1 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.4 27. Condom (%) 9.9 4.6 7.1 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5					
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Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) 21. Any method4 (%) 63.9 65.5 64.8 66.9 22. Any modern method4 (%) 60.7 64.2 62.6 64.9 23. Female sterilization (%) 44.8 55.9 50.7 51.1 24. Male sterilization (%) 0.2 0.7 0.4 2.1 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.4 27. Condom (%) 9.9 4.6 7.1 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5		27	30	29	46
22. Any modern method ⁴ (%) 60.7 64.2 62.6 64.9 23. Female sterilization (%) 44.8 55.9 50.7 51.1 24. Male sterilization (%) 0.2 0.7 0.4 2.1 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.4 27. Condom (%) 9.9 4.6 7.1 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5		rears)			
23. Female sterilization (%) 44.8 55.9 50.7 51.1 24. Male sterilization (%) 0.2 0.7 0.4 2.1 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.4 27. Condom (%) 9.9 4.6 7.1 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5	21. Any method⁴ (%)	63.9	65.5	64.8	66.9
24. Male sterilization (%) 0.2 0.7 0.4 2.1 25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.4 27. Condom (%) 9.9 4.6 7.1 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5	22. Any modern method ⁴ (%)	60.7	64.2	62.6	64.9
25. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.3 1.1 1.6 3.0 26. Pill (%) 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.4 27. Condom (%) 9.9 4.6 7.1 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5	23. Female sterilization (%)	44.8	55.9	50.7	51.1
26. Pill (%) 3.1 1.7 2.4 2.4 27. Condom (%) 9.9 4.6 7.1 6.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5	24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.7	0.4	2.1
27. Condom (%) Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5	25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.3	1.1	1.6	3.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵ 28. Total unmet need (%) 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5	26. Pill (%)	3.1	1.7	2.4	2.4
28. Total unmet need (%) 11.0 8.6 9.7 10.0 29. Unmet need for spacing (%) 4.4 4.2 4.3 5.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5	27. Condom (%)	9.9	4.6	7.1	6.2
29. Unmet need for spacing (%) Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5	Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵				
Quality of Family Planning Services 30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5	28. Total unmet need (%)	11.0	8.6	9.7	10.0
Quality of Family Planning Services30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)17.819.318.58.5	29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.3
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 17.8 19.3 18.5 8.5					
	•	17.8	19.3	18.5	8.5
1	31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁶ (%)	40.9	32.4	36.1	32.6

¹ Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. 2 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. ³ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas. ⁴ Includes other methods that are not shown separately

- 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 amenorrheic 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 amenorrheic 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 plus unmet need for limiting.

⁶ Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

'na' not available

⁵ 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:

Maharashtra - Key Indicators

Maternal and Child Health Urban Rural Total Total	Manarasitra - Ney Indic	Jacoro			NFHS-3
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)			<u>-</u>		
22. Mothers who had antenated check-up in the first trimester (%) 75.6 68.8 67.5 68.1					
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antendate care visits (%) 9.00 90.7 90.7 90.4 85.1 35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 37.9 40.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18		68.7	66.8	67.6	62.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 36. Mothers who had full antenatal care! (%) 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 38. 39. 32.4 14.7 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 38. 39.		75.6			
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72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%) 24.9 26.1 25.6 16.5					
To different and of the are develor wasted (weight for height) (70)	73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	9.5	9.4	9.4	5.2
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%) 30.7 40.0 36.0 37.0					

⁷ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. ⁸ Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days. ⁹ Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. ¹⁰ Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹¹ Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is 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, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹² Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ¹³ Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Maharashtra - Key Indicators

Manarasitra - Rey indicati				NFHS-3
Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			(2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁴ (%)	16.8	30.0	23.5	36.2
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	14.5	23.7	19.1	33.5
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) ¹⁴ (%)	32.4	14.6	23.4	14.5
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	31.2	16.4	23.8	11.9
Anaemia among Children and Adults ¹⁵				
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	53.6	54.0	53.8	63.4
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	48.2	47.7	47.9	48.0
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	48.5	49.9	49.3	57.8
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	48.2	47.8	48.0	48.4
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	15.5	19.7	17.6	16.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) ¹⁶				
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	5.7	4.4	5.0	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	2.7	1.8	2.3	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	6.5	5.4	5.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	2.6	2.4	2.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.6	6.6	7.1	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.4	1.4	1.4	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	40.4	44.0	44.5	
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.1	11.0	11.5	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.4	2.7	3.6	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.8	0.8	0.8	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:				
94. Cervix (%)	40.5	44.4	42.5	na
95. Breast (%)	22.4	21.7	22.1	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	17.6	15.3	16.4	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge17 of HIV/AIDS (%)	37.8	22.2	30.0	29.5
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%)	47.4	41.3	44.4	52.5
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	74.7	61.2	67.9	46.9
HIV/AIDS (%)		01.2	07.0	10.0
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	90.0	82.3	86.2	80.4
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	89.3	89.4	89.3	84.9
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	22.2	35.5	28.9	35.2
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	16.4	26.2	21.4	30.7
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.3	3.4	2.9	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	35.2	33.3	34.3	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	52.0	38.7	45.3	20.3
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	60.4	30.9	45.6	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their				Πά
menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	77.0	55.7	66.1	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.2	7.4	5.8	10.5
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.9	39.3	36.5	48.3
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	22.8	18.0	20.5	24.0
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months ¹⁹ (%)	26.3	28.9	28.0	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past 12 months) ¹⁹ (%)	26.7	35.1	31.1	na

¹⁴ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. ¹⁵ Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. ¹⁶ Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). ¹⁷ 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 the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. ¹⁸ Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. ¹⁹ Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to emerging

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(d) advocacy and awareness."

For additional information, please contact:

Director/Project Coordinator (NFHS-4) International Institute for Population Sciences

Govandi Station Road, Deonar Mumbai - 400 088 (India) Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Fax: 022-25563257

Email: nfhs42013@gmail.com, director@iips.net Website: http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs http://www.iipsindia.org

Additional Director General (Stat.) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare **Government of India**

Nirman Bhavan New Delhi 110 108

Telephone: 011 - 23061334, 23063398

Fax: 011 - 23061334 Email: crknair@nic.in

Deputy Director General (Stat.) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare **Government of India**

Nirman Bhavan New Delhi 110 108

Telephone: 011 - 23061238

Fax: 011 - 23061238 Email: pc.cyriac@nic.in

Website: http://www.mohfw.nic.in

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