

DLHS-4



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

MAHARASHTRA

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
केहरार भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future
International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai

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Government of India

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
New Delhi-110 011**

District Level Household and Facility Survey 2012-13

Maharashtra



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

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ACRONYM

AFMC	Administrative and Financial Management Committee
AHS	Annual Health Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BP	Blood Pressure
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAB	Clinical Anthropometric Biochemical (Test)
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing
CHC	Community Health Centre
CRP	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DBS	Dried Blood Spot
DH	District Hospital
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAG	Empowered Action Group
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ECP	Emergency Contraceptive Pill
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FA	Field Agency
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar
FHW	Female Health Worker
FRU	First Referral Unit
FOD	Field Operation Division
FP	Family Planning
FS	Female Sterilization
FSU	First Stage Unit
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoI	Government of India
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
IUD	Intra-uterine Device
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LMO	Lady Medical Officer
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCEB	Mean Children Ever Born
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MO	Medical Officer
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

ACRONYM

MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NC	Natal Care
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPP	National Population Policy
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NSV	Non-scalpel Vasectomy
OBC	Other Backward Class
OPD	Out-Patient Department
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
ORT	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
OT	Operation Theatre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PI	Partner Institute
PNC	Post Natal Care
PRC	Population Research Centre
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SDH	Sub-Divisional Hospital
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SC	Scheduled Caste
SC	Steering Committee
SHC	Sub-Health Centre
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Trained Birth Attendant
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TV	Television
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
UFWC	Urban Family Welfare Centre
UHP	Urban Health Post
UIP	Universal Immunization Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
USU	Ultimate Stage Sampling Unit
UT	Union Territory
VCTC	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation

Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is a nationwide survey covering 640 districts from 36 States and Union Territories of India. This is the fourth round of the district level household survey which was conducted during 2012-13. The Survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

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DLHS-4 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This state report of Maharashtra pertains to the fourth round of the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-4) 2012-13, following the preceding three rounds undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI). In the past (Round-I in 1998-99, Round-II in 2002-04, and Round-III in 2007-08) with the main objective to provide reproductive and child health related database at district level in India. The data from these surveys have been useful in setting the benchmarks and examining the progress of the country after the implementation of RCH programme. In addition, the evidences generated by these surveys have been useful for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing programmes and the aspect of planning of suitable strategies by the Central and State governments. In view of the completion of eight years of National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), that it was felt there was a need to focus on the achievements and improvements. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, therefore initiated the process of conducting DLHS-4 and designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency to carry out the survey. The MoHFW, provided funds for implementation of DLHS-4, guided by a duly constituted Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The main objective of the District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is to provide maternal and child care (MCH) indicators and prevalence of morbidity for a wide range of common, communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle diseases for the year 2012-13 covering the following aspects:

- Household basic amenities
- Prevalence of morbidity
- Coverage of ante-natal services and immunization services.
- Proportion of institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Economic burden of delivery
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI / STI and HIV / AIDS
- Infrastructure, manpower, equipments, drugs, services of public health facilities
- Linkage between health facility and MCH indicators

The bilingual questionnaires prepared in Marathi and English language pertaining to Household, Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical tests (CAB) and Ever Married Women (age 15-49) were used and canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). It was for the first time in the country that large scale demographic and health survey at the district level was successfully carried out by using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in DLHS-4. The CAPI software was developed by using MMIC (Multi-Mode Interviewing Capability) tool. Mini laptops were also loaded with CAPI software and bilingual questionnaires and provided to the Field Agencies authorized to carry out the survey with the designated states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini

laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources were required for transferring the filled questionnaires from the field to the state office, data entries and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, the possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities data were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on the availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Maharashtra for all the 19 districts was conducted during January to July 2013, gathering information from 26,578 households and 24,836 ever married women (15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

DLHS-4 is a district level survey and a multi-stage stratified designed adopted for selection of representative sample of each district in Maharashtra. The Rural and urban areas of a district were considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban population in a district was further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For the purpose of sampling of the urban samples, two-stage sampling was used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. The urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and USU selected by process of circular systematic sampling. The allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities was proportional to relative sizes. Distribution of PSUs of a district is proportional to projected urban population of the district. For districts with less than projected 30 percent urban population urban, PSUs are oversampled. The sampling frame used for urban sampling is the town and city wise list of NSSO UFS blocks for 2007-08 provided by the SRD Unit of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Kolkata.

In rural area of each district, sampling design is two-stage sampling with census villages as PSU and household as the second stage sampling unit (SSU). The PSUs are selected by PPS with replacement and SSU are selected by circular systematic sampling. Large selected PSU with more than 300 households are divided into at least three segments in such a way that each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then

selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08 NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

Selection of rural health facilities in DLHS-4 is linked with the sampled rural PSUs. Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Sub-Health Centres (SHC) catered to the health care needs of the sampled rural PSUs were included in the Facility Survey (FS) of DLHS-4. All Community Health Centres (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals are covered under the Facility Survey of DLHS-4.

2.1. Sampling Weight

In generating the district level demographic indicators, sample weight for household, women and children will be used. The weights for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities

f_1^i, f_2^i and f_3^i pertaining to i^{th} PSU of the district. These probabilities are defined as

f_1^i = Probability of selection of i^{th} PSU in a district

$$= (n_r * H_i) / H,$$

Where n_r is the number of rural PSU to be selected in a district, H_i refers to the number of household in the i^{th} PSU and $H = \sum H_i$, total number of household in a district.

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU (in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented) = (Number of segments selected after segmentation of PSU)/(number of segment created a PSU)

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSUs.

f_3^i = probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU

$$= (25 * HR_i) / HL_i$$

Where HR_i is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU and HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district.

For urban PSU, f_1^i is computed either as the ratio of number of UFS blocks included in the sample to the total number of UFS blocks of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out to be

$$f^i = f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i$$

The non-normalized weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = 1/f^i$ while the normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators for the i^{th} district would be

$$= \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women and children are computed in the similar manner considering corresponding response rate.

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-4 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, and village questionnaires as components of household survey. In the facility, separate questionnaires are used for Sub-Health Centre (SHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and District Hospital (DH). Household and ever married women questionnaires are bilingual, with questions in both Marathi and English languages.

3.1 Household Questionnaire:- The household questionnaire starts with listing of all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. The listing of usual resident members is used for identification of eligible respondents for ever married women and CAB (Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical) tests. For individual household member information on age, sex and marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths to members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information were also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household.

An added feature to the household questionnaire of DLHS-4 was the collection of data on disability status, injury, acute and chronic illness for all members of the household.

Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) tests: An important component of household questionnaire is the collection of biomarkers of eligible household members for the first time on a large scale demographic and health survey in the country at district level. This includes weight and height for all household members of age one month and above, Haemoglobin level for all household members aged 6 months and older, random blood sugar test and blood pressure measurements for all household members aged 18 years and above.

3.2 Ever Married Woman's Questionnaire:- The respondents for the ever married woman's questionnaire are ever married women in 15-49 years of age living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage, place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Accounts of ante-natal checks, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the immunization card or asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior of RTI/STI.

3.3 Village Questionnaire:- This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village committees and utilization of fund were additionally collected from the sampled villages. Information relating to implementation and beneficiaries of various government programmes on girl child, maternal care, sanitation, food security,

employment generation, and women's empowerment were also gathered as part of village information.

3.4 Facility Questionnaire:- In the facility survey, the information collected at the SHC level were availability of the human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and MCH service provided in one month preceding the survey. From the PHC, status of availability for 24x7 facility and services for delivery and new born care were also collected. In addition the additional information collected at PHC level were the availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, sufficient number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. The information that were collected for the Community Health Centre (CHC) included availability of 24X7 services for delivery and new born care, status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, MTP, new born care, treatment of RTI / STI, IMNCI, ECG etc. The physical infrastructure of the CHC was such that there was water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also collected in the facility survey. It was from the Sub-Divisional and District Hospitals that the status of the availability of essential laboratory and ambulance services, emergency obstetric care service, availability of specialists, nurses, paramedics and technicians either on regular or contractual basis were collected. In addition to the infrastructure, the provision for the bio-medical and waste disposal and availability of residential quarters for doctors, nurses and staff were also recorded. The mode of collection of information for health facilities was collected by the method of personal interaction with the concerned officials, physical inspection and recording from relevant registers.

3.5 Sample Implementation

The field implementation initiated with the preparation of location and layout maps of sampled PSUs in rural areas and obtaining map of sampled NSSO UFS blocks in urban areas. This is followed by the preparation of list of households which served as the sampling frame for selection of representative households and it involved mapping and listing of structures and households for each sampled primary sampling unit (PSU) following the preparation of location and layout maps. The mapping and listing was carried out for each PSU by a team comprising of a mapper, a lister and a supervisor. A PSU in rural area is a village or part of a village or a group of small villages and it is NSSO UFS block in an urban area.

From the sampling frame of households prepared by mapping and listing, a sample of 28 households were selected by circular systematic sampling. Household and ever married women's questionnaires were canvassed by a team of 3 female and one male investigators, one supervisor and two health investigators were assigned for collection of CAB information. For quality assurance, field teams were monitored constantly by Project Officers, Officials of PRC, MoHFW, and Partner Institutes who facilitates DBS testing. Time to time DLHS-4 Project Coordinators of IIPS who made field visits to check and provide support to field teams.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF MAHARASHTRA

The basic demographic indicators of the state of Maharashtra and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in Table 1.1. The population of the state in the Census 2011 is enumerated as 1,12,374 (in thousands). The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 15.9 percent and the decadal growth rate of less than 20 percent were recorded in the majority of the districts. Mumbai, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg are three districts where the decadal growth rates were recorded negative. The sex ratio of the state is 929 females per 1000 males; it is the lowest (832) in Mumbai and the highest (1,122) in the Ratnagiri. The overall literacy rate is 77.4 percent and the gender gap in literacy rate is 88.4 percent for males and 77.1 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 2,021 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 52,883 households with 93.5 percent response rate and 45,690 ever married women in reproductive age between 15-49 years with 90.6 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 89.0 to 95.5 percents while that for the ever married women it is from 82.6 to 96.5 percents.

4.2 Village Facilities

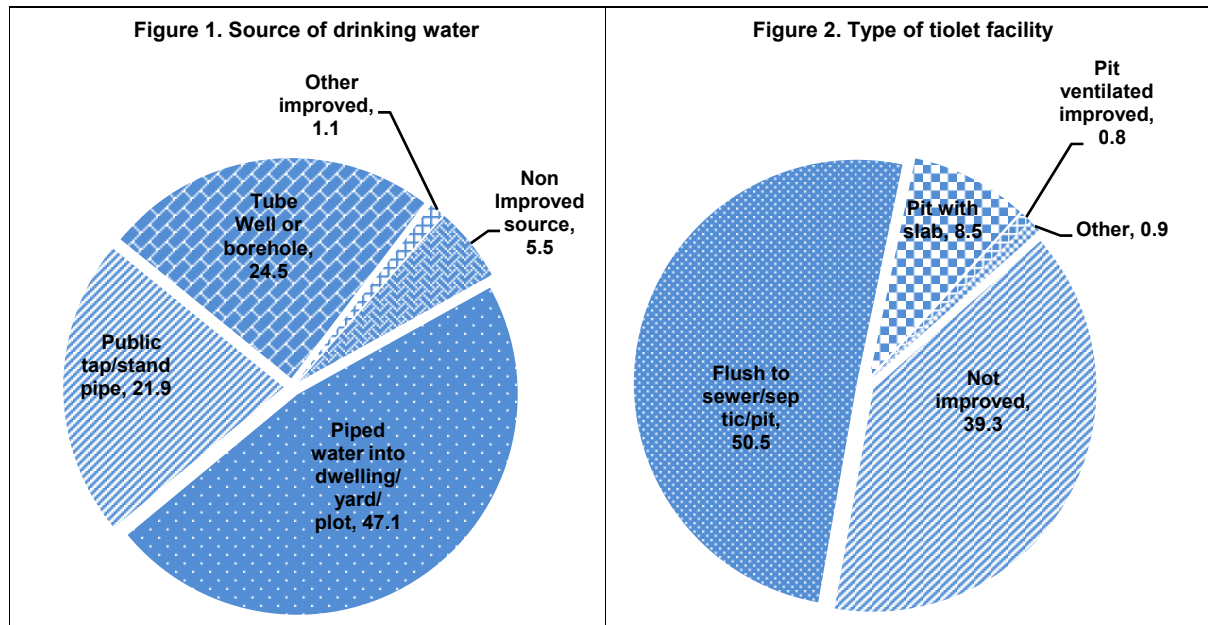
Number of villages surveyed in Maharashtra is 1,097 and 31 villages per district are surveyed in most of the districts. Most of the villages (99%) have primary school in the village (Table 1.3). Forty eight percent of the villages are having Sub-Health Centre (SHC) within the village (Table 1.4a). Out of 1,097 villages, 94.3 percent of the villages have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 98.8 percent of the total villages have JSY beneficiaries and 94.8 percent villages have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (99.5%) have Anganwadi Centre, 54.5 percent have accessed to any government health facility but just about 19.5 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 82 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards the housing condition as can be noted from Table 1.6 (a), 42 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca house, 20 percent in kachha house and 38 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 96 percent of households have electricity connection, 46 percents of households use woods for cooking, while 50 percent use LPG, 82 percent of households have mobile, 75 percent owned television, 37 percent owned bicycle while 35 percent owned motor cycle/scooter and only 5.4 owned car/jeep.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 24.5 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water for drinking and 69 percent of households are using piped water. As can be seen from figure 2, households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 39.3 percent of the total surveyed households and half (50.5%) of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.7 while it is 4.8 in rural and 4.7 in urban (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 3.7 percent of all surveyed households, 89.3 percent household heads are male, median age of household members is 48.0 years. Hindus are majority among many religion of the state followed by 79.9 percent of household heads and a significant share 19.6 percent of the household heads are scheduled castes (SC) and 23.7 percent of household heads are from the general caste.



The age-sex composition of the population of Maharashtra is depicted in the population pyramid shown in figure 3. The pyramid is characterized by a shrinking base indicating declining trend in fertility, more females than males in 15-49 years and at older ages.

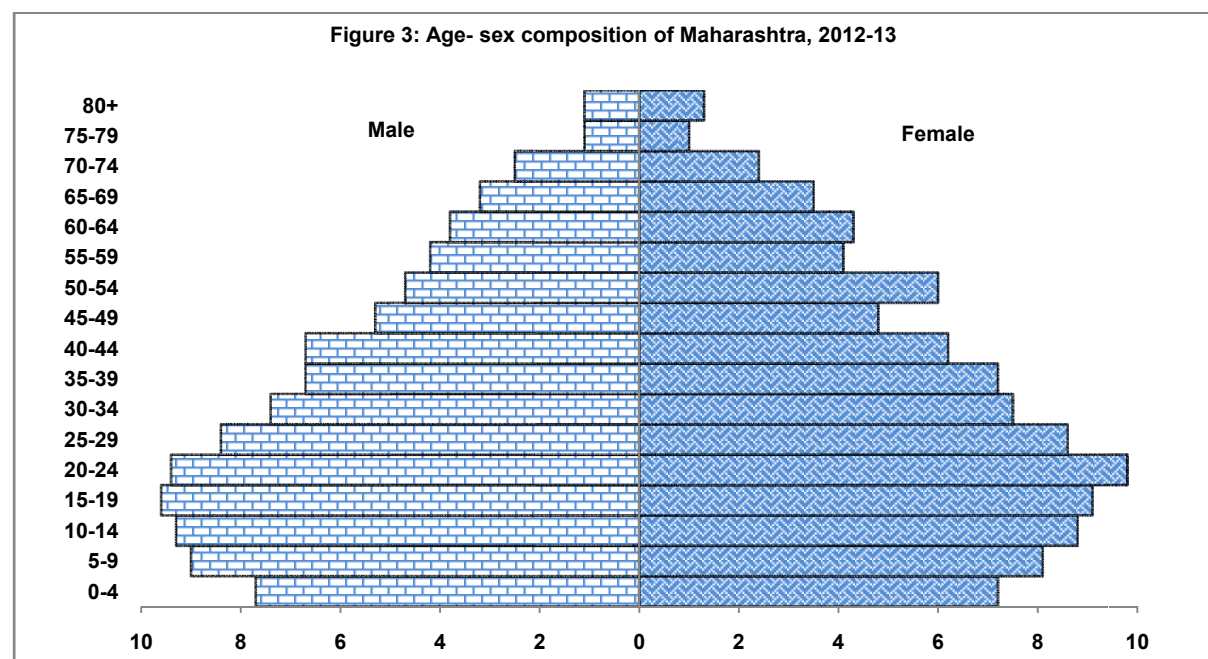
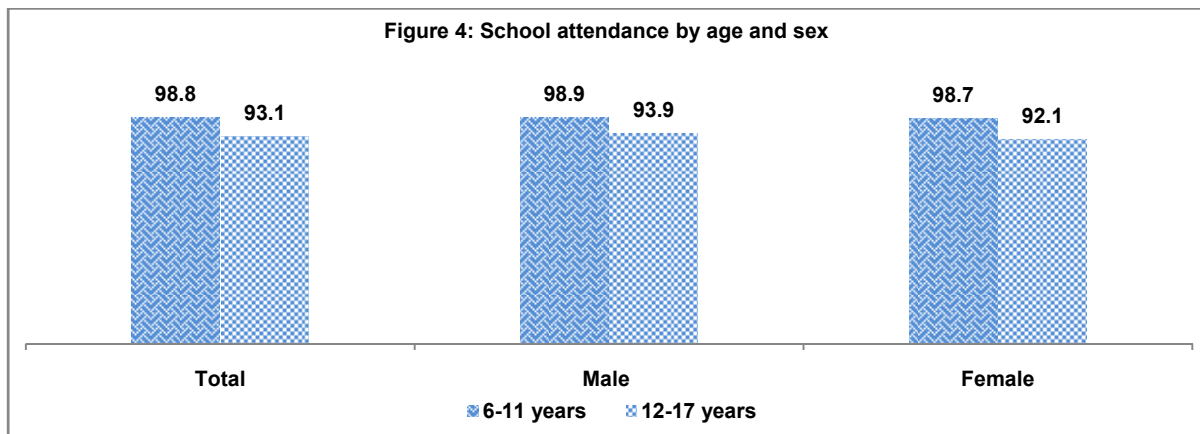


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-

29 years and another distinctive feature is that are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than among males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 20.1 years while it is 25.1 years among boys. Mean age at marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in table 1.10. Twelve percent of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 9.3 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females from the age group of 7 years and older 1.6 percent are non-literate and the corresponding figure among males is 0.8 percent. It was observed that among females, 41.3 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 38.2 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 21.7 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate individuals are less in urban than in the rural and more persons have 11 or more years of schooling than among rural residents. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and castes.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 98.8 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 93.1 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years but for 12-17 years school attendance among females is 92.1 percent as compared to that of 93.9 percent among males.



5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

The age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years for 34.9 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of the residence background. In the rural population, 40.5 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In the urban areas, 28.7 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with their spouse before attaining at the age 18 years as reflected in Table 2.1. It was also observed that there were more non-literate women in rural areas (27.8%) than in the urban areas (12.7%), whereas non-literate husbands were less by 9.6 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in the rural areas. Around twenty one percent of women are non-literate, whereas 42.5 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 53.0 percent. Nearly half of

the ever-married women (46.5%) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years marital duration was almost uniform, with around 18 percent in each category. The proportion of women belonging to Hindu has been highest and found to be 78.7 percent followed by (12.3%) Muslim. The proportion of Hindu women is higher in rural area (86.7%) as compared to rural (69.7%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards Other Backward Classes (38.9%) followed by women belonging to 'Others' (30.4%) and scheduled castes (17.6%). The percent of women who belong to 'Others' group is higher (36.7%) in urban than in the rural (24.8%).

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among sampled women by background characteristics. The percentage of women who had 11 years or more schooling in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 (28.5%) is same. It was observed that the urban women had 2.7 times higher percentage in education in the 11 more years of schooling as compared to rural women. It was assessed that at least 12.2 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 8.8 percent of 6-8 years respectively of schooling reported that their husband being a non-literate. The percentage of women possessing beyond 11 years of schooling was the lowest among the Muslims (13.1%). This proportion is highest among Jain (63.5%), followed by Sikh (48.2%) and Christian (46.7%). Similarly, the proportion of the women educated beyond 11 years of schooling was also found to be dismal among the schedule castes (20.3%) and scheduled tribes (12.3%) in the state.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births recorded from January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 54.7 percent birth comes from rural area and the rest of 45.3 percent comprise from the urban area. More than 39 percent of them belong to women in the age group of 25-29 years, followed by 35.8 percent from women in the age group 20-24 years as enumerated in Table 2.3. The distribution of these births by religion shows that 75.3 percent belong to the Hindu community followed by 16.3 percent to Muslim and rest belong to other religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the other backward classes contribute maximum of 36.3 percent followed by 'Others' (31.6%) and Scheduled castes (18.1%). Out of the total births since January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 55.8 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 71.5 percent and 68.8 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

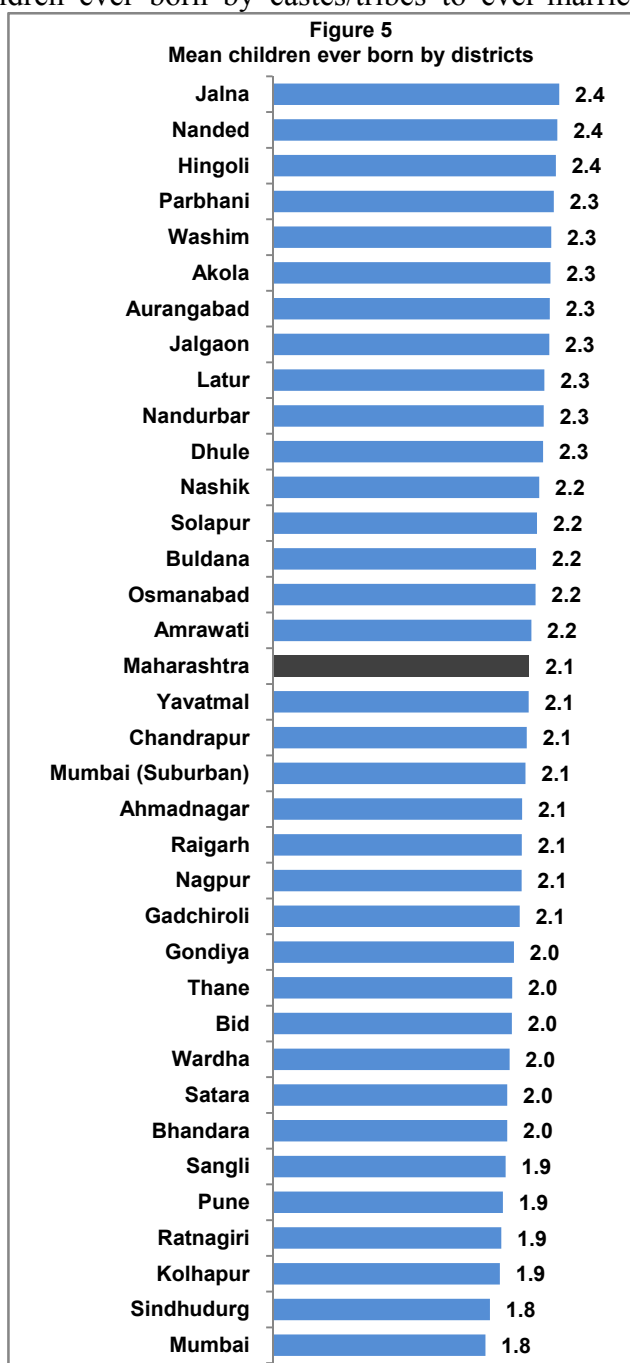
The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women between aged 15-49 years of age who are from the rural area (56.2%), followed by the Muslim (63.1%), belonging to the scheduled tribes (57.9%), and among 40-45 years or older women (85.9%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (48%). It was observed that those belonging (54.1%) to other backward classes as enumerated in Table 2.3. The proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Parbhani district (62.7%) and the lowest in district Mumbai (46.4%). The proportion of first order birth has crossed the mark of 50 percent in Pune and Mumbai. This proportion is lowest in Parbhani district (37.3%) followed by district Jalgaon (38.4%) Table 2.4.

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 2.1 with marginal difference by residence, while it is 2.7 for non-literate and 1.7 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years was nearly 2.7. The differentials by castes/tribes have disappeared in this fertility indicator. In contrast, there has been a visible difference in mean children even born to ever-married women aged 15-49 between Muslim (2.6) and Hindu (2.1). The state level estimates for mean children ever born by the sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on average an excess of 0.2 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born by castes/tribes to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years is found uniform. This differential is found to be higher for non-literate and older women (aged 40 years and above). In case of women aged between 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is measured as 0.31. In this age group of women, the gap between male and female mean children ever born to scheduled tribes (0.40), Sikh (0.56) and others religion group (0.57) is found to be much above than the state average (Table 2.5).

The mean children ever born to the ever-married women by district is shown in figure 5, it varies from 2.4 children in the Jalna district to that of 1.8 children in Sindhudurg and Mumbai district, while the state average is 2.1 children.

In Maharashtra, most of the outcomes (94.4%) of pregnancies which occurred since January 1, 2008 to currently married women aged between 15-49 years, turned to be live birth. Only 2.7 percent of the pregnancies outcomes were reported as spontaneous abortion. The percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion was 1.9 percent for the state as a whole. Interestingly, the age of the women and the sex composition of the children depict a large variation in



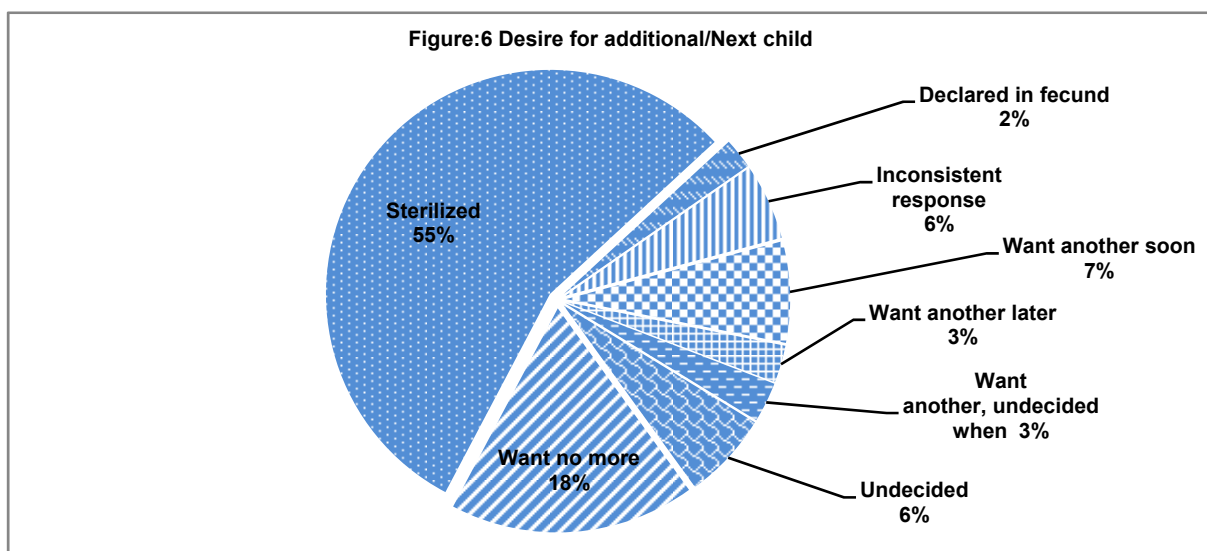
terms of the percentage of pregnancies resulted as induced abortion. For example, the women having one son only (2.8%) or one daughter (2.3%) have relative high rate of induced abortion. Similarly, women aged above 30 years have a relative higher induced abortion rate than their younger counterparts (Table 2.6). The percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from 0.3 in Nanded district to 5.2 percent in Jalna district. The induced abortion rate (5.5%) and still birth rate (2.3%) are found to be highest in Nagpur and Washim districts respectively. As a result only 94.4 percent of pregnancies since Jan 1, 2008, are reported as live births (Table 2.7).

5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of the desire to have an additional child, and the timing to have preferred sex of the desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. It was observed that among those with no living children, nearly two-fifths of the women (39.4%) wanted a child soon (within the next two years) and 11.4 percent wanted a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 years with one living child, 12.2 percent of wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either sterilized (67.6%) or do not wish for more children (21.7%). In addition, not more than 1.5 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of the number of the living children. Eighteen percent of the currently married women wanted not opt for more children, seven percent desired additional child soon thereafter and six percent was undecided about the option of having and additional child and 55 percent had undergone sterilization. Three percent of currently women wanting to have an additional child, but they have not taken any decision about timings when to have it.

Among the currently married women having no living children but want an additional child, 45.1 percent reported that sex of the child did not matter, 36.5 percent said that it is up to God, while 13.8 and 4.6 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another



child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high (25.3% with the preference of a male child and 23.5% preferring a female child). With the increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 25.3 percent among the currently married women with one child to 63.6 percent among currently married women with three living children. It is interesting to note that the percentage of women with four and above living children reported about the preferred sex of an additional child further decreases in the response categories of doesn't matter and up to God (Table 2.8).

6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH components focussed more on ANC under the NRHM/NHM programme. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfil the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals comprises of the regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure measure, Haemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and the growth status and position of foetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up from the health facility. At least four checkups are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) scheme which is implemented in the health facilities under the aegis of NRHM/NHM to promote Institutional Delivery and post natal care to prevent from maternal deaths.

6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

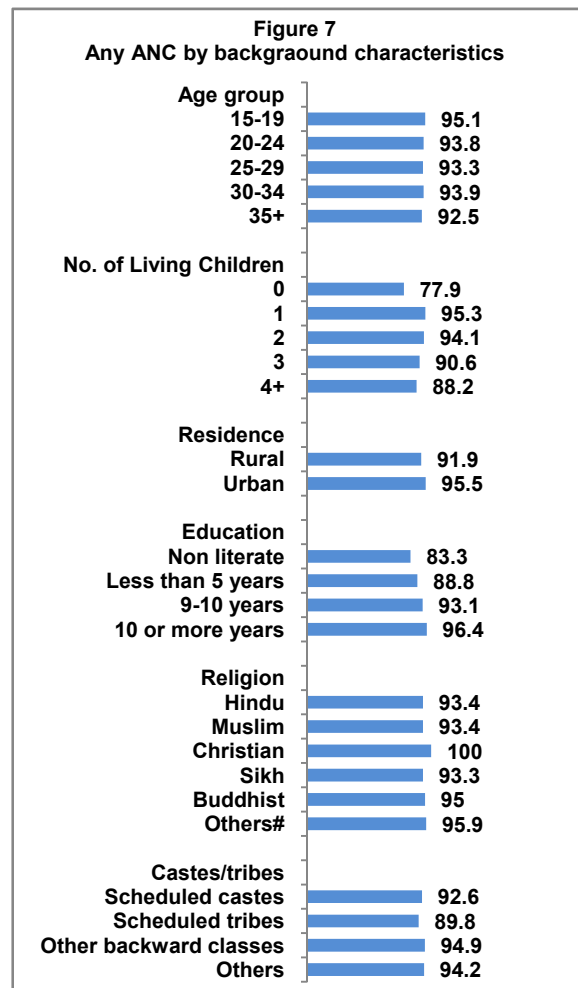
In Maharashtra 93.6 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth and in the last three years period preceding the survey. The utilisation of the Government health facility for ANC care was more than 60 percent as compared to that of private health facility (49.2%) and community based services (9.8%) (Table 3.1).

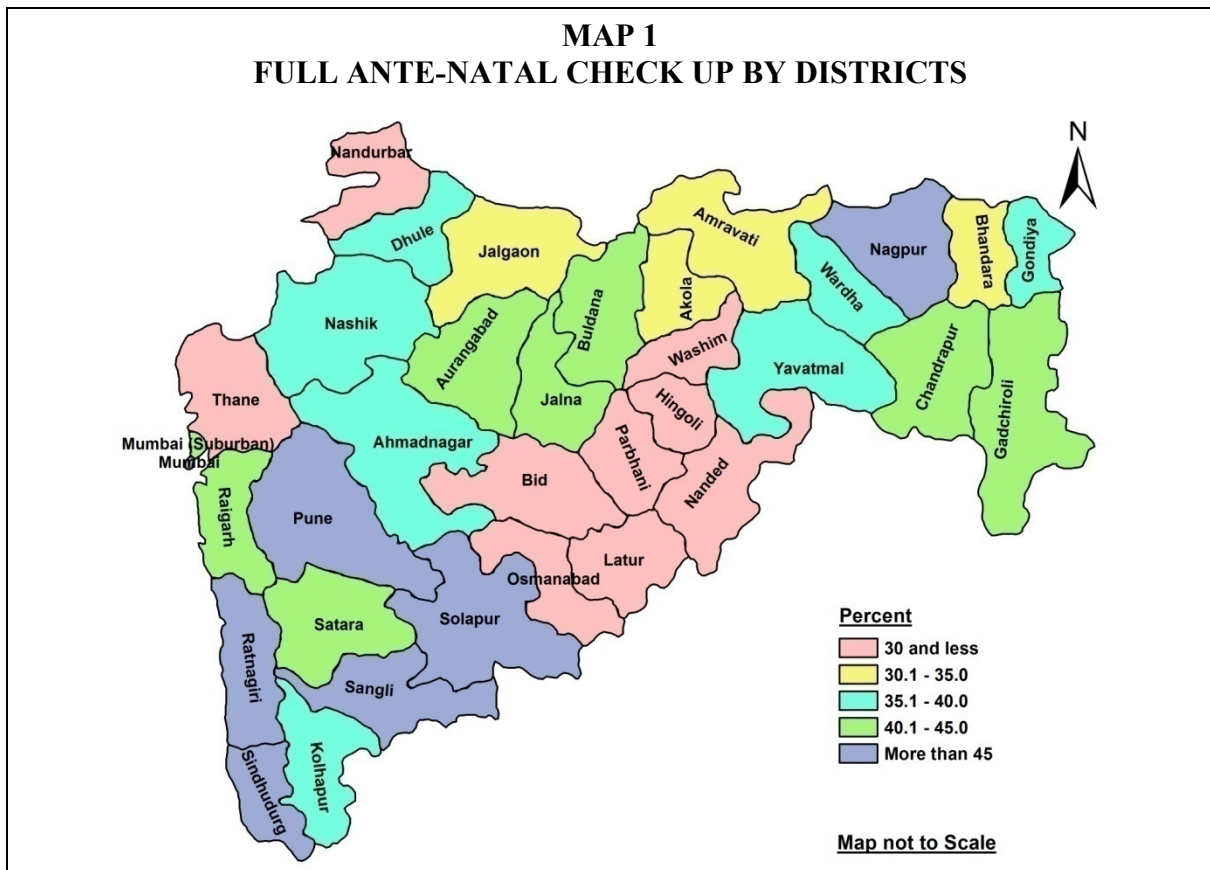
It was observed that any ANC coverage by the selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 83.3 percent as against 96.4 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There was only a marginal rural-urban gap of 3.6 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 95.5 percent among the urban residents and 91.9 percent among the rural residents. The women who had received ANC with one living child was around 95.3 percent whereas woman with 4 and above living children was 88.2 percent.

The coverage of any ANC was the highest in Ratnagiri district with 99.7 percent, near universal coverage in Mumbai, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Nagpur, Mumbai (Suburban) and Satara (98 to 99.3%) and lowest in Hingoli district (82.8%). More than seventy percent of women from Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Sindhudurg districts are availed ANC care from the government health facilities. DLHS-4 data reveals that majority of the women in the state availed ANC care from government health facilities, whereas 49.2 percent received from private health facilities. The proportion of women availing any ANC from the private health facility utilization was the highest in Satara district which was the highest in the state (Table 3.2).

The specific components of ANC checkup which are supposed to be received by the women during the pregnancy were asked to respondents. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ultrasound test done were 86.6, 63.7, 76.9, 79.1, 80.8, 54.1 & 56.4 percent respectively (Table No. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Maharashtra in case of ultrasound test done was high among the women who are having single children than 4+ living children (61.2 and 44.2% respectively), having 10 or more years of education (62.1%), rural-urban residence (51.0% and 62.6% respectively), and Christian religion (66.9%). The women from other caste are the highest with 61.4 percent as compared to all others castes. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

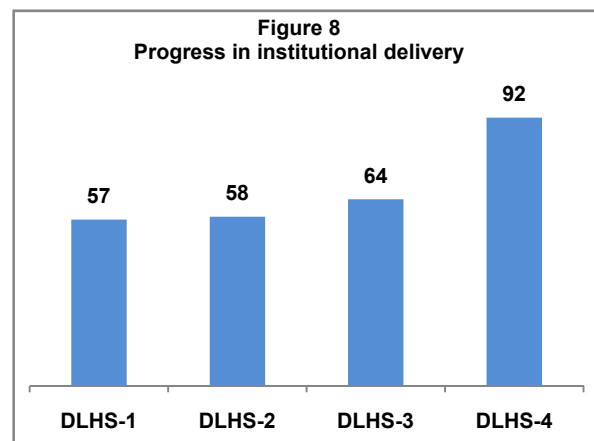
The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (77.9%) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (67.8%) (Table 3.5 A). The women who had three ANC are the highest among women who have one living children (81%), having 10 or more years of education (82.9%), urban residence (81.6%), Christian religion (88.2%), Other castes (80.9%). Overall there was not much significant difference by age group between 15-35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Maharashtra is 37.3 percent. About 80.3 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 42.5 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC was the highest in Sindhudurg district (59.6%) and lowest was 19.3 percent in the Hingoli district (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is as shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who had consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and received at least one TT injection was 42.5 percent and 90.6 percent respectively in Maharashtra during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).





6.2 Institutional Delivery

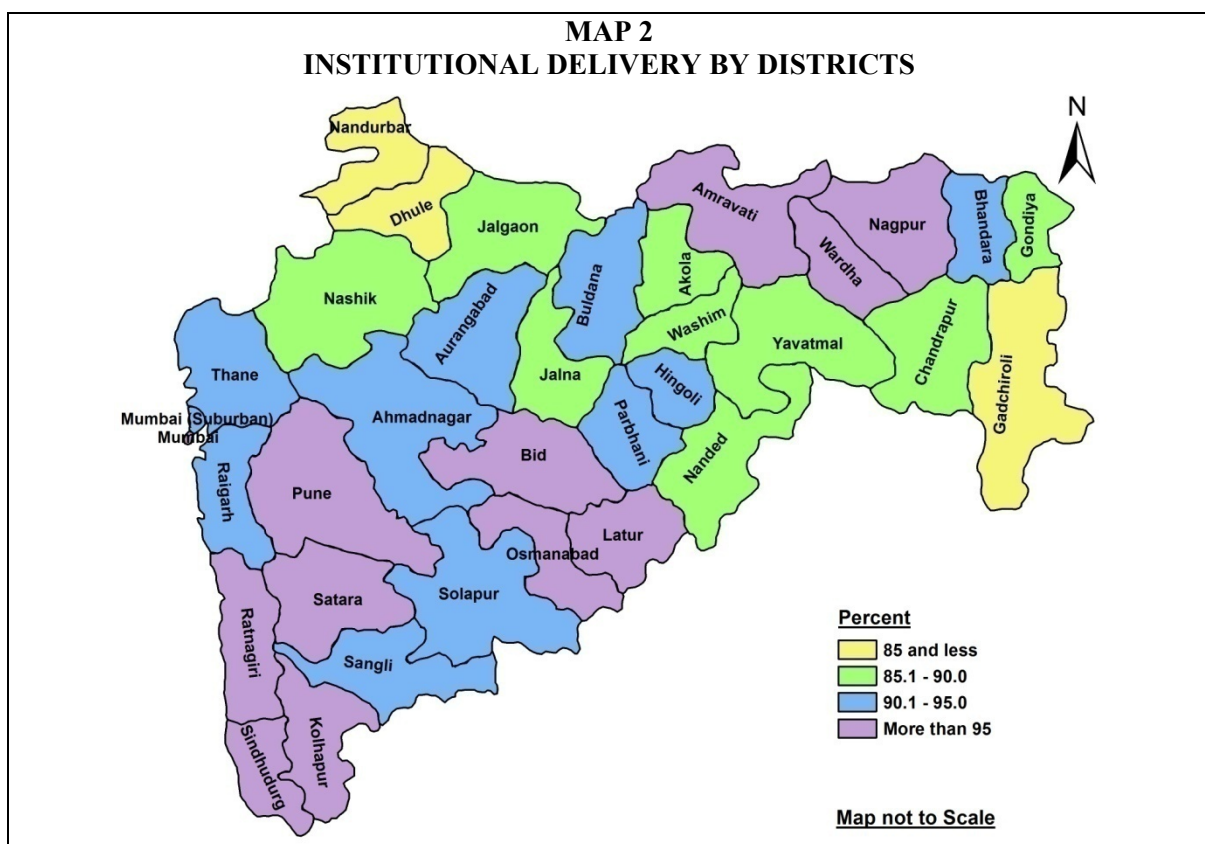
In Maharashtra, the institutional delivery increased from 57 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 58 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 64 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and 92.0 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Maharashtra is presented in figure 8. Around ninety percent of the deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in both the government and the private health facilities,



(Table 3.7). The proportion of the women having background of ten years or more education (97.2%), having one living child (95.8%) were going for Institutional Delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 99.3 percent in Sindhudurg and 80.2 percent in Nandurbar (Table 3.9). Around 95.9 percent of the Skilled Birth Attendant (SAB) delivery shows that safe delivery is practised in Maharashtra. The home delivery cases (7.7%) are assisted by skilled persons is only 4 percent. The mean delivery cost in Maharashtra ranges from a maximum of Rs.14,353 in Pune district and minimum is Rs. 5,024 in Bid district. In Maharashtra, out of the 35 districts, nearly 23 districts are having the institutional delivery with 90 percent & above and in 12 districts its ranges from 80-89.2 percent which are not low. District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

In Maharashtra, only 6.3 percent of institutional delivery made used of the ambulance and 21.2 percent via jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs. 887. The use of ambulance for transportation for Institutional delivery was low among women from those coming from the background of having 4 or more children (4.6%), 5-9 years of education (5.5%), Buddhist (5.2%) and others caste (4.8%) women. The mean delivery cost is Rs. 3, 679 in Government Health facilities and Rs.11, 431 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of Institutional Delivery cost compared to that of government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for Institutional Delivery had benefited to 17.6 percent delivery cases and 8.9 percent for home delivery cases (Table 3.8). The highest benefited women for institutional are those in the age group of 20-24 (18.9%), rural residence (23.1%), having 2 living children (20.1%), Buddhist (28.3%) and Schedule Tribe (28.8%).



6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

The women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Maharashtra, as much as 30.9 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding of the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of the 35 districts, in 21 districts women faced high pregnancy complication percentage ranging from 59 percent in Yavatmal district to 30.9 percent in Sangli. The remaining 14 districts, faced complication ranging from 8.5 in Osmanabad district to 30.4 percent in Kolhapur and Mumbai. Seventy percent of women who had reported complication during pregnancy sought treatment for the problem in Maharashtra (Table 3.15).

Around 19 percent of women in Maharashtra had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women ranged from still or live births in the three years period preceding of the survey are mainly obstructed labour (27.7%), premature labour (49.5%), prolonged labour (34.6%), excessive bleeding (35.8%) and convulsion or high Blood Pressure (23.0%). The delivery complication was higher among those who had undergone by the method of Instrument or Assisted (36.7%) compared to that of normal delivery (16.4%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Maharashtra, Yavatmal district was the highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (37.7%) and was lowest in Bid district (5.6%) (Table 3.15).

In Maharashtra, around 11.8 percent of the women had faced post-delivery complications. The major problems during the post delivery period was high fever (47.2%), lower abdominal (50.5%) and followed by excessive bleeding 26.7 percent (Table 4.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 79.2 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15).

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality NRHM/NHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. Seventy eight percent of newborns were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). More newborns to women of urban resident (79%) educated up to 10 or more years (81%) and belonging to Christian (88%) have received newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. In Maharashtra women who had availed of newborn care from the government health facility constituted 52 percent as compared to 47.1 percent from private health facility, at home (0.9%) and others (0.1%). There was a substantial increased from DLHS-3 (37%) to DLHS-4 (52%). There was enormous variation in rural areas in government health facilities (61.5%) and private health facilities (37.1%), in urban area also found variation in government (41.1%) and private (58.4%). Majority of women of the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes communities has check-up in the government health facilities (60 & 70.5%) than the private health facilities (39.1 & 26.8%) but other back ward classes and others communities have used private health facility (50.7 & 56.4%) more than the government health facilities (48.6 & 43.1%) (Table 4.1).

Eighty nine percent of the children below 3 years of aged born after January 1, 2008 were fed with colostrums and there was not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Highest proportions of children being fed with colostrums was 94.9 percent in Pune district and lowest in the Raigarh district with 81.4 percent (Table 4.5).

In Maharashtra about 68 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. Among the women in Ahmadnagar district is the least practiced of the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth (51%) and most widely practiced in Washim district (82%). However, 90 percent of women in Maharashtra initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 82 percent in Aurangabad to 96 percent in Osmanabad (Table 4.5). The proportion of the women who had

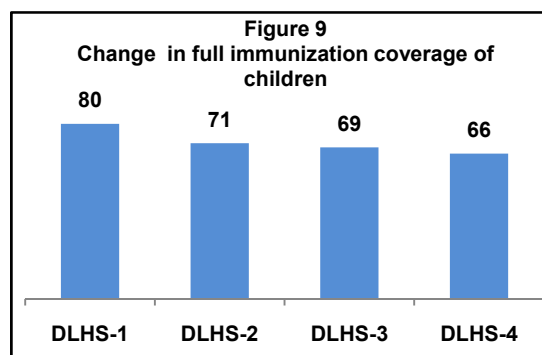
initiated the breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth was 68, 90 and 5 percent respectively.

Duration of exclusive breast feeding practice was high among infants under 2 to 5 months old and ranged from 65 to 59 percent. The introduction of food supplementation with semi-solid and solid food started between the aged 4 to 5 months along with breastfeeding. As the age increase percentage of the breast feeding declines and about 11 percent of children under 24-35 months breast fed along with other fluid, semi solid and solid foods (Table 4.3).

7.1 Immunization Coverage of Children (aged 12-23 Months)

The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) was recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. About 39 percent of children immunization was recorded from the card (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 66 percent among children (aged 12-23 months). The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT, Polio and measles (Table 4.6). In Maharashtra the coverage of BCG and measles were 96 percent and 86 percent respectively. Only 1.8 percent of children have not received any immunization.

In the districts of Maharashtra, the highest coverage of full immunization was in Sindhudurga with 87.3 percent and lowest in Thane with 43.3 percent. Out of 35 districts of Maharashtra, 14 districts covered full immunization less than 66 Percent, whereas the remaining 21 districts covered more than 66 Percent (Table 4.7). The coverage of BCG was above 90 percent in all the districts of Maharashtra. The coverage of DPT 3 ranges from 50.3 to 95.1 percent, Polio 3 ranges from 64.2 to 97.4 percent and of measles ranges from 76.9 to 97.8 percent in the districts. Higher proportion of children (69.2%) of women educated up to 10 years and above received full immunization. Non-literate women's children received full immunization by 58.2 percent (Table 4.6). One significant feature in the state of Maharashtra is that full immunization coverage of children aged between 12-23 months in rural areas (66.8%) was slightly higher than the urban areas (65.3%).



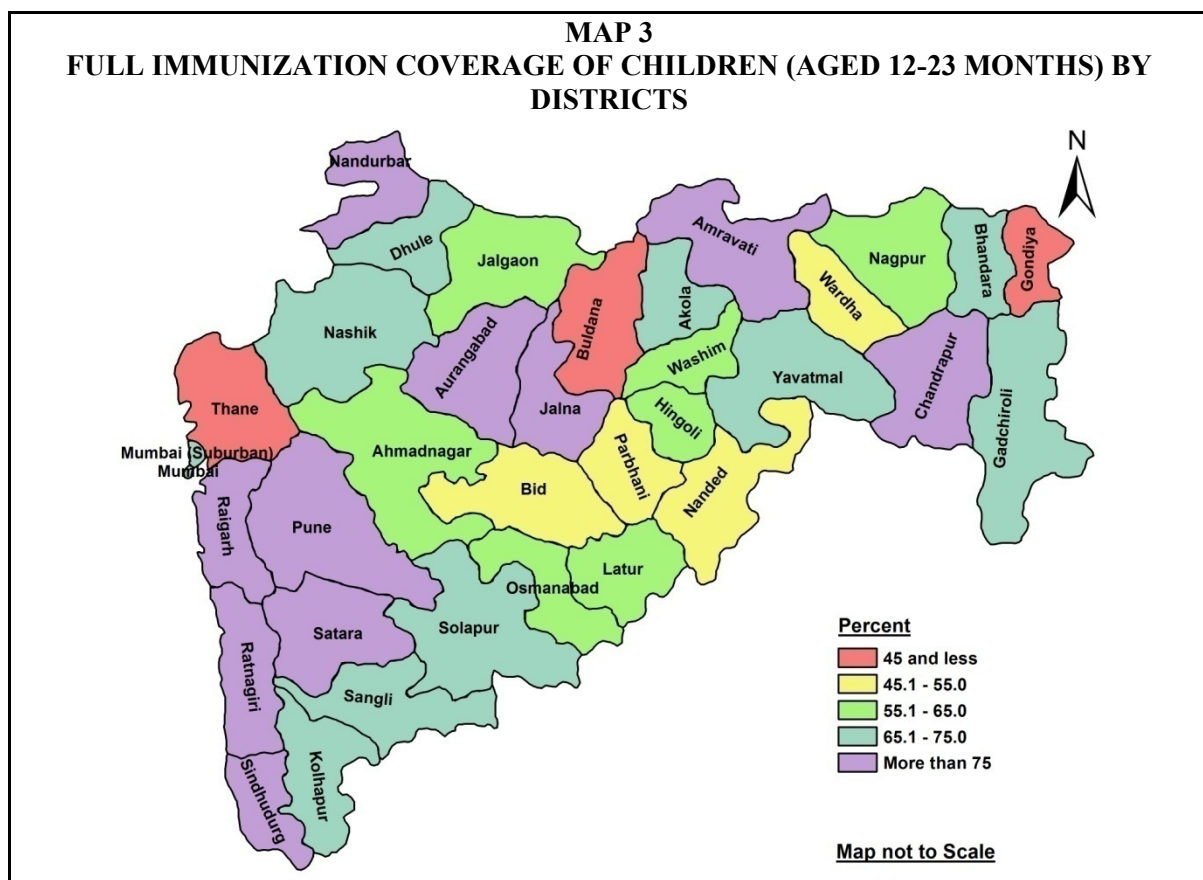
The coverage of full immunization declined from DLHS-3 to DLHS-4 (around 69 to 66%) as depicted in figure 9. The coverage of full immunization of children is below 66 percent in Jalgaon, Buldana, Washim, Wardha, Nagpur, Gondiya, Nanded, Hingoli, Parbhani, Thane, Ahmadnagar, Bid, Latur and Osmanabad while it was more than 80 percent in remaining districts (Table 4.7).

With regards to the location of vaccination of children received it from Anganwadi Centre (28.5%), Sub-Health Centre (12.7%), Primary Health Centre (27.1%) and other government health facility (28.4%) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in the Map 3.

It was found that around 85 percent of children aged between 9-35 months received one dose of Vitamin-A and 37 percent of children aged between 12-35 months have received 3 to 5 doses in Maharashtra (Table no. 4.9). In Chandrapur district about 97 percent of children

aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in, Osmanabad districts only 74 percent children of the same aged group had received Vitamin-A. Dhule, Jalgaon, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondiya, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Jalna, Aurangabad, Mumbai (suburban), Pune, Ahmadnagar, Solapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurga, Kolhapur and Sangli are other districts of Maharashtra where coverage of Vitamin-A is more than 74 percent. The remaining districts where coverage of Vitamin-A is below state level (Table 4.7). There is no much variation in background characteristics of the children who had received at least one dose of Vitamin-A in Maharashtra.

Majority (85.4%) of children in Maharashtra had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. There was no gap between children living in urban and rural areas, having lower birth order, those belonging to other caste groups. But mother's having 10 years or more of education (88.6%) is higher than (75.8%) non-literate (Table no. 4.9).



7.2 Management of Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (72%) of women had knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) and 52.1 percent of women were aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (52.3%), salt and sugar solution (46%), plenty of fluids (16.5%), continue normal food (12%) and continue breast feeding (7.5%) (Table 4.10). In Maharashtra about 67 percent of the children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, while 78 percent of them

were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (54.1%) of children who had suffered from diarrhoea were treated in a government health facility and 48.2 percent in the private health facility (Table 4.11).

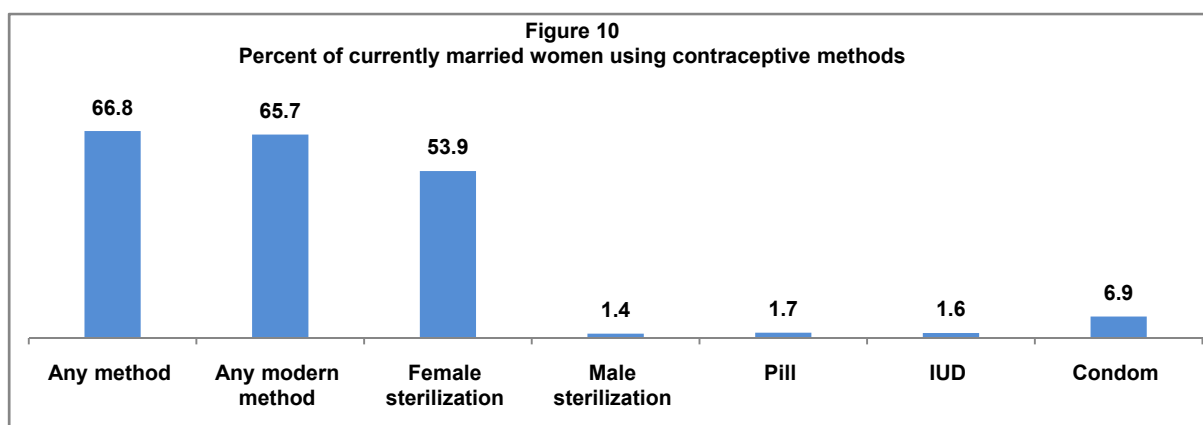
In Maharashtra 52.1 percent of women were aware of danger signs of ARI, regarding specific symptoms of ARI. Around twenty seven percent of women aware of difficulty in breathing, 24.6 percent pain in chest and 15.7 percent wheezing/whistling, 16.9 percent rapid breathing and 27.8 percent women aware of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

Nine percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of the total children suffered from ARI, 84.7 percent children had sought advice/treatment, majority (62.4%) of children had sought treatment at private health facility and about 40 percent sought treatment at government health facility (Table 4.12).

Highest proportion, about 14 percent of last or last but one child born after January 1, 2008 in Aurangabad district had diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the survey and 83.1 percent of them have sought advice/treatment for diarrhoea. In Osmanabad about 1.6 percent of children of the same cohort had diarrhoea and 68.8 percent were sought treatment (Table 4.13). The prevalence of ARI among children varies from 2.0 percent in Osmanabad district to 17.9 percent in Amravati and Nagpur districts. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 90 percent and above in the districts of Buldana, Washim, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Ahmadnagar, Bid (Table 4.13).

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Family planning program in India has undergone sea changes in terms of strategies, focus and objectives. Post ICPD 1996 program oriented has evolved itself into a human right framework keeping in mind the central point to reduce the unmet need for family planning. Strategies under NRHM were to create demand for family planning through enhancing child survival and improving maternal health.



There is awareness to the extent of 91 percent about the female sterilization, but male sterilization known to only 59 percent of women in Maharashtra. More than half of the women have knowledge about IUD & Pills and 49 percent women known to condom/Nirodh. The knowledge of traditional method is more than 60 percent. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom is known to 31 percent. The female sterilization method is the predominant limiting method being used by 54 percent of currently

married women aged between 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom/Nirodh having being used by 7 percent of husbands of currently married women. Among the currently married women the proportion of ever using any modern method is 69 percent, while 71 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is no substantial rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use which is respectively 69 and 68 percent. However, female sterilization among rural women is 59 percent which is comparatively more than among the urban women with corresponding figures of 48 percent. On the other hand, ever use of modern method of contraception i.e Condom/Nirodh in urban areas are more than double with respect to rural areas.

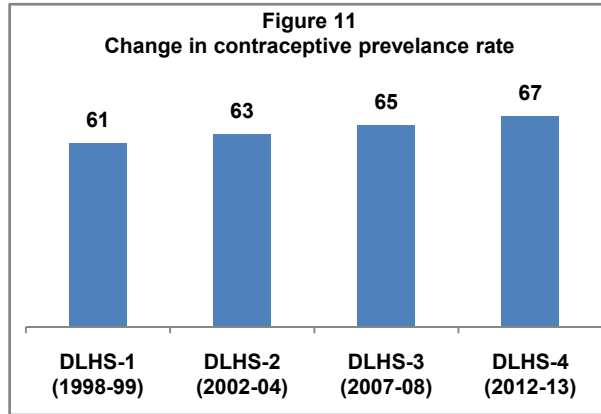
The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 66 percent of them were using one or other modern method and mostly female sterilization (54%) at the time of the survey. Use of Condom/Nirodh was only by 7 percent by the currently married women's husbands increased from 4 percent in DLHS-3. The female sterilizations was more among rural women (59%) and non-literate (71%) women compared to that among urban women (48%) and women educated for at least 10 years (40%).

Female sterilization regardless of the family size was more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Nearly 15 percent of women aged between 20-24 years, nearly 41 percent of the women aged between 25-29 years and about 59 percent of women aged between 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 27 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years was respectively 27, 18 and 46 percents respectively. The Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constituted 66 percent of the total pill users and 70 percent of condom users were continuing for longer periods than 6 months.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was below 70 percent in most of the districts of Maharashtra except for the districts of Akola, Wardha, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Kolhapur which lies between 70 to 76 percent. Wardha district has the highest CPR of 76 percent for using any modern method. The prevalence of female sterilization in 14 out of total 35 districts in Maharashtra is above the state average of 54 percent. Kolhapur district has the highest (65%) but lowest in Mumbai city (37%). The reason for such a low level of CPR with regards to female sterilization may be attributed to the use of modern method mostly Condom/Nirodh in the Mumbai city. The use of condom is the least (2%) in Osmanabad and highest in Akola and Mumbai city (15%).

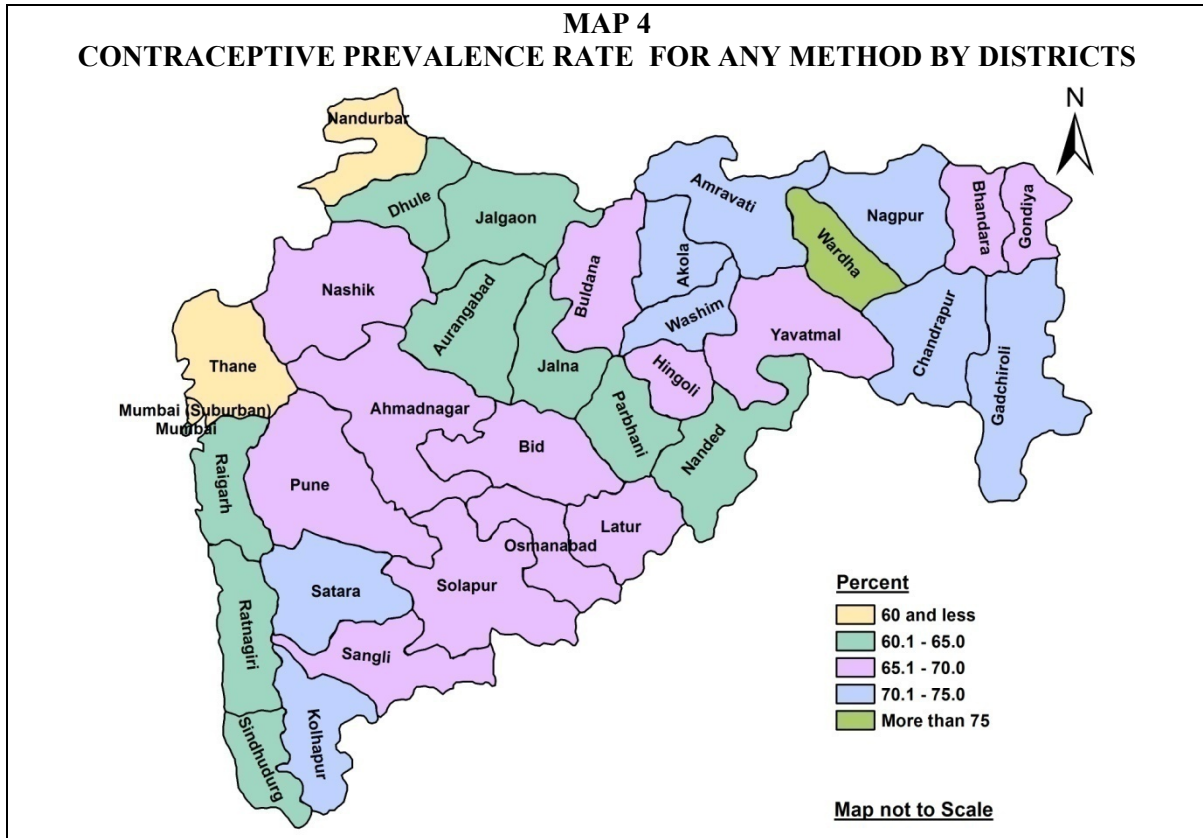
The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 79 percent of sterilization has been done in the government health facility and just 22 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Maharashtra. Around 43 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 22 percent in Thane and 64 percent in Amaravati. As many as 88 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation was given at the time of discharge.

Nearly 16 percent of sterilized women, 30 and 24 percent, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 5, 7 and 5 percents of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect to their health leading to health issues. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited was related to fertility (36%) while 27 percent mentioned side effects and 38 percent for various other reasons. For the younger women in the age bracket between 15-29 years the reasons for discontinuation of the contraception was primarily fertility related as also one of the reason for women with no or one living children.



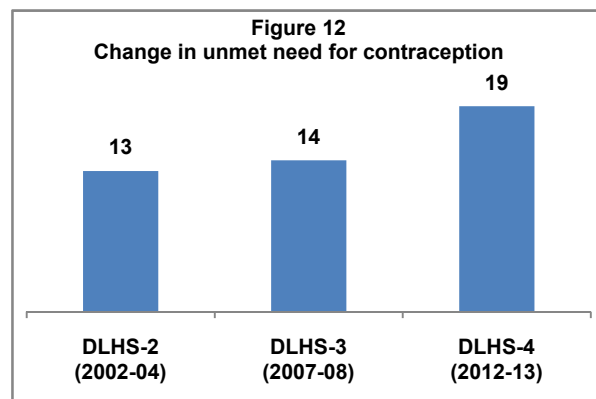
It was observed that about 20 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years were not using any contraception intended to adopt limiting method and 3.6 percent spacing method in future. Those who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months were still undecided about the timing constitute 28, 34 and 39 percents respectively.

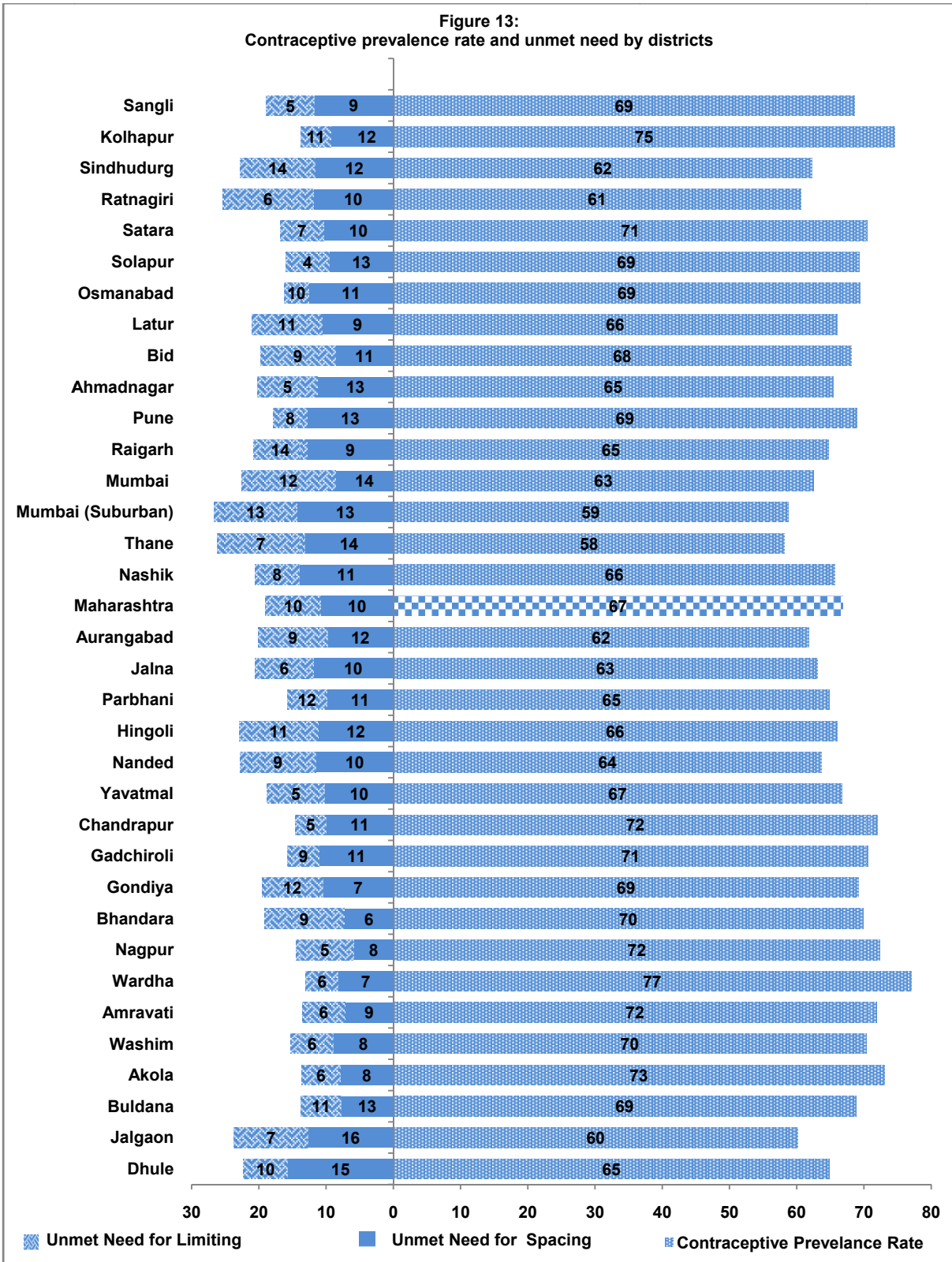
The unmet need for spacing included the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child were also included in unmet need for spacing. In Maharashtra 11 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 29 percent for women with one living child and 39, 31, 15 percents for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 8 percent in the state.



Currently married women with unmet need for spacing are highest in Nandurbar (15%) and lowest in Nagpur (6%). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is highest in Ratnagiri (14%) and lowest in Osmanabad (3.6%).

The total unmet need of contraceptive has been increased. It was 13 percent in 2002-04 and 14 percent in 2007-08. In 2012-13 it seems unmet need has increased to 19 percent. This is basically due to six percent point increase in the unmet need for spacing which is much higher among younger cohort; a sign of decline in the desire for large family size. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.





9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health addresses the issue of reproductive processes encompassing, the functions and system at all stages of life. The reproductive health, is the ability for the people to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. This means that the right of men and

women alike are to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. The burden of diseases among women is due to reproductive function and system. The five main causes of the disease burden among women in developing countries are maternal, Sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, HIV infection, Depressive disorders. DLHS-4 has obtained information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, information and ways to avoid AIDS.

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 9 percent of women in Maharashtra. The problems ranges from of painful periods (48%) and irregular period (36%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (15%), prolonged bleeding (13%), absences of periods (12%) and scanty bleeding (9%), and blood clots/excessive bleeding (5%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the women. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (10.2%). The menstrual related problems also increased with duration of marriage. Around 10 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years. The menstrual related problems differ by religion and caste is nearly 8 percent to 11 percent respectively.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who are aware of RTIs/STIs were further asked on the modes of transmission and symptoms of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. More than 19 percent of women in Maharashtra had heard of RTIs/STIs. The proportion of women who were aware of RTIs/STIs was comparatively higher in urban areas (25%) than in rural areas (15%). Awareness of RTIs/STIs was lower among young women, women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate women, women from Scheduled Tribes, and Muslim women. Awareness of RTIs/STIs increased with education of women. Thirty percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTIs/STIs.

Television was the important source of information of RTIs/STIs, 86 percent of women reported TV as source of knowledge of RTIs/STIs women in Maharashtra. The other major sources of information of RTIs/STIs were print media (59%), cinema (45%) and Leaders/Community Meeting (42%). The sources of knowledge about RTIs/STIs differed by education of women and husbands.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTIs/STIs

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTIs/STIs was acquired from women who had heard of RTIs/STIs (Table 6.3). More than half of women reported unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion, unsafe sex with persons who had multiple partners and 35 percent women reported unsafe sex with sex workers as a mode of transmission of RTIs/STIs. Around 48 percent women reported unsafe IUD insertion and unsafe sex with homosexuals as mode of the transmission of RTIs/STIs. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of the women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of Reproductive Tract Infections/Sexually Transmitted Infections among women. About 14 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 5 percent of women have experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (3%), pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (4%). About more than half of the women discussed the RTIs/STIs related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The women mostly preferred sought treatment for RTIs/STIs (73%) from the private health facilities.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varied from 6 percent in Jalgoan district to 39 percent in Mumbai City and Amrawati districts. The districts were more than One fourth of the women have heard about RTI/STI are Mumbai city, Amrawati, Mumbai (suburban), Akola, Nasik, Aurangabad and Pune. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 1 percent in Ahmadnagar district to 15 percent in Akola district. More than half of the women in 12 districts (Mumbai city, Mumbai suburban, Gadchiroli, Pune, Dhule, Nasik, Yavatmal, Gondiya, Solapur, Jalana, Nagpur, Jalgaon) had Sought treatment for any RTIs/STIs including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was enquired from ever-married women aged between 15-49 years. More than half of the women have heard about HIV/AIDs. The source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS was via Television reported by 89 percent of women followed by print media (50%), cinema (47%) leaders/community meetings (41%), school adult education programmes (28%), health personal (23%) and radio (15%). Less than 12 percent of women reported the source of knowledge from husband (Table 6.7). Around 64 percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners and more than 40 percent reported unsafe sex with sex workers, unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person, transfusion of infected blood, sharing of injection/ Needles as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differed by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows Knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. Sixty eight percent of women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood, half of the women stated having sex with one partner and more than one third of the women were of opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDs were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Table 6.10

shows that the misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug was reported by 12 percent of women. The other misconception was stepping on someone's urine/stool (5%), sharing food, sharing clothes, hugging and shaking hands around 3 percent respectively.

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). Almost 69 percent women know the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Forty nine percent women reported to the private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS, 23 percent of women reported government CHC/PHC/Sub-Health Centre. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Forty five percent of the women had undergone for HIV/AIDS test. Among the women who had undergone a test around 27 percent had undergone tested less than 12 months ago (Table 6.12).

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 years and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has become increasingly important to understand and examine the impact, these habits have on overall health status in India in the context of the epidemiologic and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, (2005). Alcohol consumption contributes to many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously under funded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

The WHO has recently stated that NCD such as cancer, diabetes, and hypertension are largest causes of death, and by 2020 cardiovascular diseases will be the largest cause of death and disability, including developing countries like India (WHO 2010). In 2012, the UN conference on sustainable development (Rio+20), referred to non-communicable diseases as “one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the 21st century”, emphasising the fundamental link between health and development. In the same year, the World Health Assembly endorsed an important new health goal: to reduce avoidable mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25 percent by 2025 (the 25 by 25 goal). The future threat to health is from NCDs, as the world also urbanizes faster than before.

Since 1990s India's overall health status has shown tremendous improvement, which signals a change and shift in pattern of morbidity and causes of death to non-communicable diseases (NCD), despite still substantial contribution of communicable diseases. The NCD accounted for 42 percent of all deaths in India (56% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas), as compared to communicable diseases with 38 percent (RGI, 2003). Estimated prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, ischemic heart diseases (IHD) and stroke is 62.5, 159.5, 37.0 and 1.54 per 1000 respectively. In the National Health Policy (NHP), the Government of India (GOI) has committed to eradicating infectious illnesses and reducing the mortality associated with such illness (MOHFW, 2002). One of the goals of the NHP 2002 is a 50 percent reduction of deaths from TB, malaria, and other vector and water borne diseases by the year 2010.

This chapter presents findings on the personal risk-taking habits, acute and chronic (infectious and non-communicable) diseases, and their treatment-seeking behaviours.

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

Tobacco and alcohol use have been associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco or alcohol also experience difficulty in becoming pregnant, are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low-birth-weight infants, stillbirths, and infant deaths (USDHHS, 2004).

In India, information about tobacco and alcohol use among adults has been collected by various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSSO) (50th round, 1998), NFHS (1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06), DLHS (2007-08), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS-India, 2009-10), etc., each survey with specific objectives and methodology. According to GATS India, 35 percent of adults in India age 15 and over use tobacco in some form or the other, with higher use among adults in most North eastern region (39-67%), east (36-50%), and central (40-53%) (IIPS & MoH&FW, 2010).

In India, there are varieties of tobacco products and its use is also very diverse. The most common ways of tobacco use are the smoking and oral (smokeless) variety. Dominant among the smoking form include cigarettes and bidis, while in case of the oral use of smokeless tobacco, chewing or applying to the teeth or gums (scented/unscented, with paan) are the popular forms, which has also become very popular in most parts of the country. The DLHS-4 also collects information related to tobacco and alcohol usage directly from among the eligible adults (women age 15-49 and men age 15-54).

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (24,311 men and 33,252 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Maharashtra

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 22 percent of adults in Maharashtra use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest among men (37%), older persons age 40 plus (over 25%), illiterates and people with less than 5 years of education (about 27-31%), rural residents (15%), and among schedule tribes (30%), etc.

In Maharashtra, the adults are using more of the oral form (smokeless variety) of tobacco (21%) as compared to the smoking form (4%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (7%) as compared with females (0.4%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 40 and above (about 5%), and those with lesser education (4-5%), and among the schedule tribes (about 5%).

In general, it is observed that in Maharashtra use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Maharashtra. Of the 35 districts in the state, two districts, namely Thane and Mumbai stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Gadchiroli and Yavatmal (about 36% each), followed by Chandrapur (34%) and Amrawati (31%). In Nandurbar, Dhule, Buldana, Akola, Nagpur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri districts reporting of adults using smokeless tobacco is above 25 percent. Proportion of adults using oral form of tobacco varies by districts from 8 percent to 36 percent. In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 1 percent in Kolhapur to 6 percent in Yavatmal. In all other districts around 2 percent to 6 percent of adults are more likely to smoke.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is substantially high in Maharashtra - 35 percent for oral or smokeless and 7 percent for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is lowest among teenagers (11% for smokeless and 1% smoking), but increases from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Smokeless tobacco use is higher among men in rural areas (39%) than urban males (29%). Smoking also found to be higher among men in rural areas (8%) than in urban areas (6%). Among men, age and education emerge as important factors. The older males aged 40 and above (40-42%) are much more likely to use smokeless tobacco products than those aged less than 20 years (11%). Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in any form is more likely to diminish among men. The more educated males are less likely to use tobacco than their counterparts who are illiterate (Table 7.2).

In Maharashtra, strictly speaking, both forms of tobacco are widely used by men (35% smokeless and 7% smoking). About 4 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and 9 percent with guthka/paan masala. Use of all forms of smokeless tobacco among men is higher in rural areas (Table 7.5). In the case of smokers, more of rural men use this form (8%), higher by about 2 percent, than those in urban areas (6%). About 3 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Maharashtra. The proportion of usual smokers is 4 percent in rural areas as compared with 2 percent in urban areas (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. However, in Maharashtra (Table 7.1), a small proportion of adult women reported using any kind of tobacco (9%). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 0.4 percent smoke, a higher proportion of them (about 9%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the non-smoke form and they belong to rural areas (11%), as compared with urban women (about 6%). Only about 0.4 percent of women smoke in both rural and urban areas. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 2 percent use it with betel nut or paan (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 0.2 percent is usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Maharashtra

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (58,796 men and 71,093 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Maharashtra 6 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found higher among adults aged above 30 years (7-9%), non-literates and people with less than 5 years of education (6-9%) and highest among scheduled tribes (10%). Unlike use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Undoubtedly, use of alcohol is higher among non literates and people with less than 5 years of education, as compared to the more educated persons but the proportions do not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Jains (2%) and highest among Sikhs (8%).

In Maharashtra, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 35 districts, in 30 districts the level is less than 10 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 2 percent in Parbhani and Osmanabad to about 16 percent in Gadchiroli. Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Chandrapur (13%), Yavatmal and Dhule (12%) and Nashik (about 10%). Districts with 7-9 percent of adults consuming alcohol are Nandurbar, Akola, Amrawati, Gondiya, Raigarh and Pune.

In Maharashtra, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (13%) as compared with (0.5%) among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in their 30's and 40's years (16-18%), non-literates (18%), Christians and Sikhs (about 16%) and scheduled tribes (20%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (2%). Alcohol consumption among men is higher in rural areas (14%) as compared with urban areas (11%). In Maharashtra, around 4 percent of men reported as being a usual drinker (Table 7.7).

Only about less than 1 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Maharashtra (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 35 and above (about 1%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are non-literate (1%). A very small proportion (0.2%) of females in Maharashtra reported as being a usual drinker.

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

In DLHS-4, for the first time, information on morbidity status of the household members was collected from the household respondent. The main objective is to get a somewhat fair idea about the prevalence of both acute illnesses (suffered for a week) and chronic illnesses (for a month or more), including disability (current) and injury (in last one year), suffered by any household member prior to the survey. Respondents were asked about occurrences of such illnesses among the household members, and to name the illness, including those diagnosed. Further, in case of occurrence of any disability, injury or illness, respondents were also asked about the nature of care sought, the type and place of health facility where treatment was done.

Depending on the nature and duration, all the illnesses or diseases are classified as (a) acute, and (b) chronic. Acute illness refers to those that occur suddenly with severe symptoms for short period during the last 15 days prior to the survey. Example includes diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), jaundice with fever, fever with chill/rigors/malaria, fever with rash, reproductive tract infections (RTI), etc. In case of chronic illness, those symptoms that persist for longer than one month in the past one year prior to the survey. The list provided includes both symptoms and associated diseases categories.

11.1 Disability and Injury

From each of the selected household, DLHS-4 collected information from the head of the household or adult respondent on any injury and on five specific disabilities that household members may have suffered from such as mental, visual, hearing, speech and locomotor. As it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, assessment is made indirectly from the type and duration of hospitalization required for the injury.

As presented in Table 7.8, in Maharashtra about 2 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (2.1%) compared to urban areas (1.6%). The prevalence of any injury shows not much variation between males and females in the state.

About 11 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 9 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 10 percent reported they were treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Maharashtra, about 64 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More of females go for other treatments (68%) as compared with males (61%), while men are more likely (11%) to be treated as in-patient with stay more than 2 weeks. There is not much

variation in terms of treatment of any injury by residence in Maharashtra except for other types of treatment which is found to be higher in urban areas (66%) as compared with rural areas (62%).

In Maharashtra, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of visual disability is little higher (0.4%) as compared to other disabilities. Mental, hearing and speech disabilities are the other disabilities reported in Maharashtra (0.3%, 0.2% and 0.1% respectively). Almost all the disabilities are equally reported by men and women. The prevalence of visual and hearing disability is little higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

In order to assess the prevalence of illnesses from the selected household level in DLHS-4, the household respondents were first asked if any member of their households had suffered from any illness in the past one month or year. If reported that someone had suffered, more detail of the illness recorded, including main source of treatment. As mentioned earlier, all the illnesses are classified into (a) acute and (b) chronic, based on the nature and duration, and the information is collected from head or any adult member of the household.

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Maharashtra is 9 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows little variation (10% in rural areas as compared with 8% in urban areas).

About 9 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Maharashtra, and more of women (9.2%) than men (8.7%) reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 30 percent, followed by fever with rash (15%), malaria and diarrhea/dysentery (11% each), acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) (8%) and jaundice with fever (7%). Acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI), diarrhea/dysentery, malaria and fever with rashes are found to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas, whereas other type of fever is observed to be higher in urban areas. The prevalence of other acute illnesses is observed to be around 17 percent which is higher in urban areas (20%) than in rural areas (16%).

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 68 percent preferred treatment at private facility, mainly in a hospital (41%). About 25 percent of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a government facility, mainly in a Primary Health Centre (PHC) (10%), followed by hospital (7%). About 5 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Maharashtra, use of private health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (63%), and equally accessed by both males and females.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Maharashtra about 8 percent of the households reported a

member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey (Table 7.8). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of respiratory system and musculoskeletal system (about 14% each), followed by diseases of the cardiovascular system (12%), diseases of central nervous system (11%), and gastrointestinal system (6%). Diseases related to respiratory system, cardiovascular system, central nervous system and musculoskeletal system account for about 11-14 percent respectively. Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the nine identified diseases account for 28 percent.

In Maharashtra, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to disease of respiratory system (14% as compared with 13% among females), gastrointestinal system (7% against 5% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of musculoskeletal system (15% compared to 12% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of cardiovascular system and respiratory system (about 14% each), central nervous system (13%) and 'others' (30%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of musculoskeletal system (16%), gastrointestinal system (7%), skin (6%) and eyes (4%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Maharashtra, only 70 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About 18 percent have no details of the diagnosis or treatment, and about 12 percent have not sought treatment at all. The statistics not seeking treatment (15%) or with no details of treatment (22%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (10% and 13% respectively). Overall, 63 percent of rural residents and 77 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Maharashtra most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at the private facility (83%), even among rural residents (79%), and the proportion is 87 percent among urban residents. About 16 percent were treated at the government facility (19% in rural areas and 12% in urban areas), while 1 percent reported being treated at home.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Maharashtra, hypertension (20%) and diabetics (12%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by asthma or chronic respiratory failure (7%) and diseases related to heart (6%). Goitre accounts for about 1 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses, and about 1 percent with tuberculosis (TB). As expected, the

proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes. In case of the rural areas, much higher prevalence is observed for asthma/chronic respiratory failure (9% against 5% in urban areas). The results show that more males suffered from diabetes (14% against 10% among females) and heart diseases (7% against 5% among females). In contrast, women are more suffered by hypertension (22% against 18% among males) and goitre (2% against 1%) (Table 7.14).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons aged 60 and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 26 percent of older persons were diagnosed with hypertension, 17 percent with diabetes, 10 percent with asthma or chronic respiratory failure and about 7 percent with diseases related to heart (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (33% as compared to 21% in rural areas) and diabetes (24% against 12% in rural areas). Similar to the situation in the general population, among the older persons it is also found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (30% as compared with 22% among males) and cataract (4% as compared with 3% among males). More of male older persons are diagnosed with diabetes, diseases related to heart, asthma or chronic respiratory failure and TB, which is found to be similar in both urban and rural areas.

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the 'White Plague', is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that 'In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme.' The government allocated Rs. 680 crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).

In Maharashtra, about 1 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found to be higher among males and in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment helps to identify sub groups of child population that face increase risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards, which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child's full genetic growth

potential (WHO, 2006)¹. These standards can therefore be used to assess nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting) and weight-for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 19,439 children from Maharashtra for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for-age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or his is considered to be severely stunted. In Maharashtra, 30 percent children under age five are stunted and 15 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (43%) in children age 19-24 months, followed by those in age 25-35 months and above 36 months (34%) and the lowest (11%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of sever stunting in children aged between 19-24 months (28%), followed by among those age 25-35 months (18%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is not much pronounced as male children are slightly more likely to be stunted (31%) than female children (29%). The sex differential remains by and large the same even in ease of severe stunting. Children under age five belongs to Sikh family and coming from others caste families as more likely to be stunted than others.

The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Maharashtra. Stunting is the lowest in Nandurbar district (14%) followed by Nanded (19%). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in Nasik, Sindhudurg (41% each) followed by Aurangabad (40%) and Chandrapur (39%). Severe stunting is the lowest in Nandurbar (7%), Thane (9%) and Nanded (10%). On the other hand, Sindhudurg portrays the highest prevalence even in case of sever stunting.

¹ World Health Organization (WHO) Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. 2006. *WHO ChildGrowth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for-Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Indexfor-Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

2.2 Weight-for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered severe if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 34 percent children in Maharashtra are wasted and 20 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting ranges from a minimum 33 percent in children aged between 19-24 months to the maximum 38 percentage in age 0-6 months. Wasting is not so much pronounced by sex differential and place of residence differential. Children from scheduled castes are more likely to be wasted (36%) than the children in other caste groups. Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 21 percent in Amravati to 49 percent in Nandurbar district.

12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his age because he or she is stunted, because he or she is wasted, or both.

Table 8.1 reveals that 40 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 15 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (45%) among children aged between 19-24 months and the lowest (25%) among children under age 6 months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is not pronounced. Rural children are little bit more likely to be underweight (40%) than the urban children (37%). Children from others caste are relatively more likely to be underweight than SC/ST/OBC. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 50 percent in Nasik to 27 percent in Nandurbar.

12.4 Body Mass Index of Women

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problem including diabetes and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m^2). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity.

In DLHS-4, height and weight measurements in Maharashtra were obtained from 35,725 women aged between 15-49 years who were present in the sample households at the time of the survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women aged 15-49 years by their BMI. The mean BMI is 22.2, which falls in the normal BMI classification. About 55 percent of women aged between 15-49 years have a normal BMI, 28 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI

less than 18.5) and 18 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of women. Women aged between 15-19 years are more likely to be thin or undernourished (47%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (34%) than their urban counterpart (21%), where as urban women are more than twice likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (11 and 25% respectively). Educational attainment doesn't show any uniform relation with the proportion of thin or undernourished women. It ranges from minimum 27 percent to maximum 34 percent. Among women who are non literate, nearly one third of them (34%) are thin or underweight. But the proportion of such women reduces to 27 percent among those completed 10 or more years of schooling. The pattern gets reversed in case of proportion of women who are overweight or obese. Women from scheduled tribe households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are much more likely to be thin in comparison to those households from other caste-groups. Proportion of women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Maharashtra. It ranges from the minimum of 11 percent in Mumbai to 39 percent in Yavatmal. On the other hand, proportion of women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Mumbai suburb (32%) and lowest in Gadchiroli (9%).

12.5 Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anaemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anaemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12. Anaemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008)². It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anaemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

In DLHS-4, all the usual residents of the selected households including children aged between 6-59 months were included in the anaemia testing, where blood drops were collected using dried blood spot (DBS) method and tested in designated laboratories. The process of blood collection consists of obtaining blood droplets by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In case of those children where blood droplets were not possible from middle or ring finger, heel pricking was practiced and DBS were prepared.

Table 8.5 shows the anaemia status of children aged 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Nearly three-fourth (74%) of children aged 6-59 months suffer

² Benoist, B. D., E. McLean, I. Egli, I., and M. Cogswell (eds.). 2008. *Worldwide Prevalence of Anaemia 1993–2005: WHO Global Database on Anaemia*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization

from some level of anaemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 15 percent of children have mild anaemia and 43 percent have moderate anaemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). Over 17 percent of children aged 6-59 months have severe anaemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence any anaemia does not vary significantly by place of residence and sex of the child. Children belong to Jain religion are more likely to suffer from anaemia than other religious group. Of course, scheduled tribes children are comparatively more likely to suffer from any anaemia than those from other caste-groups.

The prevalence of any anaemia declines sharply among school going population aged 6-19 years (63%). The proportions of school going population aged 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anaemia are 17 and 37 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anaemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (68%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (57%) in those age 17-19 years. Female children and those living in rural areas are more likely to be anemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence in anaemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 70 percent among non literate to 57 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. Scheduled tribes also more likely to be anaemic even in the school going population aged 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anaemia declines further in case of adult population aged 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that about three-fifth (57%) of adult aged 20 years and above are anaemic in Maharashtra. Adult women are 1.4 times more likely to be anaemic than their male counterparts. On contrary to the school age population (aged 6-19 years) adults population portrays an increasing prevalence of anaemia with increasing age groups. The pattern in increasing in prevalence of anaemia remains the same among adult men but not for women. The rural adults (age 20 years and above) are slightly likely to be anaemic than their urban counterparts. The aspect of the increase years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of Anaemia and the pattern remains same for men and women both. The Scheduled tribe portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anaemia even among adult aged 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

It was observed that the prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women posed a much severe health consequences and may be an underlying course of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight, Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant of women aged between 15-49 years classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and some selected background characteristics.

It is also evident from the table that almost four-fifths (70%) of pregnant women in Maharashtra are anaemic. About one-six of them have mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 42 percent have moderate anaemia and 12 percent have severe anaemia. Pregnant women in Maharashtra who are younger in age (specifically aged 15-19 years), those living in rural areas and coming from SC/ST households are more likely to be anaemic.

12.6 Prevalence of Diabetics

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women aged 18 years and above from the sample households included in DLHS-4. Data shows that 7

percent of men aged 18 and above and 6 percent of women aged 18 and above in Maharashtra suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 7 percent of men and 7 percent of women aged 18 years and above in Maharashtra are pre-diabetic. However, more than four-fifth of the men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

Prevalence of diabetics increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women aged 18 years and above. Men aged 60 years and above are over 9 times more likely to suffer with diabetics as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women aged 18 years and above - 1.4 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 12.3 percent in age 60 years and above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabetics than their rural counterparts (1.5 times respectively). Non-literate men and women are more likely to suffer from diabetics than those who have ever attended schools. The level of diabetics prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult men and women of Hindu religion are more likely to suffer from diabetics than the adult men and women of Muslims and Christians. Though cast differentials in prevalence of diabetics in not profound but men and women who are non SC/ST and non OBC are more likely to suffer from diabetics than others, which may be primarily due to changes in their life styles and dilatory practices.

Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabetics among adult men and women aged 18 years and above across different districts of Maharashtra. Among districts, men in Sindhudurg have the highest prevalence of diabetics (13%) followed by Thane (12%) and Ratnagiri (11%). On the other hand, men in Washim (3%) and Akola, Amaravati, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal, and Jalna, (4% each) have relatively lower prevalence of diabetics among different districts of Maharashtra. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetics among adult women in different districts of Maharashtra. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in Sindhudurg (11%) followed by Thane, Mumbai (suburb) Ratnagiri and Kolhapur (9%).

12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time. It is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure acts as one of the contributing and intermediate risk factors for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. The measurements taken for blood pressure in DLHS-4 were not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease but rather to provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of high blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey. Although the results of the blood pressure measurements are regarded only as a statistical description of the survey population, they provide insight into the size and characteristics of the population at risk for hypertension. The DLHS-4 is used Ross Max AW150 blood pressure monitor model; the automatic device included separate cuffs for measuring blood pressure in respondents with small, medium and large arm circumferences. Interviewers were adequately trained to use this device according to the recommended protocol. Two health investigators were included in each team for data collection.

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report respondent's blood pressure values. Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis (AHA, 2003)³. In DLHS-4 we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 13 percent of men and 10 percent of women age 18 years and above in Maharashtra are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 27 percent men and 21 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. A relatively larger proportion of men as well as women age 18 years and above living in urban areas are found to be hypertensive (30% and 22%) than those living in rural areas (25 and 20% respectively). The pattern is by and large the same even in case of the pre-hypertension though the magnitude of difference reduces considerably.

The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Maharashtra are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Nagpur, Gadchiroli Chandrapur and Yavatmal, (10%) to the maximum in Jalna (16%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Hingoli (17%) to the maximum in Satara (36%). In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Yavatmal and Raigarh (7% each) among the 35 districts of Maharashtra. On the other hand, Buldhan and Beed (14% each), Dhule (13%) and Solapur (12%) are some of the leading districts having higher prevalence of pre-hypertension among women age 18 years and above. District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP \geq 140 or DBP \geq 90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Hingoli and Osmanabad and the highest proportion in Dhule, Mumbai (29%), Beed (26%) and Buldhana (25%).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

The use of salt in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodide (KIO₃). According to the World Health Organization, a country's salt iodization program is considered to be on a good track to eliminate iodine deficiency when 90 percent of households use iodized salt. The DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household.

The DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household. Table 8.18 shows the proportion of households using iodized salt according to some selected background characteristics. Over

³ American Heart Association. <http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/>.

all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 87 percent of household in Maharashtra and 60 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 25 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. Urban and rural household are equally likely to use iodized salts (60%). Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts, it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in Parbhani (80%) to the minimum in Gadchiroli (28%).

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

The basic objective of the population linked facility survey conducted in DLHS-4 is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas.

In DLHS-4 facility survey, at the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. All Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered.

In Maharashtra, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 6,460; 37,709 and 47,977 respectively (Table 9.1). In total rural 1,097 villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 1,019 Sub-Health Centres, 778 PHCs and 249 CHCs.

Out of the total 1019 sampled Sub-Health Centres, 852 SHCs are functioning in the government building, around 83 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). Around 79 percent are having labor rooms and out of this 95 percent are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 94 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre located in government buildings. Around 90 percent of these Sub-Health Centres running in the government buildings are having regular water supply.

Citizen's charter is displayed in around 96 percent of the sampled 1,019 Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) and those received untied funds is around 99 percent and 93 percent respectively.

In the state 95 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centers are having Auxiliary Nurse Mid Wife (ANM) in position, it ranges from 83 percent in Satara districts to 100 percent in Sindhudrug, Aurangabad, Yavatmal, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondiya, Nagpur and Amrawati districts. Fifty percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre have Additional ANM in position. It also indicates that 71 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre are having Male Health Worker (MHW) and it is lowest in Bhandara and Jalna districts (48%) and highest in Buldana district (92%).

Out of the total 778 sampled Primary Health Centres (PHCs) surveyed, 95 percent of the PHCs are having Medical Officers in position in the state. Out of these total Medical Officers, 32 percent of PHCs are having Lady Medical Officer (LMO) and 5 percent are

AYUSH Doctors. Out of the total 778 sampled PHCs surveyed, 89 percent of the PHCs are having Pharmacists in position at the time of the survey (Table 9.5).

In total sampled PHCs around 87 percent are having residential quarters for MO. Sixty four percent of PHCs are functioning on a 24x7, 96 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sampled villages are having at least four beds, more than 88 percent have regular power supply and 96 percent of PHCs also have the functional vehicles.

Around 95 percent are having Newborn care services, more than 67 percent provide referral services for delivery case (based on PHC functioning 24x7), and 50 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries at the time of the survey (Table 9.7).

Ninty eight percent of the sampled PHCs in all the districts of Maharashtra have displayed Citizen's charter, almost 100 percent of the sampled PHCs have constituted Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) in all the districts except Bid (95%) and Chandrapur (97%) districts. Around hundred percent of the sampled 778 PHCs have received Untied fund except Bid (95%), Latur (96%) and Ahmadnagar (97%) districts and also hundred percent utilized the fund.

Out of the total 249 Community Health Centres (CHCs) surveyed in all the districts of Maharashtra, around 43 percent of the CHCs are having at least one Obstetric Gynecologist in position. Other human resources available in CHCs are 33 percent are having at least one Pediatrician, 27 percent are having at least one Anesthetist and 3 percent are having at least one Public Health Manager at the time of the survey in all the districts of Maharashtra except Mumbai and Mumbai (Suburban) (Table 9.9).

Out of the total 35 districts of Maharashtra 25 districts' CHCs are having blood store facility at the time of the surveyed (Table 9.10). State as a whole out of 249 CHCs surveyed, 53 CHCs are having blood storage facility, 187 CHCs are designated as First Referral Units (FRUs), 228 CHCs are having functional OT and also 216 CHCs are having newborn care services.

Around 98 percent of CHCs have utilized the untied funds, 94 percent have displayed Citizen's charter and nearly 100 percent have constituted RKS and monitored regularly (Table 9.11).

In Maharashtra total 80 Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) have surveyed. Out of these 55 SDHs have at least one Pediatrician, 11 have at least one Radiographer. 2D Echo facility is available in 6 SDHs, Ultra Sound facility in 36 SDHs, Critical care area in 72 SDHs and Suggestion and Complaint box is available in 78 SDHs at the time of survey.

In DLHS-4 total 39 District Hospitals have surveyed in Maharashtra. Information gathered at the District Hospitals (DHs) level on the availability of the human resources and other services available in state as a whole is as follows: Out of the total 39 DHs surveyed 38 DHs are having at least one Pediatrician in position and 31 DHs are having at least one Radiographer in position in the state. Ultrasound Facility is available in 36 DHs, but 2D Echo Facility is available only in 15 DHs. Three phase connection is available in almost all DHs. In 35 DHs Critical care area is available and in 38 DHs Suggestion and Complaint box is available at the time of the survey.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Maharashtra and its districts, Census 2011, India.

State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Nandurbar	1648.3	16.7	+15.99	978	72.2	57.0	59.5
Dhule	2050.9	27.9	+20.08	946	79.5	66.9	67.9
Jalgaon	4229.9	31.8	+14.86	925	85.4	72.4	73.4
Buldana	2586.3	21.2	+15.85	934	90.5	77.7	78.1
Akola	1813.9	39.7	+11.31	946	92.3	84.6	82.8
Washim	1197.2	17.7	+17.27	930	90.5	77.2	78.0
Amrawati	2888.4	35.9	+10.79	951	91.5	83.8	82.6
Wardha	1300.8	32.5	+5.18	946	91.9	82.6	82.6
Nagpur	4653.6	68.3	+14.40	951	92.1	85.3	83.6
Bhandara	1200.3	19.5	+5.65	982	90.4	77.5	79.2
Gondiya	1322.5	17.1	+10.14	999	92.0	78.3	80.3
Gadchiroli	1072.9	11.0	+10.58	982	82.3	66.6	70.0
Chandrapur	2204.3	35.1	+6.43	961	86.8	73.4	75.7
Yavatmal	2772.3	21.6	+12.78	952	89.4	76.8	77.8
Nanded	3361.3	27.2	+16.86	943	84.3	67.2	70.2
Hingoli	1177.3	15.2	+19.27	942	86.9	70.4	72.6
Parbhani	1836.1	31.0	+20.19	947	82.6	65.0	68.1
Jalna	1959.0	19.3	+21.88	937	81.5	62.5	66.2
Aurangabad	3701.3	43.7	+27.52	923	87.4	72.0	73.3
Nashik	6107.2	42.5	+22.30	934	88.2	77.5	76.6
Thane	11060.1	76.9	+36.01	886	88.7	80.7	79.3
Mumbai (Suburban)	9357.0	100.0	+8.29	860	92.9	87.3	85.4
Mumbai	3085.4	100.0	-7.57	832	91.5	87.3	85.3
Raigarh	2634.2	36.9	+19.31	959	89.1	77.6	78.3
Pune	9429.4	60.9	+30.37	915	90.8	82.5	81.1
Ahmadnagar	4543.2	20.1	+12.44	939	86.8	72.6	74.3
Bid	2585.0	19.9	+19.61	916	85.6	70.3	71.9
Latur	2454.2	25.5	+17.97	928	84.4	70.9	72.2
Osmanabad	1657.6	17.0	+11.50	924	85.8	72.0	73.6
Solapur	4317.8	32.4	+12.16	938	85.0	69.8	72.2
Satara	3003.7	19.0	+6.93	988	89.4	77.3	78.5
Ratnagiri	1615.1	16.3	-4.82	1,122	90.9	75.0	78.1
Sindhudurg	849.7	12.6	-2.21	1,036	91.6	80.4	82.0
Kolhapur	3876.0	31.7	+10.01	957	88.6	75.6	77.3
Sangli	2822.1	25.5	+9.24	966	88.2	75.9	77.1
Maharashtra	112374.3	45.2	+15.99	929	88.4	77.1	77.4

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011.

¹ 2001-2011. ² Female per 1,000 males.

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN

Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by districts, Maharashtra, 20012-13.

State/District	No of PSUs		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Rural	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Nandurbar	25	25	1,318	670	648	94.1	1,138	530	608	86.0
Dhule	44	26	1,826	1,163	663	93.2	1,695	1,080	615	90.0
Jalgaon	44	26	1,836	1,160	676	93.7	1,552	957	595	85.5
Buldana	44	26	1,849	1,173	676	94.4	1,524	975	549	89.1
Akola	34	26	1,590	912	678	94.6	1,369	781	588	96.1
Washim	25	25	1,318	664	654	94.1	1,159	572	587	95.1
Amrawati	34	26	1,587	904	683	94.5	1,434	778	656	96.5
Wardha	44	26	1,843	1,169	674	94.0	1,464	924	540	95.3
Nagpur	25	25	1,322	677	645	94.4	1,148	610	538	91.2
Bhandara	25	25	1,324	673	651	94.6	972	505	467	93.5
Gondiya	25	25	1,322	663	659	94.4	1,123	581	542	93.3
Gadchiroli	25	25	1,326	663	663	94.7	1,154	592	562	94.2
Chandrapur	34	26	1,597	911	686	95.1	1,342	734	608	94.2
Yavatmal	25	25	1,322	663	659	94.5	1,175	583	592	92.8
Nanded	44	26	1,819	1,158	661	92.8	1,643	1,033	610	87.1
Hingoli	25	25	1,311	663	648	93.6	1,082	549	533	88.5
Parbhani	34	26	1,582	908	674	94.2	1,523	855	668	92.0
Jalna	44	26	1,872	1,184	688	95.5	1,789	1,069	720	89.6
Aurangabad	34	26	1,572	893	679	93.6	1,468	823	645	86.4
Nashik	34	26	1,542	883	659	91.8	1,402	845	557	91.8
Thane	25	25	1,246	646	600	89.0	1,069	567	502	94.9
Mumbai(Suburban)	NA	50	1,286	NA	1286	91.9	962	NA	962	85.7
Mumbai	NA	31	780	NA	780	89.9	539	NA	539	90.3
Raigarh	44	26	1,782	1,137	645	90.9	1,477	916	561	92.7
Pune	25	25	1,260	638	622	90.0	1,150	635	515	88.8
Ahmadnagar	44	26	1,826	1,154	672	93.2	1,640	1,025	615	86.4
Bid	25	25	1,297	658	639	92.6	1,074	554	520	95.1
Latur	44	26	1,852	1,180	672	94.5	1,544	972	572	82.6
Osmanabad	25	25	1,327	665	662	94.8	1,182	585	597	92.4
Solapur	34	26	1,598	902	696	95.1	1,482	787	695	89.5
Satara	25	25	1,299	656	643	92.8	1,126	555	571	93.3
Ratnagiri	25	25	1,262	640	622	90.1	985	520	465	90.4
Sindhudurg	25	25	1,311	659	652	93.6	964	490	474	94.0
Kolhapur	44	26	1,831	1,163	668	93.4	1,635	1,069	566	90.2
Sangli	44	26	1,848	1,163	685	94.3	1,705	1,037	668	89.5
Maharashtra	1,097	924	52,883	29,015	23,868	93.5	45,690	25,088	20,602	90.6

Note: Table based on unweighted cases. NA = Not applicable.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	99.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0
Middle school	66.6	15.2	11.2	6.9	100.0
Secondary school	37.6	20.0	21.8	20.6	100.0
Higher secondary school	19.8	16.0	27.9	36.3	100.0
College	10.6	9.0	22.4	58.0	100.0
Madarsa	18.7	6.9	19.1	55.3	100.0

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village. Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub-Health Centre	48.0	66.8	80.8	92.4	6.9
Primary Health Centre	19.5	33.7	48.0	77.6	22.8
Community Health Centre	4.1	10.6	16.3	37.0	63.4
District/Govt. Hospital	0.6	3.5	4.9	9.5	90.6
Government Dispensary	7.7	15.3	22.0	38.3	62.3
Private Clinic	40.6	52.6	63.5	79.9	21.4
Private Hospital	15.6	25.8	35.1	58.0	43.2
AYUSH Health Facility ²	15.0	34.3	42.6	62.4	38.2

¹ Including facilities within villages. ² AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy**TABLE 1.4(b) Programmes beneficiaries**

Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	98.8	1,084
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	94.8	1,040
Intergrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	94.3	1,034
Total number of villages		1,097

TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population aged 6 to 17 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	10.0	13.7	12.0	12.6	15.4	14.1	7.4	11.4	9.4
Further education not necessary	5.2	7.2	6.3	5.3	6.1	5.8	5.2	9.8	7.6
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	12.5	9.1	10.7	11.2	9.0	10.0	13.5	8.4	10.9
Required for outside work	9.2	7.5	8.3	9.6	8.5	9.0	8.5	4.9	6.7
Not interested in studies	36.2	24.7	30.0	34.8	24.1	29.1	36.3	25.3	30.6
Cost too much	10.9	11.8	11.3	9.4	11.1	10.3	12.4	12.8	12.6
Repeated failures	7.2	4.8	5.9	6.9	4.3	5.5	6.6	5.4	6.0
Got married	0.3	10.9	6.0	.3	10.9	6.0	.3	9.8	5.2
Others	8.5	10.4	9.5	9.8	10.5	10.2	9.7	12.3	11.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	1,015	1,193	2,210	694	822	1,518	365	394	759

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6a HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Percentage of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity	95.8	93.4	98.7
Source of drinking water			
Improved source of drinking water ¹	94.5	91.3	98.4
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation ²	60.7	43.1	81.9
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	50.0	24.8	80.5
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kerosene	1.3	0.6	2.1
Wood	46.1	71.5	15.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1
Type of house			
Kachha	20.3	29.3	9.6
Semi - pucca	37.8	46.0	27.9
Pucca	41.7	24.6	62.3
Number of rooms			
1	12.0	12.2	11.8
2	34.4	40.1	27.6
3+	53.5	47.7	60.5
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	12.0	10.5	13.8
Television	75.3	64.9	88.0
Computer/ laptops without internet	4.2	1.1	7.9
Computer/ laptops with internet	4.3	0.9	8.5
Telephone only	8.9	5.0	13.6
Mobile only	81.6	75.4	89.1
Washing Machine	8.5	1.8	16.4
Refrigerator	28.4	12.9	47.0
Sewing machine	14.1	9.0	20.2
Watch/ clock	84.3	79.6	89.9
Bicycle	37.4	35.2	40.2
Motor cycle/ scooter	35.1	24.2	48.3
Car / Jeep/van	5.4	2.0	9.5
Tractor	1.0	1.4	0.6
Water pump/tube well	2.9	2.7	3.2
Cart driven by animal	2.6	4.2	0.6
Cart driven by Machine	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other cart	0.4	0.2	0.5
Cooler/AC	27.3	18.2	38.3
Number of households**	52,883	29,015	23,868

¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. ² includes flush to sewer/septic/twin pit, pit with slab, pit ventilated improved, other. **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6b HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Improved access to Sanitation ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL card
Nandurbar	86.6	94.3	47.2	47.6	31.3	45.8
Dhule	95.6	97.8	41.4	48.6	30.0	44.4
Jalgaon	96.6	97.8	43.0	52.9	43.7	32.9
Buldana	97.6	96.0	48.1	37.1	45.8	31.7
Akola	95.4	98.4	56.9	43.1	46.9	35.6
Washim	96.4	87.4	51.7	42.9	34.4	32.5
Amrawati	95.1	98.1	65.3	39.1	35.0	43.3
Wardha	96.5	97.6	57.8	50.5	46.1	25.7
Nagpur	96.3	97.4	74.7	60.1	55.7	21.1
Bhandara	97.6	95.8	69.7	45.2	45.8	37.7
Gondiya	94.5	92.1	65.2	43.8	42.4	36.1
Gadchiroli	88.5	90.9	51.1	44.5	40.8	29.4
Chandrapur	94.0	93.9	54.0	44.8	38.8	35.7
Yavatmal	90.6	93.8	47.9	44.7	36.5	34.5
Nanded	96.6	98.5	41.5	33.3	35.6	40.0
Hingoli	96.8	96.5	47.4	32.8	32.2	24.4
Parbhani	93.0	96.8	48.9	34.1	38.9	35.2
Jalna	93.1	82.7	48.7	32.7	28.4	29.8
Aurangabad	94.7	96.2	59.3	47.7	39.1	25.8
Nashik	96.3	91.4	54.2	57.4	36.7	34.0
Thane	98.2	88.4	70.0	65.6	61.7	22.3
Mumbai (Suburban)	99.5	99.5	80.6	88.3	70.0	14.3
Mumbai	99.9	99.9	84.7	94.5	77.1	10.0
Raigarh	98.8	94.1	77.2	71.8	54.8	21.8
Pune	98.1	96.0	82.1	78.4	56.3	10.1
Ahmadnagar	92.8	87.1	51.4	42.4	38.3	36.1
Bid	98.1	94.8	52.7	41.4	40.2	28.8
Latur	97.5	98.9	50.0	38.6	39.1	32.6
Osmanabad	93.9	98.5	42.1	39.9	34.8	48.2
Solapur	94.9	96.1	62.7	51.6	37.3	30.7
Satara	97.9	98.4	77.7	67.9	36.5	19.2
Ratnagiri	98.2	94.4	85.6	59.0	40.6	14.1
Sindhudurg	99.3	75.9	87.7	60.0	39.9	19.2
Kolhapur	98.5	97.1	82.4	53.7	33.9	19.0
Sangli	96.6	95.3	79.3	53.7	41.9	22.8
DLHS-4	95.8	94.5	60.7	50.0	41.7	29.8
DLHS-3	77.6	81.7	47.4	26.6	27.5	31.5

¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. ² Household having access to toilet facility + improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	89.3	90.1	88.4
Female	10.7	9.9	11.6
Age (years)			
< 30	5.8	5.9	5.7
30-44	32.9	32.2	33.7
45-59	34.1	32.3	36.3
60+	27.2	29.6	24.4
Median age	48.0	50.0	48.0
Religion			
Hindu	79.9	86.8	71.5
Muslim	10.8	5.1	17.7
Christian	0.6	0.2	1.0
Sikh	0.2	0.0	0.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.3	7.3	7.5
Jain	0.8	0.3	1.4
Others	0.4	0.3	0.5
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	19.6	19.8	19.4
Scheduled Tribes	14.0	18.1	8.7
Other Backward Classes	42.7	42.7	42.8
Others	23.7	19.5	29.1
Number of usual members			
1	3.7	3.8	3.6
2	9.9	10.3	9.4
3	13.1	11.7	14.6
4	24.2	22.4	26.3
5	20.3	20.5	20.0
6	13.0	14.3	11.5
7	6.5	7.3	5.4
8	3.5	3.8	3.1
9+	6.0	5.8	6.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.7	4.8	4.7
Number of households**	52,883	29,015	23,868

Note:- Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
1-4	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.4
5-9	8.5	9.0	8.1	8.7	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.9	7.8
10-14	9.1	9.3	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.5
15-19	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.0
20-24	9.6	9.4	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.5	10.4
25-29	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.9
30-34	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.9	7.7	8.0
35-39	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.7
40-44	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.9	7.1	6.7
45-49	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.2
50-54	5.4	4.7	6.0	5.2	4.4	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.0
55-59	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.9
60-64	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.7	3.7	3.6	3.9
65-69	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.7	3.0
70-74	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
75-79	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
80+	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	2,53,123	1,29,308	1,23,751	1,40,260	71,710	68,515	1,12,863	57,598	55,236
Sex ratio at birth ¹	109.6	na	na	110.7	na	na	108.1	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4 ¹	111.6	na	na	110.7	na	na	112.7	na	na

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

¹ Females per 1000 males. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (aged 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Age group	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	22,928
15-19	91.6	0.3	8.0	0.1	100.0	23,624
20-24	58.7	0.7	40.0	0.5	100.0	24,270
25-29	25.7	0.7	72.0	1.6	100.0	21,409
30-44	4.2	0.3	91.4	4.0	100.0	52,614
45-49	1.2	0.2	92.3	6.2	100.0	12,848
50-54	1.1	0.1	88.4	10.3	100.0	13,502
55-59	0.9	0.1	87.8	11.1	100.0	10,424
60+	0.8	0.2	69.8	29.1	100.0	30,423
Total	31.5	0.3	61.1	7.0	100.0	2,12,042
Male						
10-14	99.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	11,982
15-19	98.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	12,346
20-24	83.2	0.4	16.2	0.1	100.0	12,146
25-29	41.7	0.8	56.8	0.7	100.0	10,798
30-44	6.2	0.3	91.8	1.6	100.0	26,857
45-49	1.1	0.2	96.6	2.1	100.0	6,883
50-54	1.0	0.1	95.1	3.7	100.0	6,066
55-59	0.9	0.2	95.0	3.9	100.0	5,408
60+	0.8	0.2	88.6	10.3	100.0	14,976
Total	37.7	0.3	59.5	2.5	100.0	1,07,462
Female						
10-14	98.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	10,937
15-19	84.1	0.5	15.2	0.1	100.0	11,274
20-24	34.3	1.0	63.8	0.9	100.0	12,122
25-29	9.5	0.5	87.5	2.5	100.0	10,608
30-44	2.2	0.2	91.0	6.5	100.0	25,751
45-49	1.4	0.2	87.4	11.0	100.0	5,965
50-54	1.2	0.1	82.9	15.7	100.0	7,434
55-59	0.8	0.1	80.0	19.0	100.0	5,016
60+	0.8	0.1	51.6	47.4	100.0	15,440
Total	25.2	0.3	62.8	11.7	100.0	1,04,547

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Nandurbar	24.8	20.2	12.8	11.4	28.0
Dhule	24.5	19.5	13.5	17.0	36.7
Jalgaon	24.8	19.9	7.3	14.2	39.1
Buldana	24.2	19.7	8.5	10.0	28.2
Akola	25.9	20.6	5.7	3.0	21.5
Washim	25.2	19.1	7.1	16.2	38.3
Amrawati	26.7	21.1	7.1	4.2	20.7
Wardha	27.4	21.2	1.7	1.1	10.7
Nagpur	26.7	21.9	4.1	0.7	12.5
Bhandara	26.8	21.5	2.9	1.0	14.4
Gondiya	23.9	21.1	5.0	0.0	5.1
Gadchiroli	25.7	21.4	8.0	4.0	20.5
Chandrapur	26.9	20.8	1.8	1.4	18.1
Yavatmal	25.4	20.6	5.0	3.8	18.9
Nanded	23.4	19.0	17.5	21.1	42.4
Hingoli	23.7	19.1	17.6	20.7	38.0
Parbhani	23.8	19.3	17.4	16.9	39.6
Jalna	23.5	18.4	17.2	26.6	50.6
Aurangabad	23.9	18.6	14.0	30.1	47.8
Nashik	24.8	20.1	9.7	7.6	32.8
Thane	25.8	21.2	9.8	1.3	18.0
Mumbai (Suburban)	25.8	22.4	8.2	4.7	38.4
Mumbai	27.3	24.3	3.9	0.0	20.5
Raigarh	26.5	21.3	6.1	2.4	21.7
Pune	25.5	21.3	7.6	5.6	28.3
Ahmadnagar	24.1	19.4	12.8	20.5	45.0
Bid	23.3	18.7	13.2	24.7	33.6
Latur	23.7	19.1	14.8	16.4	37.6
Osmanabad	24.5	19.1	10.6	18.2	29.2
Solapur	25.2	19.3	9.9	22.4	41.2
Satara	26.6	21.5	4.0	3.6	29.6
Ratnagiri	26.8	22.4	4.1	0.0	12.6
Sindhudurg	28.6	23.1	1.8	3.0	9.9
Kolhapur	25.9	20.2	4.6	6.3	30.2
Sangli	25.1	20.1	6.5	13.3	37.1
Rural	24.6	19.3	11.0	14.0	34.4
Urban	25.9	21.3	6.9	9.3	27.6
DLHS-4	25.1	20.1	9.3	12.0	31.6
DLHS-3	24.4	19.3	12.4	17.6	40.4

Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 or more				
Total									
Age									
7-9	0.7	93.9	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	12,761	
10-14	0.1	39.6	52.8	6.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	22,928	
15-19	0.2	5.7	23.2	34.0	35.9	1.0	100.0	23,624	
20-29	0.5	9.4	19.3	20.7	50.2	0.0	100.0	45,679	
30-39	1.0	14.3	18.9	21.4	44.3	0.0	100.0	36,423	
40-49	1.4	19.0	16.7	18.3	44.6	0.0	100.0	29,039	
50+	3.0	20.8	11.6	12.1	52.6	0.0	100.0	54,349	
Sex									
Male	0.8	21.8	20.0	18.8	38.2	0.2	100.0	1,14,282	
Female	1.6	21.5	19.9	15.4	41.3	0.3	100.0	1,10,488	
Religion									
Hindu	1.3	21.0	19.3	17.0	41.1	0.3	100.0	1,76,581	
Muslim	1.0	26.5	25.5	17.4	29.4	0.2	100.0	27,924	
Christian	0.6	15.4	15.4	22.2	46.1	0.2	100.0	1,195	
Sikh	1.0	19.9	12.0	19.9	46.6	0.6	100.0	459	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.1	21.9	19.4	17.0	40.4	0.1	100.0	15,975	
Jain	0.0	11.7	13.3	19.6	55.4	0.1	100.0	1,791	
Others	1.8	20.7	15.0	17.5	43.7	1.4	100.0	878	
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	1.3	22.0	19.6	16.6	40.4	0.2	100.0	40,032	
Scheduled Tribes	1.7	24.4	18.9	13.6	40.6	0.9	100.0	28,741	
Other Backward Classes	1.6	20.9	20.3	18.1	39.1	0.1	100.0	88,004	
Others	0.5	21.4	20.3	17.7	39.9	0.2	100.0	68,026	
Total	1.2	21.7	20.0	17.1	39.7	0.2	100.0	2,24,803	

** Unweighted cases..

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more				
Rural									
Age									
7-9	0.8	94.2	3.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	100.0	7,138	
10-14	0.1	42.3	51.3	4.5	0.7	1.2	100.0	13,066	
15-19	0.2	6.5	25.7	34.6	31.5	1.4	100.0	13,211	
20-29	0.6	11.5	22.0	22.4	43.5	0.0	100.0	24,670	
30-39	1.6	18.4	21.3	20.7	38.0	0.0	100.0	19,276	
40-49	2.1	23.7	18.1	15.2	40.9	0.0	100.0	15,102	
50+	3.9	22.1	10.2	7.1	56.6	0.0	100.0	31,729	
Sex									
Male	1.2	25.0	21.3	17.9	34.3	0.3	100.0	63,239	
Female	2.2	23.4	20.3	13.0	40.7	0.4	100.0	60,937	
Religion									
Hindu	1.7	23.9	20.7	15.5	37.8	0.4	100.0	1,07,323	
Muslim	1.6	28.7	23.6	14.7	31.1	0.3	100.0	7,057	
Christian	2.9	17.6	19.1	21.0	39.4	0.0	100.0	277	
Sikh	0.0	28.5	12.0	16.5	37.3	5.6	100.0	68	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.6	24.9	20.0	15.6	37.7	0.1	100.0	8,614	
Jain	0.0	17.1	22.4	20.3	39.8	0.4	100.0	429	
Others	3.3	21.7	19.6	12.9	40.1	2.4	100.0	424	
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	1.9	24.3	20.2	15.3	38.0	0.3	100.0	22,769	
Scheduled Tribes	1.8	26.6	18.8	11.5	40.2	1.1	100.0	21,060	
Other Backward Classes	2.1	23.5	21.4	17.0	35.9	0.1	100.0	49,762	
Others	0.8	23.7	21.7	16.1	37.5	0.2	100.0	30,601	
Total	1.7	24.2	20.8	15.5	37.4	0.3	100.0	1,24,192	

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
Age								
7-9	0.5	93.6	5.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	5,623
10-14	0.1	36.3	54.6	7.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	9,862
15-19	0.1	4.7	20.3	33.4	40.9	0.6	100.0	10,413
20-29	0.3	7.2	16.3	18.8	57.3	0.0	100.0	21,009
30-39	0.5	10.2	16.4	22.0	50.9	0.0	100.0	17,147
40-49	0.7	14.4	15.3	21.3	48.3	0.0	100.0	13,937
50+	1.8	19.1	13.3	18.4	47.4	0.0	100.0	22,620
Sex*								
Male	0.5	18.2	18.6	19.9	42.7	0.1	100.0	51,060
Female	0.9	19.4	19.6	18.1	42.0	0.1	100.0	49,551
Religion								
Hindu	0.7	16.9	17.3	19.2	45.8	0.1	100.0	69,258
Muslim	0.8	25.8	26.0	18.2	28.9	0.2	100.0	20,867
Christian	0.0	14.8	14.4	22.6	47.8	0.3	100.0	918
Sikh	1.1	18.8	12.1	20.3	47.7	0.0	100.0	391
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.5	18.7	18.8	18.5	43.3	0.1	100.0	7,361
Jain	0.0	10.2	10.7	19.4	59.8	0.0	100.0	1,362
Others	0.5	19.8	10.9	21.5	46.9	0.5	100.0	454
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	0.6	19.0	18.8	18.2	43.2	0.1	100.0	17,263
Scheduled Tribes	1.3	18.9	19.1	18.9	41.5	0.3	100.0	7,681
Other Backward Classes	0.9	17.8	19.0	19.4	42.8	0.1	100.0	38,242
Others	0.4	19.7	19.2	19.0	41.6	0.1	100.0	37,425
Total	0.7	18.8	19.1	19.0	42.3	0.1	100.0	1,00,611

* Total number will not match because of missing cases ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	98.6	99.2	98.8	98.7	99.3	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.7
11-13	97.2	98.6	97.8	97.6	98.6	98.1	96.7	98.5	97.5
14-17	89.2	92.6	90.7	90.7	93.3	91.9	87.6	91.9	89.5
Religion									
Hindu	95.0	97.8	96.0	95.6	98.2	96.6	94.3	97.4	95.4
Muslim	93.6	93.9	93.9	95.3	93.8	94.1	91.9	94.1	93.6
Christian	98.1	97.3	97.5	100.0	98.0	98.4	96.4	96.6	96.5
Sikh	87.8	96.9	95.1	93.5	96.3	95.8	82.7	97.8	94.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.8	97.1	96.4	96.2	97.9	97.0	95.4	96.3	95.8
Jain	97.7	100.0	99.4	95.9	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	92.3	100.0	95.6	94.0	100.0	96.9	90.8	100.0	94.1
Total	95.0	96.8	95.8	95.6	97.1	96.3	94.3	96.5	95.2
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	95.6	96.4	95.9	96.3	96.9	96.6	94.8	95.8	95.2
Scheduled Tribes	89.6	95.7	91.1	90.3	96.8	91.9	88.9	94.5	90.3
Other Backward Classes	96.9	97.8	97.3	97.3	98.0	97.6	96.5	97.5	97.0
Others	95.7	96.2	96.0	96.5	96.2	96.4	94.7	96.1	95.5
Total	95.0	96.8	95.8	95.6	97.1	96.3	94.3	96.5	95.2

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Number of villages having facility*						Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Anganwadi Centre	VHSNC	
Nandurbar	100.0	48.0	12.0	56.0	92.0	60.0	25
Dhule	100.0	52.3	13.6	54.5	100.0	90.9	44
Jalgaon	100.0	50.0	22.7	63.6	100.0	100.0	44
Buldana	100.0	34.1	27.3	47.7	100.0	95.5	44
Akola	100.0	44.1	35.3	52.9	100.0	58.8	34
Washim	100.0	44.0	12.0	44.0	100.0	56.0	25
Amrawati	97.1	52.9	18.2	55.9	100.0	85.3	34
Wardha	100.0	68.2	20.5	75.0	100.0	95.5	44
Nagpur	100.0	40.0	12.0	40.0	100.0	84.0	25
Bhandara	100.0	50.0	16.0	52.0	100.0	100.0	25
Gondiya	100.0	28.0	16.0	36.0	100.0	88.0	25
Gadchiroli	100.0	50.0	24.0	60.0	100.0	80.0	25
Chandrapur	100.0	61.8	17.6	67.6	100.0	79.4	34
Yavatmal	100.0	45.8	24.0	52.0	100.0	92.0	25
Nanded	97.7	38.6	37.2	61.4	95.5	56.8	44
Hingoli	100.0	44.0	16.0	56.0	100.0	84.0	25
Parbhani	100.0	29.4	14.7	35.3	100.0	58.8	34
Jalna	100.0	45.5	18.2	50.0	100.0	77.3	44
Aurangabad	100.0	50.0	20.6	55.9	100.0	67.6	34
Nashik	100.0	61.8	23.5	64.7	100.0	94.1	34
Thane	100.0	36.0	16.0	48.0	100.0	96.0	25
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	22.7	na	Na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	93.2	23.3	na	na	97.7	81.8	44
Pune	100.0	36.0	24.0	56.0	100.0	64.0	25
Ahmadnagar	100.0	43.2	11.4	52.3	100.0	90.9	44
Bid	96.0	16.0	8.0	24.0	100.0	72.0	25
Latur	100.0	47.7	13.6	50.0	100.0	75.0	44
Osmanabad	100.0	68.0	32.0	76.0	100.0	64.0	25
Solapur	100.0	58.8	26.5	61.8	100.0	94.1	34
Satara	100.0	36.0	28.0	44.0	96.0	88.0	25
Ratnagiri	100.0	60.0	16.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	25
Sindhudurg	100.0	80.0	16.0	80.0	100.0	76.0	25
Kolhapur	97.7	66.7	23.8	65.9	100.0	90.5	44
Sangli	100.0	63.6	22.7	65.9	100.0	90.9	44
DLHS-4	99.4	48.0	19.5	54.5	99.5	82.0	1,097
DLHS-3	98.0	37.5	11.4	42.6	96.5	69.6	1,211

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

* Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi centre. ¹ Includes Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. VHSNC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee. na = Not applicable.

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below aged 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate ¹	Number of children below 5 years**
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	85.4	71.8	3,934
1 to 2 years	89.0	81.4	3,977
3-4 years	89.1	84.4	7,012
Sex of the children			
Male	88.3	81.1	9,386
Female	88.6	81.4	8,462
Place of residence			
Rural	87.8	77.6	10,077
Urban	89.2	85.9	7,771
Religion			
Hindu	88.8	80.9	13,494
Muslim	86.7	82.4	2,864
Christian	89.7	85.7	78
Sikh	87.5	66.7	24
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.8	81.5	1,223
Jain	93.9	89.2	97
Others	82.9	82.8	68
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	87.2	82.5	3278
Scheduled Tribes	86.5	72.5	2485
Other Backward Classes	89.4	83.8	6525
Others	88.9	81.3	5560
Maharashtra	88.4	81.2	17,848

¹ Out of those who registered. ** unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below aged 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate ¹			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Nandurbar	76.3	87.5	82.9	64.1	79.9	74.0	456
Dhule	89.1	92.0	90.1	70.0	78.3	73.0	704
Jalgaon	89.0	93.5	90.8	69.9	80.1	74.2	748
Buldana	88.7	87.8	88.4	83.4	86.1	84.2	632
Akola	88.4	94.1	90.6	74.0	87.4	79.5	564
Washim	88.3	87.1	87.7	72.4	76.0	74.1	436
Amrawati	92.3	96.0	93.9	74.0	85.4	79.1	581
Wardha	89.7	82.1	87.0	86.9	91.2	88.4	550
Nagpur	94.2	93.1	93.7	82.4	95.5	88.6	458
Bhandara	90.2	92.9	91.4	88.5	94.7	91.3	317
Gondiya	87.0	93.2	89.8	79.9	97.8	88.4	426
Gadchiroli	93.4	94.7	94.0	78.3	88.3	82.9	367
Chandrapur	92.8	95.8	94.0	71.0	82.9	76.1	455
Yavatmal	89.9	88.2	89.1	67.8	73.8	70.8	460
Nanded	76.9	77.6	77.1	74.7	87.3	79.6	640
Hingoli	83.0	88.0	85.8	81.5	91.7	87.4	413
Parbhani	83.7	80.7	82.5	76.0	88.4	81.0	689
Jalna	86.1	89.9	87.6	68.8	82.7	74.5	799
Aurangabad	91.2	89.0	90.2	68.8	87.6	77.0	714
Nashik	86.5	87.9	87.1	65.8	82.9	72.8	588
Thane	71.1	82.1	75.8	82.2	82.2	82.2	335
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	85.9	85.9	na	88.4	88.4	367
Mumbai	na	92.0	92.0	na	91.2	91.2	153
Raigarh	96.2	92.3	94.7	83.1	83.2	83.1	513
Pune	89.8	92.2	90.8	70.3	79.3	74.3	465
Ahmadnagar	86.7	89.7	87.8	78.1	87.6	81.7	671
Bid	85.1	79.6	82.6	89.4	90.5	89.9	340
Latur	74.2	84.7	77.6	73.4	74.0	73.6	669
Osmanabad	78.4	82.1	80.4	78.4	80.8	79.7	465
Solapur	90.6	93.7	91.8	81.3	85.3	82.9	624
Satara	95.0	94.6	94.8	88.9	84.2	86.7	369
Ratnagiri	92.4	94.8	93.5	93.0	96.6	94.6	341
Sindhudurg	95.2	93.1	94.2	93.6	94.0	93.8	307
Kolhapur	96.0	93.0	95.1	87.0	91.4	88.4	590
Sangli	92.5	91.0	91.9	87.4	94.0	90.0	642
Maharashtra	87.8	89.2	88.4	77.6	85.9	81.2	17,848

¹ Out of those who registered. ** unweighted cases.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	3.3	4.1	2.4
20-24	14.9	16.2	13.5
25-29	18.7	19.3	18.0
30-34	17.9	17.4	18.5
35-39	17.8	17.2	18.5
40-44	15.3	14.3	16.3
45-49	12.1	11.5	12.8
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	34.9	40.5	28.7
18 years & above	65.1	59.5	71.3
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	17.3	17.5	17.1
5-9 years	18.2	18.6	17.9
10-14 years	18.0	17.5	18.5
15 or more years	46.5	46.4	46.5
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a			
Less than 5 years	20.8	28.0	12.8
5-9 years	5.0	6.1	3.7
10 or more years	31.8	35.6	27.6
	42.5	30.3	56.0
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a			
Less than 5 years	13.9	18.4	8.9
5-9 years	5.3	7.0	3.3
10 or more years	27.8	32.1	23.0
	53.0	42.5	64.8
Religion			
Hindu	78.7	86.7	69.7
Muslim	12.3	5.5	20.0
Christian	0.5	0.2	0.9
Sikh	0.2	0.0	0.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.1	6.9	7.3
Jain	0.8	0.3	1.4
Others	0.4	0.3	0.4
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	17.6	17.9	17.3
Scheduled Tribes	13.0	17.7	7.9
Other Backward Classes	38.9	39.6	38.1
Others	30.4	24.8	36.7
(DLHS-4)**	45,690	25,088	20,602
(DLHS-3)**	34,920	24,581	10,339

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19								
20-24	12.0	0.1	14.2	30.2	25.9	17.7	100.0	1,494
25-29	10.0	0.1	11.8	24.6	25.0	28.5	100.0	6,838
30-34	12.8	0.1	13.2	21.8	23.6	28.5	100.0	8,538
35-39	18.2	0.1	14.4	20.9	20.9	25.4	100.0	8,157
40-44	24.3	0.2	18.6	19.3	17.7	20.0	100.0	8,166
45-49	29.9	0.3	18.3	18.3	16.1	17.1	100.0	6,947
	35.0	0.2	21.7	16.4	13.8	13.0	100.0	5,550
Place of residence								
Rural								
Urban	27.8	0.2	19.0	22.6	18.0	12.3	100.0	25,088
	12.7	0.1	12.7	18.6	22.2	33.8	100.0	20,602
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a								
Less than 5 years	73.3	0.3	12.3	8.8	3.7	1.6	100.0	6,421
5-9 years	32.9	0.4	42.6	16.0	6.6	1.5	100.0	2,413
10 or more years	20.3	0.2	27.3	33.6	13.6	4.9	100.0	12,764
	5.8	0.1	8.4	17.5	29.0	39.2	100.0	24,092
Religion								
Hindu	22.1	0.2	15.4	19.9	20.1	23.3	100.0	36,072
Muslim	20.7	0.2	20.3	27.0	19.5	13.1	100.0	5,535
Christian	9.7	0.0	10.7	13.7	20.9	46.7	100.0	234
Sikh	13.5	0.0	8.7	10.9	21.7	48.2	100.0	88
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.7	0.2	17.4	20.5	19.7	22.2	100.0	3,238
Jain	2.5	0.0	3.0	11.4	21.1	63.5	100.0	358
Others	22.5	0.0	18.6	15.1	21.8	22.2	100.0	160
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	22.3	0.2	16.9	21.1	19.0	20.6	100.0	8,087
Scheduled Tribes	37.6	0.3	17.4	17.6	14.8	12.3	100.0	5,986
Other Backward Classes	16.8	0.2	15.5	20.9	21.9	24.6	100.0	17,903
Others	17.4	0.1	15.6	21.5	20.4	25.1	100.0	13,714
Maharashtra								
	20.7	0.2	16.0	20.7	20.0	22.4	100.0	45,690

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDERPercent distribution of births^{###} among ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	2.9	89.5	9.8	0.8	0.0	10.5	100.0	508
20-24	35.8	62.4	30.7	5.8	1.1	37.6	100.0	6,184
25-29	39.2	37.3	41.6	16.1	4.9	62.7	100.0	6,740
30-34	16.1	22.3	40.4	21.8	15.5	77.7	100.0	2,747
35-39	4.6	16.9	36.4	24.1	22.6	83.1	100.0	789
40-45	1.0	14.1	31.0	28.2	26.8	85.9	100.0	171
45-49	0.3	21.5	19.6	18.8	40.2	78.2	100.0	46
Place of residence								
Rural	54.7	43.8	36.4	13.5	6.3	56.2	100.0	9,760
Urban	45.3	44.5	35.9	13.2	6.3	55.5	100.0	7,425
Education								
Non-literate ^a	12.5	28.5	32.6	22.2	16.6	71.5	100.0	2,158
Less than 5 years	3.6	31.2	33.0	19.3	16.5	68.8	100.0	609
5-9 years	34.0	39.7	36.7	16.3	7.3	60.3	100.0	5,863
10 or more years	49.9	52.0	36.9	8.8	2.3	48.0	100.0	8,555
Religion								
Hindu	75.3	45.5	37.2	12.5	4.8	54.5	100.0	12,998
Muslim	16.3	36.8	31.0	18.6	13.6	63.1	100.0	2,766
Christian	0.5	47.8	39.9	9.9	2.5	51.5	100.0	76
Sikh	0.1	41.8	39.3	8.4	10.6	58.2	100.0	20
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.8	46.2	36.6	11.8	5.4	53.8	100.0	1,169
Jain	0.6	52.3	38.4	6.6	2.7	48.2	100.0	94
Others	0.4	42.4	37.3	15.0	5.2	56.7	100.0	60
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	18.1	44.9	35.8	13.2	6.1	55.1	100.0	3,117
Scheduled Tribes	14.0	42.1	35.8	14.4	7.7	57.9	100.0	2,414
Other Backward Classes	36.3	45.9	37.1	12.4	4.6	54.1	100.0	6,323
Others	31.6	42.7	35.5	14.2	7.7	57.3	100.0	5,331
Maharashtra	100.0	44.1	36.2	13.4	6.3	55.8	100.0	17,185

^{###} Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate, but did not attend school are also included. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of births* among ever married women aged 15-49 years by birth order by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Nandurbar	2.6	40.6	35.0	14.3	10.1	59.4	100.0	436
Dhule	4.3	43.3	35.2	14.9	6.7	56.7	100.0	731
Jalgaon	4.0	38.4	36.1	15.8	9.6	61.6	100.0	679
Buldana	3.3	44.8	35.3	11.9	8.0	55.2	100.0	561
Akola	3.2	40.2	36.1	15.7	8.0	59.8	100.0	545
Washim	2.5	43.1	38.8	11.3	6.8	56.9	100.0	421
Amrawati	3.3	43.9	38.0	11.9	6.2	56.1	100.0	579
Wardha	3.1	49.7	38.5	9.3	2.4	50.3	100.0	540
Nagpur	2.7	49.0	38.0	9.4	3.6	51.0	100.0	464
Bhandara	1.8	49.0	40.7	8.4	1.9	51.0	100.0	311
Gondiya	2.4	49.0	36.7	11.3	3.1	51.0	100.0	408
Gadchiroli	2.2	48.8	38.0	9.8	3.4	51.2	100.0	375
Chandrapur	2.6	48.7	38.9	9.0	3.3	51.3	100.0	443
Yavatmal	2.4	48.5	38.0	9.7	3.7	51.5	100.0	424
Nanded	3.4	39.3	34.4	17.0	9.3	60.7	100.0	589
Hingoli	2.4	39.9	35.7	15.4	9.0	60.1	100.0	406
Parbhani	4.2	37.3	34.0	19.5	9.2	62.7	100.0	733
Jalna	4.7	40.2	33.1	17.6	9.1	59.8	100.0	827
Aurangabad	3.7	43.2	34.9	13.1	8.8	56.8	100.0	645
Nashik	3.3	39.8	35.3	13.6	11.2	60.2	100.0	568
Thane	1.9	49.9	27.3	14.3	8.5	50.1	100.0	320
Mumbai (Suburban)	1.9	43.1	33.1	13.2	10.7	56.9	100.0	336
Mumbai	0.9	53.6	36.2	6.2	4.0	46.4	100.0	155
Raigarh	2.9	47.0	35.3	12.7	5.0	53.0	100.0	501
Pune	2.6	51.7	35.5	9.9	2.9	48.3	100.0	457
Ahmadnagar	3.6	44.6	40.9	10.8	3.7	55.4	100.0	606
Bid	2.0	38.8	35.0	18.8	7.4	61.2	100.0	334
Latur	3.5	42.4	36.1	16.3	5.2	57.6	100.0	597
Osmanabad	2.6	40.0	37.5	16.2	6.3	60.0	100.0	442
Solapur	3.3	42.2	33.2	19.1	5.5	57.8	100.0	569
Satara	2.3	46.6	40.5	9.6	3.3	53.4	100.0	387
Ratnagiri	1.9	49.4	33.6	11.6	5.4	50.6	100.0	330
Sindhudurg	1.8	48.3	35.8	12.2	3.7	51.7	100.0	305
Kolhapur	3.2	48.9	40.2	9.3	1.6	51.1	100.0	559
Sangli	3.5	45.7	37.0	13.0	4.3	54.3	100.0	602
Maharashtra	100.0	44.1	36.2	13.4	6.3	55.9	100.0	17,185

* Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	0.39	0.22	0.17	1,495	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.15	0.61	0.53	6,854	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.84	0.99	0.84	8,555	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.27	1.23	1.04	8,176	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.53	1.38	1.15	8,178	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.68	1.49	1.19	6,957	2.68	1.49	1.19	6,957
45-49	2.81	1.57	1.24	5,559	2.81	1.57	1.24	5,559
Residence								
Rural	2.20	1.20	1.00	25,364	2.86	1.59	1.28	6,522
Urban	2.07	1.13	0.94	20,778	2.61	1.46	1.15	5,994
Education								
Non-literate ^a	2.73	1.51	1.22	9,950	3.08	1.74	1.35	4,097
Less than 5 years	2.70	1.44	1.26	2,379	3.11	1.66	1.45	948
5-9 years	2.25	1.22	1.03	14,577	2.80	1.55	1.25	3,773
10 or more years	1.69	0.93	0.76	19,236	2.22	1.24	0.98	3,698
Religion								
Hindu	2.08	1.14	0.94	36,423	2.63	1.47	1.16	10,017
Muslim	2.55	1.36	1.18	5,596	3.47	1.90	1.57	1,301
Christian	1.71	0.93	0.79	238	2.13	1.31	0.82	75
Sikh	2.09	1.23	0.86	89	2.40	1.48	0.92	32
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.19	1.19	1.00	3,268	2.96	1.62	1.34	934
Jain	1.68	0.96	0.72	363	2.03	1.11	0.92	115
Others	2.12	1.27	0.85	160	2.65	1.61	1.04	41
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.18	1.19	0.99	8,174	2.87	1.59	1.27	2,135
Scheduled Tribes	2.22	1.20	1.02	6,051	2.92	1.66	1.26	1,510
Other Backward Classes	2.05	1.13	0.92	18,084	2.59	1.44	1.14	5,004
Others	2.19	1.20	0.99	13,833	2.79	1.53	1.25	3,867
Maharashtra	2.14	1.17	0.97	46,142	2.74	1.52	1.21	12,516

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'.

^a Literate but not attended school are also included. **U nweighted cases.

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion			
Age group									
15-19	1,417	22.1	93.8	1.5	0.6	4.1	100.0	540	
20-24	6,630	19.6	94.2	1.2	1.5	3.1	100.0	6,566	
25-29	8,236	12.0	94.4	0.9	2.0	2.7	100.0	7,122	
30-34	7,759	6.5	94.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	2,886	
35-39	7,619	2.8	94.4	0.6	3.4	1.6	100.0	847	
40-44	6,335	1.2	92.8	0.6	2.8	3.8	100.0	193	
45-49	4,942	0.9	92.3	2.0	3.9	1.8	100.0	57	
Place of resident									
Urban	23,596	14.0	94.9	1.2	1.4	2.5	100.0	10,281	
Rural	19,342	9.7	93.7	0.9	2.5	2.9	100.0	7,930	
Sex-composition of living children									
One son only	4,948	10.1	92.7	1.3	2.8	3.2	100.0	3,015	
One daughter only	3,242	13.8	92.4	1.3	2.3	3.9	100.0	2,495	
One son, one daughter only	9,231	4.3	96.5	0.6	1.4	1.4	100.0	4,380	
Two sons only	5,629	4.1	96.7	0.4	1.8	1.2	100.0	2,159	
Three sons only	1,104	7.0	97.3	0.0	1.9	0.8	100.0	278	
Three daughters only	568	11.1	96.9	0.5	1.1	1.5	100.0	450	
Four and above	4,449	4.3	97.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	1,263	
Woman's Education									
Non-literate ^a	8,688	9.4	96.0	1.1	0.9	2.0	100.0	2,248	
Less than 5 years	2,112	11.1	94.4	1.1	1.2	3.3	100.0	651	
5-9 years	13,703	13.0	95.3	1.1	1.4	2.3	100.0	6,131	
10 or more years	18,435	11.5	93.4	1.0	2.5	3.2	100.0	9,181	
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	5,390	9.8	95.5	1.3	1.2	2.1	100.0	1,497	
Less than 5 years	2,305	12.3	95.0	1.3	1.1	2.6	100.0	730	
5-9 years	12,083	13.9	94.8	1.2	1.3	2.7	100.0	5,366	
10 or more years	23,160	11.0	94.0	0.9	2.3	2.8	100.0	10,618	
Religion									
Hindu	33,936	11.4	94.3	1.0	2.0	2.6	100.0	13,792	
Muslim	5,221	13.0	94.9	0.8	1.3	3.0	100.0	2,911	
Christian	222	8.8	88.1	1.1	6.3	4.6	100.0	86	
Sikh	85	7.7	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	20	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2,985	13.1	93.5	1.7	1.6	3.1	100.0	1,241	
Jain	340	5.4	98.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	100.0	97	
Others	145	10.8	95.2	0.0	3.3	1.5	100.0	62	
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	7,458	12.8	94.7	1.4	1.7	2.3	100.0	3,284	
Scheduled Tribes	5,606	13.6	94.8	1.1	.7	3.4	100.0	2,543	
Other Backward Classes	16,962	11.2	93.9	1.1	2.0	3.1	100.0	6,746	
Others	12,912	11.0	94.5	0.8	2.4	2.3	100.0	5,638	
Maharashtra	42,938	11.8	94.4	1.0	1.9	2.7	100.0	18,211	

^a Literate but not attended school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome				Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion		
Nandurbar	1,078	13.8	93.0	1.3	1.8	3.9	100.0	463
Dhule	1,587	12.8	94.2	1.2	2.3	2.3	100.0	770
Jalgaon	1,469	12.3	96.6	0.5	1.1	1.9	100.0	699
Buldana	1,450	11.7	95.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	100.0	597
Akola	1,279	13.0	92.5	1.6	2.8	3.2	100.0	581
Washim	1,080	12.5	94.8	2.3	1.4	1.5	100.0	448
Amrawati	1,340	13.6	90.0	1.6	4.0	4.4	100.0	652
Wardha	1,393	13.8	96.2	0.7	0.2	2.9	100.0	557
Nagpur	1,098	9.4	89.7	1.6	5.5	3.3	100.0	532
Bhandara	885	7.1	96.3	0.3	0.6	2.7	100.0	321
Gondiya	1,046	12.3	94.6	1.0	0.9	3.6	100.0	434
Gadchiroli	1,074	11.2	93.8	1.7	1.1	3.4	100.0	397
Chandrapur	1,251	13.2	93.1	1.8	1.7	3.4	100.0	472
Yavatmal	1,081	14.2	92.8	2.0	2.2	3.0	100.0	455
Nanded	1,497	10.8	98.2	1.0	0.5	.3	100.0	606
Hingoli	1,000	12.2	97.5	1.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	420
Parbhani	1,462	15.2	97.1	0.5	1.6	.7	100.0	753
Jalna	1,689	14.5	90.9	1.4	2.5	5.2	100.0	902
Aurangabad	1,384	11.3	89.2	1.3	4.6	4.9	100.0	719
Nashik	1,317	11.2	94.7	1.1	1.7	2.5	100.0	600
Thane	1,036	8.0	96.7	0.3	0.3	2.7	100.0	334
Mumbai (Suburban)	903	6.9	95.4	0.5	0.8	3.3	100.0	358
Mumbai	501	6.0	95.4	1.2	2.9	.6	100.0	164
Raigarh	1,413	9.2	94.1	0.6	2.5	2.8	100.0	528
Pune	1,112	12.4	95.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	100.0	480
Ahmadnagar	1,551	15.8	96.2	0.5	0.9	2.3	100.0	627
Bid	999	7.6	92.9	1.1	1.7	4.2	100.0	364
Latur	1,424	13.4	93.8	0.2	3.2	2.8	100.0	634
Osmanabad	1,100	10.9	98.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	100.0	454
Solapur	1,373	15.6	93.5	1.0	2.0	3.5	100.0	600
Satara	1,067	11.0	94.9	0.8	1.2	3.1	100.0	408
Ratnagiri	944	8.8	96.6	0.0	1.5	1.9	100.0	345
Sindhudurg	933	6.6	93.2	1.1	3.2	2.5	100.0	328
Kolhapur	1,531	11.8	95.8	0.4	1.6	2.2	100.0	587
Sangli	1,591	13.3	96.9	1.3	0.6	1.1	100.0	622
Maharashtra	42,938	11.8	94.4	1.0	1.9	2.7	100.0	18,211

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years by desire for additional child by number of surviving children since 1-1-2008, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	39.4	12.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	7.3
Want another later ²	11.4	6.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.7
Want another, undecided when	14.5	5.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	2.9
Undecided	13.3	13.1	4.6	2.1	2.1	6.3
Want no more	7.8	22.2	21.7	12.3	14.9	17.7
Sterilized ³	2.4	15.6	67.6	82.7	80.0	55.4
Declared in fecund	7.0	3.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.2
Inconsistent response	4.2	21.3	2.1	0.7	0.4	5.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	4,406	8,190	16,763	9,114	4,449	42,922
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	13.8	25.3	53.6	63.6	61.0	25.2
Girl	4.6	23.5	9.4	7.8	9.8	14.3
Doesn't matter	45.1	30.1	19.8	14.7	15.8	34.2
Up to God	36.5	21.2	17.3	14.0	13.4	26.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	3,132	3,905	870	205	77	8,189

¹ Want next birth within 2 years. ² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. ³ Includes both female and male sterilization. ⁴ Includes women who want another/next child. ** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b				Number of women ^{**}
		Government Health facility	health facility ² ICDS/Mobile unit	Private health facility ³	Others ⁴	
Age group						
15-19	95.1	66.2	11.0	45.5	0.7	455
20-24	93.8	63.3	11.0	46.7	1.4	4,426
25-29	93.3	59.5	9.8	49.2	1.6	4,869
30-34	93.9	54.8	7.8	53.1	2.1	2,155
35+	92.5	55.3	8.5	53.5	2.5	803
No. of living children						
0	77.9	35.7	9.6	78.1	0.0	25
1	95.3	54.0	8.1	56.3	1.1	4,739
2	94.1	60.6	9.9	48.1	1.7	5,110
3	90.6	68.4	13.2	40.2	2.1	1,925
4+	88.2	72.6	11.6	34.3	3.1	909
Residence						
Rural	91.9	71.6	15.9	38.0	2.1	7,048
Urban	95.5	47.3	3.1	61.5	1.1	5,660
Education						
Non literate ^a	83.3	81.4	16.9	22.8	2.9	1,456
Less than 5 years	88.8	77.2	12.1	34.1	2.6	415
9-10 years	93.1	70.9	12.5	39.7	1.7	4,108
10 or more years	96.4	48.7	6.8	60.5	1.3	6,729
Religion						
Hindu	93.4	60.1	10.7	49.2	1.7	9,709
Muslim	93.4	57.4	5.2	52.3	1.4	1,927
Christians	100.0	43.8	1.8	64.9	3.4	60
Sikh	(93.3)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(78.6)	(0.0)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.0	66.1	11.1	41.7	1.1	952
Others	95.9	65.3	8.4	40.2	7.0	45
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	92.6	68.1	9.5	40.5	1.7	2,290
Scheduled Tribes	89.8	76.1	17.6	30.8	2.4	1,712
Other Backward Classes	94.9	58.1	8.9	51.5	1.6	4,758
Others	94.2	51.3	7.9	58.7	1.4	3,948
DLHS4	93.6	60.0	9.8	49.2	1.6	12,708
DLHS3	91.8	43.8	3.1	46.1	NA	10,256

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and missing cases.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. ² Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ³ Includes private hospital/clinic. ⁴ Includes own home, parents home, other home and other. ⁵ Among those who had received any ANC. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. NA= Not available.

^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District/State	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up ^a				Number of Women**
		Government health facility ¹		Private health facility ²	Others ³	
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Nandurbar	91.7	63.3	10.3	46.4	3.5	316
Dhule	87.9	75.2	27.5	35.8	0.8	496
Jaigaon	93.2	60.3	13.5	51.9	2.1	480
Buldana	92.1	61.8	7.9	42.0	1.6	418
Akola	93.8	59.4	22.8	55.7	1.8	402
Washim	88.0	64.4	22.2	59.7	2.0	320
Amrawati	93.7	68.6	14.5	41.3	1.8	430
Wardha	96.0	68.2	7.3	33.3	4.9	414
Nagpur	99.1	66.5	3.0	36.9	1.8	331
Bhandara	93.6	77.7	7.4	30.1	1.7	237
Gondiya	93.7	68.0	13.8	31.8	5.9	305
Gadchiroli	93.3	75.0	12.1	34.4	0.7	290
Chandrapur	95.4	71.9	16.7	42.5	0.9	328
Yavatmal	95.1	52.4	11.4	55.4	0.0	325
Nanded	86.7	65.4	2.7	39.2	1.6	430
Hingoli	82.8	53.6	3.3	45.9	0.9	300
Parbhani	85.9	56.1	4.3	46.9	0.7	504
Jalna	91.0	62.1	11.6	53.9	2.4	584
Aurangabad	95.8	45.5	4.3	61.2	2.2	461
Nashik	91.3	68.3	14.0	41.0	0.6	403
Thane	92.2	60.5	10.0	42.4	4.6	266
Mumbai (Suburban)	98.4	52.1	2.6	55.4	4.6	255
Mumbai	99.3	51.8	1.9	58.3	2.4	130
Raigarh	96.6	57.0	18.9	65.0	0.6	396
Pune	97.4	46.1	10.1	66.1	0.3	356
Ahmadnagar	96.7	57.8	15.9	52.2	2.2	455
Bid	92.5	60.3	3.1	40.5	0.9	235
Latur	92.1	50.5	8.2	56.6	1.4	439
Osmanabad	90.2	63.3	3.8	38.3	0.5	309
Solapur	99.2	64.8	11.7	58.6	0.4	400
Satara	98.0	36.4	2.4	72.9	0.4	288
Ratnagiri	99.7	48.4	1.1	52.9	2.8	267
Sindhudurg	99.3	71.7	5.0	36.9	0.0	256
Kolhapur	96.9	50.1	5.5	54.9	0.2	422
Sangli	95.7	63.6	3.7	51.8	0.6	460
DLHS-4	93.6	60.0	9.8	49.2	1.6	12,708
DLHS-3	91.8	43.8	3.1	46.1	NA	10,256

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, ^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.

¹ Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ² Includes private hospital/clinic, ³ Includes own home, parents home, other home and others. NA= Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UPPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	89.2	69.2	81.0	82.4	81.2	50.0	55.4	455
20-24	84.7	63.2	76.8	78.9	80.9	53.3	57.0	4,426
25-29	83.9	62.9	76.4	78.9	80.4	54.8	56.3	4,869
30-34	85.2	64.1	77.3	79.2	81.5	56.1	57.1	2,155
35+	83.7	66.8	76.6	79.6	79.9	52.3	52.7	803
No. of living children								
0	69.4	62.9	69.4	62.9	69.4	56.3	58.1	25
1	87.3	66.1	79.3	81.8	83.8	55.8	61.2	4,739
2	85.1	64.1	77.7	80.0	81.3	55.0	57.0	5,110
3	80.3	59.7	72.1	74.3	75.3	50.1	48.6	1,925
4+	77.3	57.3	69.6	70.2	73.7	48.9	44.2	909
Residence								
Rural	82.9	62.3	74.8	76.2	77.4	50.8	51.0	7,048
Urban	86.5	65.3	79.2	82.4	84.7	58.0	62.6	5,660
Education								
Non- literate ^a	72.6	52.8	63.4	63.8	63.4	41.6	36.6	1,402
Less than five years	75.0	52.1	68.1	69.5	71.2	48.6	44.7	4,523
5-9 years	83.9	62.2	76.4	78.6	80.4	54.6	55.2	3,048
10 or more years	88.2	67.6	80.6	83.3	85.3	56.9	62.1	3,681
Religion								
Hindu	84.4	63.6	76.5	78.9	80.1	53.6	55.9	9,709
Muslim	84.8	64.1	78.3	79.7	81.7	56.2	58.4	1,927
Christians	96.8	67.9	85.3	93.2	91.7	65.4	66.9	60
Sikh	(66.7)	(40.0)	(80.0)	(66.7)	(80.0)	(46.7)	(46.7)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.2	63.3	76.5	78.3	84.4	54.8	56.7	952
Others	91.4	81.1	86.2	88.3	89.6	59.2	58.7	45
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	80.8	62.7	73.9	76.3	78.4	51.8	53.2	2,290
Scheduled Tribes	80.9	57.6	71.1	73.5	72.3	48.2	42.6	1,712
Other Backward Classes	86.9	66.0	77.9	80.2	83.1	53.4	58.8	4,758
Others	85.6	64.1	79.8	81.8	83.0	58.9	61.4	3,948
DLHS-4	84.6	63.7	76.9	79.1	80.8	54.1	56.4	12,708
DLHS-3	81.8	51.0	74.0	74.5	75.8	71.0	50.3	10,256

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CAREPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	22.4	30.7	18.2	46.2	46.1	26.7	21.9	455
20-24	26.7	30.9	18.5	44.0	44.5	28.7	25.1	4,426
25-29	27.3	32.0	19.9	44.9	45.2	31.0	29.2	4,869
30-34	29.0	33.2	19.9	44.9	45.4	33.3	28.8	2,155
35+	23.8	32.0	17.1	46.1	47.0	30.0	30.0	803
No. of living children								
0	28.2	39.2	19.8	58.8	38.5	15.9	20.2	25
1	28.0	32.6	20.1	46.4	47.3	29.8	24.6	4,739
2	27.4	32.8	19.4	44.5	44.8	32.4	30.0	5,110
3	25.2	29.0	17.6	42.0	42.8	28.1	27.3	1,925
4+	23.0	27.0	16.1	41.6	39.9	26.8	28.6	909
Residence								
Rural	25.8	29.5	18.7	41.7	43.1	29.0	26.0	7,048
Urban	28.3	34.3	19.7	48.0	47.3	31.9	29.1	5,660
Education								
Non-literate ^a	16.8	24.5	12.6	35.1	36.9	22.1	19.1	1,402
Less than 5 years	19.9	22.8	14.4	37.4	38.4	20.5	19.4	4,523
5-9 years	26.9	30.7	19.4	43.7	44.6	29.1	28.1	3,048
10 or more year	29.3	34.3	20.5	47.4	47.4	33.2	29.1	3,681
Religion								
Hindu	26.6	31.2	19.2	44.1	44.7	30.4	27.3	9,709
Muslim	27.0	33.2	17.7	46.6	45.9	29.0	28.0	1,927
Christians	31.6	46.1	21.1	56.3	56.3	35.5	32.0	60
Sikh	(35.7)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(35.7)	(35.7)	(28.6)	(28.6)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	30.0	34.3	22.2	46.3	46.9	32.9	27.3	952
Others	31.1	24.8	24.2	42.6	46.7	33.1	31.6	45
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	26.3	30.3	18.4	44.2	45.6	30.8	27.0	2,290
Scheduled Tribes	18.3	25.3	14.2	37.9	41.9	23.0	22.1	1,712
Other Backward Classes	26.0	31.7	18.9	44.6	43.1	30.7	26.4	4,758
Others	32.1	35.4	22.0	47.8	48.5	32.8	31.1	3,948
DLHS-4	27.0	31.8	19.2	44.7	45.1	30.4	27.5	12,708
DLHS-3	63.0	59.2	56.8	50.7	59.9	50.0	49.4	10,256

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANCPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	13.8	1.5	8.2	76.5	66.1	11.4	9.7	455
20-24	13.1	1.6	7.0	78.3	68.3	11.6	8.1	4,426
25-29	13.7	1.1	7.5	77.7	68.0	11.8	7.5	4,869
30-34	12.7	1.7	7.8	77.8	68.4	11.6	8.0	2,155
35+	13.5	1.2	8.1	77.2	64.0	12.7	9.6	803
No. of living children								
0	29.9	0.0	4.3	65.8	77.9	0.0	0.0	25
1	11.2	1.1	6.7	81.0	70.1	11.1	8.5	4,739
2	12.5	1.4	8.0	78.1	68.3	11.9	8.1	5,110
3	18.1	1.6	7.8	72.6	62.6	13.0	7.2	1,925
4+	18.3	2.0	7.7	72.0	64.1	11.7	6.5	909
Residence								
Rural	15.9	1.4	8.2	74.6	65.5	12.1	7.1	7,048
Urban	10.4	1.3	6.7	81.6	70.5	11.3	9.0	5,660
Education								
Non-literate ^a	28.0	1.6	9.1	61.3	56.6	11.4	5.0	1,402
Less than 5 years	20.3	2.2	11.3	66.2	61.4	14.8	6.3	4,523
5-9 years	14.6	1.5	7.3	76.7	66.7	11.6	8.0	3,048
10 or more year	9.0	1.2	7.0	82.9	71.3	11.7	8.8	3,681
Religion								
Hindu	13.7	1.3	7.5	77.5	67.8	11.6	7.7	9,709
Muslim	12.8	1.3	6.6	79.3	67.9	11.6	8.9	1,927
Christian	3.1	0.0	8.7	88.2	76.4	9.8	8.9	60
Sikh	(13.3)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(80.0)	(66.7)	(20.0)	(0.0)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.2	1.8	8.6	78.4	67.1	13.8	8.7	952
Others	14.1	2.5	17.7	65.8	73.6	11.5	4.2	45
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	14.2	2.0	8.9	74.9	65.1	13.0	7.8	2,290
Scheduled Tribes	18.2	2.3	10.9	68.6	62.0	13.7	7.5	1,712
Other Backward Classes	11.5	1.1	7.3	80.1	69.4	11.7	8.0	4,758
Others	12.9	0.9	5.3	80.9	70.1	10.2	8.2	3,948
DLHS-4	13.3	1.4	7.5	77.9	67.8	11.7	8.0	12,708
DLHS-3	9.8	3.9	11.8	74.4	61.6	25.1	3.6	10,256

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008, ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} by the number of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injections and Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent		Full ANC ^b	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	100+ IFA tablets		
Age group							
15-19	7.9	11.6	80.4	1.2	39.5	33.7	455
20-24	9.1	10.5	80.4	0.8	42.2	37.1	4,426
25-29	9.6	10.3	80.1	0.8	42.4	37.2	4,869
30-34	9.2	9.7	81.0	1.3	44.5	38.7	2,155
35+	11.0	9.6	79.4	0.8	41.1	36.3	803
No. of living children							
0	22.1	10.9	67.0	0.0	32.4	24.2	25
1	7.7	8.6	83.8	0.9	44.7	39.5	4,739
2	8.6	11.0	80.4	0.8	42.6	37.4	5,110
3	12.6	11.7	75.6	1.2	39.5	34.2	1,925
4+	15.9	11.8	72.2	1.1	36.7	31.4	909
Residence							
Rural	11.1	10.5	78.4	1.0	41.8	35.8	7,048
Urban	7.5	9.9	82.6	0.7	43.3	38.9	5,660
Education							
Non literate ^a	23.1	11.1	65.8	0.3	30.5	24.5	1,402
Less than 5 years	15.8	11.8	72.4	1.5	36.0	29.4	4,523
5-9 years	9.7	10.2	80.1	0.6	42.2	36.7	3,048
10 or more years	5.9	10.0	84.1	1.2	45.6	40.8	3,681
Religion							
Hindu	9.4	10.4	80.2	0.9	43.1	37.9	9,709
Muslim	10.5	10.4	79.1	0.7	37.7	32.9	1,927
Christian	1.6	0.0	98.4	0.0	43.9	39.1	60
Sikh	(6.7)	(6.7)	(86.7)	(0.0)	(56.3)	(53.3)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.8	8.4	83.8	0.9	45.1	39.3	952
Others	6.6	25.0	68.4	2.9	46.8	35.9	45
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	10.7	10.5	78.9	0.7	42.1	36.3	2,290
Scheduled Tribes	13.4	11.1	75.5	0.5	40.3	33.0	1,712
Other Backward Classes	8.1	10.0	82.0	1.0	42.7	37.4	4,758
Others	8.6	10.1	81.3	1.0	43.4	39.4	3,948
DLHS-4							
	9.4	10.3	80.3	0.9	42.5	37.3	12,708
DLHS-3							
	10.4	11.3	77.4	12.2	38.3	33.9	10,256

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONSPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District/State	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ ifa tablets/syrup ¹	Full ² antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of Women**
Nandurbar	67.4	75.7	86.3	29.6	26.5	26.3	316
Dhule	66.6	73.9	85.8	38.4	36.3	19.8	496
Jalgaon	66.9	67.6	91.2	38.2	30.8	28.2	480
Buldana	56.8	75.0	83.1	49.1	42.4	33.7	418
Akola	69.2	81.4	91.3	36.9	33.0	42.7	402
Washim	67.7	75.8	86.0	28.7	27.0	35.8	320
Amrawati	70.9	85.0	93.2	33.2	30.5	49.3	430
Wardha	56.6	71.7	93.3	51.9	40.0	35.5	414
Nagpur	72.5	81.1	97.1	61.0	49.7	51.0	331
Bhandara	61.2	76.8	92.5	35.1	31.8	44.2	237
Gondiya	55.2	70.5	88.7	51.8	40.1	39.8	305
Gadchiroli	75.3	84.2	92.6	44.3	41.2	36.9	290
Chandrapur	68.8	87.9	94.8	43.7	41.5	44.5	328
Yavatmal	75.4	85.6	93.8	41.7	39.4	59.0	325
Nanded	58.3	72.9	79.6	34.0	29.4	20.7	430
Hingoli	55.7	66.8	78.3	23.0	19.3	15.8	300
Parbhani	45.6	59.8	80.0	26.0	21.1	13.9	504
Jalna	72.3	76.6	88.6	50.5	44.7	19.6	584
Aurangabad	74.5	79.1	90.9	47.6	40.9	38.2	461
Nashik	66.3	78.6	91.1	42.6	39.7	20.3	403
Thane	58.2	52.9	89.8	40.2	27.7	31.2	266
Mumbai (Suburban)	73.2	90.4	96.0	45.1	41.1	29.6	255
Mumbai	89.0	95.7	98.3	46.3	46.3	30.4	130
Raigarh	76.3	84.8	94.4	46.8	42.7	35.4	396
Pune	82.1	87.9	96.5	52.9	49.1	25.3	356
Ahmadnagar	63.8	76.0	95.0	45.8	37.9	33.6	455
Bid	51.7	58.5	89.1	33.0	24.4	18.3	235
Latur	76.1	77.0	90.0	34.0	26.5	16.2	439
Osmanabad	48.9	63.8	80.5	25.9	22.5	8.5	309
Solapur	82.8	90.8	98.2	55.7	53.6	22.9	400
Satara	71.0	87.3	94.7	45.7	43.1	31.1	288
Ratnagiri	78.2	87.7	98.3	51.8	46.1	43.7	267
Sindhudurg	70.2	87.0	97.6	68.8	59.6	43.0	256
Kolhapur	82.1	88.9	93.7	37.7	35.7	30.4	422
Sangli	72.6	80.5	92.0	53.7	46.7	30.9	460
DLHS-4	67.8	77.9	90.6	42.5	37.3	30.9	12,708
DLHS-3	61.6	74.4	88.7	45.7	33.9	58.2	10,256

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. ² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA deliveries	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	56.0	37.9	94.0	5.6	2.8	96.8	455
20-24	51.3	40.5	91.8	7.8	4.1	95.9	4,426
25-29	49.2	43.1	92.3	7.4	3.9	96.2	4,869
30-34	44.1	47.5	91.6	7.9	4.0	95.6	2,155
35+	41.1	50.1	91.2	8.6	4.3	95.3	803
No. of living children							
0	23.1	67.5	90.6	9.4	0.0	90.6	25
1	44.2	51.6	95.8	3.9	2.2	98.1	4,739
2	51.0	41.6	92.6	7.1	3.9	96.5	5,110
3	52.6	34.2	86.7	12.7	6.5	93.2	1,925
4+	52.9	26.8	79.7	19.7	8.2	87.7	909
Residence							
Rural	56.2	32.5	88.8	10.9	5.6	94.4	7,048
Urban	40.3	55.4	95.7	4.0	2.1	97.7	5,660
Education							
Non literate ^a	58.7	18.9	77.6	21.7	9.4	87.0	1,402
Less than 5 years	58.7	23.0	81.7	16.9	6.2	87.8	4,523
5-9 years	57.3	32.3	89.6	9.9	5.3	94.9	3,048
10 or more years	40.9	56.3	97.2	2.7	1.8	99.0	3,681
Religion							
Hindu	48.5	43.2	91.8	7.8	4.0	95.8	9,709
Muslim	46.8	46.2	93.0	6.8	3.4	96.4	1,927
Christian	32.7	67.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Sikh	(26.7)	(66.7)	(93.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(93.3)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.0	34.8	91.8	7.9	4.7	96.5	952
Others	43.3	46.8	90.1	9.9	5.9	96.0	45
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	57.7	35.1	92.8	6.9	3.8	96.5	2,290
Scheduled Tribes	56.9	24.9	81.8	17.3	8.2	90.0	1,712
Other Backward Classes	47.5	46.5	94.1	5.7	3.2	97.3	4,758
Others	41.7	51.8	93.5	6.3	3.2	96.6	3,948
DLHS-4	48.8	43.2	92.0	7.7	4.0	95.9	12,708
DLHS-3	NA	NA	63.5	35.9	5.7	69.2	10,256

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. ² Skilled Birth Attendant. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATIONPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{***} who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
Age group											
15-19	8.3	17.5	9.2	59.1	18.1	0.0	455	825	4,174	10,331	232
20-24	6.4	19.5	10.6	55.6	18.9	11.8	4,426	828	3,799	10,998	2,334
25-29	6.0	20.7	11.3	54.4	18.4	9.9	4,869	848	3,606	10,939	2,694
30-34	6.0	25.4	10.2	50.7	14.7	4.0	2,155	955	3,318	12,598	1,265
35+	7.0	24.8	12.1	47.7	12.5	4.4	803	1,347	4,119	13,270	468
No. of living children											
0	7.8	28.7	11.1	43.0	8.5	0.0	25	1,275	8,000	10,300	17
1	7.3	24.4	11.4	53.0	15.6	12.4	4,739	986	4,307	12,568	2,878
2	6.1	21.4	11.1	54.3	20.1	9.4	5,110	855	3,534	11,014	2,796
3	5.2	17.1	10.1	54.9	16.9	10.5	1,925	672	2,784	9,825	898
4+	4.6	12.9	8.5	54.5	14.6	2.1	909	674	3,253	8,292	404
Residence											
Rural	7.1	17.9	10.9	53.2	23.1	10.9	7,048	852	3,463	10,029	3,305
Urban	5.3	25.1	10.8	54.7	11.6	2.6	5,660	927	3,984	12,399	3,688
Education											
Non literate ^a	6.5	10.8	10.1	51.1	23.5	9.5	1,402	1,343	3,348	8,662	437
Less than 5	6.5	13.0	8.3	54.6	22.1	2.6	4,523	568	2,843	8,666	162
5-9 years	5.5	15.5	10.1	58.9	20.8	10.1	3,048	729	3,393	9,946	2,015
10 or more years	6.7	27.5	11.7	51.4	14.5	7.7	3,681	942	4,019	12,169	4,379
Religion											
Hindu	6.4	22.1	11.1	52.5	17.9	9.8	9,709	921	3,667	11,514	5,276
Muslim	6.1	17.9	9.7	59.4	10.8	5.4	1,927	843	3,257	10,081	1,092
Christian	9.9	18.8	14.1	57.2	9.5	0.0	60	1,718	3,221	18,551	46
Sikh	(0.0)	(26.7)	(6.7)	(60.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	15	100	3,333	12,250	13
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.2	19.2	10.3	57.4	28.3	6.1	952	561	4,411	12,555	541
Others	9.0	32.5	20.6	31.7	24.4	0.0	45	500	4,563	16,829	25
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	6.0	20.5	11.6	55.0	26.8	7.5	2,290	756	4,047	10,063	1,230
Scheduled Tribes	9.0	14.7	10.4	48.1	28.8	14.6	1,712	854	3,359	9,751	646
Other Backward Classes	6.7	21.3	12.0	54.4	15.1	7.6	4,758	926	3,578	11,469	2,728
Others	4.8	24.3	9.3	55.3	11.1	4.5	3,948	914	3,682	12,239	2,389
DLHS-4											
	6.3	21.2	10.9	53.9	17.6	8.8	12,708	887	3,679	11,431	6,993
DLHS-3											
	1.2	21.1	4.3	73.0	5.8	9.5	10,256	239	1,690	6,282	6,624

^{***} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march. ^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases. ^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICTPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA ² Delivery	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women ^{**}
Nandurbar	80.2	19.8	8.2	88.4	8,152	316
Dhule	84.4	15.2	10.9	95.3	10,051	496
Jalgaon	86.4	12.9	5.1	91.5	8,469	480
Buldana	93.2	6.8	4.0	97.2	5,378	418
Akola	88.6	10.3	4.6	93.3	7,642	402
Washim	85.7	14.3	5.0	90.6	8,038	320
Amrawati	95.9	3.1	1.3	97.2	7,721	430
Wardha	96.1	3.9	2.2	98.3	5,308	414
Nagpur	97.1	2.3	1.4	98.5	9,075	331
Bhandara	95.1	4.5	2.2	97.3	6,662	237
Gondiya	88.7	9.3	7.1	95.8	7,056	305
Gadchiroli	82.5	16.9	11.9	94.4	9,448	290
Chandrapur	89.5	10.2	6.7	96.2	8,580	328
Yavatmal	89.3	10.7	6.4	95.7	7,170	325
Nanded	87.3	11.6	6.1	93.4	6,929	430
Hingoli	93.8	6.2	2.2	96.0	5,801	300
Parbhani	93.8	5.7	2.9	96.8	6,292	504
Jalna	87.6	12.4	4.8	92.4	9,923	584
Aurangabad	90.9	7.8	5.2	96.1	9,011	461
Nashik	87.7	12.3	5.9	93.7	11,476	403
Thane	94.2	5.4	2.3	96.5	10,491	266
Mumbai (Suburban)	94.7	4.9	2.1	96.9	11,570	255
Mumbai	98.9	1.1	0.0	98.9	13,973	130
Raigarh	90.4	9.6	4.5	94.9	11,675	396
Pune	95.2	4.5	2.5	97.7	14,353	356
Ahmadnagar	93.7	6.3	3.1	96.8	7,650	455
Bid	98.8	1.2	0.0	98.8	5,024	235
Latur	95.4	4.1	1.2	96.6	8,093	439
Osmanabad	95.8	4.2	2.1	97.9	5,551	309
Solapur	92.3	7.7	2.9	95.2	11,533	400
Satara	97.8	1.9	1.6	99.4	8,443	288
Ratnagiri	97.1	2.9	1.5	98.6	8,806	267
Sindhudurg	99.3	0.7	0.3	99.7	10,356	256
Kolhapur	97.4	2.6	2.4	99.8	8,916	422
Sangli	94.0	5.6	3.5	97.5	8,862	460
DLHS-4	92.0	7.7	4.0	95.9	8,601	12,708
DLHS-3	63.5	35.9	5.7	69.2	NA	10,256

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. ² Skilled Birth Attendants. NA= Not available.^{**} Unweighted cases

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERYPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	9.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	11.0	7.9	9.9	4.9	20.3	3.0	27
20-24	6.1	3.5	4.1	48.9	10.4	0.0	6.7	8.3	10.4	1.6	343
25-29	8.1	3.2	6.5	40.4	12.4	0.3	8.9	9.4	7.1	3.7	365
30-34	6.7	1.6	6.5	44.3	7.4	1.1	8.8	9.7	11.6	2.4	168
35+	7.9	5.0	3.6	49.5	2.7	0.0	5.1	12.4	6.4	7.4	72
No. of living children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	02
1	5.1	4.2	6.9	40.0	9.0	1.1	9.3	10.5	11.9	2.0	189
2	6.2	2.0	4.8	51.1	11.6	0.0	7.1	5.9	8.1	3.2	367
3	7.9	3.6	4.4	43.1	9.8	0.8	8.7	9.8	8.9	3.1	239
4+	10.4	3.4	5.6	37.8	8.6	0.6	6.6	13.5	9.8	3.6	178
Residence											
Rural	7.3	3.4	5.2	43.6	10.8	0.7	7.0	8.9	10.2	2.7	753
Urban	6.7	1.9	5.4	47.5	7.9	0.0	10.5	9.8	6.5	3.7	222
Education											
Non literate ^a	9.8	4.1	5.0	32.7	11.2	1.0	4.5	10.7	17.8	3.1	315
Less than 5 years	11.9	1.1	5.7	38.3	5.8	0.0	10.0	8.3	6.2	2.3	71
5-9 years	6.0	2.7	6.5	49.1	10.7	0.2	10.9	7.4	3.6	3.4	402
10 or more years	3.5	2.9	2.7	57.4	8.5	0.6	2.0	11.7	2.0	6.3	187
Religion											
Hindu	6.9	3.5	5.5	43.6	10.5	0.4	7.0	8.8	10.3	3.4	761
Muslim	9.5	0.0	3.1	46.4	8.4	0.5	10.7	13.6	6.5	1.3	131
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sikh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.2	4.4	5.9	52.7	9.0	1.5	9.9	3.8	5.1	1.5	77
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	7.5	4.4	4.2	56.1	8.3	0.7	8.9	4.6	3.2	2.0	160
Scheduled Tribes	7.6	4.6	5.6	34.2	14.1	1.1	6.0	7.8	16.4	2.7	293
Other Backward Classes	7.8	3.2	5.7	48.5	8.6	0.0	7.1	11.2	5.3	2.7	275
Others	5.9	0.3	5.1	45.4	8.0	0.3	10.3	11.4	9.1	4.2	247
DLHS-4											
DLHS-4	7.2	3.1	5.3	44.6	10.1	0.5	7.9	9.1	9.3	3.0	975
DLHS-3											
DLHS-3	8.6	3.4	13.4	39.3	35.2	5.5	17.5	4.0	1.7	10.6	NA

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage Not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications						Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/high BP	
Age group								
15-19	15.2	52.0	34.8	30.9	27.1	17.3	17.8	455
20-24	19.3	48.9	35.6	36.5	28.2	12.3	22.6	4,426
25-29	18.8	50.0	34.7	35.1	29.0	12.1	21.9	4,869
30-34	20.3	48.8	38.4	30.3	25.4	12.8	25.4	2,155
35+	17.8	51.6	36.2	35.3	24.3	12.5	27.0	803
No. of living children								
0	51.4	16.0	34.4	8.4	28.1	30.1	29.3	25
1	20.7	50.0	35.9	33.7	27.4	12.5	23.0	4,739
2	19.0	48.5	36.1	36.1	27.4	12.1	23.3	5,110
3	16.7	53.7	36.0	35.9	28.3	14.3	21.7	1,925
4+	14.8	46.8	32.3	29.9	30.0	8.5	23.2	909
Residence								
Rural	18.3	49.9	37.1	36.2	27.8	11.7	22.3	7,048
Urban	19.9	49.1	34.5	33.0	27.5	13.3	23.7	5,660
Number of ANC Visits								
0	12.3	52.2	36.7	36.0	19.1	8.4	15.4	1,705
1	16.1	51.3	50.1	31.7	13.2	3.5	17.3	168
2	20.1	52.4	46.3	36.8	24.3	10.1	22.4	940
3+	20.1	48.9	34.5	34.3	29.1	13.3	23.9	9,893
Delivery								
Normal								
Caesarean	16.4	54.1	38.7	35.5	30.3	11.4	19.5	10,653
By Instrument or Assisted	32.6	36.4	27.8	32.4	20.7	15.3	31.9	1,957
	36.7	63.4	40.4	30.1	28.3	14.0	28.9	93
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	18.1	53.5	37.4	37.6	29.7	12.3	20.3	6,254
Private facility	20.7	44.4	33.6	30.6	25.4	12.3	26.8	5,432
Home	14.9	57.4	40.0	42.4	31.6	15.8	12.8	975
Other	30.4	71.1	61.0	45.9	8.9	9.8	29.0	30
DLHS-4	19.0	49.5	35.8	34.6	27.7	12.5	23.0	12,708
DLHS-3	65.0	46.0	22.1	33.7	71.4	9.8	8.0	10,256

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49) ^{###} who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012 -13.

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication				Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	
Age group						
15-19	9.8	52.1	33.4	6.9	25.7	455
20-24	11.5	48.0	48.1	18.1	26.9	4,426
25-29	11.5	46.1	51.4	21.4	26.5	4,869
30-34	12.9	47.1	57.5	20.1	28.8	2,155
35+	13.7	48.1	46.6	26.5	21.3	803
No. of living children						
0	21.9	0.0	80.2	38.1	38.1	25
1	12.2	47.3	49.0	18.8	27.2	4,739
2	11.9	48.0	51.4	21.0	26.2	5,110
3	11.0	42.4	53.2	20.2	25.6	1,925
4+	10.3	55.5	47.1	19.7	28.0	909
Residence						
Rural	10.9	47.6	48.8	22.9	26.9	7,048
Urban	12.8	46.9	52.3	17.2	26.4	5,660
Delivery						
Normal	10.6	49.4	50.0	20.6	27.4	10,653
Caesarean	17.5	40.0	50.7	18.0	25.2	1,957
By Instrument or Assisted	27.1	48.1	71.1	20.0	15.1	93
Place of delivery						
Government facility	11.5	54.0	51.9	21.6	26.5	6,254
Private facility	12.7	41.5	50.2	18.4	26.9	5,432
Home	8.3	37.8	42.2	18.3	26.3	975
Others	24.2	37.9	50.5	25.7	21.7	30
Who conducted the last delivery						
Doctor	11.0	53.5	68.9	26.0	41.8	90
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	10.6	37.9	24.6	12.6	36.2	71
Dai	8.0	25.4	40.8	20.9	28.7	536
Relatives/Friends	7.9	45.7	38.9	14.7	12.0	289
None	12.0	79.5	55.3	16.6	16.6	39
DLHS-4	11.8	47.2	50.5	20.0	26.7	12,708
DLHS-3	38.7	47.1	54.5	16.4	27.7	10,256

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERYPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	81.5	40.6	83.8	84.1	455
20-24	78.6	36.4	82.1	82.9	4,426
25-29	80.6	44.0	84.0	84.9	4,869
30-34	80.6	40.3	84.5	85.3	2,155
35+	79.3	36.4	82.5	82.9	803
No. of living children					
0	60.8	0.0	60.8	60.8	25
1	82.6	34.3	86.1	86.6	4,739
2	80.4	45.5	83.9	84.7	5,110
3	76.2	39.7	79.7	80.3	1,925
4+	70.2	35.8	74.7	76.7	909
Residence					
Rural	77.0	38.9	80.7	81.8	7,048
Urban	83.0	43.4	86.4	86.8	5,660
Education					
Non literate ^a	63.0	31.8	67.1	68.2	1,402
Less than 5 years	69.9	37.1	74.8	76.8	4,523
5-9 years	78.4	42.7	82.1	82.9	3,048
10 or more years	84.9	49.3	88.1	88.7	3,681
Religion					
Hindu	79.9	38.8	83.3	84.1	9,709
Muslim	77.0	42.4	81.4	81.8	1,927
Christian	92.0	--	93.8	93.8	60
Sikh	(86.7)	(0.0)	(86.7)	(86.7)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	84.1	48.5	87.1	87.7	952
Others	81.0	41.9	87.3	87.3	45
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	81.0	50.5	84.1	84.8	2,290
Scheduled Tribes	73.5	36.4	78.1	79.3	1,712
Other Backward Classes	81.0	43.0	85.0	85.6	4,758
Others	80.5	34.5	83.3	84.0	3,948
DLHS-4	79.8	40.0	83.4	84.1	12,708
DLHS-3	75.5	NA	79.7	NA	10,256

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attended school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage Not shown, based on less than 10 cases. NA Not available. **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIODPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	30.9	60.6	15.2	9.8	59.6	455
20-24	31.3	69.5	19.3	11.5	82.4	4,426
25-29	30.9	70.5	18.8	11.5	75.8	4,869
30-34	31.0	74.0	20.3	12.9	82.4	2,155
35+	28.1	69.4	17.8	13.7	79.0	803
No. of living Children						
0	53.6	57.7	51.4	21.9	64.7	25
1	34.1	71.3	20.7	12.2	76.8	4,739
2	30.3	70.2	19.0	11.9	82.2	5,110
3	27.2	71.1	16.7	11.0	82.4	1,925
4+	24.8	62.5	14.8	10.3	68.1	909
Residence						
Rural	29.8	67.4	18.3	10.9	77.9	7,048
Urban	32.1	73.4	19.9	12.8	80.5	5,660
Education						
Non literate ^a	19.9	52.4	13.2	7.8	62.5	1,402
Less than five years	27.3	58.0	15.6	10.8	75.3	4,523
5-9 years	30.4	70.0	18.1	11.2	80.7	3,048
10 or more years	33.8	73.4	21.0	13.1	80.5	3,681
Religion						
Hindu	30.5	69.3	18.8	11.3	78.1	9,709
Muslim	29.9	72.6	18.7	12.2	77.9	1,927
Christian	34.2	67.9	23.3	8.9	100.0	60
Sikh	(33.3)	(100.0)	(13.3)	(20.0)	(100.0)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	36.4	73.6	21.5	16.0	87.2	952
Others	36.0	88.5	27.6	10.1	75.2	45
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	33.1	70.0	18.5	13.0	81.4	2,290
Scheduled Tribes	27.2	61.4	17.4	9.1	67.6	1,712
Other Backward Classes	31.7	68.4	19.4	13.2	77.1	4,758
Others	30.2	76.3	19.6	10.6	85.1	3,948
DLHS-4	30.9	70.3	19.0	11.8	79.2	12,708
DLHS-3	58.2	76.6	65.0	38.7	71.9	10,256

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. (.) Based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIODPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Nandurbar	26.3	81.3	23.7	7.1	94.9	316
Dhule	19.8	76.4	17.5	4.0	80.4	496
Jalgaon	28.2	56.9	17.2	15.9	70.3	480
Buldana	33.7	39.9	8.3	9.9	49.0	418
Akola	42.7	69.4	18.6	15.5	70.4	402
Washim	35.8	59.6	21.1	15.5	76.9	320
Amrawati	49.3	80.6	36.1	23.8	91.1	430
Wardha	35.5	80.4	26.1	19.3	90.2	414
Nagpur	51.0	80.5	29.9	23.0	90.5	331
Bhandara	44.2	54.2	35.2	18.3	43.7	237
Gondiya	39.8	77.0	29.6	20.7	82.3	305
Gadchiroli	36.9	62.1	13.5	5.1	81.5	290
Chandrapur	44.5	74.8	18.8	8.1	83.7	328
Yavatmal	59.0	74.6	37.7	17.3	74.9	325
Nanded	20.7	63.8	11.0	7.5	68.6	430
Hingoli	15.8	57.4	7.1	2.2	42.4	300
Parbhani	13.9	73.3	11.5	7.5	83.4	504
Jalna	19.6	57.8	21.8	12.3	66.5	584
Aurangabad	38.2	64.8	15.2	9.0	80.3	461
Nashik	20.3	78.4	11.6	3.1	100.0	403
Thane	31.2	72.9	31.8	27.6	76.0	266
Mumbai (Suburban)	29.6	69.6	14.9	12.4	89.4	255
Mumbai	30.4	82.5	24.3	11.6	90.7	130
Raigarh	35.4	72.5	16.5	8.4	90.5	396
Pune	25.3	72.8	9.8	10.2	88.6	356
Ahmadnagar	33.6	71.4	19.1	21.1	77.4	455
Bid	18.3	60.4	5.6	8.7	67.6	235
Latur	16.2	65.4	13.7	4.2	63.8	439
Osmanabad	8.5	74.0	5.9	2.0	0.0	309
Solapur	22.9	71.6	17.2	9.6	84.2	400
Satara	31.1	80.8	16.2	6.7	80.4	288
Ratnagiri	43.7	81.4	29.7	17.6	91.7	267
Sindhudurg	43.0	68.3	25.3	13.1	86.9	256
Kolhapur	30.4	82.0	22.6	10.1	85.5	422
Sangli	30.9	61.9	16.9	10.3	82.8	460
DLHS-4	30.9	70.3	19.0	11.8	79.2	12,708
DLHS-3	58.2	76.6	65.0	38.7	71.9	10,256

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.16 AWARENESS OF THE DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORNPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	10.4	15.0	5.2	7.0	12.7	16.9	17.9	455
20-24	11.1	15.9	4.4	6.9	10.0	15.7	15.8	4,426
25-29	13.9	18.9	6.0	9.0	12.1	18.6	16.5	4,869
30-34	15.0	21.5	6.7	9.1	12.0	20.0	17.3	2,155
35+	15.0	20.3	7.0	9.7	10.9	20.2	17.2	803
Children ever born								
0	15.4	24.3	7.8	0.0	15.7	23.5	37.4	25
1	13.7	19.0	5.6	8.7	12.0	17.8	17.0	4,739
2	13.6	18.7	6.0	8.9	11.4	19.0	16.7	5,110
3	12.1	17.1	5.2	7.3	10.4	17.2	15.5	1,925
4+	9.1	14.5	4.0	4.4	9.2	13.3	14.7	909
Residence								
Rural	11.1	15.9	4.6	6.9	10.0	15.6	14.4	7,048
Urban	15.4	21.0	6.8	9.8	12.8	20.6	18.9	5,660
Education								
Non literate ^a	5.4	8.3	2.4	3.0	4.6	8.2	7.6	1,402
Less than 5 years	6.0	12.1	2.1	2.5	8.4	11.6	13.6	4,523
9-10 years	12.7	17.9	5.7	7.6	11.8	17.4	17.4	3,048
10 or more years	15.5	21.0	6.4	10.1	12.6	20.7	18.1	3,681
Religion								
Hindu	12.4	17.6	5.4	7.9	10.9	17.2	15.8	9,709
Muslim	13.1	18.3	5.9	8.2	12.0	18.5	18.7	1,927
Christian	22.8	23.7	12.6	10.8	14.7	25.9	18.4	60
Sikh	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(33.3)	(20.0)	15
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.1	23.6	6.7	11.4	13.8	22.3	19.5	952
Others	24.0	33.6	6.3	16.9	11.1	24.8	15.1	45
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	13.7	19.2	5.8	9.2	11.8	20.0	17.2	2,290
Scheduled Tribes	7.9	12.6	2.7	4.4	6.8	11.6	11.2	1,712
Other Backward Classes	12.8	18.2	5.1	7.5	10.1	16.7	15.5	4,758
Others	15.4	20.2	7.3	10.2	14.3	20.7	19.6	3,948
DLHS-4	13.1	18.3	5.6	8.2	11.3	17.9	16.5	12,708
DLHS-3	23.2	23.6	15.7	16.2	18.9	28.0	26.8	10,256

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up ⁴					Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	Total	
Age group								
15-19	77.7	437	56.9	42.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	340
20-24	77.1	3702	54.3	44.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	2862
25-29	78.0	3057	51.2	48.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	2389
30-34	78.0	1135	45.2	53.5	1.1	0.2	100.0	885
35-39	78.3	264	47.9	51.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	206
40-44	60.1	56	62.7	37.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
45-49	(61.5)	13	--	--	--	--	--	08
Residence								
Rural	76.1	4959	61.5	37.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	3782
Urban	79.2	3705	41.1	58.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	2941
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	67.1	967	75.1	20.0	4.6	0.3	100.0	650
Less than 5 years	69.4	278	75.5	22.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	192
5-9 years	77.0	2847	62.4	36.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	2198
10 or more years	80.5	4572	41.6	58.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	3683
Religion								
Hindu	77.2	6548	51.8	47.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	5064
Muslim	77.3	1377	49.0	50.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	1063
Christian	87.7	41	41.2	58.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Sikh	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	06
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	81.3	621	63.5	35.2	1.3	0.0	--	506
Jain	67.1	44	18.2	81.8	0.0	0.0	--	29
Others	76.5	25	(57.1)	(42.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	--	19
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	79.3	1588	60.0	39.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	1260
Scheduled Tribes	73.2	1236	70.5	26.8	2.5	0.2	100.0	904
Other Backward Classes	79.1	3178	48.6	50.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	2518
Others	76.5	2662	43.1	56.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	2041
DLHS-4	77.5	8664	52.0	47.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	6723
DLHS-3	74.7	9112	37.0	47.3	14.9	0.7	100.0	6716

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. ³ Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse. ⁴ Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child (born since 01.01.2008 aged under 3 years) whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrum/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	87.7	69.6	87.7	5.5	458
20-24	90.2	69.8	90.4	4.4	3,870
25-29	88.9	66.7	89.8	4.7	3,218
30-34	89.1	66.2	89.9	4.7	1,195
35-39	86.1	64.1	85.5	5.1	285
40-44	83.2	62.7	86.1	1.3	64
45-49	(80.0)	(60.0)	(73.3)	(6.7)	15
Residence					
Rural	89.6	69.7	90.4	4.1	5,192
Urban	88.9	65.8	89.1	5.2	3,913
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	87.1	69.2	89.9	4.2	1,008
Less than 5 years	87.5	65.8	88.0	4.0	297
5-9 years	90.9	70.9	91.2	4.1	2,948
10 or more years	88.9	66.0	89.0	5.0	4,852
Religion					
Hindu	89.0	67.2	89.5	4.6	6,897
Muslim	90.3	72.2	90.8	4.8	1,431
Christian	83.1	68.1	87.4	1.5	47
Sikh	--	--	--	--	08
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.0	68.6	90.9	3.4	649
Jain	87.9	50.3	87.9	9.7	47
Others	88.9	50.2	85.0	7.1	26
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	90.7	68.8	90.8	3.9	1,649
Scheduled Tribes	88.7	68.3	90.1	3.9	1,298
Other Backward Classes	88.2	67.2	88.8	5.1	3,358
Others	89.9	68.2	90.2	4.6	2,800
DLHS-4	89.3	67.9	89.8	4.6	9,105
DLHS-3	86.1	52.5	80.3	19.7	9,112

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. ¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

Percentage of children aged (under 3 years) who had exclusive breastfeeding and their weaning status, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	
<2	65.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	356
2-3	67.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	610
4-5	58.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	638
6-8	42.8	7.2	6.1	3.8	7.2	948
9-11	35.3	16.0	15.9	10.7	18.3	950
12-17	26.1	25.5	28.7	21.2	31.2	1,741
18-23	20.5	30.9	35.2	30.1	38.6	1,472
24-35	10.6	32.7	37.3	30.6	40.9	2,390
6-9	40.9	8.2	7.9	5.0	9.4	1,280
6-35 ²	23.3	25.4	28.3	22.4	31.1	7,501

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding, with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food. ² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months. ** Unweighted cases.**TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING**

Percentage of youngest living children (born since 01.01.2008 aged 0-5 months) who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	72.3	138
20-24	70.2	723
25-29	67.1	436
30-34	68.4	137
35-39	68.5	25
40-44	--	06
45-49	--	01
Residence		
Rural	69.9	850
Urban	68.4	616
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	71.2	179
Less than 5 years	68.1	53
5-9 years	67.6	478
10 or more years	69.9	756
Religion		
Hindu	69.6	1074
Muslim	66.4	267
Christian	--	07
Sikh	--	01
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	71.7	106
Jain	--	06
Others	--	05
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	71.5	268
Scheduled Tribes	71.7	233
Other Backward Classes	66.3	524
Others	70.1	441
DLHS-4	69.3	1466
DLHS-3	53.9	1410

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged (under 3 years) whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Children received Colostrum/Khees ^a	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Nandurbar	87.2	70.9	88.9	3.9	239
Dhule	91.5	75.4	91.7	2.3	368
Jalgaon	84.9	51.8	91.5	4.8	350
Buldana	89.4	76.0	90.4	2.6	318
Akola	86.8	73.2	89.3	4.0	288
Washim	88.9	81.7	93.0	1.3	231
Amravati	84.5	61.7	83.4	6.6	341
Wardha	94.8	59.6	94.2	3.5	289
Nagpur	83.4	60.4	84.1	7.0	240
Bhandara	83.1	74.6	90.0	6.6	154
Gondiya	91.9	57.2	94.1	1.5	227
Gadchiroli	85.7	65.1	91.1	3.6	217
Chandrapur	85.5	64.3	89.4	3.7	242
Yavatmal	86.7	70.9	85.8	6.7	243
Nanded	92.2	67.4	90.2	4.6	327
Hingoli	92.6	70.8	91.1	5.1	210
Parbhani	93.4	76.4	90.6	4.4	370
Jalna	88.9	74.9	89.8	3.9	446
Aurangabad	82.7	56.0	81.6	5.6	355
Nashik	91.7	71.3	90.9	2.9	288
Thane	94.2	65.1	94.0	2.6	172
Mumbai (Suburban)	88.9	58.7	86.4	8.7	160
Mumbai	93.8	60.6	93.9	3.7	79
Raigarh	81.4	56.1	84.0	8.1	270
Pune	94.9	71.8	93.4	3.1	251
Ahmadnagar	90.0	51.0	90.1	7.5	310
Bid	94.0	76.1	93.0	0.5	173
Latur	91.1	77.1	91.0	4.5	315
Osmanabad	92.1	84.1	95.8	2.2	217
Solapur	93.9	79.8	91.3	4.0	283
Satara	89.0	62.5	87.0	8.6	200
Ratnagiri	93.9	66.6	92.2	4.6	173
Sindhudurg	87.1	72.2	87.1	5.1	160
Kolhapur	88.8	62.0	88.4	7.1	281
Sangli	91.1	74.9	91.3	4.8	318
DLHS-4	89.3	67.9	89.8	4.6	9,105
DLHS-3	86.1	52.5	80.3	19.7	9,112

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. ¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children (aged 12-23 months) who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	DPT				Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	95.4	96.5	92.5	81.5	10.8	96.4	94.2	85.0	86.9	66.8	1.9	40.6	1,781
Urban	95.7	96.1	91.7	79.9	9.2	94.7	91.4	82.3	85.1	65.3	1.7	36.5	1,318
Sex of child													
Male	96.1	96.7	92.5	81.0	10.4	95.8	92.9	83.6	87.0	67.2	1.7	39.0	1,686
Female	94.8	95.9	91.7	80.5	9.7	95.4	93.0	83.9	85.1	64.9	1.9	38.6	1,411
Birth order													
1	93.8	95.4	91.4	79.9	9.5	94.7	92.3	83.1	85.3	65.7	2.6	37.1	1,292
2	96.8	96.9	93.0	81.1	9.3	96.1	92.8	83.2	85.7	65.3	0.8	38.6	1,050
3	96.1	97.2	92.2	81.1	12.0	96.6	94.9	86.3	87.6	68.0	1.8	44.1	395
4+	96.6	97.5	91.4	82.0	11.4	95.6	92.5	84.8	89.5	68.8	2.1	43.3	184
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	89.5	93.4	89.3	77.8	15.5	92.9	89.8	79.5	77.2	58.2	5.5	28.8	340
Less than 5 years	92.2	95.5	87.8	78.8	8.1	94.5	93.5	82.4	87.5	65.5	4.5	36.5	94
5-9 years	94.7	95.6	91.0	79.3	9.8	94.8	92.0	82.3	83.0	63.9	1.8	37.4	1,020
10 or more years	97.4	97.4	93.6	82.4	9.3	96.7	94.2	85.6	89.7	69.2	0.9	41.9	1,644
Religion													
Hindu	95.7	96.4	92.6	81.9	10.3	95.8	93.6	84.5	86.4	67.3	1.7	40.3	2,301
Muslim	93.7	95.0	89.8	76.8	9.9	93.8	88.9	80.2	83.1	61.1	2.8	30.8	515
Christian	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	0.0	87.5	87.5	81.5	87.5	81.5	0.0	44.2	16
Sikh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	97.5	98.0	91.5	76.9	10.2	97.9	95.7	86.1	89.5	64.8	0.9	40.9	234
Jain	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.5)	(83.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(77.8)	(100.0)	(72.2)	(0.0)	(44.4)	18
Others	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(91.7)	(83.3)	(75.0)	(58.3)	(0.0)	(50.0)	12
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	96.7	96.9	92.0	81.6	9.4	96.7	94.7	84.4	87.7	67.7	1.4	39.9	560
Scheduled Tribes	92.6	94.9	91.4	79.3	11.0	94.5	91.6	80.8	83.4	62.0	2.6	31.9	428
Other Backward Classes	95.5	95.9	91.0	80.0	9.2	95.0	92.5	83.1	85.7	64.8	2.1	41.3	1,145
Others	96.1	97.1	93.8	81.8	11.2	96.2	93.1	85.5	86.8	68.6	1.4	38.2	966
DLHS-4													
	95.5	96.3	92.1	80.8	10.1	95.6	93.0	83.8	86.1	66.2	1.8	38.8	3,099
DLHS-3													
	95.7	93.4	89.6	78.8	16.6	98.0	96.0	86.3	84.5	69.0	1.0	46.4	3,147

Note. Table based on last two survived child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and vaccine against measles.

() based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children (aged 12-23 months) received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received any dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Nandurbar	34.8	96.3	90.0	94.9	85.6	78.7	0.8	81.4	85
Dhule	40.1	93.0	87.3	78.5	78.6	67.0	3.0	88.3	113
Jalgaon	30.6	97.2	76.8	70.1	90.2	58.8	2.0	92.2	123
Buldana	30.6	90.2	59.8	76.7	76.9	44.6	7.0	86.0	103
Akola	51.9	95.5	83.3	84.1	82.7	68.3	1.2	87.3	102
Washim	31.8	95.3	88.5	82.0	84.7	63.8	0.0	81.0	81
Amravati	50.3	97.6	85.5	93.5	89.3	75.6	0.0	88.6	104
Wardha	40.2	96.0	66.7	74.5	82.5	47.4	0.9	94.4	100
Nagpur	53.4	97.1	75.5	83.2	87.7	62.8	1.6	92.6	72
Bhandara	47.7	96.4	85.4	85.9	80.3	69.6	1.8	93.5	55
Gondiya	35.9	92.7	56.1	66.1	77.3	33.3	3.3	90.3	72
Gadchiroli	49.1	100.0	91.6	85.0	90.8	72.9	0.0	90.0	83
Chandrapur	55.3	97.4	89.8	90.6	91.8	76.4	0.0	96.9	78
Yavatmal	55.8	95.5	79.3	84.5	88.1	68.8	0.0	92.0	82
Nanded	27.5	90.2	66.6	83.2	83.1	49.3	1.7	83.3	118
Hingoli	32.2	94.8	78.5	77.7	79.7	57.6	1.8	85.5	71
Parbhani	14.2	92.8	64.9	80.7	82.5	50.5	4.0	77.9	137
Jalna	31.4	98.2	92.4	85.8	94.5	76.6	0.0	91.4	142
Aurangabad	39.3	97.5	86.6	89.2	89.4	78.4	1.8	89.5	124
Nashik	41.8	95.8	91.8	82.6	81.7	69.9	0.9	87.6	106
Thane	30.8	90.1	50.5	64.2	87.8	43.3	0.0	79.9	49
Mumbai (Suburban)	37.3	100.0	82.0	80.6	87.1	72.0	0.0	88.9	50
Mumbai	50.5	96.0	87.8	87.6	80.7	69.5	0.0	87.0	27
Raigarh	49.6	100.0	95.0	96.1	89.8	83.7	0.0	88.1	95
Pune	43.5	98.9	95.1	94.9	92.0	85.5	1.1	91.2	82
Ahmadnagar	48.5	93.1	76.8	74.4	83.0	57.2	1.3	93.1	118
Bid	10.6	90.6	69.0	72.1	87.0	54.2	4.5	84.3	55
Latur	31.7	94.4	69.0	84.8	88.4	60.3	1.1	83.0	104
Osmanabad	13.6	95.0	74.7	84.7	84.0	59.0	5.0	74.2	67
Solapur	45.5	91.3	85.4	80.7	82.3	69.3	6.5	89.0	96
Satara	43.9	100.0	94.5	96.9	94.9	86.4	0.0	92.5	73
Ratnagiri	57.2	100.0	91.8	93.7	97.8	85.5	0.0	96.1	68
Sindhudurg	56.6	97.4	93.9	97.4	93.4	87.3	0.0	95.0	51
Kolhapur	47.0	99.0	83.1	92.9	90.8	72.8	1.0	92.8	101
Sangli	28.3	91.7	83.8	85.6	80.9	68.5	6.3	92.5	112
DLHS-4	38.8	95.5	80.8	83.8	86.1	66.2	1.8	88.4 [#]	3,099
DLHS-3	46.4	95.7	78.8	86.3	84.5	69.0	1.0	74.9	3,147

Note. Table based on last survived child born since 01.01.2008.

¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. ² Children aged 12-35 months. # Percentage in fact sheet age group of children is 9-35 months. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

Percentage of children (aged 3 years) received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**
	Government health sector				Private health sector ¹	Others	
	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence							
Rural	41.1	19.1	33.7	18.1	12.5	0.1	4,704
Urban	13.4	5.0	19.2	40.6	38.4	0.3	3,587
Sex of the child							
Male	29.1	12.4	26.3	28.2	25.1	0.2	4,469
Female	27.9	13.1	28.1	28.6	23.2	0.3	3,820
Birth order							
1	29.0	12.3	27.2	28.6	23.7	0.2	3,457
2	27.3	12.6	27.4	28.7	24.6	0.2	2,783
3	30.2	13.5	25.7	27.1	23.7	0.2	1,021
4+	28.9	12.6	27.0	26.1	27.3	0.0	522
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	40.7	15.5	32.8	25.7	7.0	0.2	872
Less than 5 years	39.6	18.4	27.3	30.6	8.5	0.0	263
5-9 years	33.5	14.0	30.2	30.3	15.1	0.2	2,698
10 or more years	22.5	11.0	24.2	27.6	34.0	0.2	4,456
Religion							
Hindu	30.4	13.9	28.7	25.6	24.3	0.3	6,275
Muslim	18.1	7.9	23.8	40.4	25.1	0.1	1,298
Christian	8.1	2.2	9.4	40.0	60.3	0.0	43
Sikh	--	--	--	--	--	--	08
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	35.1	11.6	21.7	31.7	16.3	0.0	598
Jain	14.1	13.3	6.1	15.4	66.7	0.0	45
Others	25.0	15.2	25.9	17.8	16.1	0.0	24
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	29.7	12.5	24.7	29.6	20.0	0.2	1,510
Scheduled Tribes	41.5	18.3	32.8	20.8	13.2	0.2	1,154
Other Backward Classes	25.6	12.7	30.3	27.6	25.8	0.3	3,065
Others	25.4	10.3	22.3	31.8	29.9	0.3	2,562
DLHS-4							
	28.5	12.7	27.1	28.4	24.3	0.2	8,291
DLHS-3							
	NA	10.6	13.1	71.4	13.1	3.2	8,779

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for below 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN

Percentage of children (aged 12-35 months) received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ^{###}	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	80.7	30.9	83.0	3,998
24-35 months	91.4	46.1	89.3	2,370
Residence				
Rural	85.0	37.3	85.2	3,610
Urban	84.4	36.6	85.6	2,758
Sex of the child				
Male	84.8	37.0	85.9	3,486
Female	84.5	36.9	84.7	2,880
Birth order				
1	84.2	37.5	85.7	2,663
2	84.7	36.0	84.7	2,141
3	84.9	38.0	85.8	794
4+	85.8	37.3	87.9	386
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	74.6	42.1	75.8	703
Less than 5 years	87.4	38.0	85.3	195
5-9 years	81.9	35.6	83.2	2,092
10 or more years	88.3	36.8	88.6	3,376
Religion				
Hindu	85.6	37.7	85.7	4,825
Muslim	79.7	36.3	82.6	990
Christian	93.0	25.1	95.0	38
Sikh	--	--	--	06
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.0	30.8	86.7	455
Jain	91.8	40.6	97.6	38
Others	(75.0)	(58.3)	(68.8)	16
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	84.9	35.1	84.9	1,163
Scheduled Tribes	81.9	39.3	82.2	892
Other Backward Classes	87.1	36.4	87.2	2,344
Others	82.9	37.8	85.0	1,969
DLHS-4	84.7	37.0	85.4	6,368
DLHS-3	74.9	29.3	45.2	6,064

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included. ^{###} Children aged 9-35 months. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	53.4	36.5	31.7	7.9	5.5	11.0	7.8	1,417
20-24	67.9	51.3	41.8	10.4	7.2	14.6	9.2	6,630
25-29	75.3	57.5	46.6	12.8	8.4	17.5	9.7	8,236
30-34	75.8	55.8	48.5	12.3	7.7	18.0	10.3	7,759
35-39	74.4	52.4	47.7	12.4	7.3	16.8	10.8	7,619
40-44	72.4	50.7	47.1	12.3	6.9	16.2	10.7	6,335
45-49	71.2	46.4	47.0	12.3	7.5	16.5	11.4	4,942
Residence								
Rural	67.6	46.7	41.8	10.7	6.8	14.7	9.7	23,596
Urban	77.9	58.7	50.7	13.4	8.2	18.5	10.8	19,342
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	56.8	33.9	32.5	8.1	5.2	11.2	9.8	8,688
Less than 5 years	67.1	42.9	40.4	10.6	6.3	14.8	12.0	2,112
5-9 years	71.9	49.3	46.3	10.9	7.0	15.0	11.5	13,703
10 or more years	80.7	64.1	52.7	14.8	9.0	20.2	9.3	18,435
Religion								
Hindu	72.3	52.0	45.8	12.1	7.4	16.6	10.2	33,936
Muslim	72.0	52.3	46.8	11.1	7.0	15.1	10.0	5,221
Christian	79.1	63.7	59.5	17.0	13.8	20.3	9.5	222
Sikh	82.4	72.1	55.6	16.0	10.0	31.6	11.8	85
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.9	52.9	45.2	11.6	8.0	16.2	11.1	2,985
Jain	85.5	68.1	58.7	17.0	12.2	26.0	10.3	340
Others	68.7	49.8	38.6	13.4	4.2	18.4	8.9	149
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	71.2	52.0	43.2	10.8	6.2	16.0	8.9	7,458
Scheduled Tribes	63.9	42.6	38.8	9.2	5.7	13.1	8.7	5,606
Other Backward Classes	73.4	53.2	47.1	12.4	7.9	17.5	9.5	16,962
Others	76.2	55.6	49.4	13.3	8.4	16.9	12.5	12,912
DLHS-4								
	72.5	52.3	46.0	12.0	7.5	16.5	10.2	42,938
DLHS-3								
	75.0	35.2	51.1	4.2	5.8	3.5	62.4	34,920

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women aware of diarrhoea management. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
< 25	8.2	6,199	64.3	77.7	50.4	50.6	0.5	506
25-29	6.1	5,974	68.7	80.6	60.5	43.5	0.4	369
30-34	5.5	2,338	69.0	72.7	54.7	49.4	1.1	131
35-39	6.4	660	71.6	79.5	38.9	55.7	4.1	41
40-49	5.8	152	--	--	--	--	--	09
Residence								
Rural	7.1	8,693	65.7	76.8	63.2	38.9	0.7	619
Urban	6.6	6,630	68.5	79.9	42.6	59.9	0.6	437
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	6.3	1,840	63.2	74.5	69.9	31.5	0.9	118
Less than 5 years	9.1	506	52.7	75.3	73.2	29.8	0.0	46
5-9 years	6.9	5,198	62.1	74.0	58.9	43.4	0.9	362
10 or more years	6.8	7,776	72.1	82.0	46.5	55.9	0.5	530
Religion								
Hindu	6.6	11,608	66.7	77.6	55.1	46.1	0.9	770
Muslim	7.1	2,430	67.1	78.9	48.6	58.5	0.0	178
Christian	4.3	71	--	--	--	--	--	03
Sikh	(5.3)	19	--	--	--	--	--	01
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.6	1,060	68.8	85.3	57.2	44.2	0.0	92
Jain	6.7	85	--	--	--	--	--	06
Others	10.5	50	--	--	--	--	--	06
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	8.0	2,792	67.7	80.2	58.0	41.8	0.0	220
Schedule Tribes	6.8	2,145	62.4	76.3	63.2	36.3	0.9	146
Other Backward Classes	6.3	5,687	69.0	75.6	52.1	52.9	0.4	363
Others	6.9	4,699	66.1	80.4	49.5	52.8	1.2	327
DLHS-4	6.9	15,323	66.9	78.2	54.1	48.2	0.7	1,056
DLHS-3	19.9	13,361	44.2	77..9	31.3	69.1	1.8	2,068

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Last two weeks prior to survey. ² Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. ³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.12 AWARENESS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)													
Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.													
Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice / treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	35.3	1,417	16.9	13.5	9.5	11.2	17.4	11.4	84.5	43.2	58.9	0.0	488
20-24	46.9	6,630	23.7	20.9	13.8	15.1	24.6	8.8	82.0	38.6	64.8	0.2	5,711
25-29	54.3	8,236	28.5	26.0	16.2	17.7	28.7	8.9	86.4	42.4	59.4	1.1	5,974
30-34	55.2	7,759	28.9	26.3	16.4	17.3	29.5	8.8	86.2	39.8	62.1	0.7	2,338
35-39	53.0	7,619	26.8	25.6	15.7	17.6	28.5	9.2	89.9	24.7	76.9	0.0	660
40-44	53.6	6,335	27.2	25.5	16.3	17.6	29.4	8.7	(80.0)	(62.5)	(37.5)	(0.0)	125
45-49	52.7	4,942	25.3	25.1	17.2	17.0	27.9	4.7	0.0	na	na	na	27
Residence													
Rural	46.2	23,596	22.4	20.9	13.0	13.6	23.4	9.3	84.8	48.1	54.9	0.6	8,693
Urban	58.9	19,342	31.4	28.7	18.7	20.6	32.8	8.5	84.4	29.4	72.2	0.7	6,630
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	36.1	8,688	15.8	13.4	8.5	9.6	17.6	6.5	74.5	64.3	41.5	1.1	1,840
Less than 5 years	45.1	2,112	21.7	21.9	12.4	14.0	23.4	8.7	74.4	61.1	38.6	0.0	506
5-9 years	50.3	13,703	24.9	23.3	14.7	15.4	25.8	9.0	86.6	42.4	60.3	0.5	5,198
10 or more years	61.8	18,435	33.4	31.0	20.1	21.7	34.5	9.5	85.6	34.1	67.8	0.7	7,776
Religion													
Hindu	51.8	33,936	26.1	24.4	15.2	16.6	27.6	8.7	84.1	38.6	62.8	0.5	11,608
Muslim	52.2	5,221	27.6	23.4	16.4	17.4	27.4	8.4	86.8	42.6	62.3	1.2	2,430
Christian	66.3	222	37.7	40.3	22.6	26.6	40.3	15.9	--	--	--	--	71
Sikh	66.6	85	48.0	37.0	16.1	31.7	38.6	(10.5)	--	--	--	--	19
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.2	2,985	27.6	24.8	17.6	17.1	27.6	12.6	84.9	49.0	56.1	0.8	1,060
Jain	73.7	340	36.7	36.7	29.2	28.9	46.1	10.4	--	--	--	--	85
Other	50.4	149	30.3	33.7	16.5	14.6	31.7	9.7	--	--	--	--	50
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	49.7	7,458	26.4	22.4	13.9	14.4	26.2	11.1	82.5	41.9	60.5	0.7	2,792
Scheduled Tribes	41.8	5,606	18.5	18.5	9.9	10.9	20.8	8.9	84.4	55.0	47.9	0.0	2,145
Other Backward Classes	52.8	16,962	27.5	25.6	15.8	16.4	28.8	8.5	88.7	38.2	64.2	0.7	5,687
Others	57.3	12,912	29.8	30.4	21.5	24.2	31.9	8.2	81.6	33.4	68.9	0.7	4,699
DLHS-4	52.2	42,938	26.6	24.6	15.7	16.9	27.8	8.9	84.7	40.0	62.4	0.6	15,323
DLHS-3	28.9	34,920	50.3	56.5	25.4	25.4	45.6	12.0	84.6	17.1	81.2	1.7	13,361

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.13 AWARENESS OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)		Number of children**
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	
Nandurbar	42.4	5.9	80.3	12.1	69.9	383
Dhule	54.2	6.1	67.6	5.1	80.7	633
Jalgaon	43.1	9.8	67.9	8.7	86.6	592
Buldana	60.5	6.0	76.2	7.2	96.7	499
Akola	65.5	6.8	85.2	12.8	83.7	510
Washim	58.0	5.0	81.5	6.0	92.4	391
Amravati	70.2	12.4	86.8	17.9	82.5	532
Wardha	62.7	7.9	83.9	10.4	88.7	495
Nagpur	50.8	11.5	91.9	17.9	85.9	396
Bhandara	43.2	4.1	100.0	9.2	96.0	278
Gondiya	55.0	10.5	69.7	14.7	82.9	362
Gadchiroli	33.9	9.0	72.0	7.7	82.2	349
Chandrapur	35.9	6.0	69.8	13.0	90.5	409
Yavatmal	44.7	10.1	79.7	15.0	87.0	402
Nanded	47.8	6.5	78.0	3.7	88.7	527
Hingoli	35.1	4.7	68.0	2.9	48.6	365
Parbhani	36.6	5.2	84.0	7.3	66.5	635
Jalna	46.7	7.7	60.5	13.6	78.8	708
Aurangabad	61.9	14.1	83.1	15.7	94.2	567
Nashik	59.8	7.1	92.1	6.2	87.1	516
Thane	62.1	5.3	80.5	7.2	81.4	285
Mumbai (Suburban)	66.2	7.7	57.0	7.4	81.9	283
Mumbai	71.0	2.3	100.0	5.6	82.0	129
Raigarh	47.8	3.4	67.6	5.3	87.1	457
Pune	56.7	4.2	70.5	3.0	78.2	412
Ahmadnagar	56.5	4.2	75.5	4.0	95.2	539
Bid	57.1	6.2	89.7	2.1	100.0	289
Latur	45.7	5.6	77.1	6.9	75.7	542
Osmanabad	39.5	1.6	68.8	2.0	75.2	387
Solapur	50.5	7.7	68.5	6.3	73.9	486
Satara	57.4	6.4	87.7	14.6	81.4	340
Ratnagiri	49.8	6.6	95.3	12.0	91.0	297
Sindhudurg	55.4	2.4	83.2	5.5	100.0	275
Kolhapur	51.7	7.1	87.0	16.9	90.5	501
Sangli	39.2	5.1	70.1	3.3	89.2	552
DLHS-4	52.3	6.9	78.2	8.9	84.7	15,323
DLHS-3	35.2	19.9	77.9	12.0	84.6	13,361

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey. ² Among children with ARI or fever/diarrhoea in last two weeks sought advice /treatment. ** Unweighted cases.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	97.2	97.4	97.0	97.7	97.9	97.4
Any modern method ¹	95.7	95.8	95.7	96.2	96.3	96.0
Female sterilization	91.4	91.9	90.9	91.8	92.4	91.2
Male sterilization	59.0	57.3	60.8	59.2	57.4	61.1
Intra Uterine Device	54.4	51.2	58.1	54.8	51.4	58.6
Pill	50.9	47.4	54.8	51.3	47.6	55.4
Emergency contraceptive pill	35.2	33.5	37.2	35.5	33.7	37.5
Injectables	34.9	32.6	37.4	35.2	32.9	37.8
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	48.7	44.0	54.0	49.1	44.2	54.6
Female condom	30.9	29.2	32.7	31.1	29.4	33.0
Rhythm method	32.6	30.9	34.4	32.7	31.0	34.7
Withdrawal method	29.4	27.8	31.1	29.6	28.0	31.4
Contraceptive herbs	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.5
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	25.4	25.2	25.8	25.6	25.2	26.0
Others	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.5
Number of women**	45,690	25,088	20,602	42,938	23,596	19,342

¹ Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra-Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS																
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.																
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	94.6	91.1	60.9	84.7	57.8	54.1	36.3	36.3	53.4	32.5	33.3	30.8	24.5	26.0	8.5	8,047
25-29	96.9	95.0	59.6	88.9	56.8	53.5	36.9	37.1	52.6	32.7	33.6	30.8	25.0	26.1	7.3	8,236
30-34	98.5	97.4	59.6	92.2	55.9	51.9	35.8	35.9	50.2	31.2	32.9	29.3	24.4	25.2	6.7	7,759
35-39	98.9	98.2	57.9	95.3	52.0	48.7	34.7	34.2	46.2	30.3	32.2	29.0	24.2	25.1	6.9	7,619
40-49	99.0	98.5	58.1	96.4	52.5	49.1	34.2	33.3	44.8	29.6	32.0	28.5	24.5	25.5	6.6	11,277
No. of living children																
0	92.9	89.8	62.8	83.1	58.8	55.0	39.5	39.0	53.8	35.4	35.8	33.1	26.9	27.1	8.8	4,409
1	96.1	93.2	62.7	86.2	60.8	56.8	40.0	40.3	58.2	36.1	36.6	33.7	26.1	27.6	8.3	8,193
2	98.5	97.6	59.6	93.5	55.4	51.8	35.9	35.3	49.6	31.4	32.7	29.5	24.1	25.1	7.2	16,771
3	99.1	98.5	55.6	96.1	50.0	46.7	31.3	31.1	42.7	26.9	29.7	26.3	23.3	24.2	5.7	9,116
4+	98.9	98.1	54.9	95.9	47.5	44.9	30.3	29.9	39.1	25.6	28.9	25.5	23.3	25.1	6.5	4,449
Residence																
Rural	97.9	96.3	57.4	92.4	51.4	47.6	33.7	32.9	44.2	29.4	31.0	28.0	24.6	25.2	6.9	23,596
Urban	97.4	96.0	61.1	91.2	58.6	55.4	37.5	37.8	54.6	33.0	34.7	31.4	24.5	26.0	7.5	19,342
Education																
Non-literate ^a	98.1	97.0	49.6	93.7	39.9	36.9	26.2	24.8	32.5	22.2	24.1	21.8	19.6	20.0	5.9	8,688
Less than five years	98.2	97.1	59.0	94.6	52.7	49.0	31.3	31.3	43.9	26.9	29.3	26.2	22.8	24.2	6.1	6,823
5-9 years	97.5	95.6	60.6	92.1	56.3	53.2	35.7	35.6	50.9	30.6	34.6	31.0	25.9	28.5	7.6	8,992
10 or more years	97.3	95.8	62.9	89.9	61.8	57.9	41.2	41.3	57.9	37.0	37.0	33.7	26.7	27.2	7.9	18,435
Religion																
Hindu	98.0	96.5	58.5	92.1	54.1	50.4	35.1	34.6	48.3	30.9	32.1	29.1	24.2	24.9	6.9	33,936
Muslim	96.1	94.1	60.2	89.3	56.2	54.3	37.2	38.3	51.9	32.5	35.2	32.3	26.9	29.3	9.0	5,221
Christian	98.5	96.2	73.8	93.5	70.5	64.8	43.0	45.1	62.3	41.0	40.2	36.2	28.6	26.7	8.2	222
Sikh	88.8	86.8	43.2	75.0	40.1	43.4	26.4	31.0	49.2	25.5	26.3	21.9	16.4	15.3	7.9	85
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	96.9	96.0	62.1	92.6	57.3	53.2	34.0	33.6	50.6	29.2	33.0	29.0	23.8	26.4	7.1	2,985
Jain	98.0	98.0	72.3	93.1	69.8	65.7	47.2	45.9	64.8	39.2	37.9	34.3	23.8	23.8	5.1	340
Others	98.9	98.9	77.5	98.4	67.2	61.7	54.3	49.1	57.7	46.1	50.1	48.1	37.7	38.4	7.6	145
Castes/Tribes																
Scheduled Castes	97.1	95.8	56.5	91.0	52.5	49.0	35.7	34.4	47.3	30.2	33.2	30.4	25.2	26.8	7.6	7,458
Scheduled Tribes	97.8	96.0	57.3	92.3	47.6	44.8	28.6	28.0	39.1	24.8	25.4	23.6	20.2	19.8	6.2	5,606
Other Backward Classes	98.3	97.0	58.0	92.3	54.2	50.1	34.7	34.6	49.0	31.5	31.9	28.2	23.9	24.2	6.7	16,962
Others	97.1	95.5	63.0	91.4	60.1	56.9	39.3	39.6	54.7	33.9	36.6	33.6	26.9	29.1	8.0	12,912
DLHS-4																
DLHS-4	97.7	96.2	59.2	91.8	54.8	51.3	35.5	35.2	49.1	31.1	32.7	29.6	24.5	25.6	7.2	42,938
DLHS-3																
DLHS-3	98.9	98.8	85.3	98.3	73.9	81.6	30.3	36.4	65.4	12.7	31.0	16.0	---	---	0.3	32,588

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. IUD= Intra-Uterine Device. ECP=Emergency Contraceptive Pills. LAM=Lactational Amenorrhoea Method. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT																
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.																
District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Nandurbar	97.4	95.2	48.2	92.3	44.8	42.1	27.5	33.1	41.6	28.5	27.3	25.0	23.8	23.5	4.6	1,078
Dhule	98.3	96.2	69.7	92.5	67.8	63.8	38.6	41.6	63.3	38.3	39.2	36.5	31.5	28.7	6.3	1,587
Jalgaon	100.0	100.0	74.5	99.9	62.1	55.9	30.6	28.3	43.4	26.0	22.5	18.4	10.6	9.6	0.1	1,469
Buldhana	99.6	94.7	36.4	82.2	36.2	34.3	35.4	36.9	45.2	35.3	33.0	23.6	20.9	20.9	17.0	1,450
Akola	99.6	99.4	84.5	97.7	85.7	82.1	61.5	64.0	82.6	48.4	70.0	55.4	59.0	68.4	12.2	1,279
Washim	99.3	98.8	79.9	95.9	75.7	75.5	54.6	51.4	77.0	44.1	61.8	53.2	54.8	60.1	10.5	1,080
Amravati	99.8	99.7	80.8	97.3	83.1	85.0	62.2	61.4	82.5	52.4	63.3	53.3	54.1	58.4	11.5	1,340
Wardha	99.4	99.1	64.5	95.8	59.1	53.4	34.1	33.1	51.4	35.2	29.6	28.3	22.8	20.7	9.0	1,393
Nagpur	99.1	95.7	65.1	86.6	64.8	64.9	62.2	61.9	67.7	58.5	57.3	55.9	46.7	45.4	18.7	1,098
Bhandara	98.5	97.0	48.0	81.1	35.4	29.1	29.0	21.7	36.5	20.8	20.0	18.9	15.7	17.0	1.4	885
Gondia	98.1	97.7	66.0	92.8	53.5	50.4	42.3	40.3	49.7	38.8	36.4	34.3	27.5	23.5	5.5	1,046
Gadchiroli	98.2	95.6	70.2	91.1	54.0	39.5	10.2	8.3	35.1	7.8	5.3	5.5	0.7	1.0	2.5	1,074
Chandrapur	98.8	97.8	64.6	94.7	54.5	44.2	11.9	11.4	38.8	8.9	5.6	4.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	1,251
Yavatmal	95.7	94.3	50.8	90.8	54.1	45.1	13.5	15.2	43.6	12.5	8.7	6.6	3.2	4.5	1.5	1,081
Nanded	87.9	86.5	17.3	78.3	16.9	16.3	15.7	15.0	20.1	15.1	14.7	14.7	13.5	13.4	8.6	1,497
Hingoli	93.2	91.1	10.3	78.9	12.3	8.7	9.6	5.7	14.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	1.7	1.6	0.7	1,000
Parbhani	98.0	97.6	23.7	90.8	15.3	17.3	8.6	10.8	14.8	9.5	7.1	4.0	6.1	2.6	1.6	1,462
Jalna	97.8	94.7	64.0	92.5	59.6	57.1	44.7	43.8	48.3	36.9	34.6	35.5	31.9	32.6	5.4	1,689
Aurangabad	100.0	99.9	86.3	98.8	81.5	74.9	58.6	59.3	68.9	52.9	59.9	60.1	44.7	53.2	22.0	1,384
Nashik	96.8	94.6	68.1	91.2	67.2	62.4	31.1	34.4	61.0	30.2	35.4	26.5	21.8	24.7	4.6	1,317
Thane	98.0	97.8	65.3	93.1	51.7	51.6	31.9	27.4	43.1	28.7	22.2	20.0	12.6	12.1	3.6	1,036
Mumbai(Suburban)	94.9	93.6	62.5	88.0	58.4	54.5	38.6	38.0	55.5	28.0	28.4	29.8	16.2	17.3	3.4	903
Mumbai	97.4	97.0	69.2	93.6	70.4	67.3	51.9	56.5	69.5	41.9	49.4	45.0	26.4	27.8	13.8	501
Raigarh	99.6	98.0	79.0	97.0	74.3	69.9	33.0	36.4	62.7	30.9	37.4	33.6	21.5	24.7	1.4	1,413
Pune	99.7	96.7	78.4	95.7	75.9	73.1	37.4	41.0	71.3	35.1	46.6	38.7	25.5	28.3	3.0	1,112
Ahmednagar	98.3	97.4	67.9	96.2	54.6	52.2	30.3	30.4	44.2	27.6	24.7	20.3	9.5	9.0	1.1	1,551
Beed	96.4	95.4	22.6	78.0	30.8	28.0	26.1	17.1	24.8	15.2	14.7	13.9	13.5	14.0	2.8	999
Latur	92.0	89.5	29.9	86.7	29.3	27.3	8.6	12.6	21.8	4.5	3.3	3.4	1.6	3.3	2.1	1,424
Osmanabad	98.1	97.6	21.0	94.4	7.5	8.9	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.9	0.3	0.1	4.3	0.4	0.1	1,100
Solapur	95.5	91.9	60.2	89.5	55.4	56.0	48.8	47.2	52.7	39.1	41.7	42.4	40.0	42.3	8.7	1,373
Satara	100.0	99.4	70.5	96.0	64.0	55.5	50.1	45.8	51.0	40.9	45.1	40.6	30.0	31.4	19.1	1,067
Ratnagiri	99.5	99.4	77.8	96.2	79.2	74.6	68.5	66.0	73.6	63.0	65.1	63.5	52.8	53.2	21.5	944
Sindhudurga	96.8	94.6	61.6	89.0	58.8	57.7	47.3	46.8	57.9	40.2	43.6	40.2	40.3	43.6	0.9	933
Kolhapur	100.0	100.0	77.5	98.8	73.1	62.7	53.3	51.4	60.9	49.7	50.5	47.2	36.0	36.3	18.4	1,531
Sangali	96.8	94.7	49.8	93.4	47.4	47.5	40.0	36.9	44.7	34.9	38.6	37.3	34.0	38.1	6.1	1,591
DLHS-4	97.7	96.2	59.1	91.8	54.8	51.3	35.5	35.2	49.1	31.1	32.7	29.6	24.5	25.6	7.2	42,938
DLHS-3	98.9	98.8	85.3	98.3	73.9	81.6	30.0	36.1	65.4	12.7	31.0	16.0	NA	NA	0.3	32,588

IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. LAM = Lactational Amenorrhoea Method. NA=Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD														
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.														
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	16.6	9.6	0.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	6.2	0.1	2.9	3.9	0.4	1,417
20 - 24	37.7	32.3	0.5	14.3	2.4	5.1	0.6	0.4	11.3	0.4	3.1	4.0	0.1	6,630
25 - 29	65.5	62.0	1.2	40.4	3.9	5.4	0.5	0.6	14.6	0.7	3.8	3.7	0.1	8,236
30 - 34	79.5	77.5	2.1	59.0	4.3	4.5	0.7	0.5	11.8	0.6	3.6	3.1	0.1	7,759
35 - 39	85.4	83.9	2.4	71.3	3.5	3.4	0.6	0.4	8.5	0.5	3.2	2.9	0.1	7,619
40 - 44	87.3	85.8	2.3	77.1	3.0	2.6	0.6	0.3	5.8	0.4	2.8	2.4	0.1	6,335
45 - 49	86.0	84.6	2.4	78.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.4	2.7	2.1	0.1	4,942
No. of living children														
0	13.5	9.8	0.2	2.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	5.6	0.3	2.2	2.4	0.2	4,409
1	48.9	43.1	0.7	14.7	4.9	5.2	0.9	0.6	19.6	0.8	4.2	5.0	0.1	8,193
2	83.1	80.9	2.4	65.5	4.0	4.6	0.6	0.5	10.1	0.6	3.4	3.1	0.1	16,771
3	89.8	88.7	2.0	80.9	2.2	2.8	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.3	2.8	2.2	0.1	9,116
4+	87.7	86.2	2.1	78.1	2.0	3.3	0.4	0.4	3.7	0.3	2.8	2.2	0.1	4,449
Residence														
Rural	71.7	69.2	2.2	59.3	1.7	2.7	0.5	0.3	5.8	0.3	2.3	2.3	0.1	23,596
Urban	70.7	67.7	1.2	47.6	4.9	5.2	0.7	0.5	13.8	0.7	4.3	4.0	0.1	19,342
Education														
Non-literate ^a	78.0	76.4	2.5	70.8	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.8	1.8	0.1	8,688
Less than five years	76.5	74.4	1.8	66.9	1.5	2.9	0.3	0.3	4.0	0.3	2.4	2.3	0.0	6,823
5-9 years	70.8	67.6	1.7	56.2	2.3	3.7	0.4	0.3	7.0	0.4	3.8	3.1	0.1	8,992
10 or more years	66.4	63.2	1.4	40.0	5.5	5.4	0.8	0.6	16.3	0.8	4.0	4.0	0.1	18,435
Religion														
Hindu	72.3	69.7	1.8	55.8	3.2	3.5	0.6	0.4	9.2	0.5	3.1	3.0	0.1	33,936
Muslim	64.3	60.9	0.5	42.4	3.4	7.0	0.7	0.6	11.1	0.7	3.8	3.7	0.1	5,221
Christian	63.3	59.9	0.0	37.6	4.6	3.9	0.5	0.4	19.4	1.6	4.0	5.1	0.0	222
Sikh	71.0	69.8	0.0	40.9	6.4	5.1	0.8	0.0	24.0	0.0	4.3	1.3	0.0	85
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.3	69.2	3.4	54.3	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.5	9.6	0.5	4.2	3.5	0.1	2,985
Jain	72.7	71.3	1.5	40.7	9.2	6.2	0.9	0.8	19.3	0.0	2.6	3.8	0.0	340
Others	63.2	56.9	3.1	44.6	1.5	7.1	1.5	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.1	8.0	0.0	145
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	72.2	69.2	2.5	55.3	2.7	3.2	0.8	0.5	8.6	0.6	3.2	2.9	0.1	7,458
Scheduled Tribes	68.5	66.0	3.4	55.8	1.9	2.4	0.8	0.4	4.3	0.4	2.3	2.4	0.0	5606
Other Backward Classes	71.9	69.5	1.5	54.7	3.2	3.8	0.5	0.3	10.4	0.5	3.0	2.5	0.1	16,962
Others	71.0	67.9	0.9	50.8	4.1	5.0	0.5	0.5	11.4	0.5	3.9	4.4	0.1	12,912
DLHS-4	71.2	68.5	1.7	53.8	3.2	3.9	0.6	0.4	9.6	0.5	3.2	3.1	0.1	42,938
DLHS-3	70.1	68.4	3.1	53.1	6.0	8.4	0.7	1.0	11.1	0.2	5.7	2.3	0.1	32,588

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS											
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.											
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	8.9	7.2	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	4.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1,417
20 - 24	30.0	28.5	0.4	14.7	1.5	2.9	8.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	6,630
25 - 29	59.6	57.9	1.0	40.5	2.6	2.7	10.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	8,236
30 - 34	75.6	74.5	1.9	59.1	2.3	2.2	8.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	7,759
35 - 39	82.9	82.0	2.0	71.5	1.4	1.3	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	7,619
40 - 44	84.8	83.9	1.7	77.2	0.8	0.6	3.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	6,335
45 - 49	83.6	83.1	1.9	78.7	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	4,942
No. of living children											
No children	7.7	6.7	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.5	3.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	4,409
1 child											
1 son	43.0	40.7	0.7	18.3	3.3	2.9	15.1	0.8	1.1	0.3	4,949
No son	35.2	32.9	0.5	9.8	3.0	2.8	16.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	3,244
2 children											
1 or more sons	82.6	81.7	2.0	69.7	1.7	1.8	6.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	14,864
No sons	55.0	53.2	2.1	34.0	2.2	3.3	11.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	1,907
3 children											
1 or more sons	89.6	89.1	1.6	83.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	8,548
No sons	60.3	59.7	1.8	45.8	2.3	3.1	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	568
4+ children											
1 or more sons	87.1	86.3	1.6	80.0	0.8	1.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	4,179
No sons	64.6	63.3	2.6	51.5	0.7	2.1	6.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	270
Residence											
Rural	68.3	67.5	1.8	59.4	0.8	1.2	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	23,596
Urban	65.3	63.8	1.0	47.8	2.4	2.3	10.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	19,342
Education											
Non-literate ^a	76.0	75.5	2.2	71.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	8,688
Less than five years	73.4	72.7	1.3	67.0	0.6	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	6,823
5-9 years	66.4	65.3	1.4	56.3	1.0	1.8	4.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	8,992
10 or more years	60.6	58.8	1.1	40.1	2.8	2.5	12.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	18,435
Religion											
Hindu	68.3	67.2	1.4	56.0	1.5	1.5	6.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	33,936
Muslim	57.9	56.7	0.4	42.6	1.8	3.6	8.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	5,221
Christian	55.2	53.3	0.0	37.9	0.4	2.2	12.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	222
Sikh	68.2	66.0	0.0	40.9	3.0	2.8	19.4	1.2	0.0	1.0	85
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.9	66.6	3.0	54.4	1.1	1.0	7.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	2,985
Jain	65.7	64.7	1.5	40.7	5.6	4.0	12.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	340
Others	58.4	56.0	1.8	44.6	1.4	3.5	4.7	0.0	1.5	0.9	145

Contd ...

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS — <i>continued</i>											
Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	67.5	66.2	1.9	55.5	1.2	1.4	6.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	7,458
Scheduled Tribes	65.0	64.1	3.1	55.9	1.0	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	5,606
Other Backward Classes	68.1	67.0	1.2	54.9	1.6	1.6	7.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	16,962
Others	65.7	64.5	0.7	50.9	2.0	2.5	8.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	12,912
DLHS-4	66.9	65.7	1.4	53.9	1.6	1.7	6.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	42,938
DLHS-3	65.1	63.9	2.9	53.0	1.5	1.9	4.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	32,588

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. IUD = Intra-Uterine Device. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	IUD				Number of IUD users**	Pill	Condom/Nirodh		
	<6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years		>6 months	Number of Pill users**	>6 months	Number of condom/nirodh users
Age group									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	07	---	09	23.2	62
20 - 24	20.6	34.4	20.9	8.6	100	46.5	187	50.8	590
25 - 29	9.2	29.0	20.6	31.0	213	67.7	221	69.8	885
30 - 34	4.9	12.6	19.5	58.6	177	75.3	165	77.4	663
35 - 39	0.9	6.2	12.8	67.9	102	79.7	96	83.2	425
40 - 44	2.5	2.8	6.8	78.1	46	78.4	42	85.5	212
45 - 49	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.3)	18	79.2	21	83.9	82
No. of living children									
0	(8.3)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(8.3)	12	52.6	22	44.4	151
1	10.6	21.8	16.7	39.2	257	57.8	236	67.1	1,272
2	6.5	16.4	19.9	48.9	293	68.3	327	75.1	1,149
3	8.2	21.6	11.8	50.6	67	68.1	98	77.2	230
4+	6.0	14.0	13.3	64.4	34	84.6	58	79.9	117
Residence									
Rural	8.5	26.6	18.1	33.8	199	63.2	284	61.0	982
Urban	8.2	15.9	17.2	50.0	464	67.4	457	74.6	1,937
Education									
Non-literate ^a	6.0	5.3	10.8	60.9	34	76.1	53	61.7	111
Less than five years	5.6	26.4	16.1	38.8	38	71.5	77	61.9	174
5-9 years	13.6	20.3	21.4	35.9	87	62.1	158	65.5	430
10 or more years	7.7	19.0	17.4	46.5	504	65.0	453	72.3	2,204
Religion									
Hindu	7.8	18.6	17.4	45.5	513	65.1	499	70.4	2,205
Muslim	9.7	22.5	17.8	40.7	95	66.1	185	69.5	416
Christian	---	---	---	---	01	---	05	82.3	27
Sikh	---	---	---	---	03	---	02	(100.0)	16
Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	17.6	12.6	12.0	57.9	29	76.6	30	65.5	205
Jain	(0.0)	(25.0)	(15.0)	(50.0)	20	(76.4)	14	77.2	43
Others	---	---	---	---	02	---	05	---	07
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	14.2	17.2	11.9	48.3	88	62.9	106	66.2	446
Scheduled Tribes	12.2	18.6	18.9	40.3	53	46.3	59	65.5	176
Other Backward Classes	6.1	20.1	18.6	43.2	266	68.1	264	70.5	1,270
Others	7.6	18.2	17.9	47.8	256	68.5	312	72.7	1,027
DLHS-4	8.3	18.9	17.5	45.5	663	65.9	741	70.4	2,919
DLHS-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	477	65.1	693	71.7	1,426

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. --- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases.
 NA= Not available . ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	0.9	25.0	37.4	18.6	9.3	8.8	100.0	28.7	1,650
2-3	2.5	32.5	36.1	16.2	8.2	4.5	100.0	27.4	2,090
4-5	3.9	31.5	36.2	18.7	7.0	2.6	100.0	26.7	2,053
6-7	6.1	36.1	34.8	16.0	6.1	0.9	100.0	26.3	2,031
8-9	5.3	33.5	36.6	17.7	6.3	0.7	100.0	26.3	1,861
10+	10.0	37.1	36.8	14.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	24.8	10,905
No. of living children									
0	12.2	14.5	24.2	15.3	9.1	24.7	100.0	30.4	107
1	10.3	24.9	24.3	15.3	10.2	15.0	100.0	28.9	1,283
2	7.5	35.5	32.3	13.5	5.9	5.2	100.0	26.4	1,1398
3	4.7	30.2	35.7	16.0	7.1	6.4	100.0	27.4	7,560
4+	2.9	18.1	37.2	24.8	8.9	8.1	100.0	29.1	3,567
Residence									
Rural	6.9	32.9	32.2	14.6	6.8	6.6	100.0	27.0	14,476
Urban	5.1	27.3	35.6	18.1	7.2	6.7	100.0	27.7	9,439
Education									
Non-literate ^a	7.5	27.6	30.2	17.3	8.2	9.2	100.0	27.9	6,379
Less than five years	7.3	32.6	31.9	14.5	7.1	6.5	100.0	27.0	4,693
5-9 years	7.2	36.4	33.1	12.4	5.7	5.3	100.0	26.4	5,214
10 or more years	3.6	27.9	37.8	18.5	6.8	5.6	100.0	27.6	7,629
Religion									
Hindu	6.1	30.9	33.5	15.7	6.9	6.9	100.0	27.3	19,613
Muslim	6.3	27.3	34.8	18.4	7.9	5.3	100.0	27.4	2,243
Christian	5.0	25.2	37.4	25.9	1.9	4.5	100.0	27.2	86
Sikh	2.7	15.7	29.9	29.1	14.7	8.0	100.0	29.7	36
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.1	32.3	33.2	15.8	6.4	6.2	100.0	27.1	1,724
Jain	4.6	22.2	37.2	27.6	5.2	3.3	100.0	27.6	145
Others	10.9	28.6	28.7	10.9	13.0	7.9	100.0	28.3	68
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	6.8	31.2	31.2	16.3	7.3	7.3	100.0	27.3	4,292
Scheduled Tribes	6.6	30.9	32.3	15.9	6.6	7.7	100.0	27.3	3,317
Other Backward Classes	5.7	30.3	34.4	15.7	7.3	6.6	100.0	27.4	9,574
Others	6.1	30.4	34.6	16.6	6.5	5.7	100.0	27.1	6,732
DLHS-4	6.1	30.6	33.6	16.1	7.0	6.6	100.0	27.3	23,915
DLHS-3	7.4	42.4	35.0	12.0	2.7	0.6	100.0	25.1	18,229

Note: ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Nandurbar	58.0	57.4	1.3	50.5	1.0	1.0	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1,078
Dhule	64.9	64.6	1.5	56.8	1.2	0.7	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,587
Jalgaon	60.2	60.1	0.6	52.4	1.5	1.3	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1,469
Buldhana	68.8	67.3	0.6	53.9	1.4	2.0	9.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	1,450
Akola	73.0	71.5	2.8	50.2	1.6	2.0	14.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	1,279
Washim	70.3	68.5	0.6	53.9	1.3	1.5	11.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	1,080
Amravati	71.9	69.7	2.7	51.5	1.7	2.7	10.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	1,340
Wardha	77.0	75.5	1.4	63.5	1.5	1.2	7.8	0.0	1.2	0.2	1,393
Nagpur	72.4	71.5	1.4	54.8	1.6	2.3	11.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	1,098
Bhandara	69.9	69.2	7.3	51.1	1.1	1.3	8.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	885
Gondia	69.2	68.0	6.0	53.8	0.4	1.3	6.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	1,046
Gadchiroli	70.6	70.2	13.9	46.0	1.4	1.3	7.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	1,074
Chandrapur	72.0	70.9	4.0	59.4	1.3	1.4	4.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	1,251
Yavatmal	66.8	65.8	0.5	54.2	1.7	1.3	8.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	1,081
Nanded	63.7	63.2	0.4	55.2	0.7	1.4	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1,497
Hingoli	66.0	64.9	0.3	56.8	1.5	1.3	4.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	1,000
Parbhani	64.8	63.5	0.4	56.0	0.9	1.9	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	1,462
Jalna	63.1	62.3	0.1	50.4	3.1	1.9	6.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	1,689
Aurangabad	61.8	59.4	0.3	42.0	2.3	4.8	10.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	1,384
Nashik	65.7	65.2	1.9	52.7	1.9	2.2	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	1,317
Thane	58.3	57.2	0.7	46.8	0.8	2.0	7.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	1,036
Mumbai(Suburban)	58.7	56.4	0.4	38.8	3.7	3.0	10.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	903
Mumbai	62.6	60.6	0.2	37.4	5.1	3.1	14.7	0.2	1.7	0.0	501
Raigarh	64.7	63.3	0.2	52.9	1.3	1.9	7.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	1,413
Pune	68.8	66.6	0.4	56.7	0.9	1.4	7.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	1,112
Ahmednagar	65.4	64.7	0.3	58.3	1.0	1.5	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1,551
Beed	68.1	67.8	0.6	59.6	1.8	1.1	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	999
Latur	66.0	65.4	0.4	56.7	1.8	1.7	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	1,424
Osmanabad	69.4	68.3	0.0	61.7	1.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1,100
Solapur	69.3	68.6	0.0	60.5	1.3	1.8	4.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1,373
Satara	70.5	68.7	0.9	60.9	0.9	0.6	5.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	1,067
Ratnagiri	60.6	59.5	0.8	46.3	1.2	0.9	10.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	944
Sindhudurga	62.3	59.9	0.6	46.5	2.9	1.7	8.1	1.7	0.6	0.1	933
Kolhapur	74.6	73.3	0.8	65.4	1.2	1.0	4.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	1,531
Sangali	68.6	67.3	0.2	59.5	1.6	1.8	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	1,591
DLHS-4	66.9	65.7	1.4	53.9	1.6	1.7	6.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	42,938
DLHS-3	65.1	63.9	2.9	53.0	1.5	1.9	4.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	32,588

IUD = Intra Uterine Device; ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	36.9	42.0	21.1	100.0	79	94.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	24
20 - 24	29.8	48.6	21.6	100.0	886	86.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	1,012
25 - 29	19.8	59.0	21.3	100.0	1,338	83.1	16.8	0.0	100.0	3,447
30 - 34	22.3	56.4	21.3	100.0	1,026	80.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	4,765
35 - 39	16.1	57.1	26.8	100.0	628	77.7	22.2	0.0	100.0	5,640
40 - 44	17.5	59.2	23.2	100.0	303	76.4	23.5	0.1	100.0	5,030
45 - 49	20.9	59.4	19.8	100.0	123	77.2	22.8	0.0	100.0	3,997
No. of living children										
0	32.1	53.0	15.0	100.0	187	69.7	30.3	0.0	100.0	107
1	20.3	55.4	24.4	100.0	1,789	72.6	27.2	0.2	100.0	1,283
2	21.5	56.8	21.7	100.0	1,789	75.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	11,398
3	29.2	50.5	20.4	100.0	404	82.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	7,560
4+	20.7	61.1	18.2	100.0	214	86.5	13.5	0.0	100.0	3,567
Residence										
Rural	31.7	49.4	18.9	100.0	1,486	89.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	14,476
Urban	17.6	58.6	23.8	100.0	2,897	64.8	35.2	0.0	100.0	9,439
Education										
Non-literate ^a	42.9	39.6	17.5	100.0	203	91.5	8.4	0.1	100.0	6,379
Less than five years	29.1	44.5	26.4	100.0	292	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	4,693
5-9 years	23.2	57.9	18.9	100.0	684	82.1	17.9	0.0	100.0	5,214
10 or more years	20.0	57.1	22.9	100.0	3,204	61.8	38.2	0.0	100.0	7,629
Religion										
Hindu	22.4	55.3	22.3	100.0	3,259	79.3	20.6	0.0	100.0	19,613
Muslim	22.3	57.1	20.6	100.0	708	74.0	26.0	0.0	100.0	2,243
Christian	5.7	68.8	25.5	100.0	34	55.9	44.1	0.0	100.0	86
Sikh	0.0	69.2	30.8	100.0	21	37.3	62.7	0.0	100.0	36
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.2	52.0	21.8	100.0	268	88.4	11.5	0.1	100.0	1,724
Jain	5.1	63.2	31.7	100.0	78	29.5	70.5	0.0	100.0	145
Others	(8.8)	(60.9)	(30.3)	100.0	14	66.3	33.7	0.0	100.0	66
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	27.1	49.7	23.3	100.0	651	83.9	16.0	0.1	100.0	4,292
Scheduled Tribes	32.5	42.9	24.5	100.0	290	88.3	11.6	0.0	100.0	3,317
Other Backward Classes	23.2	54.6	22.2	100.0	1,816	78.8	21.2	0.0	100.0	9,574
Others	17.3	61.1	21.6	100.0	1,626	71.7	28.3	0.0	100.0	6,732
DLHS-4										
	22.1	55.7	22.2	100.0	4,383	79.0	20.9	0.0	100.0	23,915
DLHS-3										
	22.4	57.9	19.7	100.0	2,141	84.7	13.9	1.4	100.0	18,299

Note: Spacing method includes, pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'. ² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Health Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi* / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector. ³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector. ⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know. ⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility. ⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility. ⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know. () based on unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Nandurbar	45.7	86.2	11.9	1.9	100.0	567
Dhule	55.5	77.8	10.2	11.9	100.0	932
Jalgaon	41.4	86.0	9.9	4.1	100.0	777
Buldhana	28.4	78.1	13.7	8.2	100.0	786
Akola	53.1	93.7	3.8	2.5	100.0	673
Washim	52.4	90.3	4.7	5.0	100.0	586
Amravati	63.7	92.5	5.8	1.7	100.0	717
Wardha	36.0	93.5	2.4	4.2	100.0	903
Nagpur	57.8	88.5	7.3	4.2	100.0	618
Bhandara	44.0	83.3	10.7	6.0	100.0	517
Gondia	42.5	91.4	3.4	5.2	100.0	628
Gadchiroli	63.0	87.7	10.6	1.7	100.0	648
Chandrapur	63.3	91.7	7.5	0.8	100.0	798
Yavatmal	54.7	90.7	7.2	2.1	100.0	596
Nanded	39.0	88.4	7.3	4.3	100.0	836
Hingoli	38.1	81.3	12.9	5.8	100.0	572
Parbhani	37.4	88.9	7.5	3.6	100.0	827
Jalna	35.2	90.8	3.5	5.7	100.0	850
Aurangabad	52.1	95.9	1.6	2.5	100.0	593
Nashik	52.2	83.7	8.4	7.9	100.0	712
Thane	22.4	67.5	12.0	20.5	100.0	490
Mumbai(Suburban)	28.8	88.6	7.6	3.8	100.0	354
Mumbai	27.3	89.1	7.3	3.6	100.0	189
Raigarh	46.7	90.3	9.1	0.6	100.0	754
Pune	46.4	81.2	11.0	7.8	100.0	633
Ahmednagar	30.8	81.1	11.4	7.4	100.0	917
Beed	24.9	71.9	13.7	14.4	100.0	598
Latur	45.0	93.4	6.3	0.3	100.0	818
Osmanabad	45.0	91.9	3.9	4.2	100.0	683
Solapur	30.1	90.3	5.6	4.1	100.0	833
Satara	41.0	88.0	7.6	4.4	100.0	660
Ratnagiri	49.9	91.0	4.9	4.0	100.0	444
Sindhudurga	31.6	94.4	4.2	1.4	100.0	439
Kolhapur	43.2	94.9	3.1	2.0	100.0	1,018
Sangali	28.2	82.4	9.0	8.6	100.0	949
DLHS-4	43.0	88.0	7.4	4.6	100.0	23,915
DLHS-3	70.1	96.3	2.6	1.1	100.0	18,229

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	16.0	30.4	24.2
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	4.5	6.9	5.4
Number of current users**	23,298	663	741
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	35.8	21.1	47.6
Body ache/ backache	39.9	27.7	32.3
Abdominal pain	39.9	39.2	16.7
Weight gain	14.8	28.4	19.3
Dizziness	3.3	5.0	10.1
Nausea/vomiting	5.6	0.0	15.9
Fever	15.3	12.2	12.4
Breast tenderness	3.0	6.2	2.6
Irregular periods	3.9	9.8	2.4
Excessive bleeding	6.8	22.1	8.4
Spotting	4.6	11.9	4.5
Amenorrhoea	2.0	1.8	4.0
Cramps	2.1	0.0	2.4
Decreased libido	1.3	2.3	0.0
Rashes/allergy	1.1	0.0	0.0
Infection	4.6	4.6	7.6
Others	3.9	4.8	2.1
Number of users with side effects**	1,032	47	40
Percentage of women received treatment	74.2	80.4	67.5
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	43.4	26.8	7.0
Private health facility	29.3	53.6	61.3
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0
Number of women with treatment taken**	775	37	27

¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	56.4	14.5	29.1	68
20 - 24	46.6	23.0	30.4	266
25 - 29	39.9	27.2	33.0	222
30 - 34	27.4	32.5	40.1	88
35 - 39	22.7	29.3	48.0	49
40 - 44	13.2	34.6	52.2	21
45 - 49	(14.7)	(27.5)	(57.8)	16
No. of living children				
0	51.5	17.2	31.3	148
1	42.4	24.4	33.3	339
2	25.0	32.2	42.8	163
3	25.3	35.4	39.3	51
4+	27.0	23.3	49.7	29
Residence				
Rural	38.3	27.5	34.2	336
Urban	33.7	26.5	39.8	394
Education				
Non-literate ^a	24.8	34.0	41.2	49
Less than five years	35.9	29.1	35.0	78
5-9 years	39.6	26.7	33.7	170
10 or more years	35.9	25.4	38.7	433
Religion				
Hindu	33.8	28.4	37.8	497
Muslim	41.2	24.3	34.5	160
Christian	---	---	---	04
Sikh	---	---	---	02
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	39.5	21.7	38.8	55
Jain	(50.0)	(9.1)	(40.9)	11
Others	---	---	---	09
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	35.8	30.2	34.1	137
Scheduled Tribes	32.5	29.0	38.5	69
Other Backward Classes	31.6	27.7	40.6	230
Others	40.4	23.8	35.8	294
DLHS-4				
	35.6	26.9	37.5	730
DLHS-3				
	72.2	11.9	15.9	1,630

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant. ² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged between 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	3.5	18.7	23.3	21.8	54.8	995
20 - 24	5.0	24.1	24.6	33.8	41.5	3,623
25 - 29	4.3	27.1	30.4	35.5	34.1	2,838
30 - 34	3.3	21.2	28.3	35.6	36.1	1,768
35 - 39	1.5	14.2	27.0	37.4	35.6	1,302
40 - 44	1.6	7.9	39.6	27.0	33.4	989
45 - 49	1.3	3.0	39.6	27.1	33.3	832
No. of living children						
0	3.2	11.4	21.0	19.7	59.4	3,082
1	5.5	22.5	21.2	35.2	43.6	4,224
2	2.4	25.0	34.3	38.6	27.1	3,299
3	2.4	23.0	42.9	32.6	24.5	1,101
4+	0.4	16.5	35.3	40.0	24.7	641
Residence						
Rural	3.7	20.5	29.7	31.3	39.0	6,375
Urban	3.4	19.8	25.6	36.0	38.4	5,972
Education						
Non-literate ^a	1.7	13.6	32.5	31.8	35.7	1,924
Less than five years	3.1	19.2	32.7	30.6	36.6	1,619
5-9 years	3.3	21.8	28.9	30.3	40.7	2,551
10 or more years	4.4	21.7	25.2	35.9	38.9	6,253
Religion						
Hindu	3.7	20.1	28.5	33.0	38.5	9,379
Muslim	2.8	18.5	24.9	35.8	39.3	1,883
Christian	1.0	15.2	40.7	30.7	28.5	90
Sikh	5.0	10.2	26.1	25.2	48.6	23
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.0	24.7	24.7	35.0	40.3	807
Jain	0.0	23.6	16.2	54.0	29.9	107
Others	3.4	28.5	35.3	17.8	44.6	57
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	4.5	24.4	26.8	35.8	37.3	2,081
Scheduled Tribes	4.1	19.7	28.7	32.5	38.8	1,695
Other Backward Classes	3.5	18.3	30.6	29.9	39.5	4,740
Others	2.9	20.3	24.5	36.9	38.7	3,831
DLHS-4	3.6	20.1	27.7	33.6	38.7	12,347
DLHS-3	3.0	18.6	32.4	23.1	44.5	11,372

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excluding other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others). ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women aged between 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by health personnel to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	38.7	39.0	38.4
Number of Non-users**	12,347	6,375	5,972
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	44.5	49.3	41.3
Number of traditional method users**	346	143	203
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	28.0	28.5	27.6
Male sterilization	7.1	6.5	7.7
IUD	8.4	7.3	9.5
Pill(Daily/weekly)	7.0	6.5	7.4
Injectables	1.8	1.7	1.8
Condom/ <i>Nimrod</i>	10.0	8.6	11.3
Female condom	1.2	0.8	1.7
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	1.9	1.6	2.1
Withdrawal	3.9	3.6	4.1
Others	2.3	2.4	2.2

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.

¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, Anganwadi Worker and ASHA. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women aged between 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	(42.9)	(28.6)	(28.6)	15
20 - 24	46.2	17.8	36.0	77
25 - 29	56.6	10.0	33.4	90
30 - 34	49.9	12.4	37.7	59
35 - 39	51.0	15.6	33.4	47
40 - 44	50.1	6.0	43.9	42
45 - 49	(83.3)	(8.3)	(8.3)	16
No. of living children				
0	47.4	22.4	30.2	29
1	53.5	12.1	34.4	125
2	48.7	12.2	39.1	138
3	66.3	6.5	27.2	34
4+	(47.1)	(23.5)	(29.4)	20
Residence				
Rural	50.8	16.3	32.9	143
Urban	53.0	10.9	36.1	203
Education				
Non-literate ^a	56.5	18.5	25.1	21
Less than five years	61.1	12.2	26.8	34
5-9 years	57.4	19.1	23.5	74
10 or more years	48.3	10.7	41.0	217
Religion				
Hindu	52.1	12.9	34.9	268
Muslim	61.6	14.4	24.1	42
Christian	---	---	---	02
Sikh	---	---	---	01
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	47.8	12.3	39.9	28
Jain	---	---	---	03
Others	---	---	---	02
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	55.8	14.9	29.3	70
Scheduled Tribes	56.3	21.9	21.9	36
Other Backward Classes	49.6	11.6	38.8	123
Others	51.5	11.6	36.9	117
DLHS-4	52.1	13.2	34.8	346
DLHS-3	22.4	30.5	47.1	358

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () based on unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women aged between 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	38.9	5.2	44.1	1,417
20 - 24	30.5	8.9	39.4	6,630
25 - 29	14.8	9.7	24.5	8,236
30 - 34	7.0	8.5	15.5	7,759
35 - 39	3.3	7.6	10.9	7,619
40 - 44	2.3	7.4	9.6	6,335
45 - 49	1.7	7.3	9.0	4,942
Number of living children				
0	32.2	5.4	37.6	4,409
1	28.5	10.1	38.6	8,193
2	4.8	9.5	14.3	16,771
3	2.2	5.8	7.9	9,116
4+	2.1	7.2	9.3	4,449
Residence				
Rural	10.8	6.9	17.7	23,596
Urban	10.7	9.7	20.4	19,342
Education				
Non-literate ^a	6.4	7.9	14.3	8,688
Less than five years	7.9	7.0	14.8	6,823
5-9 years	11.3	7.0	18.3	8,992
10 or more years	13.6	9.4	23.0	18,435
Religion				
Hindu	10.5	7.8	18.3	33,936
Muslim	12.3	10.9	23.3	5,221
Christian	14.9	13.3	28.1	222
Sikh	10.9	11.2	22.1	85
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.4	6.9	17.3	2,985
Jain	9.9	9.6	19.6	340
Others	13.9	12.6	26.5	145
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	11.3	6.9	18.2	7,458
Scheduled Tribes	12.3	7.3	19.6	5,606
Other Backward Classes	9.9	8.6	18.5	16,962
Others	15.7	13.5	29.2	12,912
DLHS-4	10.8	8.2	19.0	42,938
DLHS-3	5.9	7.7	13.6	32,588

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. ² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Nandurbar	14.6	9.6	24.2	1,078
Dhule	15.7	6.6	22.3	1,587
Jalgaon	12.7	11.0	23.8	1,469
Buldhana	7.7	6.0	13.8	1,450
Akola	7.9	5.7	13.7	1,279
Washim	9.0	6.4	15.4	1,080
Amravati	7.1	6.3	13.4	1,340
Wardha	8.2	4.8	13.0	1,393
Nagpur	5.9	8.6	14.5	1,098
Bhandara	7.4	11.8	19.2	885
Gondia	10.5	9.0	19.5	1,046
Gadchiroli	11.1	4.9	16.0	1,074
Chandrapur	10.0	4.6	14.7	1,251
Yavatmal	10.2	8.6	18.8	1,081
Nanded	11.5	11.3	22.9	1,497
Hingoli	11.1	11.7	22.8	1,000
Parbhani	9.9	5.9	15.7	1,462
Jalna	11.9	8.8	20.7	1,689
Aurangabad	9.8	10.3	20.1	1,384
Nashik	14.0	6.6	20.6	1,317
Thane	13.2	13.0	26.2	1,036
Mumbai(Suburban)	14.3	12.4	26.6	903
Mumbai	8.6	14.0	22.6	501
Raigarh	12.8	8.0	20.8	1,413
Pune	12.8	5.1	17.9	1,112
Ahmednagar	11.3	8.9	20.2	1,551
Beed	8.6	11.2	19.8	999
Latur	10.6	10.4	21.0	1,424
Osmanabad	12.5	3.6	16.1	1,100
Solapur	9.5	6.5	16.0	1,373
Satara	10.3	6.5	16.8	1,067
Ratnagiri	11.8	13.6	25.3	944
Sindhudurga	11.6	11.2	22.8	933
Kolhapur	9.3	4.5	13.8	1,531
Sangali	11.8	7.1	18.9	1,591
DLHS-4	10.8	8.2	19.0	42,938
DLHS-3	5.9	7.7	13.6	32,588

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. ** Unweighted cases.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	9.3	1,204	11.0	52.6	7.7	38.1	10.9	3.5	0.0	3.2	114
20-24	8.3	5,795	14.1	51.8	12.8	35.2	9.4	8.9	2.0	3.6	475
25-29	8.9	7,961	11.9	53.6	12.5	34.5	13.6	7.3	2.4	5.2	700
30-34	10.0	7,887	8.7	48.1	16.2	34.2	13.8	11.4	4.1	5.5	790
35-39	9.8	7,952	9.3	48.0	18.0	34.0	12.9	11.0	4.0	5.6	788
40-44	10.0	6,491	13.4	41.8	13.3	35.8	13.3	10.5	3.7	6.6	634
45-49	7.6	4,690	15.2	35.9	15.4	42.9	15.4	6.6	1.3	5.5	352
Place of residence											
Rural	9.4	22,983	11.9	49.0	14.6	34.6	11.7	9.3	2.8	4.9	2,155
Urban	9.0	18,997	11.2	45.8	14.7	36.6	14.6	9.6	3.4	5.9	1,698
Age at consummation of marriage*											
Below 18 years	10.2	13,775	10.6	46.7	15.1	35.4	13.3	8.9	3.0	5.6	1,388
18 years & above	8.7	25,844	12.1	47.8	13.9	36.1	12.6	9.6	2.9	5.4	2,232
Marital duration*											
0-4	8.3	6,257	12.9	54.3	9.8	35.6	11.1	7.3	1.5	3.7	511
5-9	7.7	7,287	13.0	51.5	13.7	32.6	12.0	10.0	2.2	4.5	562
10-14	10.0	7,552	8.9	47.3	15.8	38.0	12.8	8.8	4.1	5.5	759
15+	9.7	18,809	11.7	44.6	15.4	35.7	13.7	10.0	3.1	6.2	1,821
Education											
Non-literate ^a	8.1	8,781	12.2	47.5	15.5	34.6	13.9	9.8	3.6	5.9	706
Less than 5 yrs	12.7	2,098	17.5	43.6	19.2	29.2	12.0	10.4	2.2	5.1	263
5-9 years	10.4	13,383	10.9	47.9	15.1	37.2	13.0	8.8	3.1	5.3	1,388
10 or more years	8.5	17,718	10.8	47.8	13.1	35.5	12.8	9.7	2.9	5.1	1,496
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	7.4	5,909	11.3	49.2	16.4	33.4	13.7	10.1	3.0	5.1	432
Less than 5 yrs	10.0	2,211	14.9	45.4	15.0	31.3	14.2	7.1	3.8	8.6	223
5-9 years	10.4	11,639	10.1	48.8	14.5	37.0	12.9	9.5	3.1	4.6	1,200
10 or more years	9.0	22,221	12.1	46.6	14.3	35.5	12.8	9.5	3.0	5.5	1,998
Religion											
Hindu	8.9	33,229	12.1	47.5	15.0	35.5	12.2	9.3	3.0	5.2	2,941
Muslim	10.2	4,987	8.2	52.5	13.8	35.5	15.3	7.7	3.4	6.1	513
Christian	8.9	222	(5.0)	(20.0)	(25.0)	(45.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(5.0)	(10.0)	20
Sikh	8.9	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.6	2,968	10.9	43.3	12.9	34.1	16.9	12.0	3.6	4.5	339
Jain	5.1	335	(29.4)	(29.4)	(5.9)	(52.9)	(17.6)	(17.6)	(5.9)	(11.8)	17
Other	10.2	156	(29.4)	(35.3)	(17.6)	(35.3)	(11.8)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	9.7	7,474	13.6	47.5	13.5	31.8	15.1	9.9	3.8	4.5	709
Scheduled Tribes	7.6	5,499	12.0	41.9	14.6	39.7	14.4	9.7	2.2	6.4	404
Other Backward Classes	8.7	16,566	12.4	47.1	16.2	35.2	11.9	10.7	3.2	5.3	1,436
Others	10.4	12,441	9.3	49.7	13.6	36.6	12.7	7.8	2.8	5.6	1,304
DLHS-4											
	9.2	41,980	11.5	47.5	14.7	35.5	13.0	9.4	3.1	5.3	3,853
DLHS-3											
	25.1	26,734	2.3	67.5	4.3	27.9	7.1	23.2	3.0	10.4	6,721

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. (.) based on unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	15.5	1,494	13.7	82.8	33.5	57.1	25.1	25.7	50.3	9.6	3.5	2.3	238
20-24	19.8	6,838	15.5	86.9	42.0	58.6	24.1	29.1	44.6	10.3	4.6	1.0	1,363
25-29	22.1	8,538	16.3	86.5	47.3	59.5	24.2	27.7	42.0	11.4	5.7	1.6	1,884
30-34	21.9	8,157	17.1	85.4	43.0	58.2	23.5	27.8	40.3	11.1	6.0	1.6	1,775
35-39	18.9	8,166	19.4	84.9	48.3	59.2	22.9	26.2	41.9	10.1	7.4	2.4	1,528
40-44	18.3	6,947	18.7	83.4	46.6	57.6	21.2	25.7	42.6	12.9	8.2	1.7	1,248
45-49	14.5	5,550	15.9	86.3	46.2	62.8	24.0	27.9	42.1	13.9	10.0	2.1	788
Residence													
Rural	14.6	25,088	18.0	81.8	35.2	55.1	31.8	22.5	41.4	9.5	6.7	1.1	3,680
Urban	24.9	20,602	16.6	87.9	51.8	61.6	17.9	30.5	43.0	12.5	6.4	2.2	5,144
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	14.0	15,481	17.4	82.7	35.5	55.1	23.1	26.2	43.7	10.5	6.6	1.0	2,112
18 years & above	22.5	27,954	17.1	87.0	48.9	60.2	23.2	28.6	42.1	11.7	6.2	1.9	6,263
Marital duration*													
0-4	23.4	7,513	15.4	87.6	46.8	60.1	24.1	29.7	46.0	10.9	4.8	1.5	1,768
5-9	21.1	7,922	16.4	87.3	46.3	60.1	23.6	28.6	40.4	11.7	5.2	1.7	1,674
10-14	21.7	7,778	17.4	84.5	45.9	58.4	24.0	28.1	42.3	11.1	6.7	2.2	1,665
15+	17.0	20,222	18.1	84.4	43.9	58.4	22.1	26.8	41.4	11.4	7.3	1.5	3,385
Education													
Non-literate ^a	6.9	9,617	21.4	68.1	21.8	49.7	22.0	19.1	40.9	8.2	8.8	0.8	669
Less than 5 yrs	10.1	2,303	17.5	78.1	21.4	50.9	23.0	28.9	36.3	7.9	8.7	1.9	233
5-9 years	14.4	14,564	16.6	84.1	34.1	53.1	23.8	23.8	43.3	9.2	6.9	1.1	2,103
10 or more years	30.4	19,206	16.8	88.2	52.7	62.4	23.4	29.5	42.4	12.6	6.1	2.1	5,819
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	7.0	6,421	21.7	69.3	26.5	51.4	24.1	14.8	40.3	7.4	7.3	0.6	449
Less than 5 years	11.2	2,413	15.8	78.1	24.1	46.2	24.2	24.9	42.6	10.1	11.6	1.7	268
5-9 years	13.7	12,764	16.0	82.7	32.3	53.4	25.7	23.2	40.0	7.9	6.8	1.3	1,752
10 or more years	26.5	24,092	17.2	87.7	50.9	61.6	22.7	29.5	43.2	12.6	6.2	1.9	6,355

Contd...

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS—Continued													
Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends	Other	
Religion													
Hindu	19.3	36,072	17.5	85.5	45.8	59.7	24.7	27.2	42.8	11.6	6.7	1.8	6,895
Muslim	18.1	5,535	16.1	85.8	39.1	56.2	16.5	28.3	42.2	10.3	4.8	1.2	1,001
Christian	30.6	234	16.1	85.8	65.3	60.5	21.8	21.8	48.6	11.4	9.4	1.4	71
Sikh	27.9	88	18.3	95.3	63.0	74.5	12.7	44.5	61.9	13.1	3.8	0.0	28
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.4	3,238	15.5	84.0	40.9	57.1	23.8	28.3	36.9	9.6	8.6	1.6	663
Jain	38.5	358	16.5	91.7	70.4	55.5	13.7	27.0	38.7	11.5	4.5	2.1	135
Other	19.5	165	2.6	83.8	44.9	45.6	6.7	27.2	50.5	12.2	2.7	0.0	31
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	20.1	8,087	20.6	84.2	41.5	59.5	23.4	28.0	40.4	10.0	7.3	1.4	1,624
Scheduled Tribes	12.9	5,986	29.2	82.3	35.9	54.3	23.7	22.7	42.8	8.3	4.7	1.5	773
Other Backward Classes	19.1	17,903	16.9	86.8	46.3	59.6	24.9	28.4	42.2	12.2	6.4	2.2	3,373
Others	22.3	13,714	12.6	85.6	48.4	59.2	21.7	27.1	43.5	11.8	6.8	1.5	3,054
DLHS-4	19.4	45,690	17.1	85.5	45.3	59.0	23.4	27.4	42.4	11.3	6.6	1.7	8,824
DLHS-3	27.1	34,920	11.5	43.0	2.5	22.7	23.3	3.8	10.6	4.5	54.8	10.0	9,487
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. *Total number will not match due to missing cases.													
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ Mela. ** Unweighted cases.													

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homo-sexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	15.5	51.8	44.8	39.1	41.0	56.6	32.3	0.0	238
20-24	19.8	54.7	51.5	46.5	48.0	61.3	32.6	0.9	1,363
25-29	22.1	57.7	52.4	49.6	48.2	60.7	35.4	1.5	1,884
30-34	21.9	55.7	51.2	46.7	46.8	59.7	33.8	0.9	1,775
35-39	18.9	57.8	53.4	48.2	48.9	61.7	35.4	1.4	1,528
40-44	18.3	55.6	50.3	46.9	48.9	60.6	35.7	1.2	1,248
45-49	14.5	54.9	50.9	50.3	47.9	61.4	35.3	2.2	788
Residence									
Rural	14.6	54.4	47.2	42.6	44.0	59.0	32.0	1.3	3,680
Urban	24.9	57.3	54.4	51.0	50.4	61.8	36.3	1.2	5,144
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	14.0	50.8	43.9	39.3	42.4	60.1	33.5	1.2	2,112
18 years & above	22.5	57.5	54.3	50.7	50.3	61.3	35.2	1.2	6,263
Marital duration*									
0-4	23.4	56.4	39.3	49.6	49.6	60.5	34.3	1.2	1,768
5-9	21.1	57.8	33.9	49.2	48.9	62.1	34.4	1.3	1,674
10-14	21.7	56.0	42.7	47.4	47.3	59.1	36.2	1.0	1,665
15+	17.0	55.3	56.7	46.8	47.5	60.4	34.0	1.3	3,385
Education									
Non-literate ^a	6.9	49.1	41.7	39.8	41.3	50.3	25.8	1.1	669
Less than 5 yrs	10.1	46.6	30.1	32.8	36.1	61.6	30.5	0.8	233
5-9 years	14.4	51.2	43.3	38.1	39.6	63.8	30.7	1.5	2,103
10 or more years	30.4	59.0	55.4	52.6	52.0	60.7	37.1	1.2	5,819
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	7.0	52.0	41.5	38.9	40.7	46.9	24.8	0.4	449
Less than 5 years	11.2	46.8	39.5	35.5	33.2	65.0	25.1	1.5	268
5-9 years	13.7	52.3	43.0	36.8	40.0	62.3	30.9	1.1	1,752
10 or more years	26.5	57.9	55.4	51.8	51.2	61.0	36.7	1.3	6,355
Religion									
Hindu	19.3	56.2	51.8	47.8	48.0	59.7	34.1	1.4	6,895
Muslim	18.1	53.2	48.5	45.0	44.6	65.1	37.6	0.5	1,001
Christian	30.6	63.5	66.3	60.5	42.6	56.5	40.7	1.7	71
Sikh	27.9	69.4	39.3	51.3	71.8	65.2	29.6	0.0	28
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.4	56.7	48.6	45.8	45.6	64.5	34.4	0.8	663
Jain	38.5	65.0	69.0	63.4	70.5	60.8	38.8	0.0	135
Other	19.5	60.8	60.0	59.0	62.5	64.9	27.3	0.0	31
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	20.1	54.1	48.0	43.2	46.2	59.0	30.3	1.2	1,624
Scheduled Tribes	12.9	55.0	45.9	39.9	48.2	45.7	29.1	1.0	773
Other Backward Classes	19.1	56.4	52.8	49.3	47.6	60.1	34.9	1.4	3,373
Others	22.3	57.2	53.5	50.3	49.0	65.9	37.8	1.1	3,054
DLHS-4	19.4	56.1	51.6	47.7	47.9	60.7	34.6	1.2	8,824
DLHS-3	27.1	20.3	15.1	14.5	12.7	73.2	22.6	17.0	9,487

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

*Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS										
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.										
Background characteristics	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹									Total number of women **
	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	3.1	16.5	2.3	0.8	2.8	1.3	0.4	6.7	4.0	1,494
20-24	3.7	12.8	2.6	0.8	3.5	1.4	0.6	2.2	1.3	6,838
25-29	4.9	13.8	3.2	1.1	4.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	8,538
30-34	5.4	15.4	3.6	1.3	4.9	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	8,157
35-39	5.2	14.3	3.8	1.4	4.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	8,166
40-44	4.2	14.0	3.4	1.1	4.3	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	6,947
45-49	3.1	11.8	2.8	1.0	3.2	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	5,550
Residence										
Rural	4.6	14.6	3.4	1.1	4.4	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	25,088
Urban	4.3	13.2	3.0	1.1	3.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	20,602
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	4.5	13.6	3.2	1.2	3.8	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	15,481
18 years & above	4.4	14.2	3.3	1.1	4.3	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	27,954
Marital duration*										
0-4	3.7	14.4	2.7	0.7	3.5	1.5	0.6	3.7	2.2	7,513
5-9	4.2	13.0	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	7,922
10-14	5.6	14.8	3.5	1.1	4.7	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	7,778
15+	4.4	13.9	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	20,222
Education										
Non-literate ^a	4.1	11.5	2.7	1.2	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	9,617
Less than 5 yrs	6.3	15.2	3.4	1.0	4.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	2,303
5-9 years	4.9	15.2	3.5	1.3	4.3	1.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	14,564
10 or more years	4.1	14.1	3.3	1.0	4.3	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.7	19,206
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	3.9	10.7	2.9	1.2	3.2	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	6,421
Less than 5 years	6.0	14.8	3.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	2,413
5-9 years	5.1	15.4	3.5	1.3	5.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	12,764
10 or more years	4.1	13.9	3.2	0.9	4.0	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	24,092

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TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS— <i>Continued</i>										
Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Religion										
Hindu	4.1	13.6	3.2	1.1	4.0	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	36,072
Muslim	6.4	14.1	3.0	1.1	4.0	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.6	5,535
Christian	3.1	11.3	1.7	0.8	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	234
Sikh	4.0	12.3	4.5	0.0	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	88
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.7	17.1	4.1	1.6	5.1	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.6	3,238
Jain	3.0	11.6	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	358
Others	2.8	23.2	8.1	1.7	7.2	1.5	0.0	1.9	2.4	165
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	4.6	15.5	3.3	1.2	5.1	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.5	8,087
Scheduled Tribes	3.6	11.7	2.7	0.8	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	5,986
Other Backward Classes	4.3	13.9	3.1	1.2	4.2	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	17,903
Others	5.0	13.9	3.6	1.1	3.5	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	13,714
DLHS-4	4.5	13.9	3.2	1.1	4.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	45,690
DLHS-3	8.6	18.1	5.7	2.0	5.3	1.1	1.6	3.3	0.5	34,920
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.										
* Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem. ² Only for currently married women. ** Unweighted cases										

TABLE 6.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment for RTI/STI problems ¹	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	59.5	34.6	252	25.3	71.8	2.9	84
20-24	61.0	41.3	880	24.5	74.3	1.3	360
25-29	61.1	45.0	1,187	27.3	70.8	1.9	531
30-34	57.7	44.6	1,278	28.2	70.5	1.3	567
35-39	57.0	45.2	1,175	25.9	73.5	0.6	529
40-44	52.4	43.6	990	24.9	72.2	2.9	432
45-49	50.5	45.5	671	21.3	77.7	1.0	301
Residence							
Rural	55.0	41.7	3,678	30.7	67.8	1.5	1,536
Urban	59.9	46.5	2,755	20.4	78.1	1.6	1,268
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	60.8	44.6	2,069	25.8	72.1	2.1	919
18 years & above	58.9	44.8	4,013	25.7	73.1	1.2	1,785
Marital duration*							
0-4	63.0	41.0	1,096	22.0	76.5	1.4	445
5-9	62.1	45.5	1,030	27.7	70.6	1.8	464
10-14	60.7	44.4	1,174	27.2	71.6	1.2	518
15+	56.7	45.7	2,850	25.6	72.7	1.6	1,297
Education							
Non-literate ^a	48.7	37.0	1,126	32.8	66.1	1.1	412
Less than 5 yrs	57.5	41.3	352	32.5	66.1	1.4	147
5-9 years	56.8	44.7	2,222	29.4	69.0	1.6	995
10 or more years	60.8	46.3	2,733	20.0	78.4	1.6	1,250
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	44.3	34.3	704	37.4	62.2	0.3	238
Less than 5 years	59.4	42.6	367	35.1	61.6	3.3	158
5-9 years	55.7	44.0	1,975	31.1	67.8	1.1	865
10 or more years	60.4	45.9	3,387	20.1	78.1	1.8	1,543
Religion							
Hindu	56.3	43.1	4,959	25.7	72.9	1.5	2,122
Muslim	60.7	47.0	800	24.5	74.3	1.1	374
Christian	63.2	55.2	27	(46.7)	(53.3)	(0.0)	15
Sikh	(75.0)	(75.0)	12	--	--	--	09
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.1	45.7	554	30.6	67.0	0.0	251
Jain	55.8	52.6	44	8.1	91.9	2.4	23
Others	41.0	27.0	37	(20.0)	(70.0)	(10.0)	10
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	59.2	45.1	1,266	31.1	67.5	1.4	567
Scheduled Tribes	51.6	37.0	715	40.6	55.7	3.8	267
Other Backward Classes	54.4	41.7	2,502	25.2	73.5	1.4	1,033
Others	61.4	48.3	1,950	17.4	81.4	1.2	937
DLHS-4							
DLHS-4	57.2	43.9	6,433	25.8	72.7	1.5	2,804
DLHS-3							
DLHS-3	66.4	50.7	7,557	22.7	75.0	2.3	3,827

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

* Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem). -- Percent not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unwaited cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Nandurbar	21.2	6.4	11.8	1,139	46.4	132
Dhule	17.2	5.5	8.5	1,698	58.4	150
Jalgaon	5.5	2.8	4.8	1,552	50.5	74
Buldana	14.7	1.2	15.8	1,538	22.5	253
Akola	30.3	15.3	24.0	1,369	35.4	323
Washim	19.3	8.4	18.8	1,159	31.4	216
Amrawati	38.8	11.6	27.8	1,435	42.0	410
Wardha	19.3	3.8	14.3	1,467	37.7	209
Nagpur	18.1	5.9	22.8	1,158	53.1	264
Bhandara	11.6	2.6	17.5	979	34.2	169
Gondiya	14.6	3.5	20.0	1,125	56.5	236
Gadchiroli	16.0	4.3	10.3	1,154	60.0	119
Chandrapur	16.2	5.2	11.7	1,342	43.3	159
Yavatmal	18.8	4.8	17.3	1,175	57.0	204
Nanded	15.4	3.3	11.3	1,649	34.6	191
Hingoli	6.2	2.1	6.4	1,083	35.6	65
Parbhani	15.1	2.4	22.0	1,530	36.9	344
Jalna	16.0	4.8	9.6	1,789	54.5	177
Aurangabad	28.7	7.8	22.7	1,471	47.0	340
Nashik	29.1	4.1	10.7	1,402	57.9	140
Thane	21.8	2.4	13.4	1,069	48.5	144
Mumbai (Suburban)	33.3	3.0	9.2	963	61.6	91
Mumbai	38.9	3.3	10.9	540	61.9	58
Raigarh	21.6	4.8	11.5	1,477	47.6	173
Pune	27.9	4.2	10.4	1,152	58.6	128
Ahmadnagar	11.1	1.1	7.8	1,641	31.9	127
Bid	14.7	1.7	7.4	1,078	27.1	80
Latur	20.3	3.4	15.6	1,546	33.8	234
Osmanabad	14.0	2.4	10.5	1,183	32.4	130
Solapur	20.0	3.9	7.6	1,483	55.1	111
Satara	22.0	2.6	12.7	1,127	49.8	138
Ratnagiri	14.7	3.3	15.1	991	40.9	152
Sindhudurg	13.5	5.1	19.3	967	38.5	184
Kolhapur	16.5	3.1	17.6	1,636	41.1	298
Sangli	21.4	4.6	12.3	1,707	50.0	210
DLHS-4	19.4	4.5	13.9	45,774	43.9	6,433
DLHS-3	27.1	8.6	18.1	34,920	50.7	7,557

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge. ² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	56.5	1,494	15.2	88.1	42.8	46.6	22.0	26.9	47.4	10.1	2.0	0.5	841
20-24	64.0	6,838	13.7	88.8	45.3	50.7	24.1	29.7	43.8	10.0	2.2	0.5	4,366
25-29	65.4	8,538	13.7	88.3	48.5	51.9	25.2	30.1	41.2	11.2	3.3	0.8	5,560
30-34	64.3	8,157	14.7	88.4	47.6	49.7	22.3	28.5	40.0	11.3	4.3	0.8	5,209
35-39	58.4	8,166	15.6	89.0	48.0	49.5	22.1	28.2	38.9	11.9	4.7	0.8	4,729
40-44	54.2	6,947	16.1	88.7	47.8	48.7	21.9	25.8	38.9	11.7	4.8	1.2	3,723
45-49	49.1	5,550	16.1	87.7	47.7	48.5	20.6	26.8	40.0	12.1	5.3	1.2	2,695
Residence													
Rural	50.3	25,088	14.8	84.7	37.6	45.8	30.3	25.6	37.5	11.1	4.7	0.8	12,645
Urban	70.3	20,602	14.8	91.5	55.1	53.2	17.0	30.6	43.3	11.4	3.4	0.9	14,478
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	51.2	15,481	14.0	85.3	38.1	46.1	22.6	27.2	39.3	10.8	4.4	0.9	7,676
18 years & above	65.1	27,954	15.2	90.1	51.5	51.4	22.8	29.8	41.3	11.4	3.4	0.8	18,109
Marital duration*													
0-4	67.8	7,513	14.5	90.3	50.2	51.7	23.5	30.2	46.3	10.7	2.2	0.5	5,075
5-9	65.3	7,922	13.8	88.6	48.2	52.8	24.5	30.6	40.1	10.4	2.6	0.7	5,165
10-14	64.6	7,778	14.5	88.1	48.3	49.1	22.7	29.1	39.5	11.7	4.2	1.0	4,989
15+	53.7	20,222	15.7	87.9	45.6	48.3	21.6	27.8	38.9	11.6	4.7	0.9	10,766
Education													
Non-literatea	29.1	9,617	16.1	76.3	23.6	40.4	25.2	20.8	34.6	9.7	5.5	0.8	2,790
Less than 5 yrs	41.6	2,303	12.4	81.7	26.8	39.3	23.7	24.9	34.6	12.6	7.5	1.3	951
5-9 years	55.2	14,563	13.5	87.1	38.3	46.8	23.3	25.3	37.6	10.2	4.5	0.7	8,004
10 or more years	80.3	19,206	15.6	91.8	57.4	54.2	23.0	31.4	43.6	12.3	3.1	0.9	15,378
Husband's education													
Non-literatea	29.5	6,421	17.0	77.5	27.0	41.4	26.2	17.2	35.5	9.0	5.8	1.0	1,883
Less than 5 years	38.8	2,413	12.2	79.3	25.6	38.4	22.6	22.7	33.9	14.2	7.6	0.9	932
5-9 years	51.8	12,764	14.2	85.9	36.9	46.9	25.3	24.2	37.5	9.4	4.5	0.8	6,564
10 or more years	73.9	24,092	15.1	91.0	54.3	52.7	22.4	31.3	42.7	12.3	3.3	0.9	17,744

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Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ Friends	Other		
Religion														
Hindu	59.6	36,072	15.3	88.1	47.4	49.7	23.9	28.6	40.7	11.3	3.9	0.9	21,334	
Muslim	57.1	5,535	13.3	89.2	44.5	51.5	16.3	28.4	41.2	10.4	3.3	0.8	3,154	
Christian	84.2	234	15.9	96.9	64.8	58.9	21.2	27.9	49.0	11.5	7.9	2.0	194	
Sikh	81.8	88	19.1	97.2	61.4	55.7	25.1	22.1	64.9	13.5	1.6	1.5	71	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	61.1	3,238	12.7	89.4	44.8	47.6	23.7	25.7	36.6	12.4	4.6	0.8	1,982	
Jain	85.7	358	10.8	95.5	72.8	58.4	17.9	34.2	53.7	9.8	2.6	0.6	305	
Others	50.7	165	18.1	85.5	49.4	45.8	13.3	26.5	36.1	10.8	4.8	0.0	83	
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	57.9	8,087	15.3	88.0	43.0	49.1	23.5	28.1	37.1	11.3	4.3	0.6	4,674	
Scheduled Tribes	45.9	5,986	18.5	81.6	34.3	44.7	25.8	24.4	37.1	9.7	3.4	0.7	2,723	
Other Backward Classes	61.2	17,903	15.4	89.5	49.2	48.5	23.2	29.3	39.8	11.6	3.7	0.9	10,855	
Others	64.9	13,714	12.8	89.7	51.4	53.7	21.4	28.5	44.7	11.4	4.2	1.0	8,871	
DLHS-4	59.8	45,690	14.8	88.5	47.4	49.9	22.9	28.4	40.7	11.3	3.9	0.8	27,123	
DLHS-3	70.0	34,920	20.4	70.9	3.2	29.0	24.0	5.6	9.3	6.1	47.3	9.4	24,467	

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
*Total number will not match due to missing cases. ³ Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ mela. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Sharing of injection/ Needles	
Age group								
15-19	21.8	58.9	40.4	40.5	56.5	57.9	47.3	841
20-24	26.1	64.2	45.0	43.6	55.8	57.6	48.4	4,366
25-29	29.1	64.4	46.8	44.3	55.5	60.0	52.3	5,560
30-34	28.8	64.7	46.6	42.7	54.2	57.1	49.3	5,209
35-39	28.9	63.9	45.4	42.3	53.5	58.7	48.7	4,729
40-44	28.7	62.4	45.2	43.3	52.6	55.6	49.2	3,723
45-49	25.2	61.7	44.5	40.0	49.6	55.2	49.5	2,695
Residence								
Rural	25.9	61.1	41.9	38.5	48.5	52.0	45.7	12,645
Urban	29.5	65.6	48.5	46.3	58.3	62.2	52.8	14,478
Age at consummation of marriage*								
Below 18 years	23.2	59.8	40.5	38.8	49.2	52.9	45.6	7,676
18 years & above	30.2	65.2	48.0	44.8	55.8	59.8	51.4	18,109
Marital duration*								
0-4	27.7	65.0	46.8	45.2	58.4	61.0	51.7	5,075
5-9	29.4	64.7	46.5	44.3	56.1	59.1	50.8	5,165
10-14	28.5	64.4	47.0	43.8	53.8	58.8	49.7	4,989
15+	27.4	62.1	44.2	41.0	51.0	55.0	48.0	10,766
Education								
Non-literate ^a	20.2	53.5	34.4	28.3	40.1	40.1	35.7	2,790
Less than 5 yrs	20.0	53.7	35.0	33.9	42.9	47.8	41.6	951
5-9 years	24.4	61.9	41.7	38.8	47.9	53.4	46.0	8,004
10 or more years	31.5	66.9	50.2	48.0	60.2	63.6	54.5	15,378
Husband's Education								
Non-literate ^a	20.6	54.3	34.4	29.9	42.3	41.1	35.6	1,883
Less than 5 years	20.8	54.6	34.5	33.9	46.6	47.8	40.7	932
5-9 years	25.2	61.1	40.4	37.2	47.1	52.7	46.2	6,564
10 or more years	30.0	66.0	49.2	46.7	58.1	61.8	52.8	17,744
Religion								
Hindu	27.9	63.8	45.7	42.7	53.5	57.3	49.4	21,334
Muslim	27.1	61.2	43.7	41.8	54.6	57.1	48.5	3,154
Christian	37.8	73.7	57.3	53.5	60.1	66.7	51.8	194
Sikh	44.4	50.6	46.0	50.5	52.7	65.0	56.5	71
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.3	64.2	43.9	43.1	55.1	59.4	50.6	1,982
Jain	31.7	67.5	57.0	51.8	69.9	71.7	67.1	305
Others	44.3	66.9	54.8	56.9	59.2	47.6	43.2	83
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	27.3	62.8	42.0	40.5	52.8	56.6	47.4	4,674
Scheduled Tribes	26.1	56.1	38.4	34.1	45.1	48.6	39.6	2,723
Other Backward Classes	29.2	63.8	46.6	42.7	53.6	57.6	51.3	10,855
Others	27.1	66.1	48.3	46.9	57.7	61.1	51.8	8,871
DLHS-4								
DLHS-4	27.9	63.6	45.6	42.8	54.0	57.7	49.6	27,123
DLHS-3								
DLHS-3	5.0	76.3	25.8	32.1	22.5	40.9	30.1	24,467

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	28.6	48.1	19.3	67.0	17.1	841
20-24	34.2	49.6	18.8	68.3	18.4	4,366
25-29	35.8	50.9	22.3	70.8	18.4	5,560
30-34	36.1	49.6	21.0	67.6	17.7	5,209
35-39	35.0	48.9	21.0	68.3	17.8	4,729
40-44	36.5	49.4	21.3	67.8	16.9	3,723
45-49	32.8	47.5	18.9	66.6	17.2	2,695
Residence						
Rural	32.7	47.5	16.6	63.8	15.2	12,645
Urban	36.9	51.0	23.9	72.0	19.9	14,478
Age at consummation of marriage*						
Below 18 years	29.0	46.8	16.7	64.7	15.8	7,676
18 years & above	37.6	50.8	22.5	70.0	18.7	18,109
Marital duration*						
0-4	35.8	50.6	21.3	70.9	18.9	5,075
5-9	35.6	49.8	22.4	70.5	18.8	5,165
10-14	35.5	50.1	21.5	68.1	18.2	4,989
15+	34.4	48.5	19.5	66.4	16.5	10,766
Education						
Non-literate ^a	28.5	42.2	12.2	52.4	9.6	2,790
Less than 5 yrs	24.8	44.2	14.0	60.8	14.0	951
5-9 years	31.6	48.0	17.1	65.6	16.1	8,004
10 or more years	38.6	51.8	24.4	73.1	20.3	15,378
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	28.4	42.2	13.4	53.9	11.0	1,883
Less than 5 years	23.5	46.3	13.7	59.5	14.0	932
5-9 years	32.3	47.2	16.9	64.7	15.6	6,564
10 or more years	37.3	51.2	23.2	71.7	19.5	17,744
Religion						
Hindu	35.1	49.4	20.6	68.1	17.4	21,334
Muslim	33.6	47.3	19.4	66.9	17.8	3,154
Christian	45.0	50.3	32.0	70.0	22.8	194
Sikh	52.4	46.9	24.7	77.7	27.7	71
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	34.3	51.9	19.4	69.9	19.1	1,982
Jain	38.7	55.5	33.2	86.3	28.3	305
Other	39.5	56.1	38.7	75.6	17.1	83
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	32.5	50.2	19.0	68.0	16.4	4,674
Scheduled Tribes	29.3	42.0	14.8	60.7	12.0	2,723
Other Backward Classes	35.3	50.4	21.1	67.7	16.9	10,855
Others	37.8	50.2	22.8	71.8	21.4	8,871
DLHS-4						
	35.0	49.5	20.7	68.4	17.8	27,123
DLHS-3						
	37.0	49.2	NA	32.8	14.9	24,467

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

* Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals. ² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades. NA: not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.4	5.3	12.9	841
20-24	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.9	4.5	11.5	4,366
25-29	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.7	4.4	11.3	5,560
30-34	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	4.5	11.3	5,209
35-39	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.7	4.7	12.3	4,729
40-44	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	5.8	13.1	3,723
45-49	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.4	6.3	13.7	2,695
Residence							
Rural	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.7	6.4	14.2	12,645
Urban	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	3.7	10.3	14,478
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.2	5.9	13.7	7,676
18 years & above	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.4	11.2	18,109
Marital duration*							
0-4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.9	10.7	5,075
5-9	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.7	11.0	5,165
10-14	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.7	4.4	11.8	4,989
15+	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	5.5	13.0	10,766
Education							
Non-literate ^a	4.3	5.6	6.3	7.3	9.0	16.2	2,790
Less than 5 yrs	4.1	5.3	5.9	6.1	9.3	21.8	951
5-9 years	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.4	6.3	14.5	8,004
10 or more years	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	3.2	9.5	15,378
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	3.2	3.8	4.8	5.7	6.8	13.5	1,883
Less than 5 years	5.1	6.0	7.2	7.0	9.8	21.7	932
5-9 years	3.4	4.1	4.3	5.2	7.0	15.2	6,564
10 or more years	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.7	10.2	17,744
Religion							
Hindu	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.9	12.2	21,334
Muslim	2.6	2.6	3.6	4.0	5.7	11.8	3,154
Christian	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	7.7	194
Sikh	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	13.8	71
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.8	5.0	11.8	1,982
Jain	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	5.6	305
Other	4.2	3.1	4.8	3.5	2.4	8.4	83
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	5.2	14.2	4,674
Scheduled Tribes	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.8	13.0	2,723
Other Backward Classes	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	4.5	12.3	10,855
Others	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.7	5.3	10.4	8,871
DLHS-4							
DLHS-4	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.9	12.0	27,123
DLHS-3							
DLHS-3	9.5	9.8	12.7	13.7	13.8	23.8	24,467

*Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE										
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra 2012-13.										
Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government			Private				
			Hospital/dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age Group										
15-19	65.8	841	9.4	22.8	2.5	1.0	50.1	13.5	0.4	556
20-24	73.2	4,366	11.0	23.3	2.5	0.7	49.0	12.7	0.5	3,207
25-29	73.9	5,560	10.3	23.1	2.5	1.0	49.5	12.9	0.3	4,100
30-34	71.1	5,209	10.4	24.1	2.4	0.7	49.1	12.1	0.6	3,706
35-39	65.7	4,729	10.3	22.6	2.4	0.9	49.7	13.2	0.5	3,094
40-44	64.6	3,723	11.5	22.9	2.5	0.9	49.3	12.3	0.4	2,402
45-49	62.8	2,695	9.9	22.6	2.9	1.1	49.5	13.0	0.4	1,683
Residence										
Rural	65.7	12,645	9.3	30.7	2.0	0.7	47.0	9.4	0.4	8,316
Urban	71.9	14,478	11.4	17.7	2.8	1.0	51.1	15.2	0.5	10,432
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	63.8	7,676	10.7	23.8	1.8	0.7	50.3	12.0	0.4	4,906
18 years & above	71.8	18,109	10.5	23.1	2.7	0.9	48.9	13.1	0.4	12,988
Marital Duration*										
0-4	74.6	5,075	10.1	21.6	2.9	0.8	49.9	13.9	0.5	3,790
5-9	74.8	5,165	11.2	23.4	2.3	0.9	49.1	12.5	0.2	3,864
10-14	70.7	4,989	10.6	23.8	2.6	0.8	48.5	12.8	0.5	3,512
15+	63.6	10,766	10.4	23.7	2.3	0.8	49.7	12.3	0.5	6,833
Education										
Non-literate ^a	48.4	2,790	10.9	27.8	1.3	0.5	48.5	9.6	0.8	1,352
Less than 5 yrs	58.7	951	16.2	27.9	1.3	0.3	45.3	7.9	0.6	566
5-9 years	65.8	8,004	11.5	25.7	1.8	0.7	49.9	9.9	0.3	5,273
10 or more years	75.2	15,378	9.8	21.3	3.0	1.0	49.4	14.6	0.4	11,557
Husband's Education										
Non-literate ^a	49.2	1,883	11.5	26.9	1.7	0.7	47.9	10.0	0.8	929
Less than 5 years	61.0	932	13.7	27.2	3.4	0.6	46.4	6.9	0.8	569
5-9 years	65.6	6,564	12.8	26.8	1.4	0.6	47.8	9.9	0.2	4,313
10 or more years	73.0	17,744	9.6	21.6	2.8	1.0	50.1	14.1	0.5	12,937

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TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE— Continued										
Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government			Private				
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Religion										
Hindu	69.1	21,334	10.0	23.8	2.4	0.9	49.2	12.7	0.4	14,734
Muslim	68.4	3,154	11.8	19.4	2.8	0.7	51.1	13.5	0.6	2,162
Christian	72.3	194	11.4	17.6	5.2	1.4	42.0	22.4	0.0	140
Sikh	79.6	71	5.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	75.0	17.5	0.0	58
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	69.0	1,982	14.6	24.6	2.2	0.5	47.6	9.7	0.4	1,361
Jain	78.3	305	5.5	15.8	5.2	0.4	58.1	14.6	0.3	238
Other	66.1	79	15.4	35.8	0.0	0.0	34.2	14.6	0.0	55
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	67.0	4,674	12.6	23.6	2.2	0.7	49.1	10.5	0.9	3,132
Scheduled Tribes	64.6	2,723	9.5	29.1	1.7	0.8	47.5	10.5	0.3	1,765
Other Backward Classes	68.5	10,855	11.2	24.1	2.8	1.0	47.9	11.9	0.5	7,424
Others	72.6	6,920	9.0	20.3	2.5	0.8	51.7	15.3	0.2	6,427
DLHS-4	69.2	27,123	10.5	23.2	2.5	0.9	49.4	12.7	0.4	18,748
DLHS-3	62.1	24,467	37.6	21.7	0.5	1.1	36.7	1.0	1.4	15,197
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. CHC= Community Health Centre. PHC= Primary Health Centre. VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre. NGO= Non Governmental Organization. * Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.										

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	41.6	841	63.3	36.7	348
20-24	65.1	4,366	43.3	56.7	2,846
25-29	63.3	5,560	27.8	72.2	3,514
30-34	49.6	5,209	19.1	80.9	2,576
35-39	32.4	4,729	13.3	86.7	1,518
40-44	22.5	3,723	12.6	87.4	833
45-49	19.3	2,695	13.4	86.6	521
Residence					
Rural	42.8	12,645	29.0	71.0	5,401
Urban	46.5	14,478	25.6	74.4	6,755
Age at consummation of marriage*					
Below 18 years	36.3	7,676	23.7	76.3	2,776
18 years & above	49.8	18,109	28.6	71.4	9,025
Marital duration*					
0-4	61.0	5,075	49.5	50.5	3,093
5-9	70.4	5,165	26.8	73.2	3,636
10-14	51.3	4,989	16.4	83.6	2,545
15+	24.0	10,766	13.0	87.0	2,581
Education					
Non-literate ^a	23.7	2,790	21.9	78.1	660
Less than 5 yrs	27.1	951	27.5	72.5	260
5-9 years	39.4	8,004	26.8	73.2	3,148
10 or more years	52.5	15,378	27.5	72.5	8,088
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	26.1	1,883	25.5	74.5	491
Less than 5 years	31.0	932	26.0	74.0	291
5-9 years	39.8	6,564	28.7	71.3	2,610
10 or more years	49.4	17,744	26.7	73.3	8,764
Religion					
Hindu	44.5	21,334	26.6	73.4	9,484
Muslim	46.7	3,154	32.4	67.6	1,474
Christian	61.1	194	22.6	77.4	117
Sikh	52.1	71	16.5	83.5	37
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	43.1	1,982	26.6	73.4	844
Jain	53.5	305	14.7	85.3	164
Other	42.7	83	19.9	80.1	36
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	44.6	4,674	28.7	74.1	2,071
Scheduled Tribes	43.6	2,723	31.8	68.2	1,188
Other Backward Classes	43.7	10,855	26.1	73.9	4,748
Others	46.8	8,871	25.9	74.1	4,149
DLHS-4	44.9	27,123	27.1	72.9	12,156
DLHS-3	17.9	24,467	44.2	55.8	4,390

* Total number will not match due to missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Nandurbar	57.8	33.5	51.1	66.1	52.2	23.7
Dhule	56.2	38.6	57.6	74.4	45.9	24.3
Jalgaon	51.0	33.7	41.4	67.0	47.8	23.9
Buldana	53.5	17.9	46.0	57.8	28.9	39.2
Akola	65.3	30.2	58.9	70.3	43.2	23.6
Washim	55.2	31.8	60.6	65.0	29.9	27.5
Amrawati	69.9	28.0	53.2	72.0	40.8	22.0
Wardha	61.9	43.9	62.1	76.2	48.7	40.5
Nagpur	63.5	36.3	43.9	79.1	54.0	35.1
Bhandara	48.2	43.3	40.2	69.8	44.7	35.2
Gondiya	57.5	42.6	48.3	71.6	45.3	42.2
Gadchiroli	57.1	26.9	41.5	74.2	45.4	26.9
Chandrapur	62.1	30.1	36.6	72.4	44.4	29.5
Yavatmal	61.8	32.1	37.4	73.5	42.2	27.1
Nanded	48.4	35.5	45.4	49.1	28.3	28.4
Hingoli	30.8	24.6	50.8	49.9	34.1	34.4
Parbhani	54.5	23.4	36.0	47.5	20.8	45.5
Jalna	51.2	38.2	58.4	64.9	46.6	24.9
Aurangabad	61.7	33.7	55.3	72.3	43.8	23.7
Nashik	71.7	41.1	62.4	71.0	49.0	18.9
Thane	59.8	49.8	63.4	62.3	38.4	40.0
Mumbai(Suburban)	79.9	39.2	65.1	70.6	48.8	23.5
Mumbai	85.8	41.9	68.6	72.2	50.4	12.8
Raigarh	66.1	34.5	52.7	76.2	48.9	20.6
Pune	76.6	50.0	67.7	83.0	57.0	25.8
Ahmadnagar	58.8	33.8	55.2	68.5	52.9	27.8
Bid	47.2	42.6	53.7	49.7	42.4	30.8
Latur	55.7	41.5	60.3	54.0	41.2	30.8
Osmanabad	62.5	28.4	35.7	57.5	26.1	36.4
Solapur	56.3	34.8	65.8	74.6	50.7	24.1
Satara	65.6	32.4	57.2	78.3	53.3	24.5
Ratnagiri	55.6	47.9	51.5	77.8	58.3	28.8
Sindhudurg	61.9	33.1	62.5	81.8	54.2	20.7
Kolhapur	61.0	34.3	57.6	81.2	51.4	23.7
Sangli	63.1	23.8	63.7	67.0	50.0	21.4
DLHS-4	59.8	35.0	54.0	69.2	44.9	27.1
DLHS-3	70.0	37.0	22.5	62.1	17.9	44.2

PERSONAL HABITS AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of persons (aged 15 years and above) who use any kind of tobacco, smoking and drinking habits by selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Personal habits			No. of persons**
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco ¹	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who consume alcohol	
Age group				
15-24	10.0	1.1	2.0	30,431
25-29	18.0	2.7	5.6	14,258
30-34	21.6	3.6	7.4	13,113
35-39	22.9	4.0	7.9	12,678
40-44	25.7	4.6	8.8	11,601
45-49	27.0	5.0	8.6	9,767
50+	29.1	4.6	6.7	38,857
Sex				
Male	36.6	7.0	12.5	58,796
Female	9.2	0.4	0.5	71,093
Residence				
Rural	14.5	2.2	3.8	74,671
Urban	7.3	1.3	2.2	56,034
Education				
Non-literate ^a	26.6	3.9	6.0	29,214
Less than 5 years	31.1	5.3	9.2	13,025
5-9 years	22.3	3.5	6.6	30,919
10 or more years	16.8	2.8	5.1	57,547
Religion				
Hindu	21.6	3.5	6.2	1,04,010
Muslim	21.3	3.4	4.8	14,637
Christian	13.4	3.6	7.2	644
Sikh	13.6	4.1	7.5	239
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.0	3.8	7.2	9,706
Jain	9.1	1.7	2.3	997
Others	25.3	4.6	4.2	430
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	22.7	3.7	6.1	23,348
Scheduled Tribes	29.7	5.1	10.2	17,087
Other Backward Classes	20.6	3.2	5.3	52,343
Others	19.2	3.0	5.1	37,927
DLHS-4	21.8	3.5	6.1	1,30,705*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. ¹ Including smoking. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of Men (aged 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of Men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the men				
15-19	11.1	1.0	1.7	7,240
20-24	25.7	3.3	6.5	6,566
25-29	34.6	5.8	12.3	6,039
30-34	39.7	7.7	15.8	5,682
35-39	41.8	8.5	17.6	5,356
40-44	42.2	9.0	17.9	5,395
45+	40.3	9.2	14.1	22,518
Residence				
Rural	39.3	7.6	13.5	34,363
Urban	29.0	6.2	11.1	24,433
Education				
Non-literate ^a	44.9	11.9	18.3	8,216
Less than 5 years	48.3	10.4	18.5	6,045
5-9 years	40.2	7.4	14.1	13,620
10 or more years	27.4	4.9	9.1	30,915
Religion				
Hindu	34.8	7.0	12.6	47,059
Muslim	34.3	7.0	10.3	6,378
Christian	19.2	7.7	16.0	279
Sikh	21.9	9.1	16.9	103
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	41.7	7.8	15.3	4,334
Jain	16.1	3.7	5.0	442
Others	36.8	10.2	8.8	180
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	36.9	7.5	12.8	10,393
Scheduled Tribes	44.4	10.3	20.2	7,804
Other Backward Classes	33.5	6.3	11.0	23,774
Others	31.7	6.2	10.9	16,825
DLHS-4	35.0	7.0	12.5	58,796*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of Women (aged 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the women				
15-19	1.9	0.2	0.2	7,884
20-24	3.1	0.3	0.4	8,559
25-29	4.3	0.4	0.5	8,137
30-34	5.6	0.3	0.6	7,336
35-39	6.9	0.5	0.5	7,225
40-44	8.6	0.6	0.6	6,146
45+	16.1	0.5	0.7	25,806
Residence				
Rural	11.3	0.4	0.7	39,861
Urban	6.0	0.4	0.4	31,232
Education				
Non-literate ^a	18.1	0.6	1.0	20,838
Less than 5 years	12.7	0.5	0.5	6,889
5-9 years	6.3	0.4	0.4	17,132
10 or more years	2.3	0.3	0.3	26,234
Religion				
Hindu	8.9	0.4	0.6	56,335
Muslim	9.4	0.4	0.4	8,141
Christian	5.1	0.3	0.3	361
Sikh	4.4	0.0	0.0	133
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	10.9	0.4	0.3	5,305
Jain	2.0	0.0	0.0	550
Others	12.7	0.4	0.8	248
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	9.4	0.5	0.4	12,796
Scheduled Tribes	15.2	0.6	1.4	9,181
Other Backward Classes	7.9	0.5	0.5	28,245
Others	7.5	0.3	0.4	20,871
DLHS-4	9.0	0.4	0.5	71,093*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of all persons (aged 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Nandurbar	28.8	4.7	8.7	3,596
Dhule	26.2	4.5	11.6	5,258
Jalgaon	19.4	2.0	5.5	4,557
Buldana	26.4	2.6	3.9	4,674
Akola	28.4	2.9	6.9	4,444
Washim	24.1	4.0	6.1	3,533
Amrawati	30.9	4.9	8.6	4,421
Wardha	18.7	3.6	5.7	4,116
Nagpur	25.1	3.0	5.4	3,126
Bhandara	25.0	3.5	4.3	2,972
Gondiya	18.3	4.2	6.5	3,218
Gadchiroli	35.9	5.6	15.8	3,647
Chandrapur	33.8	5.7	12.9	4,462
Yavatmal	35.8	6.3	11.6	3,473
Nanded	17.9	4.2	4.5	4,281
Hingoli	18.9	3.6	3.8	2,781
Parbhani	15.1	2.6	2.3	4,279
Jalna	17.4	3.8	4.6	5,255
Aurangabad	17.9	3.7	3.7	3,875
Nashik	20.9	3.7	9.5	4,009
Thane	8.1	3.0	4.3	2,389
Mumbai (Suburban)	12.3	2.8	3.8	2,610
Mumbai	10.6	4.7	5.7	1,780
Raigarh	23.1	3.4	9.3	4,312
Pune	19.7	3.6	6.5	3,476
Ahmadnagar	14.5	2.0	3.8	4,440
Bid	15.4	2.2	2.6	2,973
Latur	18.7	4.8	4.5	4,361
Osmanabad	14.2	2.6	2.3	3,526
Solapur	16.7	2.2	3.8	3,719
Satara	14.2	1.7	3.1	3,037
Ratnagiri	25.6	4.2	6.0	2,552
Sindhudurg	17.5	2.2	3.9	2,978
Kolhapur	12.4	1.2	3.0	4,098
Sangli	16.7	1.8	3.0	4,477
DLHS-4	21.0	3.5	6.1	1,30,705

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years having habits of chewing Tobacco, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Tobacco use	Tobacco chewing						
	Women			Men			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	2.1	1.2	1.7	4.9	3.3	4.2	2.9
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	0.8	0.5	0.7	9.4	8.7	9.1	4.6
Other forms of tobacco	8.4	4.3	6.6	25.0	17.1	21.7	13.6
Non-user	81.8	87.7	84.4	55.8	66.0	60.0	73.2
Not known	6.9	6.3	6.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.8
DLHS-4	11.3	6.0	9.0	39.3	29.0	35.0	21.0

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years having habits of smoking, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Smoking						
	Women			Men			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.5	2.3	3.0	1.5
Occasional smoker	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.1	3.9	4.0	2.0
Ex-smoker	0.5	0.3	0.4	4.3	3.4	4.0	2.0
Non smoker	91.9	92.9	92.3	81.9	84.4	83.0	88.0
Not known	7.2	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.5
DLHS-4	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.6	6.2	7.0	3.5

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL

Percentage of men and women aged 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Drinking alcohol						
	Women			Men			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.1	3.4	4.4	2.1
Occasional drinker	0.4	0.3	0.3	8.4	7.8	8.1	3.9
Ex-drinker	0.5	0.3	0.4	5.2	4.6	4.9	2.5
Non drinker	91.6	92.8	92.2	75.0	78.3	76.4	84.9
Not known	7.2	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.6
DLHS-4	0.7	0.4	0.5	13.5	11.1	12.5	6.1

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Morbidity	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury¹			
Male	2.0	2.2	1.8
Female	1.7	1.9	1.4
Total	1.9	2.1	1.6
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness²			
Male	8.7	9.4	7.9
Female	9.2	9.8	8.5
Total	9.0	9.6	8.2
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness¹			
Male	7.7	7.8	7.6
Female	8.6	8.5	8.8
Total	8.2	8.1	8.2

¹ During last one year, ² During last fifteen days**TABLE 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS**

Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Visual Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hearing Disability	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Speech Disability	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of persons**	129308	123751	253059	71710	68515	140225	57598	55236	112834

**Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having any injury and received treatment during last one year, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Type of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	11.2	9.2	10.5	11.3	8.9	10.4	11.1	9.5	10.5
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	10.0	8.0	9.3	10.3	8.8	9.8	9.5	7.1	8.6
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	7.1	5.8	6.6	7.4	6.7	7.1	6.8	4.8	6.0
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	10.8	8.8	10.0	11.2	9.8	10.7	10.2	7.6	9.2
Other treatment*	60.9	68.1	63.6	59.7	65.8	62.0	62.4	71.0	65.8
Number of persons**	6,654	4,035	10,689	3,850	2,277	6,127	2,804	1,758	4,562

* Out patient /traditional healer/at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

Table 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhea/ Dysentery	11.4	10.4	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.2	11.3	9.7	10.5
Acute respiratory tract infection	8.2	8.2	8.2	9.4	8.8	9.1	6.5	7.3	6.9
Jaundice with fever	6.6	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.3	7.4	6.8
Malaria	10.6	11.2	10.9	10.8	12.3	11.5	10.2	9.8	10.0
Fever of short duration with rashes	14.3	15.0	14.7	14.9	15.7	15.3	13.3	14.1	13.7
Reproductive tract infection	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0
Other type of fever	30.6	30.0	30.3	29.9	29.5	29.7	31.6	30.6	31.1
Other	17.4	17.2	17.3	15.7	15.2	15.5	20.0	19.9	20.0
Number of persons**	11,362	11,473	22,835	6,783	6,742	13,525	4,579	4,731	9,310

** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days and received treatment by type of health facilities, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub-Health Centre	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.2	0.9	0.6	0.8
Primary Health Centre	10.1	10.4	10.3	14.5	14.9	14.7	3.6	4.0	3.8
Community Health Centre	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.8	2.4
Dispensary/ clinic	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8
Hospital	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.8	8.5	7.6	8.1
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	25.9	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.6	26.3	25.7	24.4	25.0
Hospital	41.2	40.9	41.1	37.2	35.1	36.1	47.2	49.3	48.3
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
NGO/ trust hospital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other*	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.0
Number of persons**	11,238	11,367	22,605	6,717	6,687	13,404	4,521	4,680	9,201

* DOT centre and at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having main symptoms of chronic illness persisting for more than one month and sought medical care and source of treatment, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.6	12.9	13.4	14.2	14.0	14.1
Disease of cardiovascular system	12.4	11.5	11.9	11.0	10.1	10.6	14.2	13.1	13.6
Disease of central nervous system	10.9	11.3	11.1	9.7	9.9	9.8	12.4	12.9	12.7
Disease of musculoskeletal system	12.2	15.0	13.7	13.9	17.2	15.6	10.2	12.4	11.4
Disease of gastrointestinal system	6.6	5.1	5.8	7.9	6.0	6.9	4.9	3.9	4.4
Disease of genitourinary system	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.0
Skin disease	5.4	4.6	5.0	5.9	5.1	5.5	4.7	4.0	4.3
Goitre	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8
Elephantiasis	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Eye problem	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	2.7	2.7	2.7
ENT problem	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Mouth and dental problem	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0
Other	27.4	27.7	27.5	25.0	26.2	25.7	30.4	29.4	29.9
Asymptomatic	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	70.5	68.6	69.5	64.6	61.6	63.1	77.8	76.8	77.3
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	17.2	18.9	18.1	21.0	23.3	22.2	12.6	13.7	13.2
Not at all	12.3	12.5	12.4	14.4	15.0	14.7	9.6	9.5	9.5
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	15.4	15.9	15.6	18.8	19.3	19.1	11.5	12.4	12.0
At private health facility	82.9	82.5	82.7	79.1	79.0	79.0	87.0	86.2	86.6
At home	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8
Other	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	14.4	10.3	12.3	9.1	6.7	7.9	21.0	14.6	17.6
Hypertension	17.9	22.4	20.2	13.4	17.2	15.3	23.5	28.5	26.1
Disease related to heart*	7.0	5.3	6.1	6.8	5.3	6.0	7.4	5.3	6.3
Epilepsy	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	7.5	7.2	7.4	9.3	8.7	9.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	2.6	1.7
Tuberculosis	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8
Leprosy	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebrovascular accident.

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population aged 60 years and above diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	18.8	14.6	16.6	12.5	10.5	11.5	27.5	19.9	23.5
Hypertension	22.3	29.9	26.2	17.9	24.0	21.0	28.5	37.6	33.2
Disease related to heart*	8.0	5.1	6.5	6.3	4.4	5.4	10.3	5.9	8.0
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	11.1	9.6	10.3	14.3	11.6	12.9	6.7	7.0	6.9
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.4
Tuberculosis	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Leprosy	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Cataract	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.0	5.1	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3
Stroke	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebrovascular accident.

TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

Number of persons who have tuberculosis by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age group				
15-19	04	06	10	23,624
20-34	20	18	38	64,497
35-44	29	12	41	33,796
45-59	32	18	50	36,774
60+	34	14	48	30,423
Education				
Non-literate ^a	53	16	69	68,311
Less than 5 years	25	07	32	32,253
5-9 years	24	27	51	63,019
10 or more years	24	23	47	89,540
Religion				
Hindu	95	43	138	1,97,941
Muslim	11	19	30	32,474
Christian	00	00	00	1,309
Sikh	00	00	00	505
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18	10	28	17,857
Jain	02	00	02	1,955
Others	00	01	01	918
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	27	17	44	45,160
Scheduled Tribes	29	04	33	32,743
Other Backward Classes	36	25	61	98,326
Others	34	27	61	76,894
DLHS-4	126	73	199	2,53,123

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TABLE 8.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	6.1	11.1	88.9	21.3	25.7	37.9	62.1	16.6	10.4	24.9	75.1	30.0	2,559
7-12	8.8	16.1	83.9	30.3	20.6	34.0	66.0	12.2	12.6	32.8	67.2	7.2	1,977
13-18	11.9	27.7	72.3	13.4	19.8	34.3	65.7	11.1	13.0	34.1	65.9	12.8	2,304
19-24	27.7	42.7	57.3	20.5	19.9	32.6	67.4	9.1	18.2	45.1	54.9	4.2	1,410
25-35	18.1	33.4	66.6	13.0	22.4	34.9	65.1	6.3	17.4	42.7	57.3	6.0	3,505
36+	14.1	33.1	66.9	19.5	18.3	33.7	66.3	5.6	14.8	40.4	59.6	3.9	7,412
Sex of child													
Male	15.1	30.6	69.4	19.6	19.7	33.2	66.8	8.4	14.5	39.1	60.9	7.4	10,232
Female	14.4	29.4	70.6	19.2	20.5	35.3	64.7	7.8	15.4	38.4	61.6	7.9	9,207
Place of residence													
Rural	14.9	30.0	70.0	21.4	20.4	34.8	65.2	8.8	16.4	39.9	60.1	8.8	11,278
Urban	14.5	30.0	70.0	16.7	19.7	33.4	66.6	7.3	12.9	37.3	62.7	6.0	8,161
Religion													
Hindu	15.0	30.5	69.5	19.8	19.8	33.7	66.3	8.1	15.1	38.7	61.3	7.8	14,670
Muslim	14.5	29.3	70.7	19.0	21.0	35.7	64.3	8.3	14.1	39.0	61.0	7.5	3,175
Christian	8.3	26.7	73.3	19.4	28.6	40.0	60.0	4.3	19.5	39.0	61.0	1.7	83
Sikh	11.1	66.7	33.3	12.1	12.5	25.0	75.0	25.8	25.0	50.0	50.0	1.5	22
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.0	27.6	72.4	15.5	21.0	36.2	63.8	7.9	14.3	39.4	60.6	6.5	1,313
Jain	4.9	21.3	78.7	17.6	22.2	37.8	62.2	5.9	21.2	36.5	63.5	3.5	100
Others	14.9	29.8	70.2	22.2	15.2	24.2	75.8	4.7	15.0	35.0	65.0	4.2	76
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	14.6	29.3	70.7	17.9	21.3	35.6	64.4	7.7	15.7	37.8	62.2	7.2	2,882
Scheduled Tribes	12.7	27.2	72.8	22.4	19.0	34.7	65.3	9.7	15.0	38.6	61.4	8.6	7,037
Other Backward Classes	15.2	30.7	69.3	18.8	19.4	32.9	67.1	7.7	14.1	38.8	61.2	7.1	4,467
Others	15.3	31.7	68.3	18.2	20.4	34.0	66.0	8.3	15.5	40.1	59.9	7.7	5,053
Maharashtra	14.8	30.0	70.0	19.4	20.1	34.2	65.8	8.1	14.9	38.8	61.2	7.6	19,439

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

* +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

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 districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Nandurbar	7.1	14.0	86.0	41.7	38.2	48.7	51.3	19.3	11.1	26.8	73.2	19.9	581
Dhule	12.4	25.2	74.8	22.5	27.6	41.9	58.1	9.5	15.3	37.2	62.8	12.6	801
Jalgaon	14.8	28.4	71.6	19.3	25.1	37.3	62.7	10.5	18.6	41.2	58.8	7.9	814
Buldhan	17.4	32.5	67.5	14.8	20.1	33.2	66.8	11.6	21.7	46.8	53.2	5.8	617
Akola	14.1	26.7	73.3	11.8	16.5	31.7	68.3	8.7	15.6	36.0	64.0	4.2	567
Washim	16.0	27.6	72.4	15.9	18.2	31.0	69.0	13.0	17.0	40.6	59.4	2.1	441
Amaravati	19.1	33.3	66.7	8.9	12.7	20.9	79.1	5.5	10.7	37.2	62.8	3.0	583
Wardha	11.2	28.4	71.6	12.5	27.3	40.8	59.2	9.0	18.8	43.1	56.9	4.7	576
Nagpur	19.1	32.9	67.1	20.3	12.9	25.2	74.8	7.9	14.7	42.4	57.6	4.8	468
Bhandara	20.1	33.3	66.7	13.5	16.1	28.2	71.8	6.9	17.6	42.8	57.2	2.1	316
Gondia	11.8	32.6	67.4	13.7	19.2	33.3	66.7	5.2	17.3	41.4	58.6	4.4	442
Gadchiroli	18.3	35.3	64.7	14.1	16.9	36.4	63.6	5.9	13.0	41.1	58.9	6.2	401
Chandrapur	18.1	38.9	61.1	13.8	20.6	33.3	66.7	7.3	11.1	45.1	54.9	6.0	485
Yavatmal	17.6	37.0	63.0	10.3	15.8	32.3	67.7	8.1	15.5	41.8	58.2	7.2	494
Nanded	10.4	19.3	80.7	35.3	28.4	43.2	56.8	7.9	12.1	29.7	70.3	18.0	821
Hingoli	14.1	26.4	73.6	31.9	25.0	43.0	57.0	3.8	12.8	33.5	66.5	15.2	549
Parbhani	12.2	25.3	74.7	29.4	25.5	39.6	60.4	6.5	20.2	38.5	61.5	10.5	841
Jalna	16.4	34.6	65.4	23.9	19.8	35.9	64.1	6.9	17.2	39.2	60.8	12.5	941
Aurangabad	17.2	39.9	60.1	18.1	14.9	34.0	66.0	6.8	18.4	46.1	53.9	6.5	762
Nasik	19.7	40.5	59.5	9.1	19.2	32.7	67.3	5.0	14.1	49.5	50.5	3.6	570
Thane	8.7	20.9	79.1	20.9	33.7	39.1	60.9	7.9	19.8	33.3	66.7	8.6	382
Mumbai(suburban)	15.8	37.7	62.3	9.7	18.3	34.3	65.7	3.3	13.2	36.8	63.2	4.3	369
Mumbai	13.1	30.8	69.2	17.1	18.3	26.8	73.2	7.1	12.8	34.9	65.1	12.8	162
Raigarh	15.9	33.8	66.3	13.1	19.0	32.7	67.3	10.0	11.7	40.0	60.0	5.6	530
Pune	16.3	28.1	71.9	20.5	17.2	29.7	70.3	8.3	7.7	28.0	72.0	6.3	508
Ahmednagar	14.4	27.3	72.7	20.5	22.7	35.8	64.2	9.7	15.1	37.2	62.8	8.4	738
Beed	14.0	29.8	70.2	27.7	26.1	43.5	56.5	18.3	15.6	35.6	64.4	7.0	353
Latur	10.6	21.2	78.8	30.5	18.2	34.6	65.4	8.3	11.5	30.5	69.5	10.9	829
Osmanabad	11.0	28.2	71.8	23.7	17.9	34.8	65.2	5.8	15.4	40.5	59.5	8.8	547
Solapur	19.0	34.2	65.8	19.9	15.1	26.0	74.0	5.2	14.2	36.3	63.7	5.5	643
Satara	14.1	27.8	72.2	13.5	24.4	35.6	64.4	5.9	11.8	38.2	61.8	2.9	364
Ratnagiri	12.8	28.5	71.5	10.4	19.9	37.5	62.5	9.4	17.0	40.8	59.2	3.5	349
Sindhudurg	20.9	41.2	58.8	13.6	11.0	21.1	78.9	11.5	10.0	34.2	65.8	4.1	317
Kolhapur	13.9	33.8	66.2	12.6	13.1	30.5	69.5	5.8	14.6	42.1	57.9	2.7	599
Sangali	12.2	26.6	73.4	19.7	14.8	31.5	68.5	8.2	14.6	40.5	59.5	4.2	679
Maharashtra	14.8	30.0	70.0	19.4	20.1	34.2	65.8	8.1	14.9	38.8	61.2	7.6	19,439

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.
* +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

Percentage of women aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²							Total number of Women**
			Thin			Overweight/Obese				
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (over weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age group										
15-19	150.6	20.3	47.7	46.9	19.9	26.1	5.4	3.7	1.7	5,488
20-29	152.8	21.5	56.4	31.2	14.5	26.1	12.4	9.2	3.1	11,279
30-39	152.8	22.8	55.7	22.6	10.6	16.1	21.7	15.8	5.7	10,619
40-49	152.7	23.7	54.8	17.5	7.8	9.4	27.7	19.4	7.9	8,339
Place of residence										
Rural	152.0	21.4	54.7	34.2	15.0	18.6	11.1	8.4	2.6	19,080
Urban	152.9	23.1	54.3	21.2	10.0	10.8	24.5	17.2	7.1	16,645
Education										
Non-literate ^a	152.5	21.1	52.7	33.5	15.1	18.1	13.8	8.3	5.1	326
Less than 5 years	151.8	23.0	54.8	27.5	12.6	14.4	17.6	12.2	5.2	2,966
5-9 years	152.0	22.0	53.4	29.5	13.0	16.1	17.1	12.5	4.5	9,960
10 or more years	152.9	22.4	54.2	26.5	12.3	13.7	19.3	13.8	5.4	16,992
Religion										
Hindu	152.3	22.1	55.0	28.4	12.9	15.0	16.6	12.1	4.4	27,845
Muslim	153.3	23.1	51.3	23.6	10.4	12.9	25.1	17.1	7.9	4,349
Christian	152.0	25.5	47.5	18.9	10.1	8.8	33.6	24.1	8.9	183
Sikh	155.6	25.8	62.7	6.8	4.0	2.8	30.4	13.9	16.6	78
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	151.8	21.4	54.6	31.4	13.7	16.8	14.0	10.9	3.0	2,881
Jain	153.9	23.9	55.1	17.0	9.6	7.4	27.9	19.6	7.0	250
Others	151.0	28.0	58.3	22.5	7.4	15.1	19.2	11.0	8.2	131
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	151.9	22.0	54.4	29.8	13.7	15.6	15.7	11.9	3.8	6,265
Scheduled Tribes	152.2	21.6	53.3	36.3	15.7	19.9	10.4	7.7	2.7	4,655
Other Backward Classes	152.3	22.1	55.2	27.3	12.0	14.7	17.6	12.9	4.5	13,995
Others	152.9	22.7	54.4	23.1	11.2	11.5	22.5	15.6	6.7	10,810
Maharashtra	152.4	22.2	54.5	27.9	12.6	14.8	17.6	12.7	4.8	35,725

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

Percentage of women aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²							Total number of Women**
			Thin			Overweight/Obese				
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (over weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Nandurbar	152.8	21.1	52.2	30.1	11.3	18.2	17.7	12.0	5.7	820
Dhule	154.2	21.3	60.5	27.1	12.3	14.2	12.4	8.8	3.6	1,414
Jalgaon	151.0	21.9	53.3	26.6	13.2	13.0	20.0	15.2	4.4	1,281
Buldhan	150.4	22.6	54.5	27.5	11.6	15.7	18.0	12.3	5.6	1,067
Akola	152.7	26.4	56.6	26.2	13.6	11.7	17.2	13.1	4.1	1,251
Washim	152.4	21.6	63.3	20.6	9.8	10.5	16.1	12.2	3.8	993
Amaravati	151.8	23.2	52.7	26.2	13.7	12.0	21.1	15.9	5.0	1,348
Wardha	153.2	22.3	52.5	34.3	14.7	18.9	13.2	10.2	3.0	1,177
Nagpur	150.5	22.6	47.9	30.1	12.1	17.6	21.9	15.0	6.8	1,059
Bhandara	150.2	22.9	51.4	32.1	15.1	15.9	16.5	11.7	4.8	703
Gondia	152.1	22.0	50.9	35.1	15.6	18.2	14.0	8.2	5.7	976
Gadchiroli	152.3	21.4	65.4	25.3	12.1	12.8	9.3	6.8	2.5	1,262
Chandrapur	151.9	22.1	58.1	29.5	13.4	15.5	12.4	9.8	2.5	1,505
Yavatmal	153.4	21.7	48.9	38.8	15.8	22.4	12.3	9.2	3.0	1,194
Nanded	151.5	23.3	50.6	35.9	15.9	19.5	13.6	9.8	3.7	1,093
Hingoli	152.0	20.9	61.7	25.9	13.0	12.4	12.4	9.4	2.8	585
Parbhani	152.2	22.4	52.4	33.1	13.8	18.9	14.5	10.2	4.3	982
Jalna	153.5	20.4	51.7	35.4	17.0	17.6	12.9	9.7	3.0	1,383
Aurangabad	152.4	21.2	50.6	31.0	14.3	16.5	18.4	13.7	4.6	1,134
Nasik	153.7	22.4	57.2	24.5	10.5	13.5	18.3	12.5	5.3	1,067
Thane	151.3	21.8	46.2	32.5	14.3	17.8	21.3	14.9	6.2	562
Mumbai(suburban)	152.9	23.4	48.0	20.0	10.2	9.5	32.0	21.2	10.7	781
Mumbai	154.2	23.4	60.1	11.3	5.9	5.4	28.6	22.7	5.9	484
Raigarh	153.2	21.4	58.5	25.0	10.1	14.2	16.6	12.9	3.7	1,413
Pune	153.6	23.3	64.7	14.8	8.0	6.8	20.5	14.2	6.3	1,041
Ahmednagar	151.5	21.9	55.5	25.8	13.2	12.1	18.7	14.2	4.4	1,173
Beed	153.0	22.3	62.7	20.0	9.8	10.2	17.2	12.4	4.8	412
Latur	152.8	21.6	55.1	27.7	12.5	14.5	17.2	12.3	4.5	1,071
Osmanabad	151.9	21.7	51.4	30.5	15.5	14.6	18.1	12.2	5.7	790
Solapur	151.9	22.7	51.2	24.9	10.6	14.0	23.9	16.6	7.1	975
Satara	154.4	21.4	48.2	30.4	11.1	19.1	21.4	16.9	4.2	815
Ratnagiri	152.6	22.6	41.9	40.3	15.9	24.3	17.8	10.6	7.1	739
Sindhudurg	151.2	23.2	56.5	23.4	10.9	12.2	20.1	13.3	6.6	840
Kolhapur	152.6	21.3	51.9	29.1	12.1	16.6	18.9	15.1	3.5	1,157
Sangali	153.2	22.2	57.0	23.4	9.4	13.4	19.6	13.4	5.8	1,178
Maharashtra	152.4	22.2	54.5	27.9	12.6	14.8	17.6	12.7	4.8	35,725

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG CHILDREN

Percentage of children (aged 6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Sex of Child					
Male	13.4	43.3	16.6	73.3	4,969
Female	13.9	41.8	18.5	74.1	4,339
Place of residence					
Rural	13.1	43.0	18.3	74.4	5,452
Urban	14.3	42.1	16.4	72.8	3,856
Religion					
Hindu	13.9	42.2	17.4	73.5	7,086
Muslim	11.4	43.9	18.0	73.3	1,422
Christian	14.7	46.9	9.7	71.3	39
Sikh	0.0	11.6	51.0	62.5	10
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.9	45.1	16.4	76.4	686
Jain	20.5	38.8	25.3	84.6	38
Others	36.7	33.2	12.8	82.6	23
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	14.1	43.1	17.4	74.6	1,695
Scheduled Tribes	11.7	46.1	19.2	77.0	1,365
Other Backward Classes	14.0	40.3	17.4	71.6	3,432
Others	13.6	43.6	17.0	74.3	2,816
Maharashtra	15.0	42.6	17.4	73.7	9,308

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION

Percentage of school going population (aged 6-19 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age group					
6 - 10	17.0	40.1	10.8	67.9	11,703
11 - 14	17.1	37.7	9.2	63.9	10,573
15 - 16	17.6	34.6	7.9	60.0	5,415
17 - 19	15.2	33.5	8.5	57.1	8,224
Sex					
Male	16.1	34.7	8.4	59.2	18,100
Female	17.3	39.4	10.3	67.0	17,807
Residence					
Rural	16.5	37.8	9.7	63.9	20,821
Urban	17.0	36.0	8.9	62.0	15,094
Education					
Non-literate ^a	15.6	42.0	12.8	70.4	3,287
Less than 5 years	17.0	39.1	10.1	66.2	8,068
5-9 years	17.3	37.1	8.9	63.4	15,187
10 or more years	15.9	33.0	7.8	56.6	9,373
Religion					
Hindu	16.7	36.3	9.4	62.5	27,715
Muslim	16.4	39.9	9.0	65.4	4,937
Christian	16.6	42.6	6.3	65.5	144
Sikh	5.6	26.4	12.0	44.0	71
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.7	39.3	9.4	65.4	2,742
Jain	17.1	31.2	8.7	57.1	176
Others	18.9	42.1	6.3	67.3	119
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	16.7	37.2	9.2	63.1	6,568
Scheduled Tribes	15.5	38.4	12.3	66.3	5,231
Other Backward Classes	16.8	36.5	8.7	62.0	13,630
Others	17.0	36.9	8.7	62.6	10,486
Maharashtra	16.7	37.0	9.3	63.1	35,915

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE												
Percentage of population (aged 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.												
Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age group												
20 - 29	13.8	24.6	6.4	44.8	16.3	38.6	10.2	65.2	15.2	32.6	8.6	56.4
30 - 39	13.7	24.5	6.6	44.9	17.6	37.8	9.3	64.6	15.9	32.0	8.1	56.1
40- 49	14.8	25.6	6.2	46.6	16.9	37.4	10.2	64.6	15.9	31.9	8.3	56.2
50 +	15.4	28.3	7.6	51.2	17.3	37.7	9.6	64.7	16.4	33.3	8.7	58.4
Residence												
Rural	14.5	27.0	7.2	48.8	16.5	38.5	10.5	65.5	15.6	33.2	9.0	57.8
Urban	14.5	24.7	6.3	45.5	17.8	37.1	8.9	63.8	16.4	31.7	7.8	55.8
Education												
Non-literate ^a	15.0	37.9	8.5	61.4	16.3	41.9	10.7	68.9	16.2	36.4	10.4	63.0
Less than 5 years	14.9	26.8	6.8	48.6	17.5	37.7	9.3	64.5	16.3	32.5	8.1	56.8
5-9 years	14.3	26.7	6.5	47.6	16.8	38.1	9.8	64.8	15.7	33.1	8.4	57.2
10 or more years	14.4	24.0	6.3	44.8	17.4	37.2	8.8	63.4	15.7	29.8	7.4	53.0
Religion												
Hindu	14.4	26.3	6.9	47.6	16.9	37.9	9.9	64.8	15.8	32.7	8.6	57.0
Muslim	14.7	26.1	6.6	47.4	16.6	38.8	10.2	65.6	15.7	33.2	8.7	57.6
Christian	16.5	28.5	8.6	53.5	15.9	42.7	11.4	70.0	16.2	36.5	10.2	62.9
Sikh	8.0	5.4	4.5	17.8	14.2	23.6	2.3	40.2	11.5	15.6	3.3	30.4
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.5	23.9	5.9	45.3	18.5	37.4	8.7	64.6	17.2	31.3	7.4	55.9
Jain	14.5	28.2	7.9	50.6	20.5	31.8	7.2	59.6	17.9	30.2	7.5	55.6
Others	17.8	20.9	5.9	44.6	20.5	41.2	6.8	68.5	19.3	32.6	6.4	58.3
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	14.6	25.2	6.0	45.8	17.9	37.3	9.2	64.4	16.5	31.9	7.8	56.2
Scheduled Tribes	14.6	28.4	8.1	51.0	16.4	39.8	11.7	67.9	15.5	34.6	10.0	60.2
Other Backward Classes	14.5	25.7	6.7	46.9	17.1	37.3	9.6	63.9	15.9	32.0	8.3	56.2
Others	14.6	26.0	6.9	47.5	17.0	38.3	9.7	65.0	15.9	32.8	8.8	57.0
Maharashtra	14.5	26.0	6.8	47.4	17.0	37.9	9.8	64.8	15.9	32.6	8.5	57.0

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.8 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, adolescents aged 6-19 year and population aged 20 years and above having any and severe anaemia by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)
Nandurbar	70.0	23.8	64.5	14.8	58.6	13.0
Dhule	65.6	25.1	70.7	20.8	69.7	19.0
Jalgaon	79.6	22.8	70.9	10.2	59.3	7.8
Buldhan	77.5	18.2	72.2	7.8	64.5	9.1
Akola	71.0	11.0	59.8	5.2	51.9	4.8
Washim	74.4	11.6	68.8	6.8	62.2	6.5
Amaravati	65.2	7.1	45.3	2.5	39.0	2.3
Wardha	75.8	10.1	62.6	4.9	52.8	4.6
Nagpur	73.6	18.2	60.5	7.7	57.9	6.0
Bhandara	68.5	6.8	45.7	4.4	37.8	4.6
Gondia	76.1	7.7	63.4	4.8	54.8	3.4
Gadchiroli	67.4	13.6	49.7	5.9	45.7	6.6
Chandrapur	61.7	12.4	47.0	3.3	44.6	3.4
Yavatmal	69.0	12.8	44.9	4.6	37.6	2.8
Nanded	72.2	20.6	65.1	11.6	60.5	11.6
Hingoli	64.8	13.0	58.7	10.1	53.0	9.3
Parbhani	76.9	23.8	66.9	9.7	59.0	7.2
Jalna	84.8	19.6	76.7	11.0	66.4	8.8
Aurangabad	84.9	25.6	70.9	8.1	63.2	7.3
Nasik	78.1	26.7	71.1	11.3	60.7	9.3
Thane	81.2	19.6	78.2	13.9	69.2	11.1
Mumbai(suburban)	75.4	15.5	54.3	7.1	52.9	7.0
Mumbai	78.6	20.3	62.8	12.3	64.8	13.0
Raigarh	71.2	23.8	70.5	16.8	65.9	16.8
Pune	73.8	25.5	60.4	11.7	57.1	10.2
Ahmednagar	74.9	11.5	47.9	4.0	43.6	3.8
Beed	75.3	14.1	62.3	13.4	58.3	15.2
Latur	79.4	19.2	66.4	7.3	63.0	6.9
Osmanabad	76.4	19.1	71.5	9.7	67.1	8.3
Solapur	72.6	17.6	63.5	10.0	57.4	9.2
Satara	66.5	21.7	58.1	8.5	57.9	7.9
Ratnagiri	61.6	17.1	55.0	12.9	58.0	12.4
Sindhudurg	72.2	21.7	65.5	15.9	67.0	15.1
Kolhapur	69.2	10.6	55.7	6.4	49.0	5.5
Sangali	78.6	15.3	64.7	9.3	60.9	8.8
Maharashtra	73.7	17.4	63.1	9.3	57.0	8.5

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

Percentage of pregnant women (aged 15-49 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics and residence, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of Pregnant Women**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group					
15-19	15.1	46.9	12.1	74.1	396
20-29	16.0	41.1	12.4	69.4	2,956
30-39	17.8	39.9	10.0	67.7	520
40-49	4.5	42.6	11.0	58.1	56
Residence					
Rural	15.1	42.1	13.0	70.2	2,322
Urban	17.1	40.7	10.7	68.5	1,606
Woman's Education					
Non-literate ^a	12.9	44.0	15.6	72.5	408
Less than 5 years	11.5	46.9	11.8	70.1	227
5-9 years	15.1	44.2	13.2	72.5	1,322
10 or more years	17.7	38.4	10.4	66.5	1,971
Religion					
Hindu	15.9	40.9	11.9	68.7	2,978
Muslim	13.8	43.5	13.3	70.6	617
Christian	(17.8)	(54.6)	(22.0)	(94.4)	15
Sikh	--	--	--	--	3
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.0	43.7	11.0	74.7	284
Jain	(23.3)	(32.1)	(5.0)	(60.3)	17
Others	(35.4)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(73.8)	13
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	18.6	41.2	12.1	71.9	694
Scheduled Tribes	12.7	45.3	13.8	71.8	605
Other Backward Classes	15.7	40.8	10.8	67.3	1,340
Others	16.3	40.4	12.2	69.0	1,289
Maharashtra	16.0	41.5	12.0	69.5	3,928

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () base on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below 140	Mild(140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	94.6	3.8	1.6	14,717
30 - 39	90.2	5.6	4.2	10,631
40 - 49	84.9	7.7	7.4	9,643
50 - 59	79.9	9.4	10.8	7,263
60 +	75.2	11.1	13.7	10,035
Residence				
Rural	87.5	6.9	5.6	30,630
Urban	84.3	7.3	8.4	21,659
Education				
Non-literate ^a	83.6	8.9	7.6	7,849
Less than 5 years	83.6	8.4	7.9	5,705
5-9 years	87.5	6.5	6.0	11,593
10 or more years	86.8	6.5	6.7	27,142
Religion				
Hindu	86.1	7.2	6.7	42,022
Muslim	86.2	6.8	7.0	5,475
Christian	79.7	7.8	12.4	258
Sikh	81.6	5.2	13.2	96
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	87.8	5.9	6.4	3,873
Jain	82.5	8.9	8.6	389
Others	80.8	6.9	12.3	158
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	87.3	6.4	6.3	9,237
Scheduled Tribes	88.6	6.4	5.0	6,901
Other Backward Classes	85.7	7.1	7.2	21,279
Others	85.0	7.7	7.3	14,872
Maharashtra	86.1	7.1	6.8	52,289

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (140)	Mild(140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Nandurbar	87.8	6.3	5.9	1,552
Dhule	88.8	6.7	4.5	2,225
Jalgaon	85.4	6.6	8.0	1,850
Buldhan	89.5	6.0	4.6	1,984
Akola	91.9	4.5	3.7	1,868
Washim	91.1	5.9	3.1	1,400
Amaravati	91.9	4.3	3.8	1,523
Wardha	86.1	7.7	6.3	1,661
Nagpur	83.4	7.1	9.5	1,156
Bhandara	85.0	7.2	7.8	1,187
Gondia	82.6	8.8	8.6	1,206
Gadchiroli	91.8	4.0	4.3	1,577
Chandrapur	88.8	5.9	5.4	1,884
Yavatmal	92.0	4.4	3.7	1,234
Nanded	83.4	8.5	8.2	1,758
Hingoli	86.2	7.8	6.0	1,144
Parbhani	86.8	7.1	6.1	1,670
Jalna	89.0	6.7	4.3	2,216
Aurangabad	85.6	6.5	7.9	1,519
Nasik	89.4	5.3	5.3	1,603
Thane	77.3	10.3	12.4	922
Mumbai(suburban)	81.3	9.8	9.0	1,026
Mumbai	83.0	8.6	8.4	735
Raigarh	88.0	5.4	6.6	1,717
Pune	89.3	4.8	5.9	1,525
Ahmednagar	80.1	9.7	10.2	1,706
Beed	85.9	8.5	5.6	1,287
Latur	85.0	7.9	7.1	1,672
Osmanabad	85.9	6.5	7.6	1,474
Solapur	85.2	8.0	6.8	1,509
Satara	82.7	9.3	8.0	1,160
Ratnagiri	82.2	7.1	10.7	915
Sindhudurg	74.9	12.1	13.0	1,156
Kolhapur	81.6	8.9	9.5	1,515
Sangali	81.0	9.1	10.0	1,753
Maharashtra	86.1	7.1	6.8	52,289

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of Women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	95.2	3.5	1.4	19,139
30 - 39	91.9	5.0	3.2	14,156
40 - 49	86.3	7.7	6.0	10,894
50 - 59	80.7	9.4	9.9	8,960
60 +	76.5	11.2	12.3	11,068
Residence				
Rural	89.0	6.4	4.6	36,113
Urban	86.0	7.0	6.9	28,104
Education				
Non-literate ^a	84.3	8.6	7.1	20,102
Less than 5 years	85.5	7.4	7.1	6,546
5-9 years	89.1	6.0	4.9	15,030
10 or more years	90.5	5.2	4.3	22,539
Religion				
Hindu	87.9	6.7	5.4	51,178
Muslim	86.4	6.9	6.7	7,078
Christian	81.5	5.5	13.0	335
Sikh	77.1	11.3	11.6	121
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	89.6	5.8	4.6	4,756
Jain	79.9	8.6	11.5	509
Others	83.0	7.7	9.2	221
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	89.1	6.2	4.8	11,481
Scheduled Tribes	89.4	6.0	4.5	8,236
Other Backward Classes	87.3	7.0	5.7	25,790
Others	86.6	6.9	6.5	18,710
Maharashtra	87.7	6.7	5.6	64,217

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of women aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Nandurbar	86.8	8.1	5.0	1,734
Dhule	89.6	5.8	4.6	2,466
Jalgaon	86.1	7.0	6.9	2,230
Buldhan	90.0	5.2	4.8	2,197
Akola	92.4	4.2	3.3	2,069
Washim	91.2	5.9	2.9	1,713
Amaravati	91.0	4.7	4.2	1,799
Wardha	90.1	5.4	4.5	2,106
Nagpur	87.1	7.0	5.9	1,543
Bhandara	88.3	5.9	5.8	1,449
Gondia	87.8	6.5	5.7	1,650
Gadchiroli	92.3	4.9	2.8	1,782
Chandrapur	91.5	4.9	3.5	2,178
Yavatmal	92.5	4.3	3.2	1,597
Nanded	84.8	9.1	6.1	2,116
Hingoli	87.9	7.2	4.9	1,348
Parbhani	88.1	6.6	5.3	2,040
Jalna	90.3	5.5	4.2	2,544
Aurangabad	86.9	6.8	6.3	1,927
Nasik	89.5	5.8	4.6	1,920
Thane	82.2	9.0	8.8	1,172
Mumbai (suburban)	83.5	7.9	8.5	1,348
Mumbai	83.7	9.8	6.5	909
Raigarh	88.8	6.2	4.9	2,175
Pune	88.1	5.6	6.2	1,669
Ahmednagar	84.0	9.8	6.2	2,373
Beed	87.6	7.5	4.9	1,428
Latur	86.8	7.7	5.5	2,272
Osmanabad	88.2	5.8	6.0	1,738
Solapur	88.0	6.2	5.8	1,870
Satara	86.0	7.2	6.8	1,562
Ratnagiri	83.5	7.8	8.8	1,341
Sindhudurg	79.2	10.2	10.6	1,540
Kolhapur	83.5	7.7	8.8	2,094
Sangali	84.5	7.8	7.7	2,318
Maharashtra	87.7	6.7	5.6	64,217

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18- 29	70.8	12.2	12.2	3.2	1.1	0.6	15,276	15,409
30 - 39	62.7	13.5	17.1	4.7	1.1	0.9	10,974	11,038
40 - 49	57.4	13.8	19.2	6.3	2.2	1.2	9,940	10,001
50 - 59	52.7	13.2	21.7	7.5	3.1	1.9	7,484	7,514
60 +	49.7	12.3	22.5	8.8	4.3	2.3	10,357	10,398
Residence								
Rural	62.2	12.7	16.7	5.2	2.1	1.1	31,606	31,803
Urban	57.4	13.3	19.2	6.4	2.4	1.5	22,425	22,557
Education								
Non-literate ^a	58.4	12.0	18.9	6.6	2.8	1.4	8,073	8,127
Less than 5 years	57.5	13.1	18.6	6.5	2.6	1.7	5,929	5,958
5-9 years	61.4	12.3	17.9	5.2	2.1	1.2	11,948	12,011
10 or more years	60.8	13.4	17.1	5.5	2.0	1.2	28,081	28,264
Religion								
Hindu	60.6	12.8	17.5	5.6	2.2	1.2	43,336	43,586
Muslim	57.5	13.3	19.0	6.6	2.1	1.5	5,757	5,812
Christian	52.8	16.2	20.9	7.3	1.2	1.7	266	267
Sikh	38.8	15.0	28.7	13.7	3.7	0.0	96	96
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	61.1	13.0	16.9	5.7	2.2	1.1	3,978	3,996
Jain	54.5	13.3	19.5	8.4	3.0	1.1	409	411
Others	64.5	9.6	17.5	2.5	3.9	1.9	171	173
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	60.6	13.0	17.9	5.1	2.1	1.2	9,544	9,605
Scheduled Tribes	59.9	12.3	18.3	6.3	2.3	1.0	7,141	7,192
Other Backward Classes	60.7	12.5	17.4	5.7	2.3	1.4	21,928	22,051
Others	59.4	13.7	17.7	5.8	2.1	1.3	15,418	15,512
Maharashtra	60.2	12.9	17.7	5.7	2.2	1.3	54,031	54,360

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

	Average Systolic			Average Diastolic		
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Nandurbar	61.2	11.0	14.8	9.6	2.3	1.0	1,559	1,561
Dhule	52.2	14.9	21.6	7.6	2.8	1.0	2,318	2,343
Jalgaon	56.8	13.0	20.9	5.7	1.9	1.8	1,890	1,893
Buldhan	55.3	14.0	21.9	4.8	2.3	1.7	2,032	2,039
Akola	66.4	14.7	15.0	2.8	0.9	0.2	1,927	1,943
Washim	65.7	13.1	16.8	3.0	0.9	0.6	1,430	1,433
Amaravati	66.3	12.2	14.2	5.1	1.3	0.9	1,891	1,908
Wardha	67.9	11.0	14.6	4.5	1.1	0.9	1,703	1,705
Nagpur	70.2	10.3	13.0	3.5	1.5	1.5	1,191	1,212
Bhandara	60.7	12.7	17.4	4.8	3.3	1.2	1,213	1,237
Gondia	56.4	15.0	19.1	5.4	2.3	1.8	1,250	1,253
Gadchiroli	58.8	9.7	14.0	10.2	5.5	1.9	1,593	1,593
Chandrapur	60.0	9.8	16.0	7.7	3.6	3.0	1,918	1,919
Yavatmal	59.9	10.4	18.9	5.7	2.2	2.9	1,435	1,442
Nanded	63.0	12.3	15.8	6.9	1.5	0.5	1,775	1,789
Hingoli	72.5	11.0	11.8	3.2	1.3	0.3	1,173	1,174
Parbhani	61.8	12.7	16.5	5.1	2.8	1.0	1,766	1,791
Jalna	58.9	15.6	18.4	4.5	1.5	1.1	2,236	2,241
Aurangabad	61.3	12.7	17.5	4.9	2.5	1.1	1,539	1,549
Nasik	54.7	13.2	20.9	8.0	2.7	0.6	1,675	1,691
Thane	56.7	14.0	21.1	4.9	2.7	0.6	931	981
Mumbai(suburban)	58.0	13.7	21.7	4.1	1.2	1.2	1,050	1,051
Mumbai	52.4	12.8	25.4	6.0	1.5	1.9	748	748
Raigarh	65.1	12.4	14.0	5.3	2.2	1.0	1,754	1,767
Pune	55.9	15.1	17.3	7.5	2.3	1.9	1,543	1,545
Ahmednagar	55.7	12.1	20.6	7.3	2.7	1.5	1,720	1,730
Beed	59.6	15.4	18.5	3.6	2.0	0.9	1,299	1,321
Latur	61.2	12.9	18.5	3.9	2.0	1.6	1,702	1,712
Osmanabad	67.9	12.8	12.2	4.7	1.6	0.8	1,485	1,486
Solapur	53.7	14.8	20.6	7.2	2.3	1.4	1,537	1,539
Satara	52.4	12.1	23.3	7.1	3.5	1.6	1,207	1,214
Ratnagiri	62.8	12.3	17.8	4.8	1.3	0.9	964	965
Sindhudurg	60.1	14.3	15.3	6.8	2.3	1.1	1,197	1,200
Kolhapur	58.7	12.8	18.8	5.8	2.3	1.6	1,584	1,587
Sangali	60.7	13.1	17.6	5.2	2.0	1.3	1,796	1,798
Maharashtra	60.2	12.9	17.7	5.7	2.2	1.3	54,031	54,360

** unweighted cases

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18- 29	84.1	6.7	6.7	1.8	0.4	0.3	19,799	19,922
30 - 39	74.5	9.7	11.1	3.2	0.9	0.6	14,515	14,561
40 - 49	64.4	12.2	15.7	4.9	1.7	1.2	11,195	11,238
50 - 59	56.5	11.9	20.0	7.0	3.0	1.7	9,209	9,245
60 +	48.3	11.8	22.5	9.2	5.3	2.9	11,414	11,469
Residence								
Rural	69.8	9.9	13.2	4.3	1.8	1.0	37,027	37,197
Urban	68.0	9.7	14.1	4.9	2.0	1.3	29,105	29,238
Education								
Non-literate ^a	59.7	11.2	17.9	6.4	3.1	1.7	20,619	20,709
Less than 5 years	64.6	10.3	16.2	5.4	2.3	1.3	6,739	6,778
5-9 years	71.9	9.9	12.0	3.7	1.4	1.0	15,434	15,493
10 or more years	76.3	8.5	10.3	3.2	1.1	0.7	23,340	23,455
Religion								
Hindu	69.3	9.7	13.4	4.5	1.9	1.1	52,558	52,784
Muslim	65.3	10.8	15.4	5.1	2.1	1.4	7,425	7,480
Christian	69.3	9.6	11.6	5.8	2.1	1.6	342	344
Sikh	64.3	8.3	16.6	5.9	3.8	1.0	123	124
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	71.6	9.3	12.6	3.7	2.0	.8	4,902	4,919
Jain	62.8	10.9	17.4	5.2	1.6	2.0	528	529
Others	72.5	9.0	11.0	5.9	1.2	0.4	234	235
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	70.0	9.9	13.3	3.9	1.9	0.9	11,825	11,887
Scheduled Tribes	68.7	9.8	13.3	5.1	2.2	0.9	8,496	8,534
Other Backward Classes	68.8	9.5	13.9	4.7	1.8	1.3	26,417	26,523
Others	68.7	10.2	13.6	4.4	1.9	1.2	19,394	19,491
Maharashtra	69.0	9.8	13.6	4.5	1.9	1.1	66,132	66,435

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Nandurbar	68.5	9.8	12.7	6.6	1.4	1.0	1,741	1,744
Dhule	58.5	12.9	17.1	7.2	2.8	1.5	2,530	2,538
Jalgaon	68.8	8.9	14.5	4.8	2.0	1.2	2,299	2,302
Buldhan	61.5	13.8	17.4	4.4	1.6	1.3	2,240	2,248
Akola	73.8	10.4	10.8	3.0	1.6	0.4	2,120	2,132
Washim	72.2	10.4	14.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	1,744	1,750
Amaravati	70.9	8.9	12.9	4.6	1.9	0.8	2,153	2,163
Wardha	75.3	7.8	11.3	2.5	2.1	1.1	2,137	2,138
Nagpur	77.3	6.9	9.9	3.8	1.0	1.0	1,600	1,623
Bhandara	66.9	10.6	14.8	4.4	2.5	0.8	1,482	1,498
Gondia	65.6	11.1	14.7	4.9	2.6	1.1	1,694	1,696
Gadchiroli	68.4	7.3	9.8	8.8	3.6	2.1	1,806	1,808
Chandrapur	68.9	7.0	12.7	6.6	2.4	2.3	2,224	2,225
Yavatmal	70.6	6.9	14.2	4.3	1.9	2.1	1,802	1,812
Nanded	69.4	10.7	13.1	5.2	1.2	0.5	2,140	2,156
Hingoli	74.0	10.8	10.7	2.8	1.3	0.5	1,381	1,386
Parbhani	71.2	10.1	11.7	4.0	1.8	1.2	2,123	2,138
Jalna	67.1	11.1	14.2	4.5	2.1	1.0	2,575	2,583
Aurangabad	71.2	8.9	13.2	4.6	1.4	0.7	1,974	1,983
Nasik	68.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	1.2	0.8	1,996	2,016
Thane	70.5	8.8	13.8	2.8	3.3	0.8	1,183	1,210
Mumbai(suburban)	67.5	10.1	16.2	3.6	1.8	0.8	1,379	1,380
Mumbai	61.2	9.9	21.5	3.9	2.1	1.3	928	930
Raigarh	75.7	7.2	10.4	3.9	1.8	0.9	2,217	2,237
Pune	69.1	8.5	11.7	7.2	2.1	1.5	1,708	1,710
Ahmednagar	67.7	8.3	14.9	5.1	2.3	1.6	2,401	2,405
Beed	60.3	14.3	19.5	2.7	1.9	1.4	1,438	1,445
Latur	71.4	9.4	12.7	3.5	1.7	1.3	2,313	2,326
Osmanabad	74.8	10.3	10.2	3.0	1.0	0.7	1,765	1,766
Solapur	64.4	11.7	15.4	5.2	2.0	1.3	1,911	1,913
Satara	63.8	10.9	16.6	5.5	1.6	1.7	1,617	1,623
Ratnagiri	74.2	9.2	11.5	3.4	1.1	0.7	1,390	1,398
Sindhudurg	69.9	10.0	11.9	4.8	1.8	1.7	1,572	1,581
Kolhapur	67.6	10.3	15.3	3.8	1.9	1.1	2,180	2,191
Sangali	69.9	9.8	13.0	4.2	2.0	1.2	2,369	2,381
Maharashtra	69.0	9.8	13.6	4.5	1.9	1.1	66,132	66,435

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Iodine content of salt			Not Tested*	Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)		
Age of head of Household					
Less than 30	1.5	22.0	62.6	13.7	3,062
30 - 44	1.5	25.7	59.9	12.8	17,374
45 - 59	1.5	25.9	59.3	13.2	18,043
60 +	1.8	25.1	60.1	12.8	14,404
Residence					
Rural	1.7	25.5	60.3	12.4	29,015
Urban	1.5	25.3	59.4	13.8	23,868
Education of head of Household					
Non-literate ^a	1.6	22.4	58.2	13.2	11,912
Less than 5 years	2.0	26.0	59.9	13.9	7,347
5-9 years	1.4	26.2	59.9	12.4	11,614
10 or more years	1.6	26.4	59.0	12.9	22,010
Religion					
Hindu	1.6	25.7	59.7	12.8	42,247
Muslim	1.0	22.0	62.0	14.9	5,685
Christian	0.0	15.3	71.8	13.2	314
Sikh	1.9	42.5	45.3	10.5	103
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.2	26.6	58.5	12.6	3,886
Jain	0.9	24.4	64.6	10.5	438
Others	3.6	33.8	52.2	11.1	210
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	2.3	25.0	60.6	12.1	9,598
Scheduled Tribes	1.6	21.1	63.0	14.1	6,839
Other Backward Classes	1.7	26.6	58.5	13.1	20,930
Others	0.9	25.9	60.9	13.0	15,516
Maharashtra	1.6	25.4	59.9	13.0	52,883

Note; PPM: parts per million.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. * includes salt not at home/salt not tested. ** unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) by districts, Maharashtra, 2012-13.

District	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested*	
Nandurbar	0.1	19.9	72.8	7.2	1,318
Dhule	0.3	12.9	78.3	8.5	1,826
Jalgaon	0.2	18.5	67.1	14.1	1,836
Buldhan	3.5	38.7	51.9	5.9	1,849
Akola	0.6	43.7	51.5	4.2	1,590
Washim	0.7	37.7	51.6	10.1	1,318
Amaravati	1.8	31.4	41.5	25.3	1,587
Wardha	2.6	2.8	55.2	39.4	1,843
Nagpur	8.3	16.2	53.4	22.0	1,322
Bhandara	6.7	40.5	45.5	7.3	1,324
Gondia	4.8	12.3	62.4	20.5	1,322
Gadchiroli	0.2	42.8	28.1	28.9	1,326
Chandrapur	0.3	46.6	51.2	1.9	1,597
Yavatmal	1.3	38.2	56.9	3.6	1,322
Nanded	1.7	23.9	66.2	8.3	1,819
Hingoli	1.3	23.5	66.7	8.5	1,311
Parbhani	2.3	13.9	79.6	4.2	1,582
Jalna	1.7	19.4	77.4	1.5	1,872
Aurangabad	0.3	24.0	69.8	5.9	1,572
Nasik	0.2	31.5	51.8	16.5	1,542
Thane	0.8	14.0	56.0	29.1	1,246
Mumbai(suburban)	0.4	13.9	71.7	14.1	1,286
Mumbai	0.4	17.7	76.3	5.6	780
Raigarh	0.5	42.1	47.1	10.3	1,782
Pune	0.6	42.1	53.3	4.1	1,260
Ahmednagar	0.6	21.0	61.6	16.8	1,826
Beed	1.8	18.0	40.0	40.3	1,297
Latur	4.8	28.8	60.1	6.3	1,852
Osmanabad	0.3	14.5	79.1	6.1	1,327
Solapur	1.2	19.1	74.0	5.7	1,598
Satara	0.6	20.6	69.5	9.3	1,299
Ratnagiri	2.1	24.3	48.7	24.8	1,262
Sindhudurg	1.4	29.8	54.2	14.6	1,311
Kolhapur	1.4	18.0	59.8	20.8	1,831
Sangali	0.9	28.7	61.9	8.4	1,848
Maharashtra	1.6	25.4	59.9	13.0	52,883

Note; PPM: parts per million.

* includes salt not at home/salt not tested. ** unweighted cases.

FACILITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
Nandurbar	5035	29066	19321
Dhule	7122	36003	18573
Jalgaon	7317	40170	52555
Buldana	8262	51687	23016
Akola	6476	36526	40966
Washim	6090	31812	30889
Amrawati	7343	78666	47142
Wardha	5305	35603	100180
Nagpur	6304	38309	81751
Bhandara	5455	28479	83654
Gondiya	5473	29642	63165
Gadchiroli	4205	30836	51207
Chandrapur	5372	30717	56281
Yavatmal	4624	51100	55407
Nanded	6519	45662	29753
Hingoli	6439	27274	99670
Parbhani	5481	35942	34723
Jalna	5510	32707	76808
Aurangabad	6231	47337	32322
Nashik	6081	33611	29470
Thane	8437	37897	67392
Mumbai (Suburban)	NA	NA	NA
Mumbai	NA	NA	NA
Raigarh	8574	44316	33033
Pune	7940	43520	58302
Ahmadnagar	5813	40585	22729
Bid	7034	35815	64055
Latur	6413	36189	76709
Osmanabad	5477	31208	69037
Solapur	6800	33166	76318
Satara	6955	40326	55918
Ratnagiri	4665	24992	24304
Sindhudurg	3427	19526	40478
Kolhapur	6909	35663	16744
Sangli	9927	39624	41052
Maharashtra	6460	37709	47977

PHC= Primary Health Centre. CHC= Community Health Centre. na= Not application.

TABLE 9.2: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres					Number of Sub-Health Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water [#]	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹		
Nandurbar	72.2	83.3	72.2	94.4	100.0	18	22
Dhule	87.5	95.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	40	41
Jalgaon	77.8	81.5	100.0	77.8	100.0	27	41
Buldana	90.0	100.0	90.0	86.7	100.0	30	38
Akola	95.5	95.5	90.9	77.3	88.2	22	32
Washim	82.6	82.6	95.7	82.6	94.7	23	23
Amrawati	85.7	96.4	89.3	71.4	90.0	28	29
Wardha	91.7	94.4	97.2	83.3	89.3	36	37
Nagpur	95.2	100.0	100.0	81.0	100.0	21	25
Bhandara	90.0	100.0	95.0	75.0	100.0	20	23
Gondiya	91.7	95.8	100.0	70.8	100.0	24	25
Gadchiroli	90.9	77.3	100.0	81.8	100.0	22	23
Chandrapur	100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	96.9	32	34
Yavatmal	60.0	100.0	90.0	80.0	75.0	10	24
Nanded	84.2	86.8	86.8	86.8	90.9	38	41
Hingoli	85.7	71.4	95.2	95.2	100.0	21	23
Parbhani	55.2	86.2	89.7	75.9	81.8	29	33
Jalna	47.5	75.0	92.5	67.5	96.3	40	42
Aurangabad	80.0	100.0	95.0	75.0	100.0	20	27
Nashik	69.0	89.7	96.6	72.4	100.0	29	31
Thane	60.0	80.0	95.0	70.0	78.6	20	24
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	81.3	78.1	90.6	90.6	82.8	32	40
Pune	81.8	90.9	100.0	72.7	100.0	11	25
Ahmadnagar	90.9	100.0	90.9	78.8	100.0	33	39
Bid	50.0	72.2	88.9	61.1	100.0	18	23
Latur	82.5	85.0	90.0	77.5	96.8	40	43
Osmanabad	87.0	95.7	87.0	69.6	100.0	23	24
Solapur	100.0	100.0	95.7	82.6	100.0	23	30
Satara	100.0	100.0	94.4	77.8	100.0	18	24
Ratnagiri	90.0	50.0	100.0	80.0	75.0	10	24
Sindhudurg	94.1	88.2	100.0	64.7	100.0	17	25
Kolhapur	80.5	97.6	95.1	87.8	100.0	41	42
Sangli	100.0	94.4	100.0	58.3	85.7	36	42
Maharashtra	82.9	89.9	93.9	79.1	95.1	852	1,019

Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water. ¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.
na= Not application

TABLE 9.3: PERCENTAGE OF SUB-HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHNSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
Nandurbar	100.0	100.0	100.0	22
Dhule	100.0	100.0	100.0	41
Jalgaon	97.6	100.0	100.0	41
Buldana	97.4	100.0	100.0	38
Akola	93.8	96.8	93.8	32
Washim	100.0	100.0	100.0	23
Amrawati	89.7	93.1	100.0	29
Wardha	97.3	100.0	97.3	37
Nagpur	92.0	91.3	84.0	25
Bhandara	91.3	95.7	87.0	23
Gondiya	100.0	100.0	84.0	25
Gadchiroli	100.0	100.0	100.0	23
Chandrapur	91.2	100.0	94.1	34
Yavatmal	87.5	100.0	75.0	24
Nanded	87.8	91.7	85.4	41
Hingoli	91.3	89.5	82.6	23
Parbhani	78.8	90.0	84.9	33
Jalna	95.2	100.0	100.0	42
Aurangabad	100.0	100.0	88.9	27
Nashik	100.0	100.0	90.3	31
Thane	95.8	100.0	87.5	24
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	92.5	100.0	75.0	40
Pune	88.0	100.0	84.0	25
Ahmadnagar	100.0	100.0	97.4	39
Bid	100.0	100.0	91.3	23
Latur	100.0	97.7	100.0	43
Osmanabad	91.7	100.0	100.0	24
Solapur	96.7	100.0	96.7	30
Satara	100.0	100.0	95.8	24
Ratnagiri	100.0	100.0	95.8	24
Sindhudurg	100.0	100.0	96.0	25
Kolhapur	100.0	100.0	95.2	42
Sangli	97.6	100.0	97.6	42
Maharashtra	95.6	98.5	93.1	1,019

VHNSC= Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee. * Based on availability of VHNSC. na= Not applicable

TABLE 9.4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13

District	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Nandurbar	95.5	59.1	13.6	22
Dhule	97.6	70.7	51.2	41
Jalgaon	97.6	56.1	29.3	41
Buldana	92.1	92.1	60.5	38
Akola	93.8	68.8	34.4	32
Washim	95.7	82.6	39.1	23
Amrawati	100.0	89.7	55.2	29
Wardha	94.6	56.8	83.8	37
Nagpur	100.0	76.0	56.0	25
Bhandara	95.7	47.8	60.9	23
Gondiya	100.0	88.0	76.0	25
Gadchiroli	100.0	82.6	73.9	23
Chandrapur	100.0	73.5	52.9	34
Yavatmal	100.0	62.5	41.7	24
Nanded	92.7	61.0	46.3	41
Hingoli	91.3	82.6	56.5	23
Parbhani	90.9	69.7	66.7	33
Jalna	97.6	47.6	14.3	42
Aurangabad	100.0	70.4	55.6	27
Nashik	90.3	80.7	48.4	31
Thane	95.8	66.7	54.2	24
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	95.0	82.5	62.5	40
Pune	96.0	64.0	20.0	25
Ahmadnagar	97.4	76.9	41.0	39
Bid	95.7	65.2	39.1	23
Latur	88.4	60.5	46.5	43
Osmanabad	95.8	66.7	37.5	24
Solapur	93.3	73.3	33.3	30
Satara	83.3	87.5	37.5	24
Ratnagiri	95.8	79.2	37.5	24
Sindhudurg	100.0	80.0	56.0	25
Kolhapur	90.5	76.2	81.0	42
Sangli	85.7	64.3	61.9	42
Maharashtra	94.8	70.9	49.8	1,019

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. MHW= Male Health Worker. na= Not applicable

TABLE 9.5: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13

District	Human resources Status of PHC				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
Nandurbar	90.5	31.6	0.0	95.2	21
Dhule	93.1	22.2	3.5	100.0	29
Jalgaon	100.0	26.5	5.9	97.1	34
Buldana	100.0	28.6	14.3	100.0	28
Akola	100.0	36.4	13.6	90.9	22
Washim	100.0	20.0	6.7	86.7	15
Amrawati	90.0	38.9	5.0	95.0	20
Wardha	100.0	50.0	13.6	100.0	22
Nagpur	100.0	42.9	14.3	85.7	21
Bhandara	93.8	26.7	0.0	93.8	16
Gondiya	100.0	20.0	5.0	90.0	20
Gadchiroli	100.0	52.4	4.8	100.0	21
Chandrapur	100.0	44.8	0.0	86.2	29
Yavatmal	95.0	42.1	0.0	80.0	20
Nanded	96.3	34.6	7.4	85.2	27
Hingoli	100.0	11.8	5.9	82.4	17
Parbhani	100.0	33.3	4.8	66.7	21
Jalna	100.0	17.2	0.0	93.1	29
Aurangabad	95.7	45.5	0.0	82.6	23
Nashik	96.4	44.4	3.6	85.7	28
Thane	90.0	44.4	5.0	80.0	20
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	89.3	32.0	0.0	92.9	28
Pune	77.3	35.3	0.0	100.0	22
Ahmadnagar	90.0	25.9	0.0	90.0	30
Bid	84.2	12.5	5.3	57.9	19
Latur	92.6	24.0	3.7	88.9	27
Osmanabad	100.0	12.5	6.3	87.5	16
Solapur	100.0	27.6	3.5	75.9	29
Satara	95.7	36.4	8.7	95.7	23
Ratnagiri	95.2	10.0	0.0	90.5	21
Sindhudurg	100.0	20.0	15.0	65.0	20
Kolhapur	83.9	46.2	3.2	96.8	31
Sangli	93.1	44.4	6.9	89.7	29
Maharashtra	95.1	32.0	4.9	88.7	778

** Out of total medical officer. na= Not applicable

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Nandurbar	90.5	57.1	95.2	76.0	100.0	21
Dhule	93.1	75.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	29
Jalgaon	94.1	58.8	100.0	88.2	100.0	34
Buldana	78.6	53.6	100.0	85.7	92.9	28
Akola	81.8	72.7	95.5	81.8	95.5	22
Washim	86.7	86.7	93.3	93.3	93.3	15
Amrawati	85.0	85.0	89.5	85.0	100.0	20
Wardha	81.8	86.4	95.2	81.8	86.4	22
Nagpur	90.5	71.4	95.2	100.0	95.2	21
Bhandara	75.0	81.3	93.8	93.8	87.5	16
Gondiya	95.0	80.0	85.0	100.0	85.0	20
Gadchiroli	100.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	66.7	21
Chandrapur	86.2	79.3	93.1	93.1	100.0	29
Yavatmal	95.0	55.0	95.0	75.0	95.0	20
Nanded	81.5	70.4	100.0	96.3	100.0	27
Hingoli	82.4	88.2	100.0	88.2	94.1	17
Parbhani	76.2	90.5	95.2	95.2	95.2	21
Jalna	100.0	69.0	96.6	69.0	93.1	29
Aurangabad	95.7	31.8	100.0	82.6	100.0	23
Nashik	96.4	85.7	100.0	89.3	92.9	28
Thane	80.0	65.0	90.0	50.0	95.0	20
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	Na	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	67.9	60.7	96.4	92.9	96.4	28
Pune	59.1	54.6	90.9	95.5	100.0	22
Ahmadnagar	100.0	50.0	100.0	93.3	100.0	30
Bid	84.2	68.4	89.5	57.9	89.5	19
Latur	96.3	59.3	96.3	88.9	100.0	27
Osmanabad	100.0	37.5	100.0	81.3	100.0	16
Solapur	86.2	58.6	96.6	93.1	96.6	29
Satara	78.3	60.9	95.7	100.0	100.0	23
Ratnagiri	95.2	52.4	100.0	85.7	95.2	21
Sindhudurg	95.0	30.0	95.0	85.0	95.0	20
Kolhapur	83.9	38.7	90.3	93.6	96.8	31
Sangli	86.2	31.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29
Maharashtra	87.4	64.0	96.0	88.1	95.5	778

MO= Medical Officer. na = Not applicable.

TABLE 9.7 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Nandurbar	100.0	58.3	58.3	21
Dhule	100.0	77.3	59.1	29
Jalgaon	100.0	60.0	55.0	34
Buldana	90.5	80.0	60.0	28
Akola	89.5	62.5	50.0	22
Washim	100.0	69.2	30.8	15
Amrawati	94.4	82.4	58.8	20
Wardha	83.3	42.1	10.5	22
Nagpur	100.0	93.3	53.3	21
Bhandara	100.0	61.5	38.5	16
Gondiya	89.5	81.3	25.0	20
Gadchiroli	95.0	75.0	50.0	21
Chandrapur	92.9	56.5	30.4	29
Yavatmal	100.0	54.6	27.3	20
Nanded	88.0	79.0	73.7	27
Hingoli	100.0	80.0	60.0	17
Parbhani	90.0	68.4	52.6	21
Jalna	100.0	70.0	50.0	29
Aurangabad	100.0	71.4	85.7	23
Nashik	95.8	75.0	50.0	28
Thane	100.0	53.9	69.2	20
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	96.2	52.9	41.2	28
Pune	100.0	66.7	100.0	22
Ahmadnagar	89.7	53.3	40.0	30
Bid	100.0	53.9	30.8	19
Latur	95.8	81.3	62.5	27
Osmanabad	93.3	50.0	83.3	16
Solapur	96.6	41.2	35.3	29
Satara	95.7	57.1	57.1	23
Ratnagiri	75.0	54.6	18.2	21
Sindhudurg	87.5	83.3	83.3	20
Kolhapur	100.0	83.3	75.0	31
Sangli	96.3	88.9	44.4	29
Maharashtra	94.9	67.2	50.1	778

* Services based on during last one month. ** Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis. na= Not applicable.

TABLE 9.8: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Nandurbar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	21
Dhule	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29
Jalgaon	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	34
Buldana	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	28
Akola	95.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	22
Washim	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15
Amrawati	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20
Wardha	95.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	22
Nagpur	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	21
Bhandara	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16
Gondiya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20
Gadchiroli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	21
Chandrapur	100.0	96.6	100.0	100.0	29
Yavatmal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20
Nanded	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	27
Hingoli	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	17
Parbhani	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	21
Jalna	96.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	29
Aurangabad	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	23
Nashik	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	28
Thane	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	28
Pune	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22
Ahmadnagar	100.0	100.0	96.7	100.0	30
Bid	94.7	94.7	94.7	100.0	19
Latur	100.0	100.0	96.3	100.0	27
Osmanabad	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16
Solapur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29
Satara	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	23
Ratnagiri	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	21
Sindhudurg	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20
Kolhapur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	31
Sangli	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	29
Maharashtra	97.8	99.7	99.6	100.0	778

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.* Untied fund for previous financial year ** it includes full and partial utilization of fund. na = Not applicable

TABLE 9.9: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Nandurbar	03	01	01	00	04
Dhule	02	01	00	00	04
Jalgaon	03	02	03	00	13
Buldana	01	02	00	01	10
Akola	01	00	01	00	05
Washim	01	01	00	00	06
Amrawati	03	01	04	00	07
Wardha	01	00	00	00	03
Nagpur	02	01	02	00	07
Bhandara	00	01	00	00	04
Gondiya	02	01	00	00	06
Gadchiroli	01	02	01	00	09
Chandrapur	02	06	02	01	10
Yavatmal	03	01	05	00	09
Nanded	05	04	04	03	10
Hingoli	00	02	01	01	03
Parbhani	01	03	00	00	05
Jalna	03	02	01	00	06
Aurangabad	05	02	01	00	07
Nashik	08	08	08	00	14
Thane	04	02	03	01	09
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	03	02	00	01	07
Pune	09	03	04	00	10
Ahmadnagar	07	02	04	00	11
Bid	04	01	01	00	06
Latur	01	05	02	00	07
Osmanabad	02	05	01	00	05
Solapur	07	04	06	00	11
Satara	05	02	02	00	08
Ratnagiri	01	02	00	00	06
Sindhudurg	02	02	01	00	07
Kolhapur	10	09	04	00	12
Sangli	06	01	06	00	08
Maharashtra	108	81	68	08	249

na= Not applicable.

TABLE 9.10: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	Blood storage facility	
Nandurbar	04	04	04	00	04
Dhule	03	03	04	02	04
Jalgaon	12	11	11	04	13
Buldana	07	02	08	03	10
Akola	05	05	04	01	05
Washim	06	04	03	01	06
Amrawati	07	05	03	02	07
Wardha	03	03	03	00	03
Nagpur	07	06	07	01	07
Bhandara	04	04	04	03	04
Gondiya	05	06	06	01	06
Gadchiroli	08	09	08	04	09
Chandrapur	10	09	09	02	10
Yavatmal	08	08	08	00	09
Nanded	08	07	09	03	10
Hingoli	03	02	02	00	03
Parbhani	04	04	04	01	05
Jalna	05	06	06	01	06
Aurangabad	07	05	07	01	07
Nashik	13	07	11	06	14
Thane	06	06	07	04	09
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	05	06	06	02	07
Pune	08	08	09	01	10
Ahmadnagar	10	06	09	03	11
Bid	06	03	06	00	06
Latur	07	05	05	03	07
Osmanabad	05	03	05	01	05
Solapur	11	11	10	01	11
Satara	08	07	08	01	08
Ratnagiri	06	05	05	01	06
Sindhudurg	07	05	07	00	07
Kolhapur	12	07	12	00	12
Sangli	08	05	06	00	08
Maharashtra	228	187	216	53	249

OT= Operation Theatre. FRU= First Referral Unit. ¹ Based on last one month services. NA= Not applicable.

TABLE 9.11: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Nandurbar	04	04	04	04	04
Dhule	04	04	04	04	04
Jalgaon	13	13	13	13	13
Buldana	09	10	10	10	10
Akola	05	05	05	05	05
Washim	05	06	06	06	06
Amrawati	07	07	07	07	07
Wardha	03	03	03	02	03
Nagpur	05	07	07	06	07
Bhandara	03	04	04	04	04
Gondiya	06	06	06	06	06
Gadchiroli	07	09	09	09	09
Chandrapur	10	10	10	08	10
Yavatmal	08	09	09	09	09
Nanded	09	10	10	10	10
Hingoli	03	03	02	03	03
Parbhani	04	05	05	05	05
Jalna	06	06	06	06	06
Aurangabad	07	07	07	07	07
Nashik	13	14	14	14	14
Thane	09	08	08	08	09
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	06	07	07	07	07
Pune	10	10	10	10	10
Ahmadnagar	11	11	11	11	11
Bid	06	06	06	06	06
Latur	07	07	07	07	07
Osmanabad	05	05	05	05	05
Solapur	10	11	11	11	11
Satara	07	08	08	08	08
Ratnagiri	06	06	06	06	06
Sindhudurg	07	07	07	07	07
Kolhapur	12	12	12	11	12
Sangli	08	08	08	08	08
Maharashtra	235	248	247	243	249

* RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted. ** Including full and partial utilization. na= Not applicable

TABLE 9.12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT SUB-DIVISIONAL HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Number of SDHs having:							Total number of SDHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Nandurbar	02	00	00	01	02	02	02	02
Dhule	00	00	00	00	02	02	02	02
Jalgaon	03	00	00	01	03	03	03	03
Buldana	02	00	00	00	03	03	03	03
Akola	01	00	00	00	01	00	01	na
Washim	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	01
Amrawati	03	02	00	01	04	04	04	04
Wardha	00	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Nagpur	02	00	00	02	02	02	01	02
Bhandara	02	00	00	02	02	02	02	02
Gondiya	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01
Gadchiroli	00	01	00	01	03	02	03	03
Chandrapur	02	01	00	02	02	02	02	02
Yavatmal	01	00	00	00	03	03	03	03
Nanded	04	00	01	03	04	04	04	04
Hingoli	01	00	00	00	01	01	01	01
Parbhani	02	00	00	00	02	01	02	02
Jalna	01	00	00	00	01	01	01	01
Aurangabad	03	00	00	01	03	03	03	03
Nashik	03	00	00	02	04	03	04	04
Thane	03	00	00	01	04	04	04	04
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	01	00	00	01	03	02	03	03
Pune	04	00	00	02	04	04	04	04
Ahmadnagar	00	01	00	01	02	02	02	02
Bid	03	00	01	01	03	02	03	03
Latur	01	00	00	01	02	02	02	02
Osmanabad	00	01	02	02	03	03	03	03
Solapur	02	01	01	01	03	03	03	03
Satara	02	01	00	02	02	02	02	02
Ratnagiri	01	00	00	01	02	02	01	02
Sindhudurg	02	00	00	02	03	01	03	03
Kolhapur	03	01	00	03	03	03	03	03
Sangli	01	01	01	01	02	02	02	02
Maharashtra	55	11	06	36	80	72	78	80

na= Not applicable

TABLE 9.13: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, MAHARASHTRA, 2012-13.

District	Number of DHs having:							Total number of DHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Nandurbar	01	01	00	01	01	00	01	01
Dhule	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
Jalgaon	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Buldana	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Akola	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Washim	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Amrawati	02	00	01	02	02	01	01	02
Wardha	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Nagpur	02	02	01	02	02	02	02	02
Bhandara	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Gondiya	01	01	00	02	02	01	02	02
Gadchiroli	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Chandrapur	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
Yavatmal	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Nanded	02	01	00	01	02	02	02	02
Hingoli	01	01	00	01	01	00	01	01
Parbhani	02	01	00	01	02	02	02	02
Jalna	01	01	00	00	01	01	01	01
Aurangabad	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Nashik	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Thane	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Mumbai (Suburban)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Raigarh	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Pune	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Ahmadnagar	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Bid	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Latur	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Osmanabad	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Solapur	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Satara	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Ratnagiri	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Sindhudurg	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Kolhapur	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Sangli	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Maharashtra	38	31	15	36	39	35	38	39
na= Not applicable								

APPENDIX - A

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APPENDIX - B

FIELD AGENCY INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION OF DLHS-4 IN MAHARASHTRA

Vimarash Development Solution Pvt. Ltd.	445, 1st Floor, Udyog Vihar, Phase-III, Gurgaon-122016, Haryana
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APPENDIX - C

AGENCY DEVELOPED FOR CAPI SOFTWARE

Tech Mahindra Limited	Satyam Infocity, Unit-12, Plot 35/36, Hi-Tech City Layout, Survey No 64, Madhapur, Hyderabad-500081, Andhra Pradesh (Now Telangana) India
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APPENDIX - D

MEMBERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

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APPENDIX - E

MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

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APPENDIX - F

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APPENDIX - G

MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE OF TAC OF DLHS-4

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APPENDIX - H

MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON SAMPLING OF DLHS-4

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APPENDIX - I

CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4

National Institute for Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW), Baba Gang Nath Marg, Murnika, New Delhi

APPENDIX-J

LIST OF THE PARTNER INSTITUTES FOR CAB COMPONENTS INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

Name of the Partner Institute	States
Sher-E Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	Kashmir and Ladakh Region
Dr. R.P. Govt. Medical College, Tanda, Himachal Pradesh	Jammu region and Himachal Pradesh
PGIMER, Chandigarh	Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana
NIHFW, New Delhi	Delhi
NIOH, Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli
NIRRH, Mumbai	Maharashtra (excluding Vidharbha) and Goa
MGIMS, Sewagram	Only Vidharbha, Maharashtra
RMRC, Dibrugarh	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
RIMS, Imphal	Manipur, Mizoram & Nagaland
NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	Meghalaya
Government Medical College, Agartala	Tripura
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
NIE, Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island
JN Medical Collage, Belgaum	North Karnataka
Kasturba Medical College, Manglore	South Karnataka
Thiruvananthapuram Medical College,	Kerala & Lakshadweep
NICED, Kolkata	West Bengal

APPENDIX - K

PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

HLL Life Care Limited, B-14, A, Sector-62, Noida

APPENDIX - L

STAFF INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

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Mr. Imran Ahmad	Mr. Junaid Khan
Mr. Mohd Usman	Mr. N. Brahmanandam
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Mr. Santosh Bhagwanrao Phad	Mr. Raj Kr. Verma
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Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan	Mr. Rahul Koli
Ms. Renu Sisodia	Ms. Preetam D. Gaikwad
Ms. Kakoli Brokotoky	Mr. Ajit Kumar Yadav
Mr. Ankit Anand	Mr. Prakash Chand D. Meher
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan	Ms. Mamta Rajbhar

Project Officer (Field)

Mr. Ramjanam Singh

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Mr. Nitin M. Dekhane
Mr. Asif D. Kokane

MAHARASHTRA



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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