

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

TELANGANA

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For additional information about the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Fax: 022-25563257

E-mail: nfhs42013@gmail.com, director@iips.net

For related information, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs> or <http://www.iipsindia.org>

CONTRIBUTORS

Sarang Pedgaonkar

Dhananjay Bansod

H. Lhungdim

Sunita Kishor

RESEARCH STAFF

Y. Vaidehi

Poonam V. Kamble

Dnyaneswar D. Kale

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for

each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Telangana was conducted in all 10 districts of the state from 6 April to 19 September, 2015 by GFK Mode Private Limited, and collected information from 7,786 households, 7,567 women age 15-49 (including 1,285 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,133 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 95 percent for households, 92 percent for women, and 83 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Telangana, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. No trend data are available for Telangana, because at the time of NFHS-3 and earlier, Telangana was still a part of the state of Andhra Pradesh. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

In Telangana, 45 percent of surveyed households are in urban areas. On average, households are comprised of about 3.9 members. Fifteen percent of households are headed by women, with 12 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Telangana have household heads who are Hindu (87%). Nine percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 3 percent have Christian household heads.

More than half (57%) of households in Telangana have household heads who belong to an other backward class (OBC), 19 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and 8 percent belong to a schedule tribe. Sixteen percent of Telangana's household heads do not belong to any scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

A quarter of Telangana's population is under age 15, and 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,007 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is 907 females per 1,000 males. Nearly all (95%) persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 89 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 9 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of 83 percent of children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 72 percent have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Three-fourths of households in Telangana live in a *pucca* house, and almost every household (98%) has electricity. Half of households have an improved sanitation facility, and 31 percent do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation. Open defecation is much more common for rural households (51%) than for urban households (7%).

About two-fifths (41%) of households in Telangana have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Over three-fourths (78%) of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 41 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (60%) are more likely than rural households (25%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Twenty-six percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by using a ceramic, sand or other water filter or by straining it through a cloth). Almost one-third (31%) of all households use solid fuel for cooking (mainly wood), including 51 percent of rural households. About two-thirds (67%) of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban households (96%) and most rural households (86%) in Telangana have a mobile phone. In 92 percent of households, at least one usual member has a bank or post office account, and in 66 percent of households at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance. A majority (82%) of households in Telangana have a BPL card, including 92 percent of rural households and 69 percent of urban households. Fifty-seven percent of households own a house. Agricultural land is owned by 56 percent of rural households and 13 percent of urban households. Overall, about 37 percent of all households in Telangana own agricultural land. Less than a quarter (24%) of the households own farm animals, including 5% of urban households.

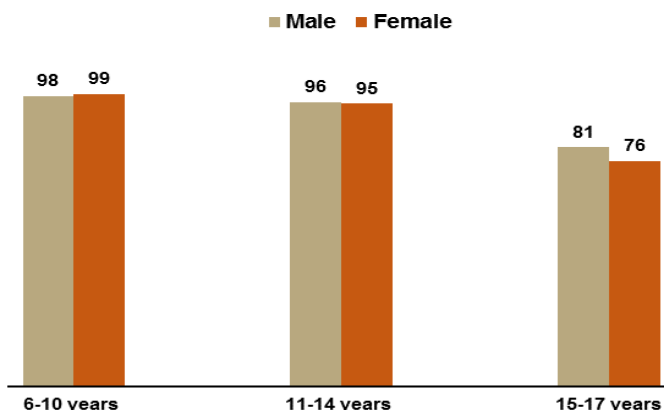
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Ninety percent of children age 6-17 years in Telangana attend school (91% in urban areas and 88% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (96%) in the age group 6-14 years, but it drops to 78 percent in the age group 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the age group 6-14 years; however, in the age group 15-17 years, a higher proportion of boys (81%) than girls (76%) are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 65 percent of women age 15-49 and 83 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 24 percent of women and 31 percent of men age 15-49 in Telangana have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

In Telangana, 33 percent of women and 17 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school and only 24 percent of women and 31 percent of men age 15-49 have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

Media exposure is quite high among women and men in Telangana. Eighty-nine percent of women and 92 percent of men watch television at least once a week. Men (61%) are much more likely than women (33%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Overall, only 9 percent of women and 4 percent of men are not regularly exposed to any of the forms of media asked about.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 18.8 years among women age 20-49 years and 24.3 years among men age 25-49 years. More than one-fourth (26%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 and almost one-fifth (18%) of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21. These data show that early marriage is still quite common in Telangana.

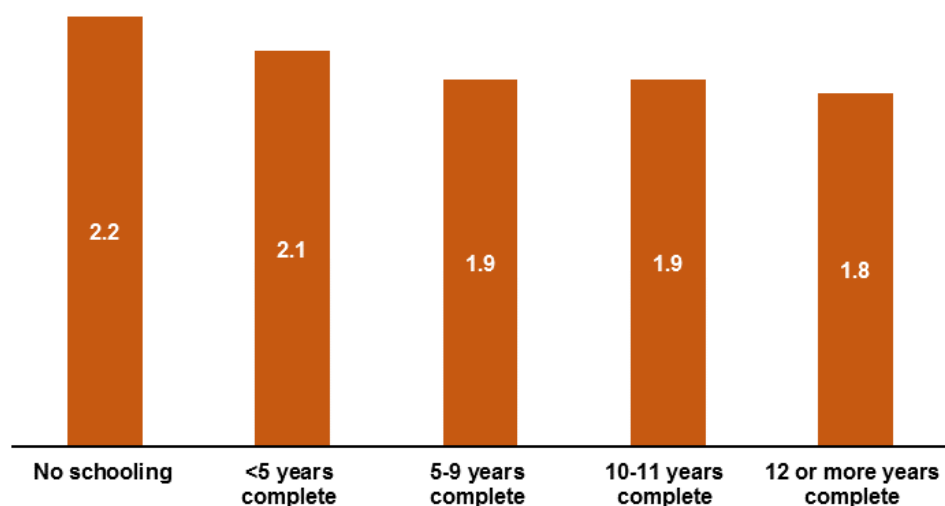
Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Telangana is 1.8 children per woman, implying that the state is well below the replacement level fertility of 2.1 children. Fertility in urban areas, at 1.7 children per woman, is lower than in rural areas by 0.2 children per woman. In keeping with the low fertility, only 4 percent of births in the three years preceding the survey were of birth order 4 or higher and 12 percent were of birth order 3.

Fertility in Telangana does not vary greatly by religion and caste/tribe, but does vary by schooling. Women with no schooling have 2.2 children per woman, almost one-half of a child more than women with 12 or more years of schooling (1.8 children per woman).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 8 percent terminated in foetal wastage, largely due to miscarriage and abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among women age 15-19 in Telangana, 11 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child. About 1 percent of women age 15-16 years have started childbearing, and this proportion increases sharply to 14 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 26 percent among women who are 19 years old. Teenage childbearing is twice as common among rural teenagers (14%) than among urban teenagers (7%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Telangana is 29.1 months. Almost two-thirds (64%) of births occur within three years of the previous birth including 14 percent of births that occur within 18 months of the previous birth and 18 percent that occur within 18-23 months. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

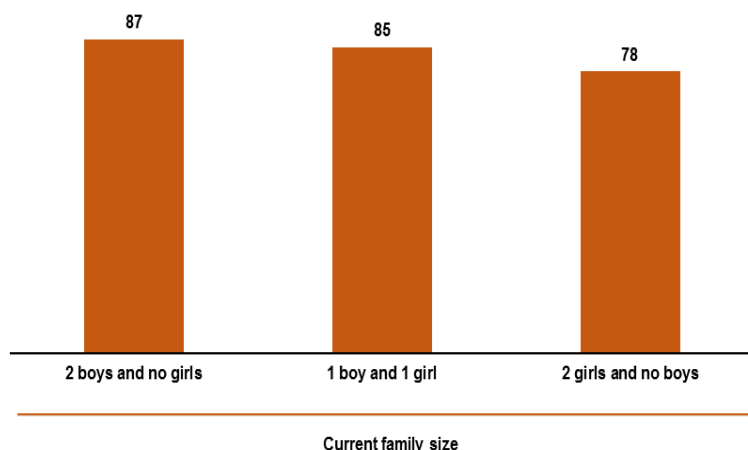
Almost two-thirds (64%) of births in Telangana occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Sixty-eight percent of currently married women and 72 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, about 25 percent of women and 19 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-four percent of women and 82 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

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

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



In Telangana, there is some indication of a preference for sons among both women and men. Eleven percent of women and 14 percent of men want more sons than daughters compared with only 4 percent of both women and men who want more daughters than sons. Despite son preference, however, most women (80%) and men (86%) would like to have at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is less affected by their current number of living sons than is men's desire for more children. For example, among women with two children, the desire for no more children varies from 87 percent among those with two sons to 78 percent among those with no son, a range of 9 percentage points. Among men with two children, by comparison, the corresponding range is almost twice as large, at 16 percentage points, with 96 percent of men with 2 sons not wanting any more children, compared with 80 percent of men with no sons.

In Telangana, at least some pregnancies remain unplanned. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been even lower, at 1.6 children per woman, than the current level of 1.8 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal (98%) in Telangana. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 30 percent of currently married women know about IUDs/PPIUDs, 16 percent know about female condoms, and 6 percent know about LAM. Among all women, 18 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate and the modern contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 in Telangana are both 57 percent. Female sterilization, at 54 percent, accounts for 95 percent of all contraceptive use in the state.

Contraceptive use increases sharply with age from 5 percent for women age 15-19 to 73 percent for women age 40-49.

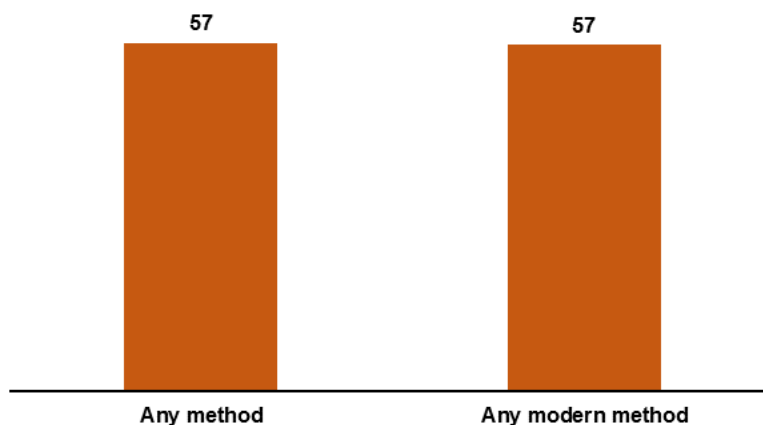
In Telangana, contraceptive prevalence does not vary much by residence, is lower among Muslim women (50%) than among Hindu women (58%) or Christian women (57%), and is lower among scheduled caste women (53%) than among women belonging to any other caste/tribe group other women (57% to 74%). Contraceptive use varies inversely with education. Sixty-six percent of currently married women with no schooling use a contraceptive method, compared with 42 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Contraceptive use increases with number of children from 2 percent among women with no children to 17 percent among women with one child, 72 percent among women with two children, and 76-77 percent among women with three or more children.

In Telangana, the use of modern spacing methods is negligible; no modern spacing method is used by more than 1 percent of currently married women, respectively. This is true even in urban areas, where use of modern spacing methods is more common than in rural areas.

Contraceptive prevalence does vary widely across the state, ranging from 39 percent in Karimnagar district and 47 percent in Nizamabad district to 69 percent in both Rangareddy and Khammam districts. Male sterilization which is only 2 percent in the state as a whole, is most common in the districts of Warangal (8%) and Karimnagar (4%). Notably, female sterilization is lower in these two districts than in any other district.

How many women use family planning?

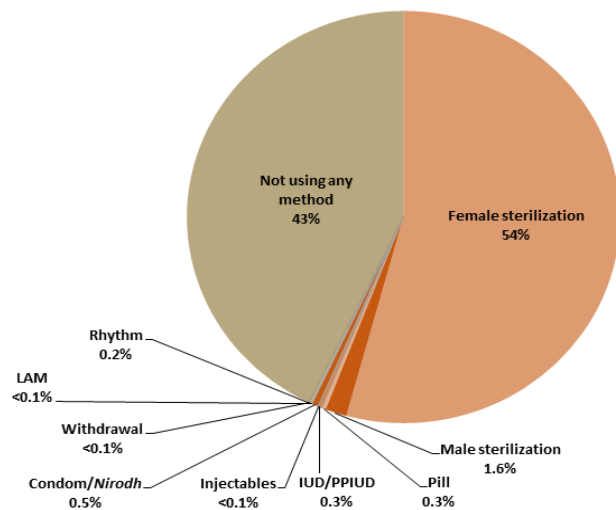
Percentage of currently married women



Sixty-seven percent of sterilized women and 89 percent of sterilized men had their sterilization operations in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital (32% and 21%, respectively).

Due to the overwhelming predominance of female sterilization in the method mix of Telangana, the 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is only 7 percent. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

What contraceptive methods do women use? Currently married women



The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 57 percent. The share of female sterilization in contraceptive use is 95 percent.

Informed choice

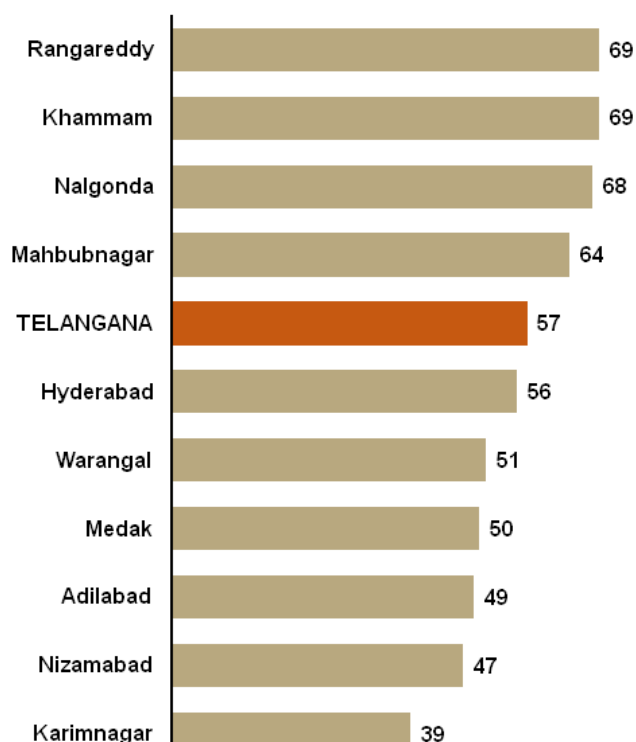
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Thirty percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Even fewer, 24 percent, were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and 19 percent were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

About half (47%) of men age 15-49 in Telangana agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, 40 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Only 53 percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

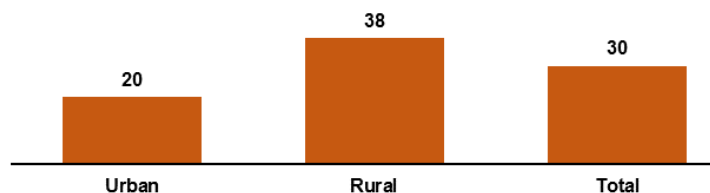
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, in Telangana, only 7 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning. Currently, 89 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 88 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. Across the 10 districts of the state, unmet need for family planning is highest in Hyderabad, at 11 percent, followed by Karimnagar, at 10 percent, and is lowest in Nalgonda, at 4 percent.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Telangana is estimated at 30 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births and the under-five mortality rate is estimated at 34 deaths before the age of five years per 1,000 live births. Rural-urban differentials in mortality in Telangana are substantial. For example, the infant mortality rate in rural areas, at 38 deaths per 1,000 live births, is nearly twice as high as in urban areas (20 deaths per 1,000 live births).

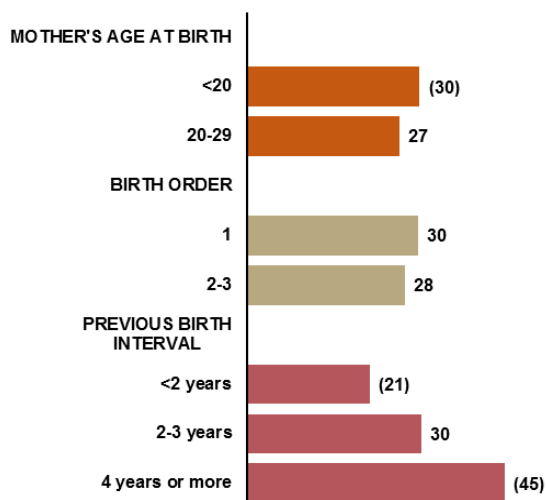
Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 30-39 and 40-49" and "birth order 4 or more" not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Infant and child mortality rates vary greatly by mother's schooling. Among mothers with no schooling, the infant mortality rate, at 69 deaths per 1,000 live births, is more than four times as high as the infant mortality rate among mothers who have completed 10 or more years of schooling, at 15 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Children whose mothers have no schooling are more than four times as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

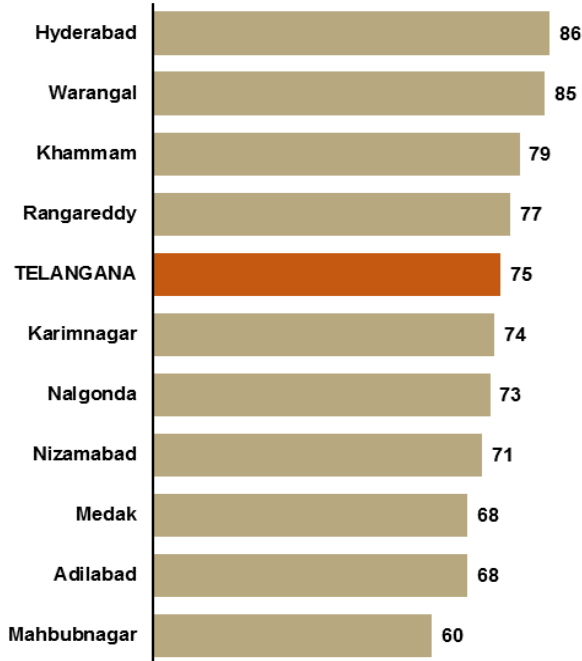
Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 95 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (86% from a doctor and 9% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Three

percent did not receive any antenatal care. Additionally, 92 percent of women registered the pregnancy for their most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Among the registered pregnancies, 89 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over four-fifths (83%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Three-quarters (75%) of women had four or more antenatal care visits. For 91 percent of their last births, women received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 53 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Almost nine out of 10 (89%) last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty-three percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years

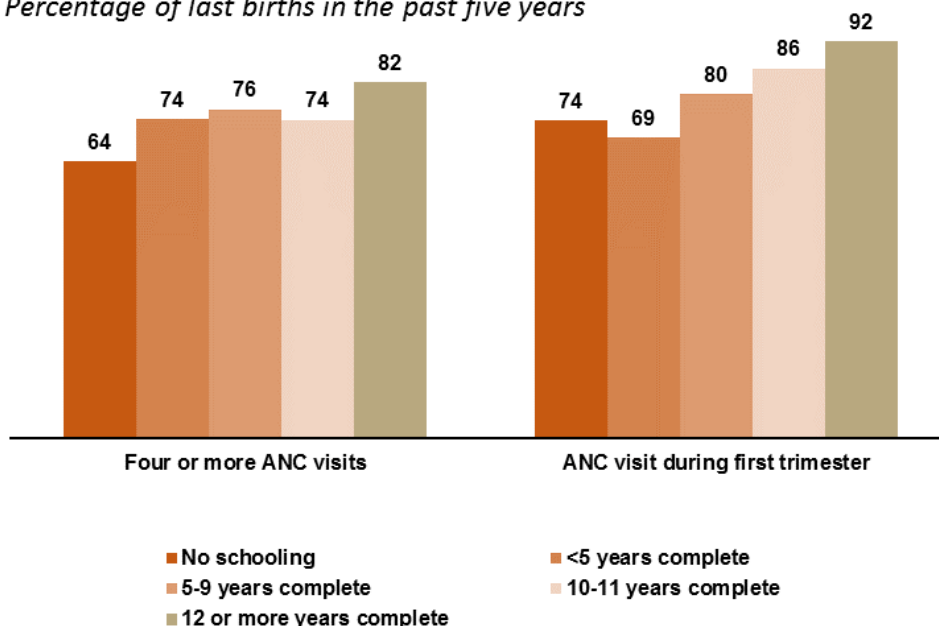


Seventy-five percent of women in Telangana had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, about two-thirds or more received advice on each of the five different areas (93% received advice on breastfeeding, 87 % on keeping the baby warm, 80 % on the importance of institutional delivery, 68 % on cord care, and 64 % on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Telangana, however, nearly all women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: 99 percent each had their weight taken, blood pressure measured, and urine and blood samples taken, and 97 percent had their abdomen examined.

An ultrasound test was performed during 91 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Pregnancies of women with at least 12 years of schooling were slightly more likely to have an ultrasound test (94%) than pregnancies of women with no schooling (88%). Pregnancies of women with no children at the time of pregnancy were more likely (93%) to have an ultrasound than pregnancies of women with three living children (80%) at the time of pregnancy.

Delivery care

More than nine out of 10 (92%) births take place in a health facility (mostly a private facility) and 8 percent take place at home. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women in urban areas, women who are having their first birth, women with 12 or more years of schooling, and Muslim and Hindu women. More than nine out of 10 births in the past five years were delivered in a health facility in all districts of Telangana except Adilabad (71%) and Mahbubnagar (78%).

Ninety-one percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 3 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

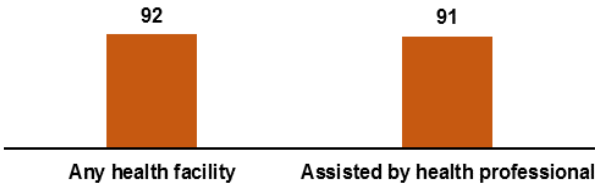
Fifty-eight percent of births during the five years preceding the survey were delivered by caesarean section. Two-fifths of caesarean sections (23% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

For 97 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 42 percent of home deliveries. For eighty percent of home births the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first was followed.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 12 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY (14% versus 10%). Scheduled caste women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

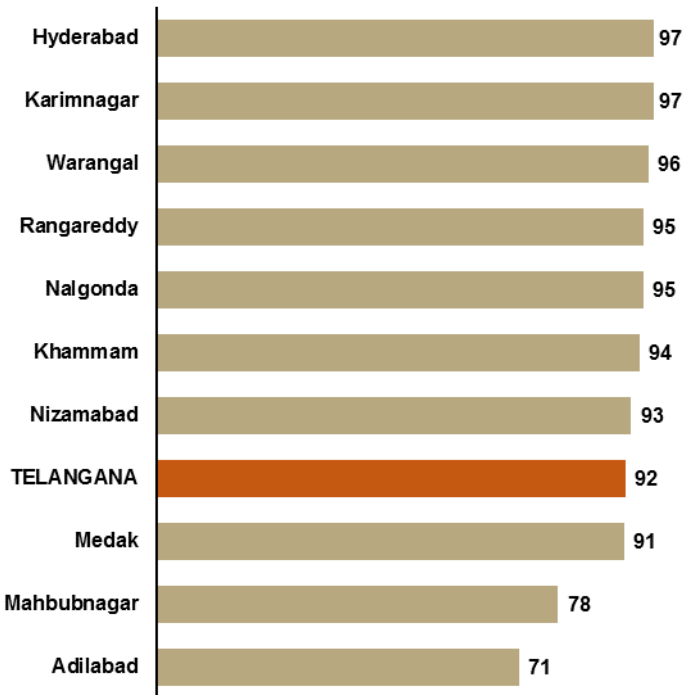
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



More than nine out of 10
(92%) children in Telangana
born in the past five years were
born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Telangana, 87 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 83 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 31 percent of births in public health facilities and 61 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 33 percent of home births.

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

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-five percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. More than two-thirds (69%) of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (72% in urban areas and 67% in rural areas), but only 33 percent of men were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 24-42 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

A majority of men with a child less than three years of age were told about various aspects of maternal care by a health provider or worker: 80 percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, 53 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility, and 52 percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child.

CHILD HEALTH

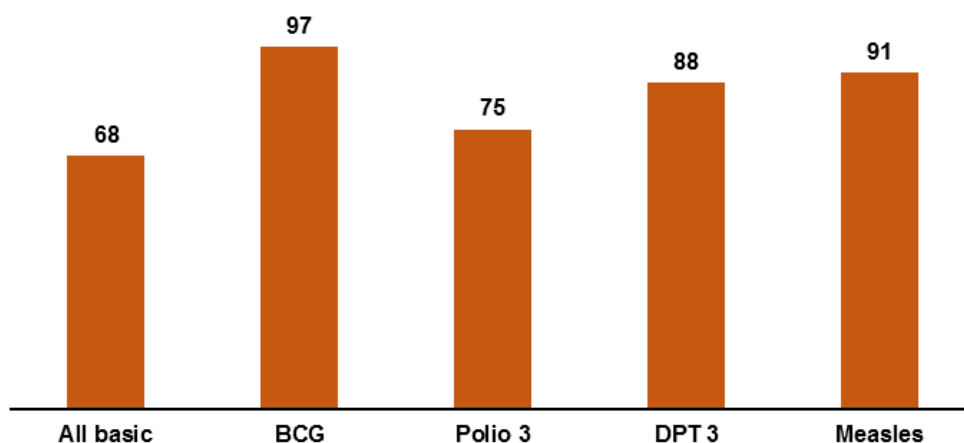
Vaccination of children

More than two-thirds (68%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 1 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-seven percent of children have received a BCG vaccination and at least three-quarters have received each of the other basic vaccinations (75 % have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 88 % have received the recommended three doses of DPT vaccine, and 91 % have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of the polio vaccine (from 96% to 75%) and of the DPT vaccine (from 96% to 88%).

Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

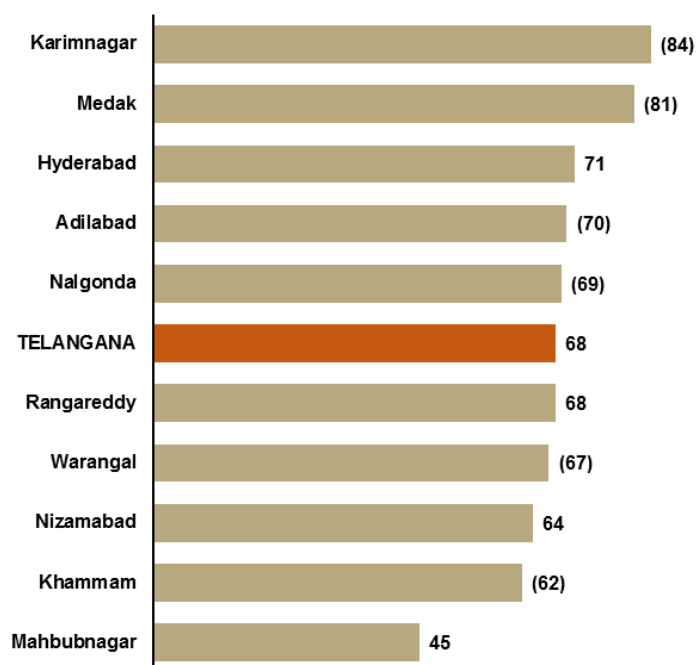


Ninety-four percent of children age 12-23 months have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but far fewer, (71 %), have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations does not vary greatly by most background characteristics; however, coverage is much higher for male children (72%) than for female children (64%).

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for male children than for female children.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 88 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Seventeen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 75 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 8 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-four percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Almost 9 out of 10 mothers (88%) of children born in the past five years have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for treatment of diarrhoea, but only 57 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Eighteen percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and about two-thirds (65%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-two percent were given zinc supplements. Sixteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

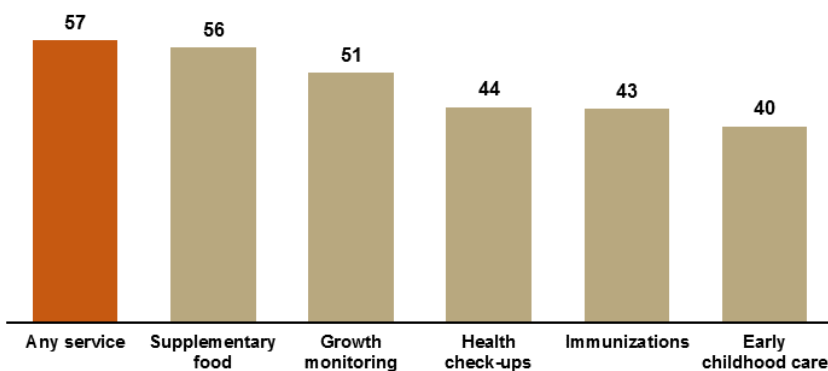
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Telangana only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea received more liquids than normal. Over one-third (34%) of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 61 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 24 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Overall, much less than half (43%) of children with diarrhoea were given ORT and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Fifty-seven percent of children under 6 years of age receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (56%), growth monitoring (51%), health check-ups (44%) and immunizations (43%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early child-hood care or preschool (40% of children age 3-5 years). Mothers of about two-thirds (64%) of the children who were weighed at an *anganwadi*

centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Mothers of 62 percent of children under age six years received at least one service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 59 percent received at least one service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Telangana, only 67 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Seventy-four percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 36 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). Thus, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, over one-fourth of children (26%) who were ever breastfed are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 89 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and more than two-thirds (71%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 25.7 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. At age 6-8 months less than two-thirds of children (56%) in Telangana receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity

and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Less than one-third (30%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (27%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 10 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under five years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Telangana, about three-fourths (76%) of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but less than half (48%) of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 31 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and 38 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

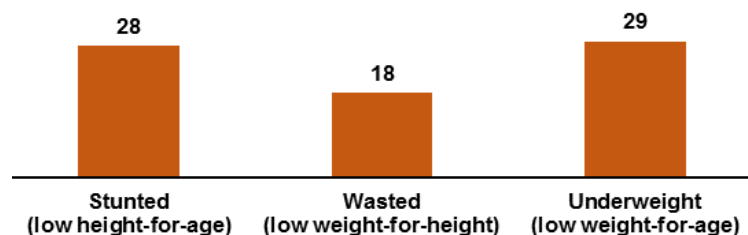
Children's nutritional status

Twenty-eight percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Eighteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 5 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-nine percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. One percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 12 percent of children are stunted, 20 percent are underweight, and 40 percent are wasted.

There are pronounced differences in children's nutritional status by background characteristics. All three indicators of undernutrition are much higher in rural than urban areas, decline sharply with mothers' schooling, and are lower for first births than births at other birth orders. A higher proportion of Christian children are undernourished than Muslim children or Hindu children, and a higher proportion of scheduled caste children and scheduled tribe children are undernourished than children not belonging to scheduled caste,

Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

scheduled tribe or other backward class.

Adults' nutritional status

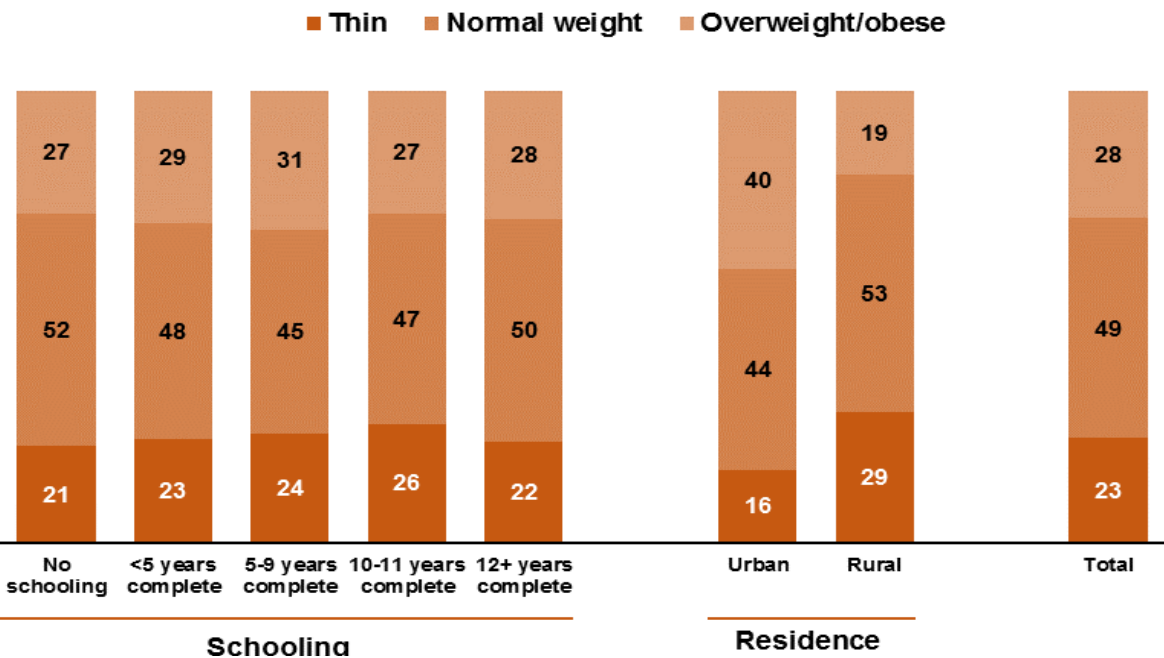
Over half (51%) of women and 46 percent of men in Telangana are malnourished, that is, they are either too thin or are overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin: 23 percent of women and 21 percent of men in Telangana are too thin, and 28 percent of women and 24 percent of men are overweight or obese.

Undernutrition among adults is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent among older adults and in the urban population. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems tends to vary only within a small percentage range across all groups, regardless of their schooling, caste/tribe, age, residence, or marital status.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Almost all (96%) of Telangana's households were using iodized salt at the time of the survey. Mahbubnagar is the only district where less than 9 out of 10 households use iodized salt.

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

Percent distribution of women

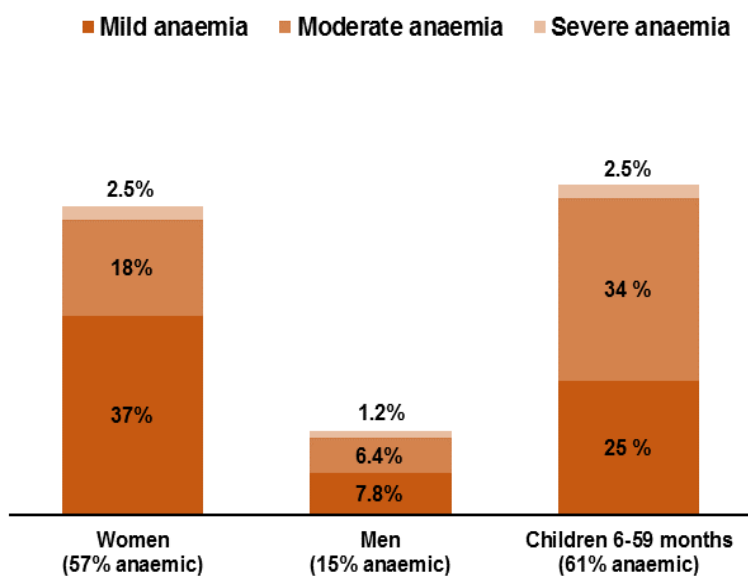


Anaemia

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

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a majority, 61 percent, are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 34 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 3 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys (62%) are slightly more likely than girls (59%) to have anaemia. Children whose mothers are anaemic have a much higher prevalence of anaemia (65%-73%) than children whose mothers are not anaemic (54%). Although anaemia levels vary according to most background characteristics, at least half the children in every subgroup are anaemic, except children age 48-59 months. In this oldest age group of children tested for anaemia, 44 percent of children are anaemic.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Fifty-seven percent of women in Telangana have anaemia, including 37 percent with mild anaemia, 18 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women belonging to scheduled tribe and Christian women, but half or more women are anaemic in every subgroup of women except those not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class. However, even among women not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward class, 47 percent are anaemic. About one-sixth of men (15%) are anaemic. Men belonging to scheduled tribe and

men without schooling are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Telangana, 293 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated

tuberculosis is higher among men (412) than among women (173) and is higher in rural areas (413) than in urban areas (151).

The majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (72% of women and 73% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 74 percent of women and 64 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Less than half of women and men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, more than 80 percent of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured; however, 42 percent of women and 59 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 2,172 women age 15-49 and 2,137 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes is particularly high among older women and men. Overall, 3,455 women and 1,519 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is highest for the oldest age group (age 35-49) but among men, is highest for the youngest age group (age 15-19). Goitre or any other thyroid disorder is much more common among women, at 4,448 per 100,000, than among men, at 655 per 100,000. The prevalence of any heart disease is quite similar among women (1,648 per 100,000) and men (1,473 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 78 women per 100,000 and 75 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Based on blood pressure measurement during the survey, 13 percent of women age 15-49 in Telangana have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Over two-thirds (67%) of women have normal blood pressure and 2 percent of them are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty percent of men in Telangana have hypertension, including 12 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 4 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 3 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Almost half (48%) of men have normal blood pressure and 1 percent of them are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase sharply with age. About one-third of women age 45-49 have hypertension and more than one-third of men age 35 and older have hypertension.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Seven percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 in Telangana have high blood glucose levels, including 4 percent each of women and men who have very high blood glucose levels. Prevalence of high blood glucose generally increases with age and is higher in urban than rural areas for both women and men.

Health examinations

In Telangana, 32 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 10 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 11 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Twenty-eight percent of men, but only 3 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke cigarettes (14%) or *bidis* (7%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In urban areas, cigarettes are more popular than *bidis*, but in rural areas cigarettes and *bidis* are almost equally popular. Among men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis*, 37 percent smoked 10 or more cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are more likely to drink alcohol (54%) than to use tobacco, and 9 percent of women say that they drink alcohol. Among women and men who drink alcohol, almost three-fifths drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The private medical sector is the main source of health care for 72 percent of urban households and 64 percent of rural households. Household members are much more likely to go to private hospitals (42%) than to private doctors or clinics (18%).

Health insurance

Two-thirds of households in Telangana have some kind of health insurance that covers at least one usual member of the household. Health insurance coverage is more common in rural areas (77%) than in urban areas (54%). In Telangana, the most common health insurance programme is the state health insurance scheme. Other health insurance programmes used by at least 1 percent of households are the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY).

Sixty-one percent of women and 71 percent of men age 15-49 years in Telangana are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. More women and men residing in rural areas than in urban areas are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with no or few years of schooling than among those with more years of schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety percent of women in Telangana have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 95 percent have heard about HIV or AIDS, compared with 86 percent in rural areas. Knowledge of HIV or AIDS declines from a high of 95 percent for women age 15-24 years to 83 percent for women age 40-49. Women with no schooling (78%) and women belonging to scheduled tribes (82%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are much more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Almost all men (96%) in

Telangana have heard of HIV or AIDS, in both urban and rural areas.

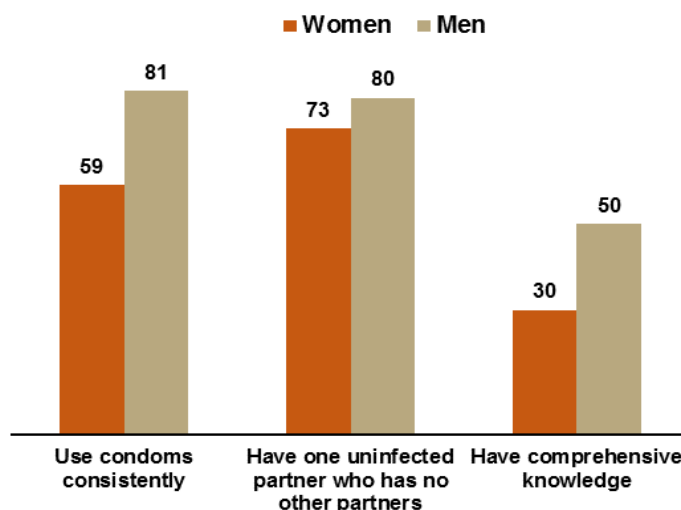
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 59 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 81 percent of men; and 73 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 80 percent of men.

Only 30 percent of women and 50 percent of men in Telangana have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. At least eight out of 10 women and men know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

About two-thirds of women (65%) and men (67%) in Telangana would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home and similar proportions of women (62%) and men (65%) say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. A somewhat higher proportion of women and men (71% each) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Thirty-seven percent of women and 29 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, only 15 percent of women and 11 percent of men express accepting attitudes on all four of these indicators.

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

Only 32 percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women living in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women. Forty percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during pregnancy. Urban women are more likely than rural women to have been tested for HIV during pregnancy (47% versus 34%).

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

In Telangana, similar proportions of men (12%) and women (10%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (61% of women, compared with 54% of men).

For two-thirds of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

High-Risk Behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 6 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Similarly low percentages of respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (1% of women and 4% of men).

Less than one-third (29%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

One percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Telangana, 60 percent of women age 15-24 use sanitary napkins, 33 percent use cloth, 18 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 3 percent use tampons. Overall, 76 percent of women in age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more than twice as likely to be using

a hygienic method as women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling.

Employment and earnings

Only 47 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 81 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 95 percent earned cash, including 2 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 3 percent were not paid at all. Similarly, most men (96%) who were employed earned cash and 3 percent were not paid at all. Forty-six percent of employed women worked in a non-agricultural occupation, compared with 68 percent of employed men.

Only 47 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 74 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Over two-fifths (41%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. By contrast, 86 percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 52 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat equally likely to participate alone or jointly with their husband in all of the three decisions: 68 percent participate in decisions about their own health care and 71-72 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases and visits to their own family and relatives. Overall, 57 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 19 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 26 percent among women age 15-19 to 67 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in these decisions: 88 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care, 93 percent in making decisions about major household purchases, and 84 percent in making both these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Only 24 percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is higher for women who are employed for cash (31%) than for women who are not employed or not employed for cash.

Three out of five women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Three out of five women (60%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 68 percent, among women who are employed for cash. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is somewhat limited. Sixty percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and 23 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 45 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The groups of women in which higher proportions are allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 40-49, women with 3-4 children, and employed women who earn cash.

Ownership of Assets

Forty-seven percent of women and 71 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 31 percent of women and 49 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Forty-seven percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 31 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Less than half (48%) of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, two in three can read SMS messages. Sixty-three percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 34 percent of rural women. Having a mobile phone that women themselves can use increases sharply with education. Only 26 percent of scheduled tribe women and 38 percent of scheduled caste women have a mobile phone that they themselves can use, compared with 73 percent of women not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class.

Less than half of women have a mobile phone that they themselves can use.

Gender-role attitudes

Eighty-four percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman neglects the house or children (70%), followed by if she shows disrespect for her in-laws (66%) and if she argues with her husband (46%). Men are only somewhat less likely to agree: 75 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife neglects the house or children (57%) or the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (51%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, more than three in four (78% of women and 75% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-two percent of women and 58 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all of the following three reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. However, almost one in five (17%) women and one in 10 (12%) men do not agree that a wife is justified in refusing sex with her husband for any of the three reasons. A minority of men, 39 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to do even one of the following: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 44 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 45 percent of women in Telangana have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Forty-five percent of women age 15-49 in Telangana have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during Pregnancy

One in 17 women who have ever been pregnant has experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women (23%), women belonging to the scheduled castes (14%), and those with no schooling (9%), are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

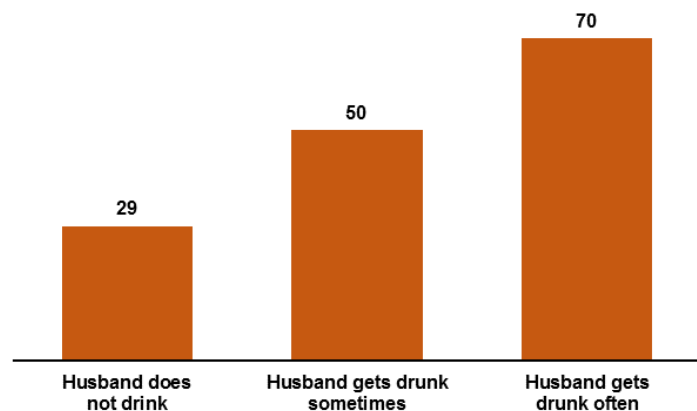
Spousal violence

Thirty-six percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband, 21 percent report having been pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them, 11-16 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; or being punched; and 1-2 percent each report being choked or burned on purpose or being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Five percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 43 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband, and 35 percent have experienced such violence in the past 12 months. Twenty percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (5%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, more than 1 in 4 (27%) women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are so much more likely than women whose fathers did not beat their mothers to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 29 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



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

About one-quarter (23%) of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence. The most common type of injuries are cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 16 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. About three-fourths (74%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families. Only 2 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,026	5,386	8,412
Households occupied	2,962	5,273	8,235
Households interviewed	2,739	5,047	7,786
Household response rate ¹	92.5	95.7	94.5
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	3,168	5,071	8,239
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,775	4,792	7,567
Eligible women response rate ²	87.6	94.5	91.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	557	814	1,371
Number of eligible men interviewed	410	723	1,133
Eligible men response rate ²	73.6	88.8	82.6

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

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

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Adilabad	223	559	782	95.0	225	539	764	92.7	33	84	117	83.6
Hyderabad	766	na	766	92.0	830	na	830	88.2	118	na	118	73.8
Karimnagar	202	574	776	95.8	223	505	728	92.7	24	84	108	89.3
Khammam	187	619	806	96.2	169	609	778	93.8	29	86	115	85.8
Mahbubnagar	126	665	791	96.1	120	637	757	94.5	19	93	112	88.2
Medak	171	589	760	93.4	174	569	743	89.4	25	86	111	79.9
Nalgonda	147	654	801	96.5	136	587	723	95.1	21	97	118	83.7
Nizamabad	172	591	763	94.8	174	578	752	90.2	22	71	93	80.9
Rangareddy	527	230	757	91.3	520	242	762	89.1	79	44	123	75.5
Warangal	218	566	784	94.5	204	526	730	93.7	40	78	118	90.1
Telangana	2,739	5,047	7,786	94.5	2,775	4,792	7,567	91.8	410	723	1,133	82.6

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

na = Not applicable

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	87.1	82.9	84.8	88.4
Female	12.9	17.1	15.2	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.0	3.8	3.9	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	69.4	65.0	66.9	56.6
Non-nuclear	30.6	35.0	33.1	43.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	80.7	92.8	87.4	85.6
Muslim	16.0	3.9	9.3	11.2
Christian	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	13.1	23.2	18.7	18.6
Scheduled tribe	3.2	11.4	7.7	7.8
Other backward class	58.0	55.6	56.7	57.1
Other	24.7	9.0	16.0	15.8
Don't know	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.5	97.2	98.2	98.9
No	0.5	2.8	1.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	80.1	75.6	77.6	78.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	60.0	24.9	40.5	41.7
Public tap/standpipe	17.7	28.7	23.8	23.4
Tube well or borehole	1.5	18.7	11.1	11.0
Other improved ²	0.8	3.3	2.2	2.1
Unimproved source ³	19.8	24.3	22.3	21.9
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	78.5	41.7	58.1	58.8
Less than 30 minutes	17.8	45.9	33.4	32.8
Thirty minutes or longer	3.4	12.4	8.4	8.3
Don't know	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	4.9	1.2	2.9	2.8
Strain through cloth	4.7	8.4	6.8	6.7
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	20.5	1.3	9.8	10.1
Electric purifier	6.3	0.6	3.1	3.2
Other treatment	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.0
No treatment	60.7	85.3	74.4	74.3
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	31.0	3.5	15.7	16.0
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	64.4	38.9	50.2	51.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	63.5	37.4	49.0	50.3
Pit latrine with slab	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Other ⁶	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Shared facility ⁷	13.1	8.2	10.4	9.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	12.9	8.1	10.2	9.4
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other ⁶	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	22.5	52.9	39.4	38.7
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	15.1	0.8	7.2	7.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	6.9	51.0	31.4	30.6
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.4	4.2	2.5	2.2
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	7.2	34.7	22.5	21.9
<i>Pucca</i>	92.1	60.8	74.7	75.6
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
LPG/natural gas	89.5	47.6	66.3	67.4
Biogas	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	2.5	0.7	1.5	1.4
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Wood	6.8	48.4	29.9	29.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Dung cakes	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
No food cooked in the household	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	90.1	48.2	66.8	68.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	7.1	50.7	31.3	30.5

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	53.9	30.8	41.1	43.2
In the house, no separate room	35.3	38.9	37.3	36.1
In a separate building	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.2
Outdoors	5.1	25.1	16.2	15.4
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,465	4,321	7,786	30,340
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2
<i>Chullah</i>	91.5	85.2	85.8	86.6
Open fire	7.6	13.5	12.9	12.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	247	2,190	2,437	9,242
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	14.3	30.1	23.1	24.7
Weekly	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.7
Monthly	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Less than monthly	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Never	74.7	59.8	66.4	64.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,465	4,321	7,786	30,340

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁸ Includes dry toilet

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

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

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

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	78.0	44.6	59.5	61.8
Pressure cooker	67.9	22.9	42.9	45.2
Chair	94.0	81.7	87.2	89.4
Cot or bed	87.0	80.3	83.3	84.0
Table	69.3	43.3	54.9	57.1
Electric fan	97.2	89.1	92.7	94.4
Radio or transistor	5.3	1.5	3.2	3.3
Television (black and white)	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.4
Television (colour)	89.4	68.1	77.6	81.8
Any television	90.4	70.5	79.4	83.5
Sewing machine	22.5	10.6	15.9	17.8
Mobile telephone	96.1	85.5	90.2	93.8
Landline telephone	8.0	1.0	4.1	4.3
Internet	12.9	0.7	6.1	6.4
Computer	15.9	1.3	7.8	8.3
Refrigerator	49.4	9.6	27.3	29.1
Air conditioner/cooler	38.6	9.1	22.2	23.6
Washing machine	24.8	1.3	11.8	12.4
Watch or clock	85.2	62.4	72.6	75.6
Water pump	41.0	27.4	33.4	33.8
Thresher	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Tractor	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.5
None of the above	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4
Means of transport				
Bicycle	23.5	30.0	27.2	30.0
Motorcycle or scooter	54.5	26.5	38.9	43.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	7.6	4.4	5.0
Car	9.9	1.2	5.1	5.6
None of the above	34.3	48.6	42.3	37.4
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	87.3	44.5	63.5	62.4
Agricultural land	12.7	55.5	36.5	37.6
Irrigated land only	5.5	15.7	11.2	11.3
Non-irrigated land only	5.2	27.7	17.7	18.1
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.3	11.5	7.0	7.6
Irrigation not determined	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	47.7	63.6	56.5	56.7
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	4.5	39.2	23.8	26.1
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	91.3	91.7	91.5	92.4
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	53.5	76.7	66.4	66.8
Percentage having a BPL card	68.8	92.1	81.7	82.4
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Number	3,465	4,321	7,786	30,340

BPL = Below poverty line

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

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

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

Table 6 School attendance

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

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.7	98.1	98.0	99.3	98.0	98.6	98.5	98.1	98.2
6-13 (Elementary)	96.1	97.7	97.0	97.7	96.0	96.8	96.9	96.8	96.9
11-13 (Upper primary)	93.3	96.9	95.3	95.2	92.9	94.0	94.3	94.9	94.6
14-15 (Secondary)	83.5	88.1	86.2	89.3	80.0	84.2	86.3	84.5	85.3
16-17 (Higher secondary)	76.7	65.8	71.1	72.2	54.3	61.4	74.8	59.8	66.4
11-14 years	94.6	97.0	95.9	96.8	94.2	95.4	95.7	95.7	95.7
15-17 years	82.3	79.6	80.7	82.7	71.4	76.0	82.5	75.5	78.4
6-14 years	95.2	97.0	96.2	96.8	95.0	95.8	96.0	96.1	96.0
6-17 years	90.6	90.9	90.7	92.4	85.6	88.6	91.4	88.3	89.7
Religion									
Hindu	92.6	91.1	91.7	93.9	86.1	89.1	93.2	88.7	90.5
Muslim	84.0	87.8	84.8	87.5	72.5	84.6	85.7	80.8	84.7
Christian	(93.3)	90.3	91.6	(93.8)	88.6	90.9	93.6	89.5	91.2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	89.8	90.8	90.5	94.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	88.2	89.3
Scheduled tribe	(86.7)	86.2	86.3	(82.0)	81.2	81.3	84.3	83.9	84.0
Other backward class	91.8	92.1	92.0	93.6	86.4	89.8	92.7	89.4	90.9
Other	89.7	90.4	89.9	89.6	88.8	89.4	89.7	89.6	89.6
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(87.8)	(79.3)

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
< 5 years	94.4	3.9	0.6	1.1	100.0	1.4	2,577
5-9 years	90.5	6.2	0.8	2.4	100.0	5.0	2,411
10-14 years	85.2	9.5	2.1	3.2	100.0	9.5	2,540
15-17 years	81.5	10.7	2.2	5.5	100.0	10.3	1,345
Residence							
Urban	90.9	6.2	0.7	2.2	100.0	4.9	4,042
Rural	87.0	8.0	1.9	3.1	100.0	7.0	4,833
Sex							
Male	89.2	7.0	1.4	2.4	100.0	5.9	4,633
Female	88.4	7.3	1.2	3.1	100.0	6.2	4,242
Total age < 15 years	90.1	6.5	1.2	2.2	100.0	5.3	7,529
Total age < 18 years	88.8	7.2	1.3	2.7	100.0	6.0	8,874

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

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
< 2 years	70.8	13.5	84.3	982
2-4 years	72.5	9.5	82.0	1,596
Sex				
Male	70.2	11.3	81.5	1,362
Female	73.7	10.7	84.4	1,215
Residence				
Urban	81.0	8.9	89.9	1,221
Rural	63.6	12.9	76.5	1,356
Total	71.9	11.0	82.9	2,577

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

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

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Adilabad	54.6	8.0	62.5	190
Hyderabad	83.1	9.8	92.9	417
Karimnagar	80.2	11.7	91.9	230
Khammam	70.2	10.4	80.6	187
Mahbubnagar	53.3	16.0	69.3	284
Medak	77.1	13.9	91.0	201
Nalgonda	69.1	12.7	81.8	239
Nizamabad	73.0	13.4	86.4	172
Rangareddy	77.4	7.8	85.2	450
Warangal	67.6	9.4	77.0	207
Telangana	71.9	11.0	82.9	2,577

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	13.2	16.5	997	1,053	174	180
20-24	17.9	14.6	1,355	1,361	155	155
25-29	18.9	17.4	1,428	1,391	184	188
30-34	13.8	14.7	1,042	1,025	155	148
35-39	13.5	13.3	1,019	1,013	140	135
40-44	11.1	11.0	836	827	116	125
45-49	11.8	12.5	890	897	132	123
Residence						
Urban	47.8	47.8	3,619	2,775	506	380
Rural	52.2	52.2	3,948	4,792	552	674
Schooling						
No schooling	32.5	17.0	2,458	2,757	179	198
<5 years complete	4.5	4.2	337	371	44	53
5-9 years complete	19.7	24.3	1,493	1,512	257	266
10-11 years complete	19.0	23.2	1,435	1,370	245	243
12 or more years complete	24.4	31.4	1,844	1,557	333	294
Literacy						
Literate ¹	65.2	83.4	4,936	4,628	882	853
Not literate	33.6	16.3	2,542	2,836	173	196
Not measured	1.2	0.3	89	103	3	5
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	33.1	61.2	2,503	2,168	647	623
Watches television at least once a week	88.7	92.2	6,712	6,601	975	961
Listens to the radio at least once a week	10.6	23.0	800	774	244	220
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	16.3	49.6	1,232	992	525	499
Not regularly exposed to any media	9.0	4.1	684	794	44	51
Marital status						
Never married	18.4	35.8	1,390	1,386	379	370
Currently married	74.3	62.9	5,619	5,603	665	670
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.1	2	2	1	1
Widowed	5.7	0.4	428	437	4	5
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.7	0.8	128	139	9	8
Religion						
Hindu	86.3	86.0	6,529	6,493	910	906
Muslim	10.2	11.4	774	818	120	118
Christian	3.3	2.6	248	238	27	30
Other	0.2	0.0	15	18	0	0

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	18.4	15.1	1,395	1,483	160	174
Scheduled tribe	7.9	8.2	597	717	87	106
Other backward class	58.1	63.0	4,393	4,324	666	647
Other	15.0	13.7	1,137	988	145	127
Don't know	0.6	0.0	44	55	0	0
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	7,567	7,567	1,058	1,054
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	75	79
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	1,133	1,133
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	47.4	81.4	610	667	861	863
In agricultural occupation	25.8	26.0	332	401	275	333
In non-agricultural occupation	21.1	51.5	272	258	545	490
Don't know	0.5	3.9	6	8	41	40
Not employed	52.6	18.6	675	635	197	191
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,285	1,302	1,058	1,054
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	75	79
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	1,133	1,133

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, by residence, Telangana 2015-16

Age	NFHS-4		
	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.045	0.088	0.068
20-24	0.173	0.180	0.177
25-29	0.094	0.083	0.088
30-34	0.016	0.018	0.017
35-39	0.005	0.004	0.004
40-44	0.002	0.001	0.002
45-49	0.000	0.003	0.002
TFR (15-49)	1.67	1.88	1.79
CBR	17.1	17.2	17.1

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.67	3.3	2.7	1.53
Rural	1.88	3.1	2.9	1.64
Schooling				
No schooling	2.23	1.4	3.0	1.85
<5 years complete	2.05	1.7	2.9	1.64
5-9 years complete	1.90	3.5	2.6	1.70
10-11 years complete	1.87	4.7	2.4	1.67
12 or more years complete	1.83	4.4	2.0	1.70
Religion				
Hindu	1.79	3.1	2.8	1.61
Muslim	1.87	4.0	3.4	1.52
Christian	1.65	3.5	3.1	1.52
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.72	3.0	2.9	1.51
Scheduled tribe	1.79	3.8	3.4	1.51
Other backward class	1.77	3.3	2.8	1.58
Other	1.93	2.7	2.6	1.80
Don't know	(2.44)	0.0	*	(2.11)
Total	1.79	3.2	2.8	1.59

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

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Telangana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.6	0.0	0.6	156
16	0.0	0.9	0.9	179
17	2.0	2.8	4.8	192
18	10.1	4.1	14.2	247
19	21.0	5.3	26.3	223
Residence				
Urban	5.4	1.1	6.5	442
Rural	9.5	4.3	13.8	555
Schooling				
No schooling	(20.5)	(12.1)	(32.6)	36
5-9 years complete	9.9	3.1	13.0	263
10-11 years complete	6.5	2.4	8.9	382
12 or more years complete	5.1	2.4	7.5	303
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	816
Currently married	42.0	16.0	58.0	180
Religion				
Hindu	7.8	2.9	10.7	832
Muslim	5.4	2.5	7.9	138
Christian	(14.3)	(7.3)	(21.6)	22
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	6.9	3.4	10.3	185
Scheduled tribe	15.0	4.1	19.1	85
Other backward class	7.9	3.0	10.9	588
Other	2.7	1.1	3.8	138
Total	7.7	2.9	10.6	997

Note: Total includes < 5 years schooling women, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Telangana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
20-29	42.3	42.9	12.0	2.8	100.0	1,174
30-39	29.6	42.0	16.2	12.3	100.0	129
Residence						
Urban	43.9	44.5	7.7	3.9	100.0	635
Rural	43.7	38.0	15.0	3.3	100.0	761
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	27.3	39.7	21.8	11.2	100.0	252
<5 years complete	26.0	48.3	16.2	9.4	100.0	50
5-9 years complete	36.8	45.6	14.8	2.8	100.0	298
10-11 years complete	48.5	38.8	10.2	2.4	100.0	333
12 or more years complete	55.7	39.4	4.6	0.3	100.0	463
Religion						
Hindu	44.9	41.6	11.1	2.4	100.0	1,198
Muslim	35.0	36.1	16.0	13.0	100.0	159
Christian	(41.4)	(45.8)	(10.2)	(2.5)	100.0	37
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	44.0	41.4	11.9	2.8	100.0	255
Scheduled tribe	41.9	32.0	20.4	5.8	100.0	118
Other backward class	43.8	42.0	10.4	3.8	100.0	810
Other	44.8	42.2	10.5	2.6	100.0	204
Total	43.8	41.0	11.6	3.6	100.0	1,396

Note: Total includes births to women age 40-49, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	15.0	20.4	34.8	14.3	7.2	8.4	100.0	1,077	27.5
30-39	8.9	10.6	20.4	16.8	10.2	33.1	100.0	259	41.0
Residence									
Urban	16.3	16.9	31.5	15.1	6.3	13.9	100.0	621	28.3
Rural	12.1	19.3	31.8	14.5	8.7	13.6	100.0	741	29.9
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	11.3	15.9	26.1	17.2	8.2	21.4	100.0	346	34.3
<5 years complete	8.1	17.9	36.7	9.4	14.9	13.0	100.0	75	31.4
5-9 years complete	16.9	21.3	32.4	12.5	7.0	9.9	100.0	329	27.3
10-11 years complete	15.7	17.6	36.8	14.6	7.4	7.9	100.0	310	27.6
12 or more years complete	13.7	18.0	30.8	16.2	6.1	15.2	100.0	303	29.4
Religion									
Hindu	12.6	17.5	30.9	15.5	8.2	15.3	100.0	1,126	30.6
Muslim	22.0	24.6	34.4	8.7	4.0	6.4	100.0	194	24.4
Christian	(14.8)	(5.3)	(41.2)	(23.5)	(9.6)	(5.4)	100.0	42	(28.7)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.7	14.1	29.9	15.2	10.5	13.7	100.0	255	29.9
Scheduled tribe	13.7	20.2	28.1	15.8	9.2	12.9	100.0	118	31.8
Other backward class	12.9	18.5	34.7	14.3	7.0	12.6	100.0	772	28.4
Other	15.5	19.8	25.2	15.5	5.6	18.5	100.0	209	30.3
Birth order									
2-3	14.0	18.0	31.6	14.9	7.7	13.8	100.0	1,279	29.3
4-6	14.7	21.4	33.1	13.0	6.8	11.0	100.0	80	26.9
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	14.9	19.8	31.4	14.5	4.8	14.6	100.0	677	28.2
Female	13.1	16.6	31.9	15.1	10.4	12.9	100.0	685	30.0
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	12.8	18.5	32.3	15.1	7.6	13.7	100.0	1,305	29.3
Dead	40.8	11.6	17.7	7.2	7.7	15.1	100.0	57	22.9
Total	14.0	18.2	31.7	14.8	7.6	13.7	100.0	1,362	29.1

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to women age 15-19 and 40-49 and to women who don't know their caste/tribe and births of birth order 7 or more, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

	Number of living children ¹							
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	72.6	39.5	4.2	2.1	1.8	3.0	(4.6)	15.1
Want another later ³	6.2	22.7	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	(2.1)	5.4
Want another, undecided when	2.2	4.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	(2.9)	1.2
Undecided	3.7	2.9	1.0	0.5	2.4	0.0	(0.0)	1.5
Want no more	2.8	12.5	14.4	10.7	8.1	12.3	(14.9)	12.1
Sterilized ⁴	2.0	11.7	69.7	75.3	76.8	73.6	(58.6)	55.8
Declared infecund	10.3	6.5	8.9	10.0	9.8	11.2	(16.9)	8.9
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	425	1,002	2,631	1,165	291	80	25	5,619
MEN								
Want another soon ²	35.3	48.4	5.2	4.8	(1.8)	*	*	17.4
Want another later ³	4.1	14.0	1.5	2.3	(2.2)	*	*	4.5
Want another, undecided when	1.1	4.9	0.8	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	1.6
Undecided	10.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	(3.6)	*	*	2.2
Want no more	22.2	22.1	72.8	66.5	(84.4)	*	*	55.8
Sterilized ⁴	18.8	8.3	17.5	25.0	(8.0)	*	*	16.4
Declared infecund	8.3	1.3	1.8	0.8	(0.0)	*	*	2.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	86	132	277	120	40	6	5	665

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Telangana, 2015-16

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
0	16.2	3.0	4.1	9.7	13.2	11.5	(29.9)	8.5
1	3.9	8.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	2.7
2	75.0	82.6	85.3	48.5	31.3	15.9	(12.0)	72.7
3	3.7	4.4	7.1	34.5	19.8	25.4	(7.7)	11.3
4	0.5	1.1	1.8	5.7	33.5	30.9	(35.4)	3.8
5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	15.1	(0.0)	0.4
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	(15.0)	0.1
Non-numeric responses	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,881	1,111	2,840	1,293	324	87	30	7,567
Mean ideal number of children for ² :								
All respondents	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	(2.8)	2.0
Number of all respondents	1,873	1,105	2,828	1,287	324	87	30	7,534
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	(2.7)	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	422	1,000	2,619	1,159	291	80	25	5,597
MEN								
0	3.5	0.4	1.2	4.6	(0.0)	*	*	2.4
1	4.1	12.2	5.8	2.5	(2.4)	*	*	5.4
2	77.9	74.2	80.4	52.9	(53.2)	*	*	73.8
3	11.1	10.1	9.7	23.8	(30.4)	*	*	13.0
4	2.5	3.1	1.9	15.4	(14.0)	*	*	4.4
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.1
6+	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	*	*	0.2
Non-numeric responses	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	(0.0)	*	*	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	466	142	277	120	41	6	5	1,058
Mean ideal number of children for ² :								
All respondents	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	(2.6)	*	*	2.1
Number of all respondents	461	142	276	119	41	6	4	1,049
Currently married respondents	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	(2.6)	*	*	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	86	132	276	119	40	6	4	661

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women/wife current pregnancy for men

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	3.8	2.4	73.5	72.9	993	10.5	4.1	85.3	84.2	170
20-29	8.3	3.6	84.1	82.4	2,770	11.6	3.1	89.1	87.9	337
30-39	12.1	4.2	84.1	82.0	2,054	16.2	3.7	88.5	85.6	293
40-49	16.3	6.0	77.6	76.2	1,714	17.3	5.8	86.8	84.5	246
Residence										
Urban	8.8	4.2	82.4	80.9	3,604	15.4	3.8	84.5	82.1	500
Rural	12.1	4.1	80.1	78.4	3,927	12.9	4.4	90.7	89.3	547
Schooling										
No schooling	15.1	5.2	80.0	78.3	2,442	16.4	3.5	90.7	88.2	178
<5 years complete	16.9	6.3	81.0	79.9	335	14.7	4.1	87.0	89.8	44
5-9 years complete	9.5	4.0	81.5	80.4	1,487	14.5	5.9	86.6	82.6	254
10-11 years complete	7.2	4.2	80.6	79.5	1,431	13.8	3.6	90.4	88.1	241
12 or more years complete	6.8	2.5	83.0	80.8	1,836	12.6	3.4	85.2	84.9	330
Marital status										
Never married	4.7	2.7	70.9	69.8	1,386	12.1	3.5	87.3	86.0	374
Currently married	11.8	4.5	84.5	82.8	5,595	15.3	4.3	87.8	85.5	660
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	12.7	4.1	73.5	71.7	550	*	*	*	*	13
Religion										
Hindu	10.2	3.9	81.6	80.1	6,499	12.6	3.9	87.3	85.7	900
Muslim	12.8	6.7	75.8	73.9	769	25.8	5.4	89.2	86.3	120
Christian	11.4	3.3	86.8	84.7	248	(12.8)	(3.2)	(97.7)	(87.5)	27

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	11.0	3.0	80.5	78.6	1,388	14.8	6.4	89.9	86.6	159
Scheduled tribe	11.5	3.6	82.5	80.3	594	7.0	2.7	96.0	95.1	87
Other backward class	10.5	4.6	81.7	80.6	4,374	13.5	3.6	86.0	84.4	659
Other	9.1	4.3	79.5	77.1	1,132	20.0	4.4	88.7	86.0	143
Don't know	17.1	3.2	74.4	69.9	43	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Total	10.5	4.1	81.2	79.6	7,531	14.1	4.1	87.8	85.9	1,047

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

nc= No cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	97.6	98.8	92.7	98.4	99.0	97.6
Any modern method	97.6	98.8	92.7	98.4	98.9	97.6
Female sterilization	96.8	98.2	91.3	94.5	97.0	90.1
Male sterilization	82.4	86.2	67.1	81.2	83.8	76.2
IUD or PPIUD	27.5	30.2	19.9	10.5	11.2	8.9
Injectables	51.8	52.7	52.6	53.0	51.2	56.7
Pill	61.1	61.7	63.0	67.5	65.5	70.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	46.7	45.7	56.2	87.9	85.7	92.2
Female condom	16.4	16.4	19.1	33.4	32.1	36.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	5.1	5.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	2.5
Emergency contraception	18.2	19.2	17.3	28.9	28.5	29.7
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	20.8	22.7	16.3	9.7	10.1	8.6
Any traditional method	14.5	16.8	7.5	38.0	41.9	31.2
Rhythm	13.0	14.9	7.1	21.0	23.9	16.2
Withdrawal	7.9	9.3	3.4	32.9	36.6	26.4
Other	0.5	0.6	0.4	4.8	4.6	5.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.3	4.4	4.0	5.2	5.2	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,567	5,619	1,392	1,058	665	380

IUD = Intrauterine device ; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

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

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Telangana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injections	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Number of living children																	
No children	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	100.0	545
1 child	16.5	15.7	11.3	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	83.5	100.0	966
1 son	16.3	15.5	10.8	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	83.7	100.0	512
No sons	16.7	16.0	11.8	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	83.3	100.0	454
2 children	72.2	72.0	69.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	27.8	100.0	2,579
1 or more sons	74.4	74.3	71.5	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.6	100.0	2,138
No sons	61.3	60.7	58.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	38.7	100.0	441
3 children	77.4	77.4	75.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	100.0	1,138
1 or more sons	78.4	78.4	76.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	100.0	1,019
No sons	69.1	69.1	66.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	100.0	119
4+ children	76.4	76.4	73.6	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	100.0	392
1 or more sons	76.8	76.8	74.2	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	100.0	360
No sons	(72.7)	(72.7)	(66.8)	(3.3)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.3)	100.0	32
Total	57.2	56.9	54.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	42.8	100.0	5,619

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Adilabad	48.6	48.1	45.3	1.6	1.2	0.6	415
Hyderabad	55.8	55.5	53.7	0.0	1.7	0.3	813
Karimnagar	38.6	38.6	34.2	4.2	0.1	0.0	599
Khammam	69.1	69.1	68.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	444
Mahbubnagar	64.3	64.3	64.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	502
Medak	49.6	49.1	46.5	0.8	1.8	0.6	453
Nalgonda	68.0	68.0	66.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	512
Nizamabad	47.0	47.0	46.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	358
Rangareddy	69.1	68.6	65.9	1.0	1.6	0.5	989
Warangal	50.8	50.8	41.2	7.9	1.7	0.0	534
Telangana	57.2	56.9	54.2	1.6	1.2	0.2	5,619

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

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 26 Informed choice

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

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	25.6	20.5	30.0	390
Total	26.4	21.0	31.6	410
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	22.2	17.8	28.5	472
Total	22.3	18.0	28.7	476
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	23.7	19.0	29.2	862
Total	24.2	19.4	30.1	886

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Totals include selected modern contraceptive methods pill, IUD or PPIUD, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Reason for discontinuation							Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	801
All methods	3.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	7.0	0.4	949

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization, pill, IUD or PPIUD, condom/*Nirodh*, and rhythm, which are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Telangana, 2015-16

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Adilabad	7.8	4.4	3.4	415
Hyderabad	10.7	6.0	4.7	813
Karimnagar	10.0	4.5	5.6	599
Khammam	4.5	2.0	2.5	444
Mahbubnagar	6.3	3.7	2.6	502
Medak	6.5	3.6	2.9	453
Nalgonda	3.5	2.3	1.2	512
Nizamabad	7.6	4.3	3.2	358
Rangareddy	5.7	3.3	2.3	989
Warangal	9.2	2.7	6.5	534
Telangana	7.3	3.8	3.5	5,619

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

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

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

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	94.6	0.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	80
20-29	93.9	2.8	2.9	0.5	100.0	1,458
30-39	86.5	6.4	6.4	0.6	100.0	329
Residence						
Urban	90.7	4.8	4.3	0.2	100.0	898
Rural	94.0	2.0	3.3	0.7	100.0	984
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	93.3	3.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	361
<5 years complete	95.1	1.9	2.2	0.7	100.0	84
5-9 years complete	92.8	3.8	3.1	0.3	100.0	416
10-11 years complete	93.0	1.7	4.9	0.4	100.0	440
12 or more years complete	90.8	4.6	4.4	0.2	100.0	581
Religion						
Hindu	92.6	3.2	3.8	0.4	100.0	1,625
Muslim	93.8	2.1	3.2	0.9	100.0	201
Christian	83.2	11.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	53
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.1	3.8	3.4	0.7	100.0	354
Scheduled tribe	91.7	2.2	4.3	1.9	100.0	151
Other backward class	93.8	3.1	3.0	0.1	100.0	1,076
Other	88.0	4.4	7.0	0.6	100.0	292
Total	92.4	3.4	3.8	0.5	100.0	1,882

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women age 40-49, who belong to "other" religions, and who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(21.6)	(15.0)	19.5
Private health sector ¹	(71.1)	(66.3)	69.6
At home	(7.3)	(18.7)	10.9
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Total	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(90.9)	(82.6)	88.3
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(0.0)	(7.6)	2.4
Dai (TBA)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Family member/relative/friend	(1.5)	(0.0)	1.1
Self	(7.5)	(6.8)	7.3
Other	(0.0)	(3.0)	0.9
Total	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(16.7)	(6.8)	13.5
Number of women with abortions	43	20	63

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by residence, Telangana, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	12.2	8.1	20.3	4.6	24.9
5-9	28.9	12.1	41.1	3.9	44.8
10-14	22.2	10.7	32.9	3.3	36.1
RURAL					
0-4	30.6	7.6	38.2	3.2	41.3
5-9	40.1	12.4	52.5	8.5	60.6
10-14	52.7	18.0	70.7	11.6	81.5
TOTAL					
0-4	21.9	7.8	29.8	3.9	33.6
5-9	35.0	12.3	47.3	6.4	53.4
10-14	39.2	14.7	53.9	8.0	61.4

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

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	12.2	8.1	20.3	4.6	24.9
Rural	30.6	7.6	38.2	3.2	41.3
Schooling					
No schooling	52.3	16.8	69.1	7.6	76.2
< 10 years complete	21.9	6.8	28.7	5.2	33.7
10 or more years complete	10.1	4.7	14.7	0.6	15.3
Religion					
Hindu	21.7	8.7	30.4	3.8	34.1
Muslim	(25.5)	(4.1)	(29.7)	(5.6)	(35.1)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(28.9)	(3.9)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(32.8)
Other backward class	20.1	10.7	30.8	5.2	35.8
Other	(9.5)	(2.1)	(11.5)	*	*
Child's sex					
Male	23.0	6.3	29.3	4.2	33.5
Female	20.7	9.6	30.3	3.6	33.8
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(21.2)	(8.9)	(30.0)	0.5	(30.5)
20-29	18.3	8.2	26.6	3.8	30.2
Birth order					
1	21.1	8.6	29.7	3.2	32.8
2-3	21.2	6.3	27.5	3.2	30.6
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	(9.6)	(11.8)	(21.4)	(2.4)	(23.7)
2-3 years	24.6	5.6	30.3	5.0	35.2
4 years or more	(40.7)	(4.0)	(44.7)	*	*
Total	21.9	7.8	29.8	3.9	33.6

Note: Total includes children whose mother's age at birth was 30-39 years or 40-49 years and children whose birth order was 4 or more, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

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

*Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ^a
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	34.9	1.0	69.3
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	40.5	1.1	7.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.3	0.4	0.2
Mother's age >34	1.0	(7.4)	7.8
Birth interval <24 months	16.7	0.5	6.3
Birth order >3	2.1	2.2	2.2
Subtotal	23.1	0.9	16.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.1	*	5.5
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.2	(2.1)	0.6
Subtotal	1.5	(2.3)	6.3
In any avoidable high-risk category	24.6	1.0	22.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,421	na	5,619

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

na = Not applicable

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

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC			Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care						
Weighed	100.0	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3
Blood pressure measured	99.9	98.8	98.7	99.7	99.1	99.3
Urine sample taken	99.9	99.0	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.4
Blood sample taken	99.8	97.6	97.5	99.3	98.2	98.6
Abdomen examined	98.7	96.0	96.3	97.7	96.0	97.2
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications						
Vaginal bleeding	42.4	45.1	44.7	44.0	46.3	43.8
Convulsions	33.8	35.8	34.5	36.0	39.9	34.8
Prolonged labour	41.0	41.3	42.0	41.5	45.6	41.2
Severe abdominal pain	45.0	45.5	47.6	44.8	49.2	45.3
High blood pressure	45.7	45.0	45.2	46.6	51.0	45.3
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	56.1	58.3	59.3	58.8	73.2	57.3
Number of women	817	926	688	1,234	192	1,744

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

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

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
Adilabad	68.3	72.6	41.6	76.5	30.6	129	82.8	116
Hyderabad	85.8	90.4	73.1	92.3	62.6	269	82.3	222
Karimnagar	73.7	83.4	47.3	90.2	32.8	172	83.6	162
Khammam	79.2	83.9	56.4	91.6	45.1	131	93.3	130
Mahbubnagar	60.2	82.1	48.4	87.1	36.0	188	90.2	175
Medak	68.3	79.2	36.4	76.8	31.0	143	95.7	140
Nalgonda	72.8	77.8	36.5	81.5	29.3	168	91.5	162
Nizamabad	71.2	70.5	49.6	81.8	35.7	117	94.9	114
Rangareddy	77.2	88.9	53.8	84.5	43.0	335	91.2	288
Warangal	84.7	85.5	70.4	88.1	60.7	140	88.7	137
Telangana	75.0	83.1	52.8	85.7	42.2	1,793	89.2	1,646

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	81.3	58.5	90.5	85.6	60.4	151
20-34	79.6	69.5	92.9	87.4	65.0	798
Birth order						
1	79.8	67.8	92.5	87.3	58.1	340
2-3	79.5	67.9	92.5	87.0	67.2	587
4+	(90.0)	(66.9)	(94.7)	(90.1)	(77.7)	29
Residence						
Urban	77.5	70.6	93.1	85.7	69.2	302
Rural	81.0	66.5	92.3	87.9	62.0	654
Schooling						
No schooling	82.3	66.5	91.8	85.2	61.3	202
<5 years complete	80.0	69.2	92.0	85.7	56.9	41
5-9 years complete	76.7	67.2	91.5	86.7	63.0	231
10-11 years complete	79.9	64.7	90.6	83.9	61.8	256
12 or more years complete	81.0	73.0	96.6	93.5	72.5	225
Religion						
Hindu	79.8	68.8	92.9	87.6	64.3	862
Muslim	77.7	56.2	87.6	78.6	58.2	68
Christian	(86.6)	(62.1)	(94.7)	(94.7)	(77.9)	24
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	83.8	71.9	93.1	87.4	68.0	197
Scheduled tribe	76.2	68.9	89.2	86.4	51.6	80
Other backward class	80.2	67.4	92.8	86.7	64.6	569
Other	74.9	62.6	92.7	89.4	65.2	105
Total	79.9	67.8	92.6	87.2	64.3	956

Note: Total includes women whose age at birth was 35-49, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total percent	
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	92.9	1,325	45.9	39.1	7.5	7.6	100.0	1,230
1 child	91.3	1,224	45.2	42.6	6.0	6.1	100.0	1,118
0 sons	91.6	595	45.6	42.4	7.6	4.5	100.0	544
1 son	91.1	629	45.0	42.8	4.6	7.6	100.0	573
2 children	87.3	312	46.4	38.7	7.7	7.1	100.0	273
0 sons	89.1	131	49.7	33.3	8.7	8.3	100.0	117
1 or more sons	86.0	181	44.0	42.8	7.0	6.2	100.0	156
3 children	80.4	56	(44.0)	(45.2)	(4.8)	(6.1)	100.0	45
1 or more sons	(77.3)	34	(42.6)	(52.7)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Total	91.4	2,933	45.6	40.5	6.9	6.9	100.0	2,681

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to "other" religions, who don't know their number of antenatal care visits and their caste/tribe, who have 3 children with no sons, and who have 4 or more children, which are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	92.7	236	78.0	22.0	95.5	219
20-34	91.6	1,536	83.3	16.6	88.2	1,407
Birth order						
1	91.0	609	86.8	13.2	90.0	554
2-3	92.0	1,114	80.9	18.9	89.2	1,026
4+	93.9	70	70.0	30.0	82.0	66
Residence						
Urban	86.6	841	85.2	14.8	85.4	728
Rural	96.3	952	80.3	19.5	92.2	917
Schooling						
No schooling	93.8	349	77.8	22.0	92.3	327
<5 years complete	91.1	82	79.1	20.9	87.8	75
5-9 years complete	93.7	391	81.0	18.8	89.6	367
10-11 years complete	93.9	419	82.7	17.3	89.3	393
12 or more years complete	87.6	552	87.2	12.8	86.8	483
Religion						
Hindu	92.1	1,549	82.0	17.9	89.6	1,426
Muslim	88.3	192	87.6	12.4	86.2	170
Christian	(93.8)	49	(80.7)	(19.3)	(86.4)	46
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.8	334	81.0	19.0	93.5	307
Scheduled tribe	93.3	147	83.8	15.7	85.7	137
Other backward class	93.1	1,032	82.2	17.7	88.7	961
Other	86.0	271	85.2	14.8	87.6	233
Total	91.8	1,793	82.5	17.4	89.2	1,646

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women whose age at birth was 35-49 years, women belonging to "other" religions, and who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	96.3	87.3	91.5
Public sector	27.1	34.4	31.0
NGO/trust	0.5	0.4	0.4
Private sector	68.6	52.6	60.1
At home	3.6	11.9	8.0
Own home	1.8	7.2	4.7
Parent's home	1.7	4.5	3.1
Other home	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other ¹	0.1	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	91.0	80.1	85.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	3.8	7.3	5.6
Other health personnel	0.0	1.1	0.6
Dai (TBA)	1.6	4.9	3.4
Friends/relatives	3.1	5.9	4.6
Other	0.4	0.6	0.5
No one	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	94.7	88.4	91.4
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.7	4.0	2.9
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	63.2	53.4	58.0
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	26.5	20.3	23.2
Number of births	1,129	1,282	2,411
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	40.3	41.5
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	95.5	96.6
Either of the above	*	96.2	97.1
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	80.9	80.0
Number of births delivered at home	30	100	130
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	75.0	70.1	72.4
4-23 hours	2.1	3.8	3.0
1-2 days	8.1	6.5	7.3
3-41 days	2.4	4.8	3.7
Don't know ¹	0.9	0.5	0.7
No postnatal check	11.5	14.1	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	81.6	73.3	77.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	6.4	10.4	8.5
Other health personnel	0.1	0.3	0.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	1.2	0.6
Other	0.4	0.6	0.5
No postnatal check	11.5	14.1	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	841	952	1,793

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

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

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

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Adilabad	37.6	33.2	70.8	78.0	39.9	177	59.9	129
Hyderabad	23.9	73.3	97.2	99.9	62.2	374	79.0	269
Karimnagar	17.3	79.7	97.0	98.6	81.0	218	92.2	172
Khammam	32.4	61.8	94.2	96.5	65.6	183	86.0	131
Mahbubnagar	35.0	43.4	78.4	86.0	33.5	261	72.9	188
Medak	38.1	53.1	91.3	87.3	47.1	191	83.9	143
Nalgonda	25.8	69.0	94.8	93.4	69.0	226	92.7	168
Nizamabad	36.4	56.2	92.6	76.0	50.3	164	89.7	117
Rangareddy	35.7	59.5	95.3	91.6	58.7	433	81.7	335
Warangal	31.0	65.0	96.0	95.9	69.2	184	92.7	140
Telangana	31.0	60.6	91.5	91.4	58.0	2,411	82.7	1,793

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

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

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

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

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	4,861	14,621	10,174	15.3	308
20-34	4,018	16,192	12,391	11.5	1,333
Birth order					
1	4,436	16,183	12,575	12.4	994
2-3	4,024	16,019	11,514	11.7	633
4+	(3359)	(10423)	(6796)	(11.1)	32
Residence					
Urban	4,145	15,876	12,437	10.2	811
Rural	4,289	16,211	11,706	14.0	848
Schooling					
No schooling	3,369	16,628	9,863	17.1	272
<5 years complete	2,446	22,496	12,191	17.1	72
5-9 years complete	3,587	14,935	9,883	16.3	374
10-11 years complete	4,001	15,709	11,757	10.8	398
12 or more years complete	8,298	16,057	14,902	7.1	543
Religion					
Hindu	4,276	16,293	12,326	12.0	1,432
Muslim	3,376	14,743	10,507	11.6	179
Christian	(6361)	(12959)	(10255)	(17.4)	44
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	4,975	15,722	10,476	21.2	299
Scheduled tribe	3,336	17,989	11,794	6.8	119
Other backward class	3,742	16,079	12,311	10.4	973
Other	5,803	15,621	13,378	10.0	259
Total	4,229	16,040	12,056	12.1	1,659

Note: Total includes births to women whose age at birth was 35-49 years, who belong to "other" religions, and who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

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

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Adilabad	19.0	106	68.5	35.9	129	8.8	95
Hyderabad	16.7	227	95.1	13.7	269	9.3	263
Karimnagar	11.3	113	90.7	17.9	172	11.4	168
Khammam	7.9	109	86.0	33.0	131	16.1	125
Mahbubnagar	26.7	169	81.3	25.4	188	14.4	153
Medak	20.3	107	79.9	25.8	143	15.7	131
Nalgonda	14.3	127	84.7	23.0	168	10.1	161
Nizamabad	21.2	100	78.2	33.8	117	17.2	111
Rangareddy	6.6	237	87.3	18.5	335	12.2	316
Warangal	11.6	100	94.2	19.5	140	9.6	136
Telangana	15.3	1,396	85.8	22.8	1,793	12.1	1,659

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; JSY = *Janani Suraksha Yojana*

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

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Telangana, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	95.6	94.2	94.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	71.5	67.0	69.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	41.5	20.9	30.3
Convulsions	30.9	18.6	24.2
Prolonged labour	37.1	25.9	31.0
Severe abdominal pain	54.2	31.2	41.6
High blood pressure	35.4	30.8	32.9
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	35.0	31.3	33.0
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	100.0	87.8	93.4
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	60.3	47.7	53.4
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	77.0	82.0	79.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	55.7	48.9	52.0
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	83	100	184

Note: Total includes children of birth orders 4-5 and 6 or more, children whose mothers have <5 years of schooling, children belonging to Christian or “other” religions, and children who don’t know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

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

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

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

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

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Adilabad	(71.4)	(88.6)	(81.5)	(80.4)	(84.3)	(70.0)	(4.3)	33	(90.8)	32
Hyderabad	77.6	100.0	89.9	78.9	91.0	71.3	0.0	78	54.3	78
Karimnagar	(83.7)	(100.0)	(92.0)	(89.4)	(94.9)	(84.2)	(0.0)	39	(82.2)	39
Khammam	(69.5)	(100.0)	(83.8)	(72.2)	(90.3)	(62.4)	(0.0)	34	(97.6)	34
Mahbubnagar	46.1	100.0	85.9	55.3	85.3	45.0	0.0	47	95.0	47
Medak	(79.5)	(96.8)	(89.7)	(89.5)	(93.7)	(81.4)	(0.0)	36	(100.0)	36
Nalgonda	(64.1)	(95.9)	(78.9)	(78.4)	(86.5)	(69.0)	(4.1)	41	(95.6)	40
Nizamabad	74.5	100.0	89.7	73.3	89.4	64.2	0.0	41	95.0	41
Rangareddy	69.2	94.9	93.0	74.0	91.3	68.1	1.5	105	76.7	104
Warangal	(71.4)	(97.8)	(84.0)	(66.9)	(97.8)	(66.9)	(2.2)	40	(92.3)	39
Telangana	70.6	97.4	87.9	75.3	90.6	68.1	1.1	495	83.7	489

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

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Percent-age given any ORS, gruel or increased fluids	Other treatments						Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percent-age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent-age given gruel	Percent-age given either ORS or gruel	Percent-age given increased fluids		Percent-age given antibiotic drug	Percent-age given other drug ²	Percent-age given zinc supplements	Percent-age given intravenous solution	Percent-age given home remedy/herbal/other	Percent-age not receiving any treatment	
Religion															
Hindu	8.5	1,988	72.9	55.0	16.2	60.5	4.5	63.0	9.4	10.6	31.3	0.5	5.4	17.5	169
Muslim	7.3	288	(85.3)	(65.0)	(31.5)	(78.6)	(5.7)	(78.6)	(5.6)	(17.3)	(36.3)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(10.1)	21
Christian	8.9	67	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	8.2	432	(75.6)	(56.0)	(19.4)	(63.1)	(10.2)	(66.1)	(13.7)	(22.0)	(41.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(8.9)	36
Scheduled tribe	7.8	191	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Other backward class	8.7	1,344	69.7	52.9	16.2	57.0	4.0	59.7	9.3	10.8	31.1	0.0	7.3	20.6	117
Other	7.5	366	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Total	8.4	2,347	74.0	56.8	17.8	63.0	4.8	65.1	9.7	12.0	31.6	0.4	5.0	16.2	196

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know				Total
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	(10.2)	(21.9)	(27.4)	(25.6)	(14.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.3)	(21.0)	(32.3)	(27.7)	(4.5)	(10.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.5)	(40.0)	36
Other backward class	4.0	37.8	30.1	20.3	7.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	24.3	36.3	19.9	4.1	14.7	0.0	100.0	1.6	35.5	117
Total	4.8	34.0	34.7	18.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	2.2	21.6	41.5	18.4	5.0	11.3	0.0	100.0	2.6	43.3	196

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children ages <6 and 36-47 months, children whose mothers have no schooling or have <5 years of schooling, Christian children, children belonging to the scheduled tribe or "other" caste/tribe, and children who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	78.1	997	78.8	76
20-24	82.0	1,355	85.6	655
25-34	84.5	2,470	90.0	989
35-49	79.1	2,745	87.8	80
Residence				
Urban	82.8	3,619	88.6	842
Rural	79.9	3,948	87.1	958
Schooling				
No schooling	74.3	2,458	84.8	356
<5 years complete	81.2	337	83.4	82
5-9 years complete	82.3	1,493	85.8	391
10-11 years complete	86.5	1,435	87.6	419
12 or more years complete	85.8	1,844	92.0	552
Religion				
Hindu	80.8	6,529	86.9	1,554
Muslim	84.2	774	93.2	193
Christian	84.8	248	95.8	50
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	82.1	1,395	90.0	335
Scheduled tribe	79.2	597	85.0	148
Other backward class	81.1	4,393	86.8	1,036
Other	82.8	1,137	91.0	271
Don't know	60.2	44	*	10
Total	81.3	7,567	87.8	1,800

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

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

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	65.0	61.9	49.6	50.5	419	na	na	50.4	419	57.6	212
12-23	68.4	67.6	55.1	51.9	495	na	na	58.5	495	61.8	289
24-35	64.8	63.9	47.9	49.9	448	na	na	53.9	448	69.6	242
36-47	59.2	57.9	43.1	45.3	510	47.7	510	51.1	510	72.5	261
48-59	48.9	47.6	32.9	35.1	474	41.2	474	38.9	474	57.5	184
60-71	38.6	36.6	32.0	30.5	519	30.6	519	na	na	na	na
0-35	66.1	64.6	51.1	50.8	1,363	na	na	54.5	1,363	63.2	742
36-71	48.8	47.3	36.0	37.0	1,503	39.7	1,503	45.2	984	66.3	445
Sex											
Male	55.7	53.9	41.0	42.2	1,495	37.2	775	49.6	1,252	64.8	622
Female	58.5	57.4	45.6	45.1	1,371	42.5	728	51.7	1,094	63.9	566
Residence											
Urban	38.5	37.2	28.3	29.2	1,372	23.5	745	33.2	1,106	54.3	367
Rural	74.1	72.4	56.9	56.7	1,494	55.7	759	66.1	1,241	68.8	821
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	67.8	66.3	51.6	51.8	579	51.7	338	57.9	450	61.0	260
<5 years complete	67.9	66.2	44.9	52.6	132	55.3	84	60.0	104	62.3	62
5-9 years complete	62.4	60.5	48.2	45.8	669	43.4	377	55.9	538	68.0	300
10-11 years complete	57.6	55.9	45.9	45.4	655	40.1	331	51.9	545	70.0	283
12 or more years complete	43.2	42.1	30.9	33.2	831	21.3	373	39.6	710	58.3	282

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	58.3	56.7	43.9	44.2	2,422	41.1	1,254	52.4	1,988	64.5	1,042
Muslim	46.8	45.5	35.0	37.0	355	33.7	200	36.5	288	64.0	105
Christian	66.2	65.4	56.3	53.7	84	(30.9)	47	57.2	67	(59.6)	38
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	66.0	63.9	50.4	52.7	520	51.1	273	60.9	432	69.3	263
Scheduled tribe	68.8	66.6	50.0	52.8	228	49.6	115	56.6	191	61.7	108
Other backward class	57.7	56.5	43.6	43.6	1,679	40.1	888	51.7	1,344	63.8	695
Other	38.0	36.3	29.6	28.3	420	20.3	217	31.7	366	59.7	116
Don't know	(41.8)	(37.5)	(29.9)	(19.7)	19	*	11	*	13	*	5
Total	57.1	55.6	43.2	43.6	2,866	39.7	1,503	50.6	2,347	64.3	1,188

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

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; AWC = *Anganwadi* centre

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	43.3	43.1	31.3	34.9	1,372	39.9	39.6	27.7	32.0	,368
Rural	78.8	78.5	62.1	70.8	1,494	75.5	74.7	58.5	66.2	,494
Mother's schooling										
No schooling <5 years	70.6	70.1	55.5	63.5	579	65.8	65.3	49.6	56.7	579
complete	66.2	66.2	54.3	58.5	132	62.9	62.9	49.6	54.6	132
5-9 years complete	69.0	68.6	50.4	56.3	669	65.5	64.9	45.2	53.3	669
10-11 years complete	65.7	65.5	50.8	58.3	655	62.1	61.3	48.4	54.1	654
12 or more years complete	46.1	46.0	35.5	40.2	831	44.3	43.8	34.0	38.3	829
Religion										
Hindu	63.2	62.9	49.2	55.9	2,422	60.1	59.5	45.5	51.8	,420
Muslim	51.7	51.2	34.1	37.3	355	47.0	46.3	31.0	35.8	354
Christian	64.8	64.8	48.6	56.6	84	62.1	62.1	47.5	52.9	84
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	73.0	72.8	54.1	60.1	520	68.6	68.1	48.5	56.0	520
Scheduled tribe	66.3	65.9	51.5	58.9	228	64.4	63.4	51.0	55.7	228
Other backward class	62.9	62.6	49.8	56.1	1,679	59.6	59.2	45.7	52.3	,677
Other	41.1	40.9	27.5	33.5	420	39.4	38.8	27.4	30.7	418
Don't know	(66.3)	(61.4)	(36.2)	(38.8)	19	(35.2)	(30.3)	(13.0)	(16.9)	19
Total	61.8	61.5	47.4	53.6	2,866	58.5	58.0	43.7	49.9	,863

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Residence												
Urban	6.2	20.9	-0.9	3.7	14.6	1.2	-0.9	5.3	22.2	1.8	-1.1	870
Rural	11.4	33.3	-1.4	5.6	20.4	0.4	-1.1	9.8	33.1	0.2	-1.5	1,191
Mother's schooling⁵												
No schooling	15.7	40.2	-1.6	4.9	22.0	0.4	-1.2	13.5	41.1	0.0	-1.7	406
<5 years complete	16.3	45.4	-1.6	5.2	26.7	0.7	-1.3	13.6	43.4	0.0	-1.8	98
5-9 years complete	9.9	31.3	-1.4	4.3	19.8	0.7	-1.0	8.3	29.8	0.1	-1.5	473
10-11 years complete	6.6	27.2	-1.1	5.8	17.4	0.3	-1.0	8.2	29.4	1.4	-1.4	473
12 or more years complete	4.5	14.5	-0.6	4.3	13.0	1.4	-0.8	2.8	14.9	1.9	-0.9	575
Religion												
Hindu	9.2	28.5	-1.2	4.7	18.0	0.9	-1.0	8.2	28.4	0.9	-1.4	1,731
Muslim	9.1	23.7	-1.1	4.0	15.1	0.0	-1.0	5.0	24.2	0.8	-1.3	261
Christian	8.6	34.2	-1.3	9.2	27.7	0.0	-1.3	10.9	48.4	0.0	-1.7	68
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	12.0	33.2	-1.4	6.2	20.8	0.3	-1.2	11.2	37.2	0.2	-1.6	387
Scheduled tribe	10.2	34.7	-1.4	4.7	20.2	0.0	-1.1	10.6	35.4	0.0	-1.6	172
Other backward class	9.1	27.7	-1.2	4.6	17.9	0.5	-1.0	7.2	27.1	0.6	-1.3	1,221
Other	5.2	18.5	-0.8	3.8	12.6	3.1	-0.8	5.0	18.3	3.9	-1.0	268
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	8.9	27.9	-1.2	4.6	17.9	0.7	-1.0	7.8	28.3	0.9	-1.4	1,999
Not interviewed but in the household	(19.4)	(32.7)	(-1.7)	(20.6)	(28.8)	(4.2)	(-1.3)	(26.3)	(40.2)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	27
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	(15.0)	(31.7)	(-1.2)	(1.9)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	(2.8)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	35

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status⁷												
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	12.4	35.4	-1.4	6.4	25.9	0.5	-1.2	12.5	38.7	0.1	-1.7	534
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	8.5	27.8	-1.2	4.6	16.3	0.2	-1.0	7.6	27.5	0.1	-1.4	1,096
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	5.6	17.3	-0.7	3.1	11.9	2.5	-0.7	2.7	16.0	3.6	-0.9	370
Missing	(15.7)	(35.4)	(-1.1)	(5.9)	(17.8)	(4.5)	(-0.8)	(9.3)	(31.7)	(10.2)	(-1.1)	26
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	9.2	28.4	-1.2	4.9	17.8	0.8	-1.0	8.0	28.3	1.0	-1.4	1,840
Living with one or neither parent	8.9	25.3	-1.1	3.6	19.5	0.4	-1.1	7.1	29.7	0.3	-1.4	221
Total	9.2	28.1	-1.2	4.8	18.0	0.7	-1.0	7.9	28.5	0.9	-1.4	2,061

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children whose size at birth was not known, children belonging to "other" religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Telangana, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.2	3,440
Rural	93.0	4,284
Religion of household head		
Hindu	95.5	6,749
Muslim	98.1	719
Christian	96.9	243
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	95.8	1,454
Scheduled tribe	90.9	597
Other backward class	95.7	4,375
Other	98.4	1,230
Don't know	96.3	67
Total	95.8	7,723

Note: Total includes households with a household head who belongs to an "other" religion, which are not shown separately.

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

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

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Adilabad	97.1	573
Hyderabad	98.9	1,036
Karimnagar	98.8	869
Khammam	99.2	655
Mahbubnagar	80.4	701
Medak	98.2	568
Nalgonda	90.4	761
Nizamabad	95.4	497
Rangareddy	98.4	1,298
Warangal	97.4	767
Telangana	95.8	7,723

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	55.6	18.8	17.4	8.3	100.0	7,567
Pulses or beans	27.7	62.2	9.4	0.7	100.0	7,567
Dark green leafy vegetables	13.2	64.8	20.7	1.3	100.0	7,567
Fruits	11.5	36.2	49.3	3.1	100.0	7,567
Eggs	6.2	54.3	31.3	8.2	100.0	7,567
Fish	0.6	22.9	53.8	22.7	100.0	7,567
Chicken or meat	1.5	51.3	37.2	10.0	100.0	7,567
Fish or chicken or meat	1.8	55.6	34.1	8.6	100.0	7,567
Fried foods	4.5	26.6	60.3	8.5	100.0	7,567
Aerated drinks	1.6	17.3	65.3	15.7	100.0	7,567
MEN						
Milk or curd	50.8	33.4	10.9	4.9	100.0	1,058
Pulses or beans	25.5	65.3	8.6	0.5	100.0	1,058
Dark green leafy vegetables	17.7	66.2	15.6	0.5	100.0	1,058
Fruits	8.5	51.7	38.4	1.4	100.0	1,058
Eggs	4.0	73.9	19.0	3.2	100.0	1,058
Fish	0.6	42.8	48.5	8.1	100.0	1,058
Chicken or meat	0.5	67.5	28.3	3.8	100.0	1,058
Fish or chicken or meat	0.8	72.8	23.6	2.8	100.0	1,058
Fried foods	2.7	30.7	52.1	14.5	100.0	1,058
Aerated drinks	5.7	37.0	49.9	7.4	100.0	1,058

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

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

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Adilabad	67.8	121	63.7	519	35.1	15.8	505
Hyderabad	54.9	267	54.0	976	12.9	47.9	960
Karimnagar	52.1	170	52.3	774	23.3	24.8	768
Khammam	72.2	143	71.1	589	20.2	27.3	567
Mahbubnagar	64.4	211	50.6	618	28.3	19.8	587
Medak	67.5	125	57.3	514	29.0	20.2	511
Nalgonda	69.1	198	56.2	630	24.9	25.0	613
Nizamabad	65.9	127	56.0	464	26.5	21.2	449
Rangareddy	48.2	294	54.8	1,124	19.3	33.5	1,119
Warangal	63.0	139	56.9	657	24.3	24.9	647
Telangana	60.7	1,795	56.7	6,866	23.1	28.1	6,726

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

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age												
15-24	70.6	67.7	76.8	34.7	17.5	395	67.3	66.9	72.9	24.2	9.7	321
15-19	67.2	60.3	72.4	33.6	16.2	172	71.6	66.0	73.5	25.2	12.0	169
20-24	73.2	73.5	80.1	35.5	18.5	222	62.5	68.0	72.2	23.1	7.1	152
25-29	61.4	66.2	69.7	38.6	16.7	209	58.8	65.7	73.6	29.8	11.0	180
30-39	62.4	58.6	70.8	38.4	12.1	299	70.0	65.5	69.4	31.4	12.7	285
40-49	62.8	52.8	63.3	37.8	14.5	255	67.5	59.3	67.7	30.1	10.0	228
Residence												
Urban	70.3	71.7	77.5	37.1	19.7	583	70.7	71.8	77.4	26.2	10.8	486

Rural	59.8	51.8	64.3	37.0	10.8	575	62.8	57.9	64.8	30.8	10.8	529
Schooling												
No schooling	52.5	43.1	55.2	38.7	7.2	341	57.6	45.8	54.7	36.3	6.8	154
<5 years complete	62.9	61.0	61.0	48.9	15.8	52	(64.3)	(41.5)	(51.1)	(28.3)	(1.5)	41
5-9 years complete	61.7	59.3	70.5	37.5	15.4	235	59.6	56.0	64.4	29.8	8.9	250
10-11 years complete	71.2	66.6	76.4	34.6	19.1	230	68.8	65.8	72.3	25.4	10.4	244
12 or more years complete	77.8	81.5	86.8	34.6	21.4	299	74.8	82.1	84.9	26.3	15.7	326
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	66.4	63.1	72.5	37.1	16.0	1,076	67.0	65.3	71.4	28.4	11.0	977
No	48.3	44.7	50.8	36.6	6.5	82	(55.5)	(46.4)	(56.7)	(31.8)	(6.1)	37
Marital status												
Never married	76.2	70.2	80.7	33.0	19.7	239	70.3	69.9	75.3	24.0	10.2	369
Currently married	62.3	60.6	69.3	37.5	14.7	840	64.6	61.3	68.4	31.3	11.2	634
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	61.2	49.3	59.0	44.7	8.0	78	*	*	*	*	*	12

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion												
Hindu	66.8	60.3	71.0	37.2	15.4	1,017	65.0	63.5	70.0	29.8	10.6	875
Muslim	53.7	74.8	69.4	36.0	16.2	113	75.9	74.6	80.3	20.0	12.1	112
Christian	(51.7)	(63.5)	(76.2)	(35.4)	(6.6)	26	(77.7)	(59.3)	(58.3)	(23.1)	(14.0)	27
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	65.4	52.9	67.6	33.4	10.8	174	67.9	62.7	69.4	23.3	9.7	150
Scheduled tribe	51.3	47.9	63.5	49.6	17.0	89	53.8	46.8	53.8	35.3	12.4	83
Other backward class	65.4	63.0	71.6	36.8	15.1	720	65.7	64.7	71.6	30.3	10.5	641
Other	70.8	74.0	75.8	35.2	20.0	171	76.6	76.7	79.0	22.3	12.4	141
Total	65.1	61.8	71.0	37.0	15.3	1,158	66.6	64.6	70.9	28.6	10.8	1,014

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	109	94	6,890
Male	207	207	7,012
Age			
< 15	80	80	3,481
15-59	176	165	9,272
60 +	257	257	1,149
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	591	591	962
Other fuel	127	118	12,940
Total	159	151	13,901
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	258	238	8,256
Male	600	588	8,183
Age			
< 15	49	49	4,048
15-59	338	317	10,087
60 +	1,493	1,469	2,303
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	548	517	8,280
Other fuel	307	307	8,159
Total	428	413	16,439
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	190	173	15,145
Male	419	412	15,195
Age			
< 15	63	63	7,529
15-59	260	244	19,359
60 +	1,082	1,065	3,452
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	553	524	9,242
Other fuel	196	191	21,098
Total	305	293	30,340

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

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

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis – *Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	69.4	1,395	71.8	43.5	80.1	42.9	968	68.1	160	59.2	49.5	86.2	50.0	109
Scheduled tribe	65.6	597	75.5	36.9	76.2	45.3	392	83.2	87	62.4	33.3	75.6	64.5	72
Other backward class	72.3	4,393	73.4	43.0	83.2	43.0	3,177	70.8	666	61.7	51.3	83.8	58.9	472
Other	78.0	1,137	75.6	41.8	84.5	34.1	888	78.4	145	81.6	46.1	90.3	64.0	113
Don't know	47.5	44	(41.3)	(65.3)	(70.4)	(27.9)	21	*	0	*	*	*	*	0
Total	72.0	7,567	73.5	42.5	82.3	41.7	5,446	72.5	1,058	64.3	48.6	84.3	58.9	766

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	66.9	997	74.6	174
20-24	47.6	1,355	70.7	155
25-34	56.3	2,470	64.3	339
35-49	68.3	2,745	74.3	389
Residence				
Urban	49.0	3,619	62.1	506
Rural	71.0	3,948	78.4	552
Schooling				
No schooling	73.3	2,458	79.2	179
<5 years complete	71.7	337	78.2	44
5-9 years complete	58.4	1,493	70.1	257
10-11 years complete	56.8	1,435	70.5	245
12 or more years complete	45.9	1,844	65.4	333
Religion				
Hindu	61.9	6,529	71.3	910
Muslim	48.0	774	71.1	120
Christian	62.6	248	(44.5)	27
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	66.9	1,395	71.0	160
Scheduled tribe	70.3	597	87.0	87
Other backward class	60.3	4,393	71.5	666
Other	48.0	1,137	56.0	145
Don't know	62.0	44	*	0
Total age 15-49	60.5	7,567	70.6	1,058
Age 50-54	na	na	72.7	75
Total age 15-54	na	na	70.7	1,133

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	26.6	31.3	29.2
Government/municipal hospital	15.4	10.9	12.9
Government dispensary	2.0	1.5	1.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.9	1.0	1.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	1.9	4.3	3.2
PHC/additional PHC	2.8	11.4	7.5
Sub-centre	0.1	1.1	0.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	1.4	1.0	1.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.2	0.3
Private health sector	71.7	63.9	67.4
Private hospital	47.9	36.3	41.5
Private doctor/clinic	18.1	17.7	17.9
Private paramedic	1.0	2.2	1.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.3	0.1	0.2
Traditional healer	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other private health sector	4.3	7.3	5.9
Other source	1.2	4.5	3.1
Shop	0.1	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	1.0	4.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	53.5	76.7	66.4
Number of households	3,465	4,321	7,786
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	10.7	0.9	4.4
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	3.2	0.6	1.5
State health insurance scheme	83.6	96.8	92.1
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	0.4	1.9	1.3
Community health insurance programme	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other health insurance through employer	1.5	0.1	0.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.2	0.2	0.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	2.8	0.5	1.3
Other	0.7	0.1	0.3
Number of households	1,855	3,315	5,170

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

Table 81 Health problems—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,453	3,003	3,817	1,764	90	1,395	1,701	1,139	414	1,269	0	160
Scheduled tribe	3,316	3,106	4,205	2,322	163	597	798	1,656	1,870	1,795	0	87
Other backward class	2,028	3,642	4,620	1,628	64	4,393	2,151	1,822	311	1,516	119	666
Other	3,013	3,466	4,612	1,234	77	1,137	3,357	460	1,776	1,303	0	145
Don't know	2,139	3,600	6,331	1,570	0	44	*	*	*	*	*	0
Total age 15-49	2,172	3,455	4,448	1,648	78	7,567	2,137	1,519	655	1,473	75	1,058
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	13,550	6,594	0	2,666	645	75
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,897	1,857	611	1,552	113	1,133

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 82 Health examinations

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

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	5.1	1.7	5.6	997
20-24	25.1	7.8	6.5	1,355
25-34	36.1	10.3	11.2	2,470
35-49	42.3	12.5	13.5	2,745
Residence				
Urban	30.7	11.1	12.5	3,619
Rural	33.7	8.1	8.6	3,948
Schooling				
No schooling	38.7	9.9	10.1	2,458
<5 years complete	44.2	9.5	10.3	337
5-9 years complete	31.6	9.8	10.6	1,493
10-11 years complete	28.7	9.2	9.4	1,435
12 or more years complete	24.8	9.0	11.7	1,844
Religion				
Hindu	33.6	10.1	10.7	6,529
Muslim	20.4	5.3	8.1	774
Christian	33.5	9.1	11.7	248
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	27.5	7.2	8.4	1,395
Scheduled tribe	36.4	8.0	10.7	597
Other backward class	32.8	10.1	10.3	4,393
Other	34.5	11.0	13.8	1,137
Don't know	20.4	7.3	4.8	44
Total	32.3	9.5	10.5	7,567

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

Table 89 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Respondent and husband						Respondent and wife					
	Mainly respondent	husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	husband jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	12.3	57.5	29.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	29.0	62.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	00.0
Major household purchases	15.3	59.2	24.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	27.7	67.6	4.1	0.6	0.0	00.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.6	64.6	29.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	10.0	57.0	31.7	0.8	0.5	100.0	35.4	50.5	2.4	1.7	0.0	00.0
Major household purchases	15.0	55.6	26.7	2.2	0.4	100.0	30.0	60.1	9.1	0.5	0.3	00.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.2	62.7	27.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	11.0	57.2	30.7	0.6	0.4	100.0	32.5	55.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	00.0
Major household purchases	15.1	57.2	25.8	1.5	0.3	100.0	29.0	63.5	6.8	0.5	0.1	00.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.0	63.5	28.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	7.6	41.4	37.8	0.8	19.4	183
20-24	17.5	56.2	58.5	9.4	30.2	233
25-29	25.3	58.5	60.6	24.0	45.4	231
30-39	29.4	67.4	69.2	33.4	55.0	332
40-49	31.5	65.7	65.7	34.4	58.9	306
Residence						
Urban	29.7	60.7	57.0	13.5	42.0	614
Rural	18.6	58.7	63.6	31.6	47.0	671
Schooling						
No schooling	24.3	59.5	61.5	34.4	56.0	440
<5 years complete	22.3	63.1	56.3	30.5	48.5	58
5-9 years complete	18.8	59.2	59.8	25.5	42.5	255
10-11 years complete	24.8	53.5	58.7	17.0	35.2	233
12 or more years complete	27.3	64.5	61.6	7.2	36.2	299
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	29.8	67.6	67.5	34.8	55.2	610
Employed, for cash	30.9	68.1	68.0	35.4	56.5	581
Employed, not for cash	(7.1)	(56.7)	(58.5)	(23.8)	(29.9)	29
Not employed	18.5	52.5	54.0	12.3	35.0	675
Number of living children						
0	15.2	50.9	49.3	4.4	25.2	342
1-2	27.6	62.7	66.4	28.1	49.5	658
3-4	24.5	62.8	61.0	34.9	56.7	264

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Household structure²						
Nuclear	23.7	61.6	62.9	24.6	45.5	806
Non-nuclear	24.2	56.4	56.4	20.3	43.1	479
Religion						
Hindu	23.8	59.3	61.3	24.5	45.6	1,133
Muslim	24.9	64.6	52.0	10.3	36.4	121
Christian	(23.0)	(60.2)	(72.8)	(19.6)	(40.5)	27
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	24.6	60.3	63.1	31.0	44.5	198
Scheduled tribe	21.4	56.5	60.6	22.9	52.8	108
Other backward class	23.2	59.7	59.5	22.3	44.1	796
Other	28.9	60.6	61.4	16.4	41.8	175
Total	23.9	59.7	60.4	23.0	44.6	1,285

Note: Total includes women who have 5 or more living children, "other" religions women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	43.9	30.9	39.9	37.4	43.1	33.2
She neglects the house or children	71.2	55.1	64.6	59.8	69.9	56.8
She argues with him	47.9	39.8	38.5	42.3	46.0	40.7
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	20.3	19.1	16.4	18.7	19.5	19.0
She doesn't cook properly	25.2	17.8	22.6	16.9	24.7	17.5
He suspects her of being unfaithful	34.0	47.4	27.0	51.0	32.6	48.7
She shows disrespect for in-laws	67.3	49.6	59.0	54.5	65.7	51.4
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	85.5	73.7	75.8	77.8	83.6	75.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	78.5	84.0	60.6	79.7	75.0	82.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	77.8	78.0	60.5	75.5	74.4	77.1
Is tired or not in the mood	74.9	67.9	53.2	61.0	70.6	65.5
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	65.8	59.8	46.5	54.4	62.0	57.9
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	13.3	10.2	32.6	13.7	17.1	11.5
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	43.9	na	40.2	na	42.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	31.3	na	29.6	na	30.7
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	26.1	na	24.6	na	25.6
Have sex with another woman	na	26.3	na	24.7	na	25.8
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	13.8	na	13.2	na	13.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	41.7	na	46.5	na	43.4
Number of respondents	1,031	678	255	380	1,285	1,058

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	78.9	77.0	50.2	56.9	39.4	342	473
1-2	85.7	73.0	67.9	61.3	37.3	658	419
3-4	86.0	75.2	61.6	52.6	43.8	264	155
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	81.7	73.2	62.5	57.0	39.0	806	671
Non-nuclear	86.7	78.6	61.1	59.3	39.6	479	386
Religion							
Hindu	83.3	74.9	61.9	58.7	36.9	1,133	910
Muslim	84.6	78.4	61.1	54.5	53.9	121	120
Christian	(95.2)	(69.5)	(66.6)	(43.9)	(49.2)	27	27
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	87.0	70.8	67.0	59.4	41.3	198	160
Scheduled tribe	86.2	74.9	53.4	38.9	36.9	108	87
Other backward class	81.7	75.3	61.4	58.5	38.1	796	666
Other	86.1	79.8	65.4	64.7	43.1	175	145
Total	83.6	75.2	62.0	57.9	39.2	1,285	1,058

Note: Total includes women/men who have 5 or more living children, women/men belonging to "other" religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	42.7	22.9	38.9
Sexual violence only	1.3	0.0	1.1
Physical and sexual violence	6.1	0.0	4.9
Physical or sexual violence	50.1	22.9	44.9
Number of women	726	169	895
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	85.6	*	77.1
Former husband	0.2	*	0.2
Father/step-father	11.7	*	14.5
Mother/step-mother	24.7	*	29.4
Sister/brother	7.0	*	8.6
Other relative	0.6	*	0.5
Former boyfriend	0.2	*	0.2
Mother in-law	1.0	*	0.9
Father in-law	0.2	*	0.2
Other in-law	0.7	*	0.7
Teacher	4.0	*	5.6
Other	0.3	*	0.2
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	354	39	393
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	88.2	*	88.2
Former husband	1.1	*	1.1
Father/step-father	4.4	*	4.4
Brother/step-brother	1.8	*	1.8
Teacher	2.4	*	2.4
Stranger	1.2	*	1.2
Other	0.9	*	0.9
Number who experienced sexual violence	54	0	54

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

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

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

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	2.2	93
25-29	6.5	145
30-39	4.5	223
40-49	7.3	203
Residence		
Urban	4.4	291
Rural	7.0	389
Marital status		
Currently married	4.3	621
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	22.5	60
Number of living children		
1-2	5.3	476
3-4	7.3	169
Schooling		
No schooling	8.6	293
<5 years complete	(8.6)	34
5-9 years complete	8.2	120
10-11 years complete	1.3	113
12 or more years complete	0.6	120
Religion		
Hindu	6.2	609
Muslim	3.5	52
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	14.2	112
Scheduled tribe	7.1	55
Other backward class	4.4	416
Other	0.9	92
Total	5.9	681

Note: Total includes women age 15-19, women with no living children and women with 5 or more living children, women belonging to Christian and "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	41.8	5.6	28.6	34.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	21.4	2.4	14.5	16.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	13.8	1.3	9.0	10.3
Slapped her	35.7	2.5	25.8	28.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	11.3	1.9	7.0	8.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	16.2	2.0	10.1	12.1
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.5	1.0	4.1	5.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	5.2	0.5	3.3	3.8
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.0	0.4	1.2	1.5
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.7	0.2	1.7	1.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	20.0	2.8	13.5	16.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	10.6	1.0	7.2	8.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	10.8	1.8	6.7	8.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	12.1	1.6	8.2	9.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	43.0	6.0	29.2	35.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.3	0.6	3.5	4.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	46.0	6.8	31.7	38.5
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.8	0.5	2.7	3.2
Any violence by women against their husband ²	4.7	0.9	3.1	4.0
Number of ever-married women	726	726	726	726

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	27.8	56.7	7.3	58.8	60.8	125
Scheduled tribe	37.4	56.3	13.4	58.0	61.6	58
Other backward class	16.6	38.0	5.5	39.0	42.0	442
Other	15.0	32.2	5.5	32.2	36.7	96
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	23.5	55.2	5.8	56.2	58.9	294
No	18.0	31.9	7.2	33.2	36.3	416
Total	20.0	41.8	6.5	43.0	46.0	726

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women employed not for cash, currently married women who have been married more than once, women with 5 or more living children, Christian women, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women who don't know whether their father beat their mother, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	25.8	40.4	10.0	42.9	44.5	94
1-2	23.2	50.4	5.9	51.1	53.7	165
3	17.8	39.1	5.9	40.1	43.6	467
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	41.1	54.0	13.0	57.7	60.8	136
Sometimes	17.8	45.2	5.9	45.7	48.2	412
Never	9.0	24.6	2.7	25.3	29.5	177
Total	20.0	41.8	6.5	43.0	46.0	726

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	21.2	5.5	7.6	3.5	23.4	304
In the past 12 months	21.2	5.6	8.5	3.4	23.9	249
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	31.7	9.9	12.5	8.6	37.1	47
In the past 12 months	(29.8)	(11.1)	(12.6)	(5.5)	(34.5)	37
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	20.9	5.4	7.4	3.4	23.0	312
In the past 12 months	20.7	5.4	8.3	3.3	23.3	255
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	(36.7)	(12.0)	(15.2)	(10.4)	(43.2)	39
In the past 12 months	(36.3)	(13.6)	(15.4)	(6.7)	(42.0)	30

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

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

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 101 Help seeking

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

	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	77.0	*	53.2	73.9	*	74.4
Never sought help but told someone	9.8	*	8.6	8.9	*	9.4
Sought help	13.3	*	38.2	17.3	*	16.2
Number of women who experienced violence	348	10	44	363	39	402
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	60.7	*	*	68.9	*	68.1
Husband's family	20.9	*	*	18.4	*	17.7
Friend	4.5	*	*	4.0	*	3.9
Neighbour	12.7	*	*	10.2	*	9.9
Religious leader	7.1	*	*	7.1	*	6.8
Police	3.0	*	*	2.2	*	2.2
Social service organization	4.3	*	*	3.2	*	3.1
Other	4.6	*	*	1.3	*	3.2
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	46	2	17	63	2	65

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

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design. If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

where

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Telangana, there were 380 clusters. Hence, 380 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where

- r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 380 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 379 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
- k is the total number of clusters.

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

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

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

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

