



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Odisha



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

2015-16

India



IIPS
Established in 1956
देशसे मिलकर ही हमें समाज को
Co-creators Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

ODISHA

OCTOBER 2017

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2017.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), India, 2015-16: Odisha. Mumbai: IIPS.

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-400 088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Fax: 022-2556 3257

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

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

CONTRIBUTORS

Manas R. Pradhan
Laxmi Kant Dwivedi
Dhananjay W. Bansod
Fred Arnold

RESEARCH STAFF

Y. Vaidehi

Anita Pal

Dnyaneshwar B. Kale

CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction.....	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education	4
Fertility	5
Family Planning.....	8
Infant and Child Mortality	10
Maternal Health.....	12
Child Health.....	16
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia	19
Adult Health and Health Care.....	22
HIV/AIDS.....	24
Sexual Behaviour	25
Women's Empowerment.....	25
Domestic Violence	28

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews.....	31
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	32
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex	33
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics.....	34
Table 5	Household possessions and land ownership	37
Table 6	School attendance	38
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood.....	39
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five	40
Table 9	Birth registration of children under age five by district.....	41
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	42
Table 11	Current fertility	44
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics.....	45
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	46
Table 14	Birth order	47
Table 15	Birth intervals	48
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	49
Table 17	Desire not to have any more children.....	50
Table 18	Ideal number of children	51
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference.....	52
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods	54
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics.....	56
Table 22	Current use of contraceptive methods by district.....	58
Table 23	Hysterectomy	59

	Page
Table 24	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse..... 60
Table 25	Source of modern contraceptive methods..... 62
Table 26	Informed choice..... 65
Table 27	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates 66
Table 28	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge..... 67
Table 29	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women..... 68
Table 30	Unmet need for family planning by district 70
Table 31	Pregnancy outcome 71
Table 32	Characteristics of abortions 72
Table 33	Age at first marriage..... 73
Table 34	Early childhood mortality rates 74
Table 35	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics 75
Table 36	High-risk fertility behaviour 76
Table 37	Antenatal care..... 77
Table 38	Antenatal care services and information received..... 78
Table 39	Antenatal care indicators 79
Table 40	Antenatal care indicators by district 80
Table 41	Advice received during pregnancy 81
Table 42	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done 82
Table 43	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card..... 84
Table 44	Delivery and postnatal care..... 85
Table 45	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics..... 87
Table 46	Delivery and postnatal care by district..... 88
Table 47	Delivery costs and financial assistance..... 89
Table 48	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district..... 90
Table 49	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn..... 91
Table 50	Trends in maternal care indicators..... 92
Table 51	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report 93
Table 52	Vaccinations by background characteristics 94
Table 53	Selected vaccinations by district 96
Table 54	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever..... 97
Table 55	Prevalence of diarrhoea 98
Table 56	Feeding practices during diarrhoea 100
Table 57	Knowledge of ORS packets 102
Table 58	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services 103
Table 59	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding 105
Table 60	Nutritional status of children..... 106
Table 61	Initial breastfeeding..... 109
Table 62	Breastfeeding status by age 110
Table 63	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 111
Table 64	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district 113

	Page
Table 65	Prevalence of anaemia in children.....114
Table 66	Micronutrient intake among children.....116
Table 67	Presence of iodized salt in household.....118
Table 68	Presence of iodized salt in household by district.....119
Table 69	Women's and men's food consumption120
Table 70	Nutritional status of adults.....121
Table 71	Prevalence of anaemia in adults122
Table 72	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district123
Table 73	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS.....124
Table 74	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS.....126
Table 75	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections128
Table 76	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth129
Table 77	Prevalence of tuberculosis130
Table 78	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis131
Table 79	Health insurance coverage among women and men133
Table 80	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households.....134
Table 81	Health problems.....135
Table 82	Health examinations.....137
Table 83.1	Blood pressure status: Women138
Table 83.2	Blood pressure status: Men139
Table 84.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women.....141
Table 84.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men.....142
Table 85	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men.....143
Table 86	Methods of menstrual protection144
Table 87	Employment and cash earnings of women and men145
Table 88	Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings146
Table 89	Decision making.....147
Table 90	Decision making by background characteristics.....148
Table 91	Women's access to money and credit150
Table 92	Ownership of assets.....152
Table 93	Gender role attitudes.....153
Table 94	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics.....154
Table 95	Experience of physical and sexual violence156
Table 96	Experience of violence during pregnancy157
Table 97	Forms of spousal violence158
Table 98	Spousal violence by background characteristics.....159
Table 99	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators.....161
Table 100	Injuries to women due to spousal violence.....163
Table 101	Help seeking164

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors.....	165
-----------------------------------	-----

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Odisha was conducted in all 30 districts of the state from 21 January to 4 July 2016 by the Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR University) and collected information from 30,242 households, 33,721 women age 15-49 (including 5,483 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 4,634 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Odisha, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

One-sixth of Odisha's households (17%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Odisha are comprised of about 4 members. Fourteen percent of households are headed by women, with 11 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

A vast majority of households in Odisha have household heads who are Hindu (95%). Three percent of households have household heads who are Christian and 2 percent have household heads who are Muslim.

One-fifth of households in Odisha have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 23 percent to a scheduled tribe and 35 percent to an other backward class (OBC). About one-fifth (21%) of Odisha's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Twenty-seven percent of Odisha's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,036 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is 934 females per 1,000 males. Seventy-three percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 86 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 11 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of more than four-fifths (82%) of children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 53 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

Forty-five percent of households in Odisha live in a *pucca* house and 86 percent have electricity. Almost two-thirds of households (65%) do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, an improvement from 80 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is much more common among rural households (72%) than urban households (28%).

Only one-tenth of households in Odisha have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eighty-nine percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only one-tenth of households have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (33%) are much more likely than rural households (5%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Twenty-one percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly strain through cloth or boiling). Less than one-fifth of households (19%) use a

clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Ninety-three percent of the urban households and 78 percent of the rural households in Odisha have a mobile phone. Eighty-eight percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 42 percent of households, down from 48 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 58 percent of rural households and 18 percent of urban households. Overall, more than a half of all households (51%) in Odisha own agricultural land.

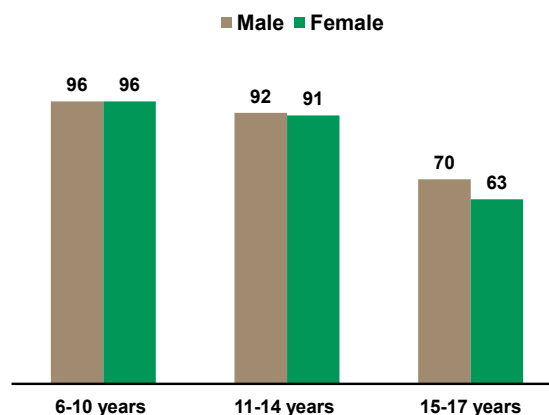
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Eighty-three percent of children age 6-17 years in Odisha attend school (86% in urban areas and 82% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (92%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 66 percent at age 15-17. There is almost no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 63 percent of girls are attending school, compared with 70 percent of boys.

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, 67 percent of women age 15-49 and 84 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 13 percent of women age 15-49 in Odisha have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 21 percent of men.

Twenty-eight percent of women age 15-49 and 13 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 13 percent of women age 15-49 in Odisha have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 21 percent of men.

Media exposure is moderate among women and men in Odisha. About three-fourths of women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (45%) are much more likely than women (19%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. One-fourth of

women and 19 percent of men are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

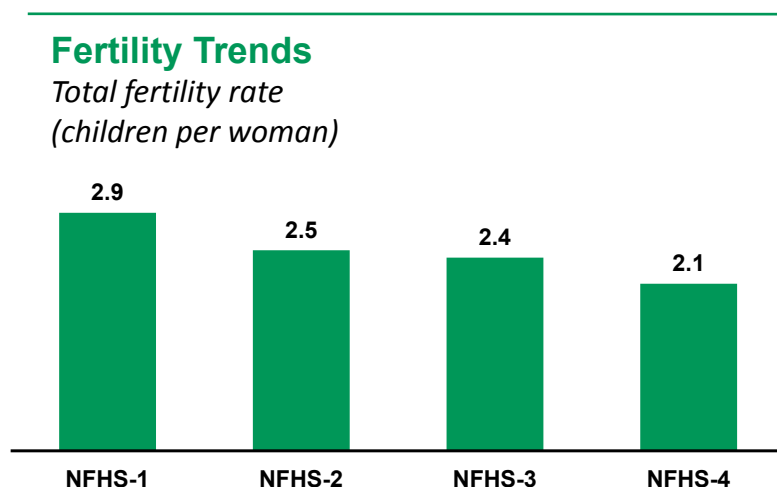
FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 19.9 years among women age 20-49 years. Twenty-one percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 37 percent in NFHS-3. Eleven percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 22 percent of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Odisha is 2.1 children per woman, implying that the state has reached replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by almost half a child in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.3 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

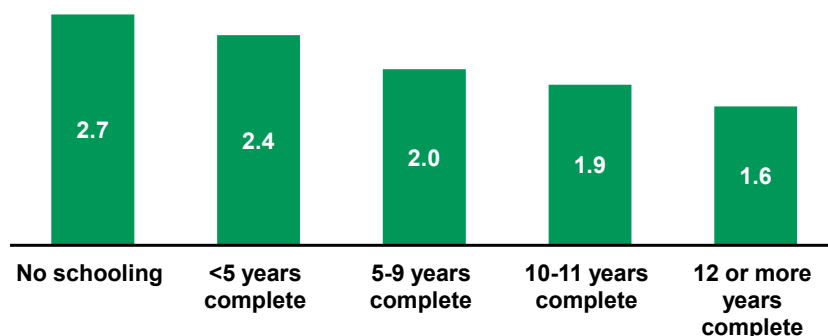


Fertility in urban areas, at 1.7 children per woman, is well below replacement level, and fertility is at replacement level even in rural areas (2.1 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 10 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 20 percent in NFHS-3.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by schooling and caste/tribe. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.1 children more than women who have had 12 or more years of schooling (a TFR of 2.7, compared with 1.6). Similarly, scheduled tribe women will have an average of 0.7 more children than women who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes (a TFR of 2.5, compared with 1.8).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-eight percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 12 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 7 percent of all pregnancy outcomes, and abortions accounted for 5 percent. Almost half of the abortions were performed in the home (47%), and 30 percent were performed in the public health sector. Eighteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Odisha, 8 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 15 percent in NFHS-3. Less than 1 percent of women age 15 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 11 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 22 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling are about eight times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Odisha is 41 months, seven months longer than in NFHS-3. Five percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 15 percent occur within 24 months. About two-fifths of births (41%) occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

About two-fifths (41%) of births in Odisha occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

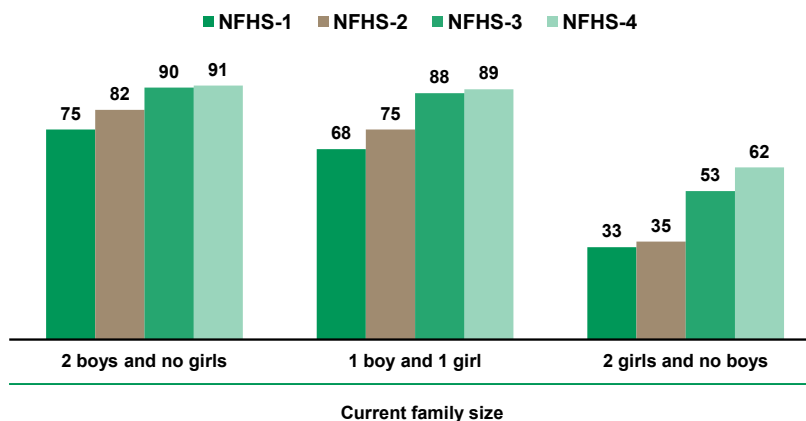
Sixty-eight percent of currently married women and 65 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 54 percent of women and 51 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-five percent of women and 82 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Odisha there is a preference for sons. Sixteen percent of women and 17 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 3-4 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, 82 percent of women and men would like to have at least one son and 76-77 percent of women and men want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 91 percent with two sons and 89 percent with one son want no more children, compared with only 62 percent with two daughters who want no more children. The proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has increased slightly to 85 percent from 82 percent in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

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

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



In Odisha, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.7 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.1 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

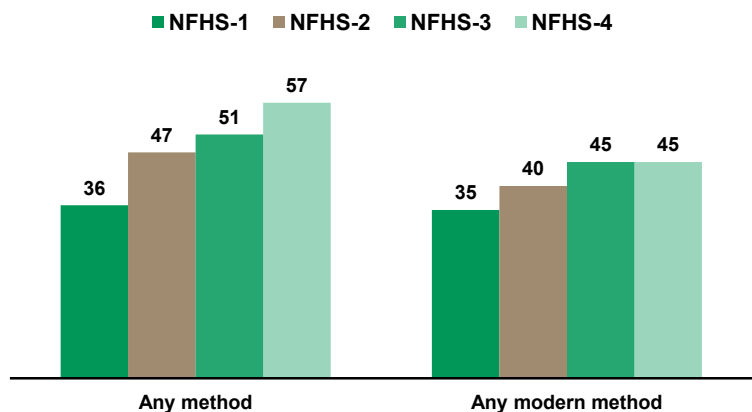
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Odisha. However, some methods are still less well known. Only three-fourths of currently married women know about injectables and only 26 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 46 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 57 percent, up from 51 percent in NFHS-3. Modern method use, at 45 percent, is unchanged from its level in NFHS-3. Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has declined to 49 percent from its level of 65 percent in NFHS-3. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age, from 23 percent for women age 15-19 to 62-66 percent for women age 30-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



In Odisha, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (61%) than in rural areas (57%). Contraceptive prevalence does not vary greatly by the level of schooling; however, more than one-third of currently married women with no schooling (37%) use female sterilization, compared with 12 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (52%) are less likely to use contraception than Christian (65%) and Hindu women (57%).

Women in Odisha are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 69 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 56 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

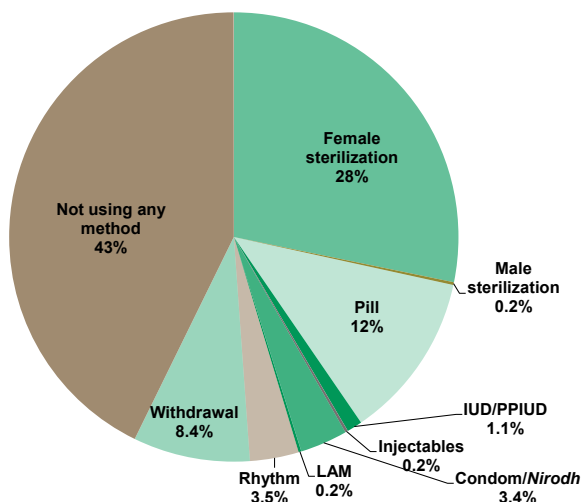
The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Odisha are pill (12%) and condoms (3%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Ninety-four percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a CHC/rural hospital/block PHC (34%) or a camp (28%), and 92 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility, primarily in a CHC/rural hospital/ block PHC or a government/municipal hospital.

Forty-five percent of pill users get their supply from a public sector health facility, 26 percent from a private sector health facility, and 29 percent from other sources, primarily a shop. Thirty percent of condom users get their supply from a public sector health facility, 27 percent from a private sector health facility, and 43 percent from other sources such as a shop or their husband.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 46 percent. Forty-eight percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reasons for discontinuation are the desire to become pregnant and other fertility related reasons.

Nearly half (48%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

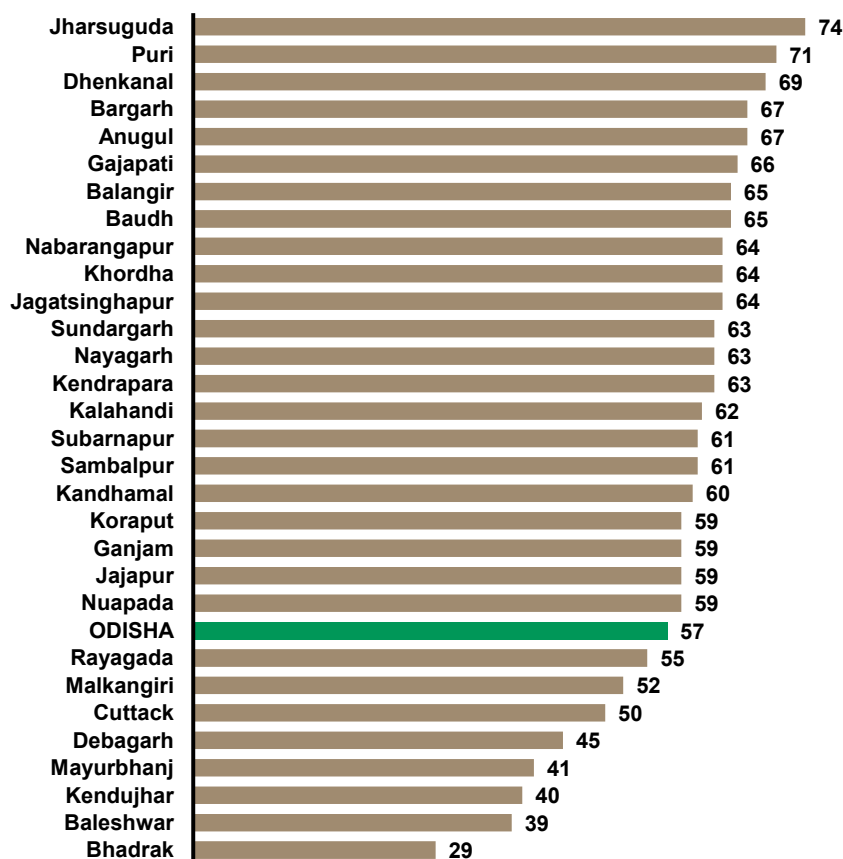
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 69 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 62 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (55%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Thirty percent of men age 15-49 in Odisha agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 21 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. About three-fifths of men (61%) 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

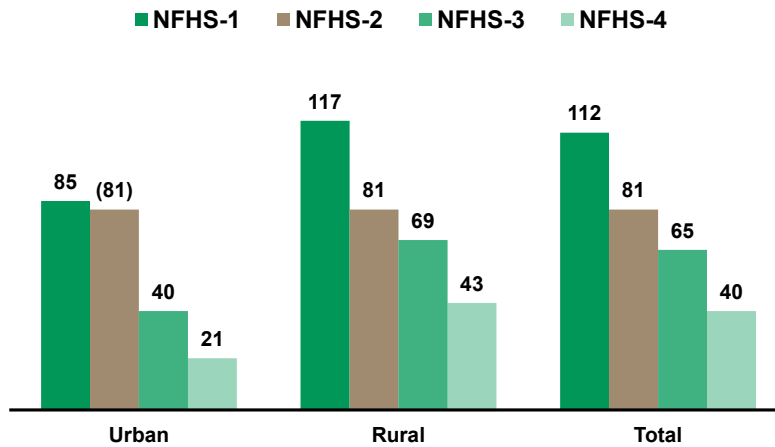
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 14 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a marginal decline from its level in NFHS-3 (16%). Currently, 81 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 64 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Odisha in NFHS-4 is estimated at 40 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down considerably from the NFHS-3 estimate of 65, the NFHS-2 estimate of 81, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 112.

Trends in Infant Mortality

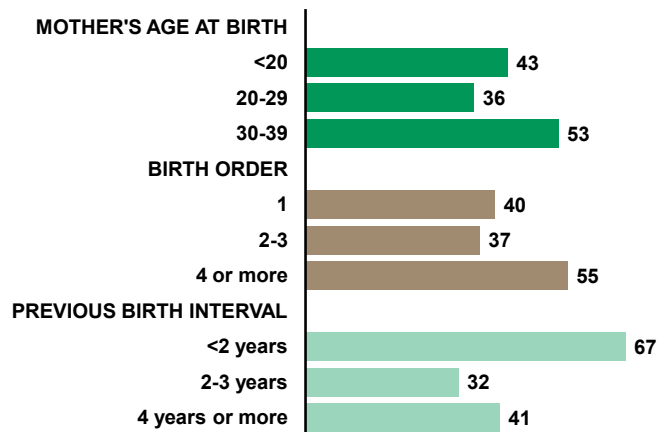
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 43 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 53 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 36 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited two or more years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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

Infant mortality rates is also higher for scheduled tribes children than for children belonging to other caste/tribe groups.

Infant and child mortality rates are more than two times as high in rural areas as in urban areas. The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (58 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers completed 10 or more years of schooling (18 per 1,000 live births).

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

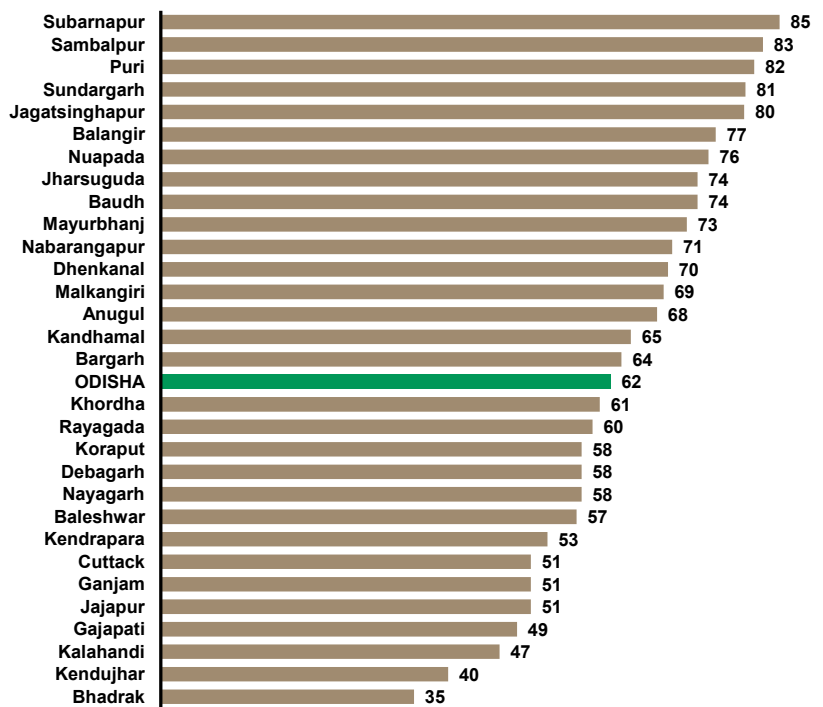
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, a little more than four-fifths (83%) received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a skilled provider (76% from a doctor and 7% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Six percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 95 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Sixty-four percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Sixty-two percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women, and women with 12 or more years of schooling were the most likely to have four or more antenatal care visits (73%). The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 91 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 37 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety-five percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Thirty-one 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

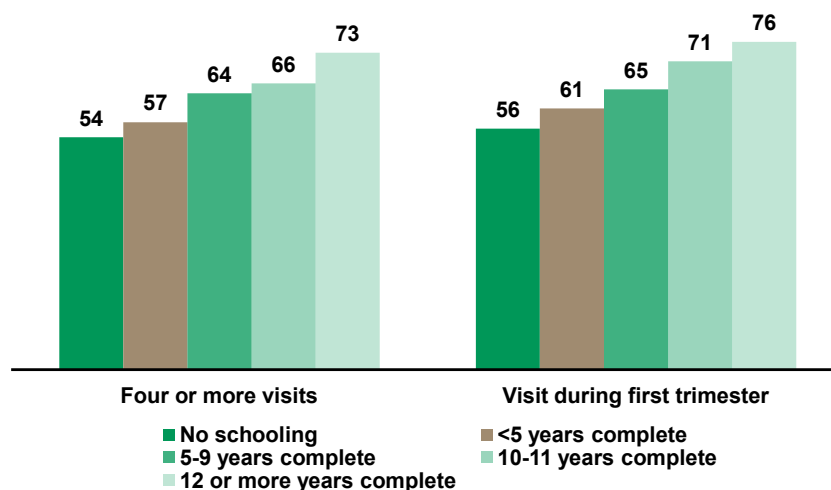


Sixty-two percent of mothers in Odisha had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

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, at least 8 in 10 women received advice on each of the five different areas (90% received advice on breastfeeding, 89% on keeping the baby warm, 88% on the importance of institutional delivery, 84% on cord care, and 81% 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 Odisha, more than 90 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (98%), having their blood pressure measured (97%), and having blood and urine samples taken and having their abdomen examined (93-95%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 60 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-two percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 41 percent of women with no schooling. Only 46 percent of scheduled tribes women had an ultrasound test compared with 73 percent of women not belonging to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and or other backward classes. Pregnant women with no sons are more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son.

Delivery care

More than four-fifths of births (85%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 14 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility more than doubled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 36 percent in NFHS-3 to 85 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and Hindu women.

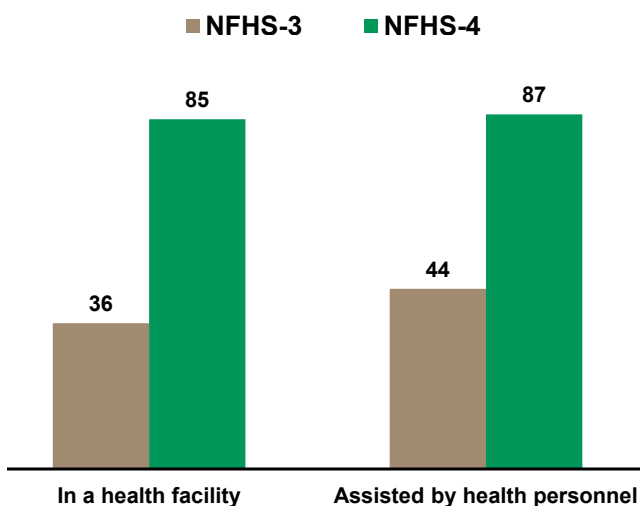
For 95 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 46 percent of deliveries. Eighty-four percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Eighty-seven percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 5 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Fourteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Half of caesarean sections (7% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 73 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe and scheduled caste women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

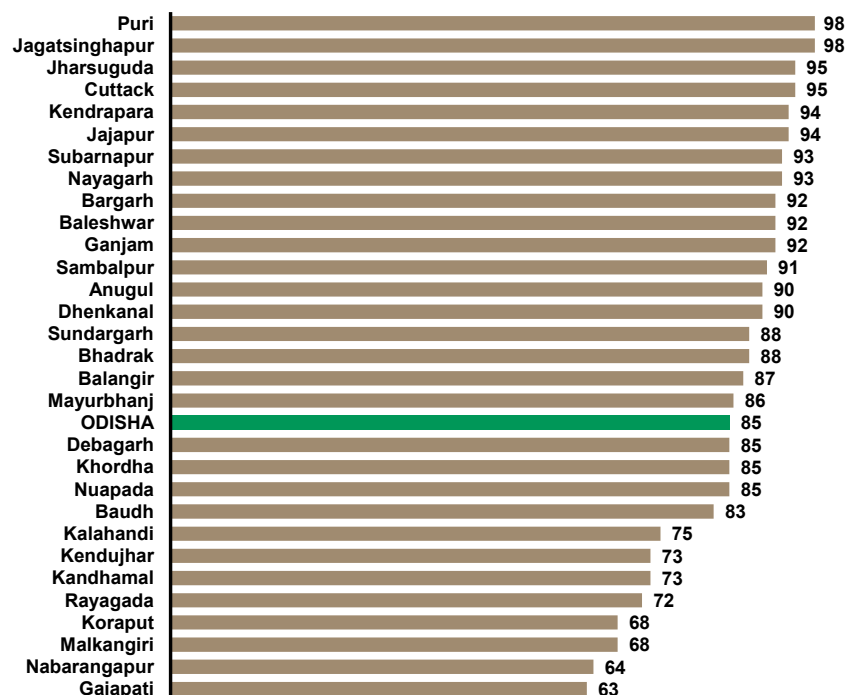
Are babies being delivered safely? Percentage of births in the past five years



Eighty-five percent of children in Odisha who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility, up from 36% in NFHS-3.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safe guard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Odisha, 85 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth, and 79 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; 82 percent of births in public health facilities and 89 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 50 percent of home births.

Only 40 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth, and almost the same percentage of home births (41%) 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. Eighty-two percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother, but only 59 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 42-57 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, high blood pressure, convulsions, prolonged labour, and severe abdominal pain).

Among fathers with a child less than three years of age, 77-88 percent were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-eight percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and almost the same proportion (87%) were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Slightly more than three-fourths (77%) of men were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 50-64 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

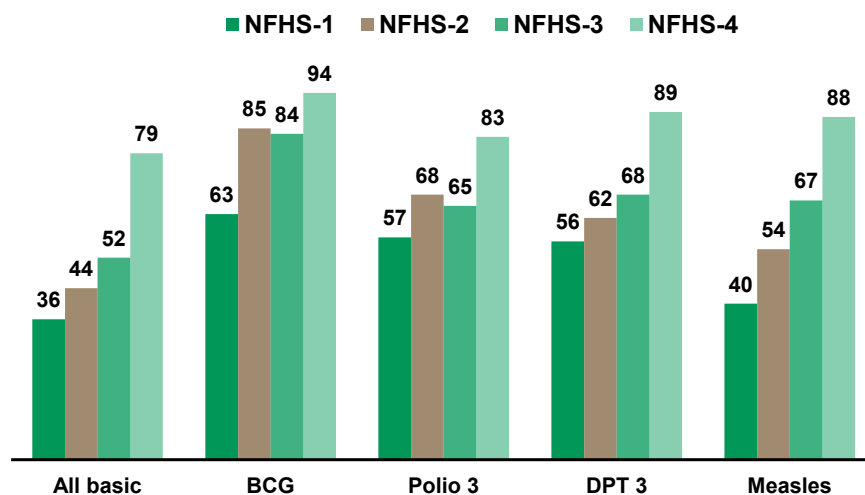
Vaccination of children

Slightly more than three-fourths (79%) 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, almost all children are at least partially vaccinated; only 6 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-four percent of children have received a BCG vaccination, and at least three-fourths of children have received other basic vaccinations (83% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 88% have been vaccinated against measles, and 89% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine). There is some dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 93% to 89%) and polio vaccine (from 93% to 83%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

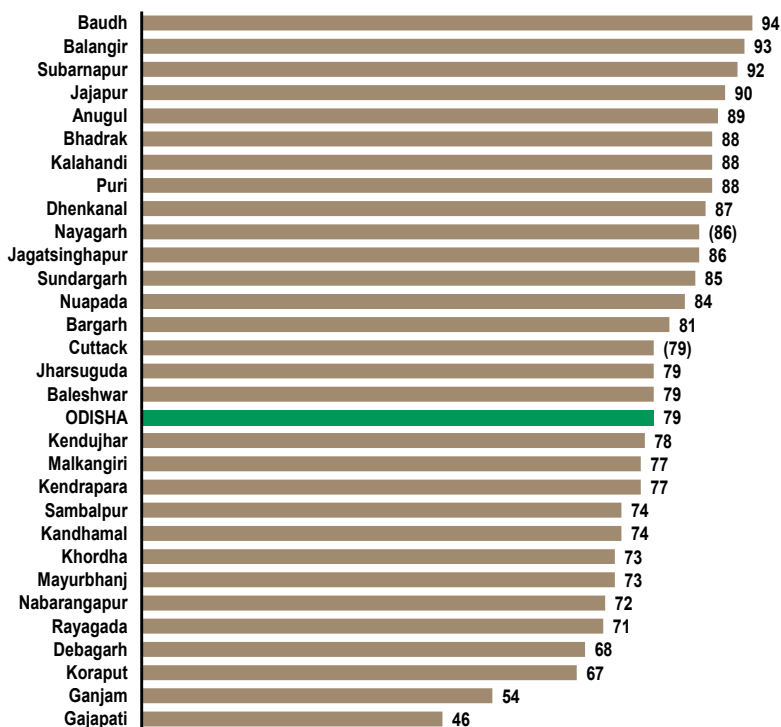


Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a large increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 68% to 89%), measles (from 67% to 88%), and three doses of polio (from 65% to 83%) and a smaller increase for BCG (from 84% to 94%). Overall, there was a substantial increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 52% to 79%). In addition, 92 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine and 83 percent have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (79% vs. 75%) and is highest for children whose mothers have 10-11 years of schooling, for first births, and for children from other backward classes. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by the sex of the child.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have 10-11 years of schooling.

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, 71 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Thirteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; about three-fourths (74%) of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.

Overall, 10 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-nine percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Almost all women who have given birth in the past five years have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 69 percent of children

with diarrhoea were given ORS. Nineteen percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and three-fourths were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Seventeen percent of children with diarrhoea were given zinc supplements and same proportion of children with diarrhoea did not receive any 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 Odisha only 13 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Slightly more than one-third of children (37%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, half of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 36 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Half of children with diarrhoea (51%) were given ORT and continued feeding.

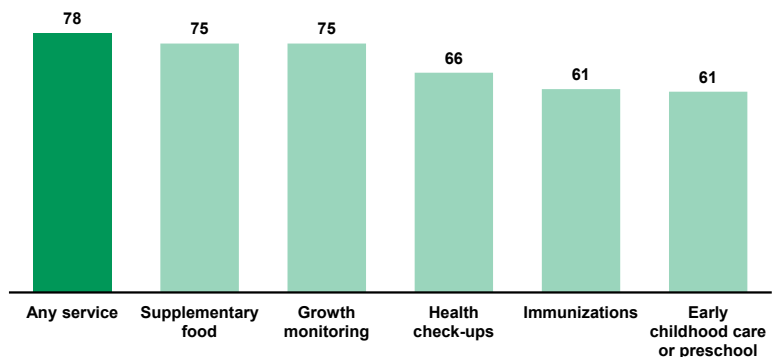
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Seventy-eight percent of children under age six years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (75%), growth monitoring (75%), health check-ups (66%), and immunizations (61%). The services that are least likely to be accessed are immunizations and early childhood care or preschool (61% each). Seventy-two percent of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Eighty-eight percent of the mothers of children under six years received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 85 percent of them received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Odisha, only two-thirds of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-four percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 69 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, some 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 expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 6 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 89 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 9 in 10 children (91%) continue breastfeeding at two years. The median duration of breastfeeding is ≥ 36.0 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only 55 percent of children in Odisha receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only 39 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and 22 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 9 percent of children 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 Odisha, 70 percent of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and 70 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 19 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and 28 percent of children ages 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Slightly more than one-third (34%) of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty 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 6 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-four percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Three percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 26 percent of children are stunted, 29 percent are underweight, and 31 percent are wasted.

Children's nutritional status in Odisha has improved since NFHS-3 by some measures, but not by all measures. Stunting decreased from 45 percent to 34 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 41 percent to 34 percent. However, during the same period, wasting was unchanged. Despite the gains in stunting and underweight, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Odisha.

There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high in rural areas, for Christian children, and for children of higher birth orders.

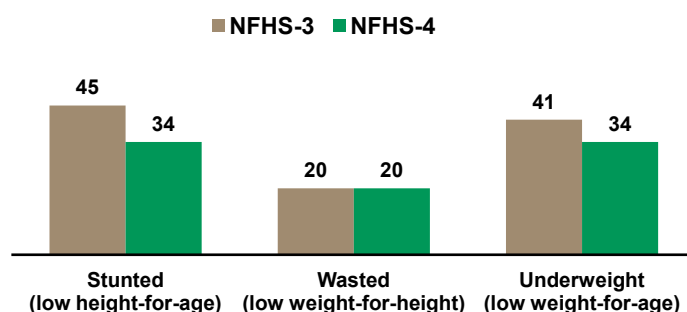
Adults' nutritional status

Forty-three percent of women and 37 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More women and men are thin than overweight or obese, which is the same pattern in NFHS-3. Twenty percent of men and 26 percent of women in Odisha are too thin, and 17 percent of men and women are overweight or obese.

Undernutrition is particularly common among teenagers, in rural areas, and among those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and those with 12 or more years of schooling. Because groups of women that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage of women suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant across all groups, regardless of their schooling, caste, religion, age, residence, or marital status.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years

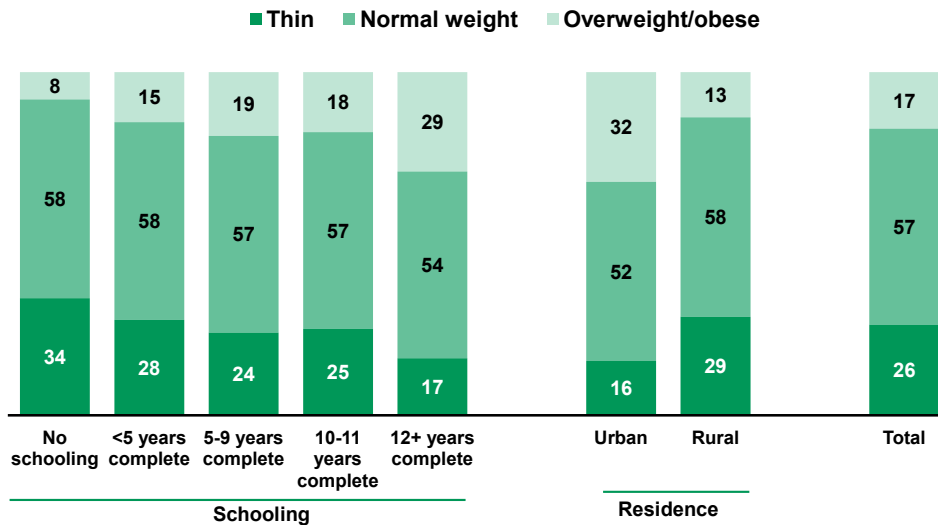


Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than 90 percent of Odisha's households (93%) were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 76 percent in NFHS-3.

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

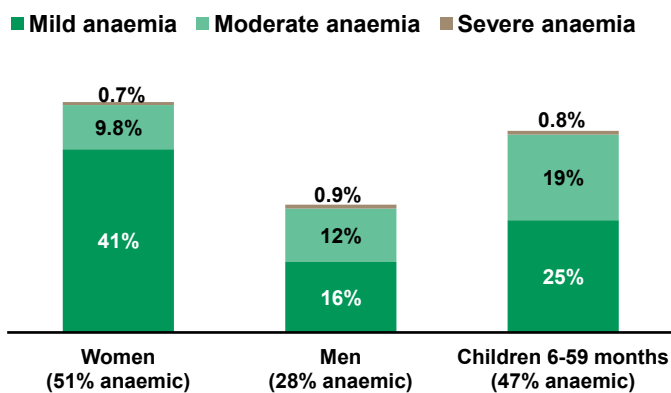
Percent distribution of women



Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms 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 Odisha, especially among women and children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Forty-five percent of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 19 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. The prevalence of anaemia is relative high for children in rural areas, children under 1 year of age, children of higher birth orders, children whose mothers have little or no schooling, Christian children, and children from scheduled tribes. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to

be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. One-third of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

About half (51%) of women in Odisha have anaemia, including 41 percent with mild anaemia, 10 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for scheduled tribe women, Christian women, and women with no schooling, but anaemia exceeds 40 percent for every group of women except Muslim women. Anaemia among women has declined by 9 percentage points since NFHS-3. More than one-quarter of men (28%) are anaemic. Men with little or no schooling, Christian men, and scheduled tribe men are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Odisha, 322 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is twice as high among men (433) as among women (214) and is higher in rural areas (346) than in urban areas (206).

About 9 in 10 respondents have heard of tuberculosis (91% of women and 90% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 63 percent of women and 68 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Twenty-eight percent of women and one-third of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. More than 90 percent of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 8 percent of women and 12 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,525 women age 15-49 and 2,913 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,245 women and 287 men per 100,000 suffer from goitre or any other thyroid disorders. Asthma is more common than any of the other diseases among women (2,502 cases per 100,000 women) and asthma is more common among men (2,233 cases per 100,000 men) than any other disease except diabetes. The prevalence of any heart disease is about the same among women (1,125 per 100,000) and men (1,001 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 59 women per 100,000 and 199 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer. Among women, the prevalence of all five diseases increases with age. The prevalence of all five diseases among women is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, but paradoxically, the prevalence of all diseases except diabetes among men is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Odisha have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Sixty-one percent of women have normal blood pressure including, 2 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fourteen percent of men in Odisha have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with

Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-five percent of men have normal blood pressure including, 1 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases steadily with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Seven percent of women age 15-49 in Odisha have high blood glucose levels, including 3 percent who have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 11 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, including 6 percent who have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Odisha, only 28 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 6 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 7 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Fifty-six percent of men, but only 17 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to use *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (26%) or *khaini* (20%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas with *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco and *khaini* being especially popular in rural areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 1-5 cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are less likely to drink alcohol (39%) than to use tobacco, and just 2 percent women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, 55 percent drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public health sector is the main source of health care for about ninety percent (78% in urban and 91% in rural) households. Household members are slightly more likely to go to CHC/rural hospital/block PHC (41%) than Government/municipal hospital (21%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, less than half (48%) of households in Odisha have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is almost twice as common in rural areas (52%) as in urban areas (27%). In Odisha, two types of programmes dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) and the State health insurance scheme.

Thirty-seven percent of women and 46 percent of men age 15-49 years in Odisha 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 little or no schooling than among those with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian women and men have the highest level of

coverage by a health scheme or health insurance.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety percent of women and 94 percent of men in Odisha have heard of HIV or AIDS. Knowledge of HIV or AIDS is very high in all groups except those with no schooling and those who are not regularly exposed to media.

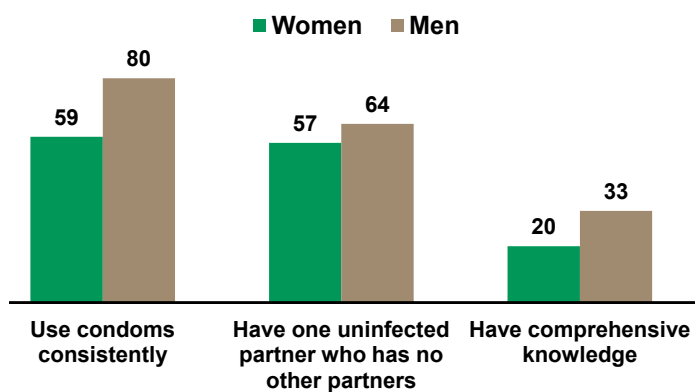
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are more likely than women to know how to keep from getting HIV/AIDS. For example, only 59 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 80 percent of men, and 57 of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 64 percent of men.

Only 20 percent of women and 33 percent of men in Odisha have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Four-fifths of women and men in Odisha would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A slightly higher proportion of women (84%) and men (83%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Almost three-quarters of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-eight percent of women and 71 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

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

Only 14 percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women and men. More than one-fifth (22%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (25%) are more likely than rural women (21%) to

have been tested for HIV during ANC.

More than one-fifth (22%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Odisha, 4-5 percent of women and men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are less likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (33% of women, compared with 41% of men).

For about half (49%) of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, less than 1 percent of women and 2 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is same in urban and rural areas. Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months.

Slightly less than one-third of men (30%) who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Odisha, 69 percent use cloth, 34 percent use sanitary napkins, 12 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 47 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. The proportion of women using a hygienic method of menstrual protection rises sharply with the woman's level of schooling, from 12 percent for women with no schooling to 77 percent for women with

12 or more years of schooling. Notably, only 47 percent of Hindu women and 41 percent of Christian women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 63 percent of Muslim women.

Employment and earnings

Only 28 percent of women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 84 percent of men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 82 percent earned cash, including 7 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 17 percent were not paid at all. Ninety-four percent of men who were employed earned cash, and only 4 percent were not paid at all. Sixty-six percent of employed women and 67 percent of employed men worked in non-agricultural occupations.

Only 28 percent of women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 82 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. By contrast, 79 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. Almost two-fifths (39%) of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands and the same percentage of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. About 7 in 10 women say participate in decisions about their own health care and in decisions about major household purchases (72% each), as well as visits to their own family and relatives (70%). Overall, 60 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 18 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing from 52 percent among women age 15-19 to 63 percent among women age 40-49.

Currently married men were also asked whom makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 83 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 92 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-one percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money that they control is higher among urban than rural women,

increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (46%) and women who are employed for cash (57%) than any other group of women.

More than half of women (56%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

More than half of women (56%) have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 77 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge of the existence of microcredit programmes is good (67%), but the use of microcredit programmes is limited (14%).

Only 20 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The only groups of women for which around 30 percent are allowed to go to all three places alone are women age 40-49, women with at least 12 years of schooling and employed women who earn cash.

Ownership of assets

Sixty-three percent of women and 85 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 47 percent of women and 69 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Sixty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 47 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Thirty-nine percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use more than two-thirds (69%) can read SMS messages. Sixty-five percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 33 percent of rural women. Only one-third (34%) of Christian women have a mobile phone they can use, compared with 39 percent of Hindu women and 60 percent of Muslim women. However, Muslim women who have a mobile phone that they can use are much less likely to be able to read SMS messages than Hindu and Christian women who have a mobile phone that they can use.

Thirty-nine percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Fifty-nine percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (52%), followed by if she neglects the house or children and if she argues with her husband (33-34%). Men are less likely to agree: 41 percent say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (34%) or if she argues with her husband (21%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 46 percent of women and 32 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-seven percent of women and 56 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Eighty-five percent of men do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 33 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 7 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 35 percent of women in Odisha have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband, and for never-married women, it the mother or step-mother.

Thirty-five percent of women age 15-49 in Odisha have ever experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Three percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Christian women and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, at 9 percent each, are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence

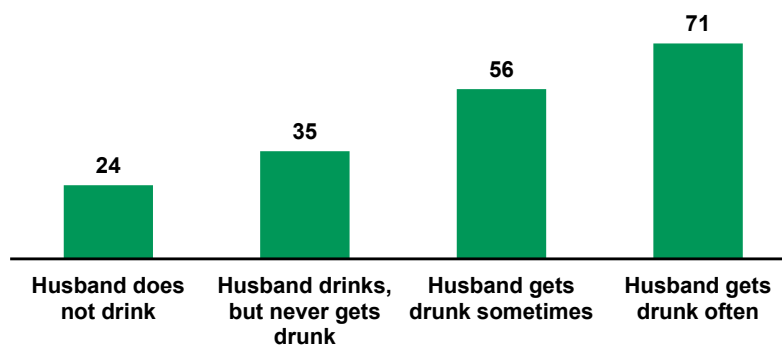
Thirty percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 9-13 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; and 1-3 percent have been choked or burned on purpose or being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 6 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 35

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. Twelve percent of ever-married women report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (3%) say that they have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 1 in 6 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 more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 24 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



More than one-quarter of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 51 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 13 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fourths 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 3 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, Odisha, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	6,193	25,086	31,279
Households occupied	6,033	24,792	30,825
Households interviewed	5,805	24,437	30,242
Household response rate ¹	96.2	98.6	98.1
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	7,026	27,803	34,829
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,646	27,075	33,721
Eligible women response rate ²	94.6	97.4	96.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,235	3,844	5,079
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,070	3,564	4,634
Eligible men response rate ²	86.6	92.7	91.2

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, Odisha, 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	
Anugul	149	789	938	99.6	204	931	1,135	98.7	36	121	157	91.3
Balangir	126	803	929	99.3	140	907	1,047	98.5	23	120	143	93.5
Baleshwar	106	822	928	99.0	118	894	1,012	96.5	18	114	132	93.6
Bargarh	108	822	930	99.5	107	900	1,007	97.9	22	135	157	95.2
Baudh	42	890	932	99.1	41	1,009	1,050	98.7	7	144	151	92.6
Bhadrak	119	782	901	97.9	139	878	1,017	95.9	17	92	109	86.5
Cuttack	236	648	884	96.2	227	649	876	93.9	44	95	139	90.3
Debagarh	76	840	916	97.2	89	828	917	96.2	22	99	121	91.0
Dhenkanal	107	816	923	98.5	129	871	1,000	98.6	21	128	149	93.7
Gajapati	122	786	908	98.6	129	849	978	97.1	17	129	146	95.4
Ganjam	199	693	892	97.1	219	729	948	97.2	24	79	103	91.2
Jagatsinghapur	106	819	925	98.1	125	924	1,049	97.0	8	111	119	90.8
Jajapur	86	833	919	97.8	105	980	1,085	97.1	37	133	170	89.9
Jharsuguda	924	937	1,861	99.1	1,112	1,077	2,189	97.0	160	159	319	93.3
Kalahandi	84	833	917	98.7	90	802	892	96.4	24	105	129	94.2
Kandhamal	109	829	938	99.4	147	986	1,133	98.4	22	136	158	95.8
Kendrapara	64	864	928	99.3	61	960	1,021	97.8	7	99	106	94.6
Kendujhar	126	788	914	97.2	142	831	973	94.6	24	97	121	84.0
Khordha	838	891	1,729	95.2	871	951	1,822	94.8	127	102	229	83.3
Koraput	147	782	929	98.9	162	801	963	96.2	25	120	145	90.6
Malkangiri	81	829	910	97.4	99	923	1,022	95.9	24	133	157	91.3
Mayurbhanj	82	836	918	98.0	96	861	957	96.7	25	115	140	90.9
Nabarangapur	88	854	942	99.5	114	1,077	1,191	98.9	21	168	189	97.4
Nayagarh	84	825	909	97.4	99	876	975	97.5	27	109	136	93.8
Nuapada	61	871	932	99.1	75	1,017	1,092	98.8	14	129	143	96.6
Puri	152	790	942	99.6	198	937	1,135	98.4	43	118	161	94.2
Rayagada	149	768	917	97.8	169	861	1,030	97.4	31	120	151	91.0
Sambalpur	259	643	902	97.2	292	671	963	94.0	41	85	126	81.8
Subarnapur	86	833	919	98.0	95	972	1,067	96.2	28	128	156	92.3
Sundargarh	889	921	1,810	96.7	1,052	1,123	2,175	94.8	131	141	272	85.3
Odisha	5,805	24,437	30,242	98.1	6,646	27,075	33,721	96.8	1,070	3,564	4,634	91.2

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.9	7.5	7.7	9.4	8.3	8.8	9.1	8.2	8.6
5-9	7.5	7.2	7.3	9.3	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.7
10-14	8.4	8.6	8.5	9.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.0	9.3
15-19	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0
20-24	8.9	9.6	9.3	7.2	9.3	8.2	7.5	9.3	8.4
25-29	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.4	8.7	8.1	7.5	8.7	8.1
30-34	7.7	8.5	8.1	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.4
35-39	7.2	8.1	7.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.9
40-44	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3
45-49	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.2
50-54	5.6	5.3	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
55-59	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6
60-64	4.0	3.1	3.6	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.1
65-69	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0
70-74	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0
75-79	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
80 +	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	74.8	71.3	73.1	73.4	71.5	72.4	73.6	71.5	72.5
Number	10,473	10,466	20,939	50,940	53,168	104,108	61,413	63,634	125,047
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	999	na	na	1,044	na	na	1,036
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	952	na	na	931	na	na	934
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.8	19.8	14.3	17.9	34.5	26.4	16.3	32.1	24.4
<5 years complete	13.9	14.5	14.2	21.0	18.4	19.7	19.8	17.7	18.7
5-9 years complete	34.8	33.8	34.3	40.1	33.0	36.4	39.2	33.1	36.1
10-11 years complete	14.5	11.6	13.0	10.2	8.2	9.2	11.0	8.8	9.8
12 or more years complete	27.7	20.2	23.9	10.3	5.8	8.0	13.3	8.2	10.7
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,510	9,558	19,068	45,317	47,945	93,262	54,826	57,503	112,329
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.4	6.7	7.8	5.5	3.4	4.5	6.1	4.0	4.9

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	85.5	86.3	86.2	89.3
Female	14.5	13.7	13.8	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.2	4.2	4.2	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	64.1	62.2	62.6	52.4
Non-nuclear	35.9	37.8	37.4	47.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	89.7	96.1	95.0	94.6
Muslim	6.0	1.0	1.9	2.2
Christian	3.8	2.7	2.8	3.0
Other	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	16.9	20.7	20.0	20.4
Scheduled tribe	12.0	25.5	23.2	23.8
Other backward class	29.4	36.1	34.9	34.3
Other	40.7	17.1	21.1	20.7
Don't know	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	94.3	83.8	85.5	86.6
No	5.7	16.2	14.5	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	95.2	87.5	88.8	88.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	32.6	4.9	9.6	9.3
Public tap/standpipe	25.7	10.4	13.0	12.8
Tube well or borehole	32.4	68.1	62.1	62.4
Other improved ²	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2
Unimproved source ³	4.6	12.3	11.0	11.1
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	63.0	26.4	32.5	32.4
Less than 30 minutes	30.7	61.1	56.0	55.7
Thirty minutes or longer	6.2	12.4	11.3	11.7
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
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, Odisha, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	8.6	5.0	5.6	5.8
Strain through cloth	6.0	7.3	7.1	7.3
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	15.8	2.1	4.4	4.2
Electronic purifier	10.7	0.7	2.4	2.4
Other treatment	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.4
No treatment	60.0	83.3	79.3	79.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	34.3	9.5	13.7	13.6
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	61.0	23.0	29.4	29.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	54.1	18.2	24.2	24.4
Pit latrine with slab	6.0	4.5	4.8	5.1
Other ⁶	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
Shared facility ⁷	9.6	3.3	4.3	3.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	8.0	2.6	3.5	3.1
Pit latrine with slab	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6
Other ⁶	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	29.4	73.8	66.3	66.3
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
No facility/open space/field	28.3	72.4	65.0	64.9
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	5.4	23.5	20.5	20.2
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	15.1	33.4	30.3	30.7
<i>Pucca</i>	77.2	37.9	44.5	44.4
Missing	2.3	5.2	4.7	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	3.2	0.4	0.9	0.9
LPG/natural gas	54.8	9.7	17.3	16.7
Biogas	2.8	0.6	1.0	0.9
Kerosene	4.6	0.4	1.1	0.9
Coal/lignite	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
Charcoal	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Wood	28.7	71.7	64.4	65.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	1.6	9.2	7.9	7.8
Agricultural crop waste	0.4	2.4	2.1	2.2
Dung cakes	0.7	4.2	3.6	3.8
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	60.8	10.7	19.2	18.5
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	34.4	88.8	79.6	80.5

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	51.6	33.7	36.7	37.1
In the house, no separate room	25.5	30.5	29.7	28.5
In a separate building	11.6	15.3	14.6	15.4
Outdoors	11.1	20.4	18.8	19.0
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,081	25,161	30,242	126,438
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
<i>Chullah</i>	88.4	90.3	90.2	90.0
Open fire	10.3	9.2	9.3	9.4
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,746	22,333	24,079	101,748
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	11.9	16.8	15.9	17.1
Weekly	8.8	10.8	10.4	10.6
Monthly	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3
Less than monthly	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.8
Never	75.0	67.6	68.9	67.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,081	25,161	30,242	126,438

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, LPC/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, Odisha, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	64.6	34.6	39.6	40.5
Pressure cooker	67.6	25.9	32.9	33.7
Chair	85.7	68.1	71.0	72.6
Cot or bed	86.7	77.6	79.1	79.9
Table	69.1	40.2	45.1	46.5
Electric fan	91.1	67.3	71.3	72.7
Radio or transistor	4.9	3.6	3.8	4.0
Television (black and white)	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3
Television (colour)	79.4	45.4	51.1	53.3
Any television	80.5	47.0	52.6	55.0
Sewing machine	18.2	5.6	7.7	8.4
Mobile telephone	93.0	78.3	80.7	83.7
Landline telephone	6.0	0.6	1.6	1.6
Internet	19.2	3.5	6.2	6.4
Computer	16.3	1.7	4.1	4.2
Refrigerator	41.4	8.8	14.3	14.9
Air conditioner/cooler	29.3	5.1	9.1	9.6
Washing machine	20.4	1.8	4.9	5.0
Watch or clock	86.1	67.4	70.5	72.6
Water pump	14.3	5.6	7.1	7.8
Thresher	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Tractor	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
None of the above	1.3	4.5	3.9	3.2
Means of transport				
Bicycle	72.1	76.8	76.0	79.9
Motorcycle or scooter	50.5	21.4	26.3	28.4
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	2.0	1.8	1.9
Car	7.1	0.8	1.9	2.1
None of the above	13.9	19.9	18.9	15.4
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	81.9	41.9	48.6	47.3
Agricultural land	18.1	58.1	51.4	52.7
Irrigated land only	3.5	13.2	11.6	11.9
Non-irrigated land only	10.5	34.6	30.6	31.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.2	6.1	5.3	5.5
Irrigation not determined	2.9	4.2	3.9	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	67.5	86.9	83.7	84.7
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	13.3	55.2	48.2	51.7
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	90.9	86.9	87.5	89.1
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	27.0	51.9	47.7	49.2
Percentage having a BPL card	22.2	46.4	42.4	43.5
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Number	5,081	25,161	30,242	126,438

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.9	96.1	96.2	97.8	95.5	95.9	97.3	95.8	96.0
6-13 (Elementary)	94.9	94.2	94.3	95.5	93.6	93.9	95.2	93.9	94.1
11-13 (Upper primary)	91.7	91.2	91.3	92.1	90.5	90.8	91.9	90.9	91.0
14-15 (Secondary)	82.3	76.0	77.1	76.7	71.3	72.1	79.6	73.6	74.6
16-17 (Higher secondary)	59.6	48.9	50.8	57.0	38.0	41.1	58.3	43.2	45.8
11-14 years	93.2	92.0	92.1	93.1	90.9	91.2	93.2	91.4	91.7
15-17 years	75.1	68.3	69.5	72.0	60.9	62.7	73.6	64.5	66.1
6-14 years	93.9	92.6	92.8	93.8	91.6	92.0	93.9	92.1	92.4
6-17 years	85.9	84.1	84.4	85.2	80.4	81.1	85.6	82.2	82.8
Religion									
Hindu	87.5	84.3	84.7	86.3	80.4	81.3	86.9	82.3	83.0
Muslim	67.3	85.1	74.9	76.8	80.1	78.3	72.0	82.4	76.6
Christian	89.3	83.0	84.0	81.4	80.1	80.4	84.7	81.5	82.1
Other	*	(43.7)	(56.0)	*	(72.9)	(74.7)	(92.6)	56.4	64.0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	80.9	84.0	83.6	78.8	82.2	81.7	79.8	83.1	82.6
Scheduled tribe	81.5	77.1	77.5	81.0	73.1	73.8	81.2	75.1	75.6
Other backward class	89.3	87.1	87.4	86.7	82.3	82.9	88.1	84.7	85.2
Other	87.5	90.6	89.6	89.9	87.1	88.0	88.7	88.8	88.8
Don't know	*	85.5	83.9	*	84.0	79.2	(69.3)	84.7	81.2

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, Odisha, 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	89.7	9.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	1.2	10,739
5-9 years	86.9	8.4	1.4	3.3	100.0	3.7	10,914
10-14 years	83.7	9.9	2.3	4.0	100.0	7.3	11,626
15-17 years	79.6	11.3	3.0	6.0	100.0	11.0	7,022
Residence							
Urban	84.8	9.7	1.4	4.1	100.0	5.9	6,135
Rural	85.6	9.5	1.7	3.2	100.0	5.2	34,166
Sex							
Male	85.9	9.6	1.7	2.8	100.0	5.3	20,510
Female	85.0	9.4	1.7	3.9	100.0	5.4	19,791
Total age <15 years	86.7	9.2	1.4	2.7	100.0	4.2	33,279
Total age <18 years	85.5	9.5	1.7	3.3	100.0	5.4	40,301

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	48.4	33.3	81.7	4,109
2-4 years	55.4	27.0	82.4	6,630
Sex				
Male	53.1	29.4	82.5	5,573
Female	52.3	29.4	81.7	5,166
Residence				
Urban	68.8	21.2	90.0	1,588
Rural	49.9	30.8	80.7	9,151
Total	52.7	29.4	82.1	10,739

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, Odisha, 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	
Anugul	46.5	27.3	73.8	339
Balangir	38.2	34.3	72.5	524
Baleshwar	71.0	19.2	90.3	575
Bargarh	46.8	41.3	88.1	375
Baudh	34.5	36.5	70.9	123
Bhadrak	49.6	30.0	79.6	381
Cuttack	68.2	21.1	89.3	574
Debagarh	44.4	20.6	65.0	91
Dhenkanal	55.3	25.0	80.3	303
Gajapati	40.5	42.4	82.9	156
Ganjam	70.2	22.8	93.1	682
Jagatsinghapur	69.3	17.2	86.6	222
Jajapur	64.4	18.0	82.4	444
Jharsuguda	68.9	25.2	94.1	120
Kalahandi	32.2	47.5	79.7	412
Kandhamal	51.4	25.8	77.2	224
Kendrapara	72.4	18.8	91.1	399
Kendujhar	42.5	23.5	66.0	574
Khordha	71.2	17.1	88.3	565
Koraput	32.2	51.7	83.9	397
Malkangiri	34.2	41.2	75.3	226
Mayurbhanj	46.2	33.3	79.5	647
Nabarangapur	27.6	38.4	65.9	407
Nayagarh	59.7	28.2	88.0	230
Nuapada	18.7	48.0	66.7	217
Puri	76.1	16.3	92.4	380
Rayagada	40.7	38.3	79.1	260
Sambalpur	66.8	28.9	95.7	249
Subarnapur	49.3	40.0	89.3	162
Sundargarh	42.5	36.8	79.2	481
Odisha	52.7	29.4	82.1	10,739

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.5	15.8	5,572	5,580	664	655
20-24	17.1	14.1	5,774	5,858	596	589
25-29	16.1	13.8	5,425	5,446	581	603
30-34	14.1	15.8	4,753	4,725	665	661
35-39	13.2	14.1	4,441	4,361	595	611
40-44	11.8	13.2	3,976	3,917	555	555
45-49	11.2	13.2	3,781	3,834	555	535
Residence						
Urban	17.6	21.6	5,924	6,646	911	973
Rural	82.4	78.4	27,797	27,075	3,301	3,236
Schooling						
No schooling	28.0	12.5	9,434	9,761	528	575
<5 years complete	8.6	8.7	2,891	2,821	367	383
5-9 years complete	36.8	41.7	12,403	12,109	1,756	1,741
10-11 years complete	13.8	16.3	4,658	4,648	688	677
12 or more years complete	12.9	20.7	4,335	4,382	872	833
Literacy						
Literate ¹	67.4	84.3	22,714	22,381	3,549	3,473
Not literate	31.8	15.4	10,738	11,092	649	719
Not measured	0.8	0.3	268	248	14	17
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	18.6	45.1	6,261	6,059	1,901	1,800
Watches television at least once a week	72.5	74.5	24,447	24,133	3,139	3,061
Listens to the radio at least once a week	5.8	16.4	1,969	1,777	691	639
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	6.2	14.3	2,095	1,986	602	575
Not regularly exposed to any media	24.8	19.1	8,368	8,711	803	878
Marital status						
Never married	24.1	36.1	8,123	8,287	1,520	1,502
Currently married	71.5	63.1	24,101	23,938	2,656	2,668
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	21	18	0	0
Widowed	3.0	0.5	1,026	1,047	22	23
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.3	0.3	449	431	14	16
Religion						
Hindu	94.8	95.9	31,958	31,542	4,040	3,976
Muslim	2.1	1.4	724	563	59	54
Christian	2.9	2.5	986	1,565	107	172
Other	0.2	0.1	54	51	5	7

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	20.2	19.6	6,816	6,780	825	805
Scheduled tribe	23.4	24.2	7,888	9,007	1,021	1,156
Other backward class	35.4	36.1	11,934	11,698	1,520	1,500
Other	20.4	19.9	6,870	6,081	840	743
Don't know	0.6	0.1	213	155	6	5
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	33,721	33,721	4,212	4,209
Age 50-54	na	9.1	na	na	422	425
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,634	4,634
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	27.5	83.6	1,499	1,616	3,520	3,500
In agricultural occupation	9.4	27.2	512	560	1,146	1,198
In non-agricultural occupation	15.9	46.5	869	944	1,960	1,935
Don't know	2.2	9.9	117	112	415	367
Not employed	72.5	16.4	3,957	3,867	691	709
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	5,456	5,483	4,212	4,209
Age 50-54	na	9.1	na	na	422	425
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,634	4,634

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

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

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.039	0.047	0.046	0.055	0.077	0.073	0.057	0.081	0.079	0.070	0.089	0.086
20-24	0.134	0.160	0.156	0.137	0.201	0.190	0.166	0.175	0.174	0.182	0.209	0.204
25-29	0.107	0.133	0.128	0.111	0.133	0.129	0.123	0.140	0.138	0.147	0.166	0.163
30-34	0.049	0.056	0.055	0.060	0.056	0.057	0.059	0.073	0.071	0.084	0.089	0.089
35-39	0.013	0.019	0.018	0.009	0.019	0.017	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.012	0.036	0.031
40-44	0.003	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.006	0.006	0.011	0.010	0.010
45-49	0.001	0.002	0.002	(0.000)	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.73	2.12	2.05	1.89	2.48	2.37	2.19	2.50	2.46	2.53	3.00	2.92
CBR	15.6	18.7	18.1	17.7	23.0	22.1	20.10	22.40	22.10	23.90	27.00	26.50

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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

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, Odisha, 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	1.73	3.0	2.6	1.50
Rural	2.12	3.5	3.1	1.72
Schooling				
No schooling	2.66	2.9	3.4	2.07
<5 years complete	2.42	2.6	3.1	1.97
5-9 years complete	2.03	3.9	2.8	1.74
10-11 years complete	1.85	3.6	2.3	1.62
12 or more years complete	1.60	3.3	1.8	1.48
Religion				
Hindu	2.04	3.4	3.0	1.68
Muslim	2.00	2.8	3.7	1.61
Christian	2.38	4.1	3.8	1.80
Other	(3.73)	5.5	*	(3.04)
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.13	3.7	3.3	1.62
Scheduled tribe	2.46	4.1	3.4	1.91
Other backward class	1.87	3.0	2.9	1.62
Other	1.81	3.0	2.6	1.58
Don't know	2.16	0.7	(3.0)	1.81
Total	2.05	3.4	3.0	1.69

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the total fertility rate and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49

* Percentage not shown; 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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.4	0.1	0.6	1,109
16	0.5	0.5	1.0	1,151
17	2.7	1.5	4.2	1,106
18	7.0	3.8	10.8	1,128
19	16.7	5.3	22.0	1,078
Residence				
Urban	3.7	2.0	5.7	929
Rural	5.7	2.3	8.0	4,643
Schooling				
No schooling	17.4	5.2	22.7	389
<5 years complete	17.0	3.1	20.1	170
5-9 years complete	5.7	2.5	8.2	2,145
10-11 years complete	3.2	1.8	5.0	2,028
12 or more years complete	1.7	1.1	2.8	841
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,797
Currently married	39.1	15.8	54.9	761
Religion				
Hindu	5.4	2.2	7.6	5,245
Muslim	4.0	0.0	4.0	135
Christian	6.2	3.4	9.6	184
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	5.4	2.8	8.1	1,219
Scheduled tribe	7.6	2.4	10.0	1,382
Other backward class	4.3	2.2	6.5	1,891
Other	4.2	1.3	5.5	1,056
Total	5.4	2.2	7.6	5,572

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

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, Odisha, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	285
20-29	49.5	34.9	11.3	4.3	100.0	4,681
30-39	17.1	35.0	20.5	27.4	100.0	1,439
40-49	4.3	14.4	20.0	61.3	100.0	112
Residence						
Urban	47.4	35.7	11.9	5.1	100.0	943
Rural	42.7	33.0	13.1	11.1	100.0	5,573
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	24.9	28.9	20.4	25.8	100.0	1,770
<5 years complete	35.9	30.8	19.3	13.9	100.0	537
5-9 years complete	46.2	38.1	11.3	4.5	100.0	2,750
10-11 years complete	58.8	33.1	7.0	1.2	100.0	748
12 or more years complete	68.4	28.7	2.5	0.5	100.0	711
Religion						
Hindu	43.9	33.4	12.8	10.0	100.0	6,134
Muslim	39.0	37.7	15.8	7.6	100.0	155
Christian	34.2	31.8	14.5	19.6	100.0	211
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	38.0	33.2	15.7	13.1	100.0	1,417
Scheduled tribe	38.3	27.7	16.5	17.5	100.0	1,859
Other backward class	48.5	36.0	10.0	5.4	100.0	2,079
Other	49.6	37.6	9.6	3.3	100.0	1,117
Don't know	(35.5)	(47.5)	(2.1)	(15.0)	100.0	44
Total	43.4	33.4	13.0	10.2	100.0	6,517
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	35.0	28.5	16.9	19.6	100.0	1,095

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(8.9)	(23.7)	(24.8)	(42.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22	(27.9)
20-29	6.6	12.6	30.9	23.2	13.6	13.2	100.0	3,488	36.0
30-39	3.4	5.5	19.8	18.7	16.9	35.6	100.0	2,451	49.3
40-49	5.1	5.5	14.1	12.8	9.1	53.4	100.0	278	63.4
Residence									
Urban	4.3	9.9	18.2	21.0	13.1	33.5	100.0	827	46.2
Rural	5.4	9.4	26.9	21.0	14.9	22.3	100.0	5,412	40.4
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	5.9	10.0	29.1	21.3	12.9	20.9	100.0	2,393	38.2
<5 years complete	5.1	12.1	27.3	19.0	14.6	21.9	100.0	610	38.7
5-9 years complete	5.1	9.4	25.6	22.5	15.1	22.2	100.0	2,393	41.3
10-11 years complete	3.7	6.6	17.8	20.8	20.2	30.8	100.0	477	48.3
12 or more years complete	4.8	6.2	13.0	13.6	16.2	46.3	100.0	367	57.9
Religion									
Hindu	5.2	9.3	25.9	21.0	14.9	23.7	100.0	5,833	41.1
Muslim	9.2	16.6	14.0	19.4	9.9	30.9	100.0	160	42.2
Christian	3.5	10.0	31.0	23.2	12.3	20.0	100.0	228	38.0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	4.8	10.9	29.1	21.0	14.2	20.0	100.0	1,487	38.7
Scheduled tribe	5.6	10.1	29.8	21.4	14.4	18.7	100.0	1,950	37.9
Other backward class	5.0	6.9	23.0	21.4	15.9	27.9	100.0	1,858	44.6
Other	5.9	11.2	17.3	19.5	13.9	32.3	100.0	894	45.6
Don't know	(10.8)	(9.4)	(24.2)	(21.2)	(6.9)	(27.6)	100.0	51	(42.0)
Birth order									
2-3	5.0	9.4	25.2	21.2	14.5	24.7	100.0	5,053	41.5
4-6	5.7	10.2	28.5	20.0	15.7	19.9	100.0	1,115	39.1
7+	17.8	8.2	21.8	25.0	6.0	21.2	100.0	72	36.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.2	9.4	24.7	20.1	15.5	25.1	100.0	2,732	42.0
Female	5.4	9.6	26.6	21.8	14.0	22.7	100.0	3,507	40.3
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	3.8	9.0	25.7	21.8	15.0	24.7	100.0	5,806	42.0
Dead	25.6	15.8	27.2	10.1	10.3	11.0	100.0	433	26.1
Total	5.3	9.5	25.8	21.0	14.6	23.8	100.0	6,239	41.0

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	69.8	15.1	3.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	10.5
Want another later ³	11.1	40.4	4.3	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	13.0
Want another, undecided when	2.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Undecided	3.3	5.5	3.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.5	3.2
Want no more	4.9	28.9	49.9	43.2	44.6	51.2	59.6	39.7
Sterilized ⁴	0.5	4.8	35.2	47.3	46.7	40.8	34.0	28.4
Declared infecund	7.6	3.7	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.6	2.6	4.6
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,797	6,031	8,666	4,634	1,956	688	328	24,101
MEN								
Want another soon ²	47.2	21.7	5.7	3.7	4.2	1.2	(0.0)	13.4
Want another later ³	20.6	38.4	5.6	1.2	1.0	5.6	(0.0)	15.1
Want another, undecided when	1.8	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	(1.0)	0.9
Undecided	3.2	3.0	1.2	0.7	1.5	4.5	(0.0)	1.9
Want no more	12.5	31.9	76.0	79.2	76.8	79.2	(76.7)	58.5
Sterilized ⁴	3.9	1.1	7.4	13.5	12.2	8.8	(18.7)	6.8
Declared infecund	10.8	1.6	3.6	1.7	4.3	0.0	(3.6)	3.3
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	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	247	739	973	448	155	72	24	2,656

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	4+	
Age												
15-24	1.9	13.8	67.9	71.7	*	24.2	(10.0)	12.7	*	*	*	17.4
25-34	2.9	31.0	83.0	87.5	87.0	65.0	7.1	19.9	73.6	85.6	(70.6)	41.6
35-49	18.8	76.3	91.0	92.9	92.9	88.0	35.7	55.1	87.8	94.2	91.4	81.6
Residence												
Urban	4.8	46.1	88.0	92.0	90.1	70.2	(19.6)	46.6	82.9	96.7	(90.1)	67.5
Rural	5.5	30.5	84.4	90.3	91.9	67.7	15.6	28.7	83.6	92.0	89.2	64.7
Schooling												
No schooling	8.8	41.0	81.5	90.3	92.4	76.1	(29.5)	44.2	81.3	85.6	83.8	71.7
<5 years complete	5.6	34.3	85.9	91.3	88.6	74.5	(21.5)	(25.4)	81.1	94.9	89.5	72.9
5-9 years complete	4.7	26.9	85.2	91.1	91.9	64.9	15.9	24.6	83.5	96.5	94.4	63.6
10-11 years complete	2.5	30.2	88.5	87.8	90.8	57.7	*	39.6	87.7	(89.6)	*	63.2
12 or more years complete	3.5	42.8	88.7	87.4	*	57.8	(9.4)	39.6	83.6	(93.0)	*	59.0
Religion												
Hindu	5.5	34.0	85.4	90.8	91.9	68.3	15.6	33.0	83.4	93.0	89.5	65.0
Muslim	*	31.5	69.6	85.1	84.4	63.6	*	*	*	*	*	(82.9)
Christian	4.0	25.2	81.0	86.6	94.9	66.6	*	(11.6)	(80.3)	(78.5)	(88.7)	64.0
Other	*	*	*	*	*	(63.8)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.5	27.0	84.8	92.3	93.1	69.3	19.0	33.7	80.7	93.6	92.2	66.5
Scheduled tribe	5.3	25.0	77.0	87.1	91.1	62.3	13.0	18.2	69.9	87.0	84.8	54.9
Other backward class	6.4	32.2	86.9	91.6	92.8	69.1	18.5	37.8	90.3	95.5	91.7	70.3
Other	6.1	47.9	88.6	91.0	89.0	71.9	(16.1)	42.0	86.3	96.1	*	69.7
Don't know	*	(45.2)	(75.1)	*	*	67.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	5.4	23.3	61.5	73.3	74.9	31.8	16.4	25.2	58.6	(83.3)	(62.2)	34.7
1	na	42.9	89.4	92.0	92.0	76.3	na	39.4	88.6	91.1	93.1	72.1
2	na	na	90.7	92.7	93.8	91.9	na	na	92.1	95.5	93.2	93.4
3	na	na	na	94.6	92.8	93.6	na	na	na	(96.9)	(91.7)	94.7
4+	na	na	na	na	na	92.0	na	na	na	na	na	(83.8)
Total	5.4	33.7	85.1	90.5	91.7	68.1	16.4	33.0	83.4	92.7	89.3	65.3
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	5.8	33.6	82.3	92.7	94.8	70.5	0.0	29.8	71.5	69.7	73.3	55.1

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Odisha, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	13.6	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	3.9	5.6	0.6
1	16.0	21.7	3.1	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	10.1	10.6
2	64.9	72.7	86.9	61.0	46.8	34.4	25.1	69.5	59.5
3	3.3	3.2	6.4	30.1	26.5	31.5	25.0	10.3	19.1
4	0.7	0.6	0.9	4.6	21.2	19.2	29.5	3.3	6.6
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.0	10.2	7.1	0.6	0.9
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	8.9	0.2	0.4
Non-numeric responses	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,146	6,391	9,071	4,925	2,091	747	350	33,721	4,540
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.0	2.3
Number of all respondents	10,007	6,386	9,063	4,921	2,084	744	348	33,554	4,437
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.4	2.1	2.4
Number of currently married respondents	1,796	6,027	8,659	4,630	1,949	685	327	24,073	3,231
MEN									
0	9.6	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.8	0.0	(0.0)	4.9	0.2
1	11.6	19.5	4.2	1.6	2.8	0.3	(0.0)	9.6	13.7
2	63.8	73.4	82.8	50.3	46.4	44.6	(41.8)	67.3	63.0
3	5.5	4.7	8.8	39.4	26.1	20.5	(29.1)	11.0	16.2
4	0.6	0.5	0.9	6.4	21.6	14.5	(15.2)	2.4	3.6
5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	8.8	(0.0)	0.4	0.2
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	(7.0)	0.1	0.5
Non-numeric responses	8.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	9.4	(6.8)	4.3	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,773	746	980	455	157	74	27	4,212	1,480
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	(3.0)	2.0	2.1
Number of all respondents	1,618	741	970	454	156	67	25	4,031	1,443
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	(3.1)	2.1	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	242	734	965	446	154	66	22	2,628	919

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter
Age								
15-19	9.1	3.0	69.2	65.2	14.3	2.0	73.4	66.2
20-29	12.4	2.6	82.0	76.4	13.6	2.5	78.2	72.3
30-39	17.8	3.0	85.9	79.6	17.5	4.7	84.1	77.1
40-49	23.4	3.2	88.3	82.7	22.5	4.3	88.7	81.8
Residence								
Urban	13.0	3.8	76.2	70.8	14.1	5.5	75.8	69.5
Rural	16.5	2.7	83.7	78.2	18.2	3.0	83.9	77.1
Schooling								
No schooling	25.8	3.0	89.0	83.4	29.4	5.6	91.8	84.0
<5 years complete	19.4	2.9	88.1	83.2	25.2	3.9	89.0	83.5
5-9 years complete	12.0	2.7	83.6	78.2	17.2	3.1	85.1	77.6
10-11 years complete	9.1	2.9	74.9	69.8	13.7	2.1	76.1	68.0
12 or more years complete	10.4	3.5	69.0	62.4	9.3	4.2	71.9	68.1
Marital status								
Never married	8.7	2.9	65.2	61.3	11.9	2.4	71.2	65.5
Currently married	18.0	2.9	88.1	82.1	19.9	4.2	87.7	80.5
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	19.8	3.0	83.2	76.7	(33.4)	(1.3)	(96.8)	(86.8)
Religion								
Hindu	15.7	2.8	82.4	76.8	17.3	3.3	82.0	75.2
Muslim	17.6	6.5	77.8	71.6	14.4	12.7	88.9	80.6
Christian	21.0	4.0	86.5	84.9	19.4	8.4	85.6	81.1
Other	19.6	4.7	84.2	71.7	*	*	*	*

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

Background characteristic	Women				Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.8	2.8	85.3	80.4	18.7	2.6	84.4	77.5	792
Scheduled tribe	21.3	3.1	85.9	80.7	22.4	4.7	88.0	82.7	973
Other backward class	13.4	2.4	82.5	76.9	16.0	3.5	81.0	73.7	1,465
Other	13.2	3.6	75.3	69.0	12.1	3.3	74.7	67.7	780
Don't know	11.4	5.1	82.8	81.1	*	*	*	*	3
Total	15.9	2.9	82.4	76.9	17.3	3.6	82.2	75.5	4,013
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.2	2.4	82.2	77.1	20.3	1.6	64.6	58.0	1,443

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.8	99.8	95.8	98.5	99.7	96.7
Any modern method	98.8	99.8	95.8	97.8	98.5	96.7
Female sterilization	96.0	98.4	89.2	91.1	94.7	85.6
Male sterilization	74.0	82.4	49.8	77.3	85.5	65.4
IUD or PPIUD	76.7	86.5	48.8	59.2	68.3	45.9
Injectables	79.8	86.7	61.0	77.8	83.8	68.9
Pill	95.0	98.2	85.5	92.3	96.6	86.1
Condom/Nirodh	93.7	96.4	86.4	97.4	98.1	96.5
Female condom	30.9	34.7	21.5	43.3	46.2	38.9
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	15.2	18.9	4.9	15.6	20.9	8.5
Emergency contraception	59.5	67.8	37.9	52.5	60.3	41.8
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/Nirodh ¹	74.9	85.0	46.3	59.1	68.2	45.9
Any traditional method	82.2	96.3	41.4	80.6	93.4	62.0
Rhythm	71.9	84.7	35.4	55.8	71.6	33.4
Withdrawal	77.4	93.5	30.7	78.9	91.5	60.7
Other	1.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	1.7	2.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.7	8.5	5.5	7.4	8.2	6.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	5,924	4,126	1,491	911	528	374
RURAL						
Any method	97.9	99.1	94.0	98.0	99.0	96.1
Any modern method	97.7	99.0	93.9	97.9	98.8	96.1
Female sterilization	94.7	96.6	88.5	91.0	95.0	83.4
Male sterilization	69.5	76.6	47.2	72.6	78.2	62.0
IUD or PPIUD	68.2	76.6	42.8	41.5	48.1	29.4
Injectables	66.6	72.5	49.6	62.4	65.3	57.3
Pill	91.7	95.6	79.7	87.3	91.6	79.4
Condom/Nirodh	86.5	89.4	78.4	94.8	95.2	94.1
Female condom	22.1	23.8	16.8	29.0	29.3	28.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	13.9	17.2	3.7	11.4	14.5	5.8
Emergency contraception	42.8	48.6	25.9	44.5	47.4	39.2
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/Nirodh ¹	64.0	72.4	39.1	39.8	46.3	28.1
Any traditional method	77.1	90.3	35.7	78.2	88.7	58.5
Rhythm	62.1	73.8	26.1	51.6	62.4	31.4
Withdrawal	73.0	87.2	28.6	75.3	85.8	55.4
Other	2.4	2.8	1.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.9	7.6	4.9	6.7	7.2	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	27,797	19,975	6,653	3,301	2,128	1,146

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods —Continued

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.0	99.2	94.3	98.1	99.1	96.3
Any modern method	97.9	99.1	94.2	97.8	98.7	96.3
Female sterilization	94.9	96.9	88.7	91.0	95.0	83.9
Male sterilization	70.3	77.6	47.7	73.6	79.7	62.9
IUD or PPIUD	69.7	78.3	43.9	45.3	52.1	33.4
Injectables	68.9	74.9	51.7	65.7	69.0	60.2
Pill	92.3	96.1	80.8	88.4	92.6	81.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	87.7	90.6	79.9	95.3	95.7	94.7
Female condom	23.6	25.7	17.7	32.1	32.7	31.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	14.1	17.5	3.9	12.3	15.8	6.5
Emergency contraception	45.8	51.9	28.1	46.2	50.0	39.9
Other modern method	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	65.9	74.6	40.4	44.0	50.7	32.4
Any traditional method	78.0	91.3	36.8	78.7	89.6	59.4
Rhythm	63.8	75.6	27.8	52.5	64.2	31.9
Withdrawal	73.7	88.3	29.0	76.1	87.0	56.7
Other	2.2	2.6	1.0	3.5	3.4	3.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.1	7.8	5.0	6.8	7.4	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	33,721	24,101	8,144	4,212	2,656	1,520

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD=Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method				Total	Number of women					
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM			Other modern method	Any traditional method			
													Rhythm	drawal	Not currently using	
Age																
15-19	23.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.9	0.2	6.1	0.4	0.0	10.2	2.7	7.5	76.6	100.0	761
20-24	39.9	27.3	4.7	0.0	14.6	1.8	0.2	5.4	0.4	0.1	12.6	3.4	9.2	60.1	100.0	3,495
25-29	54.1	41.0	16.7	0.1	16.7	1.9	0.1	5.0	0.3	0.2	13.2	3.3	9.9	45.9	100.0	4,688
30-39	65.9	53.2	33.8	0.2	14.2	1.0	0.3	3.4	0.2	0.1	12.8	3.8	9.0	34.1	100.0	8,371
40-49	61.7	51.9	44.6	0.3	5.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	3.3	6.4	38.3	100.0	6,786
Residence																
Urban	61.3	48.3	25.9	0.1	12.4	1.3	0.4	7.9	0.1	0.2	13.0	3.7	9.3	38.7	100.0	4,126
Rural	56.5	44.8	28.7	0.2	11.9	1.1	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.1	11.7	3.4	8.2	43.5	100.0	19,975
Schooling																
No schooling	58.7	48.4	37.0	0.3	9.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	10.3	3.4	6.9	41.3	100.0	7,860
<5 years complete	61.3	51.1	36.7	0.2	11.1	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	10.2	3.0	7.2	38.7	100.0	2,448
5-9 years complete	56.5	44.5	25.9	0.1	13.5	1.3	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.1	11.9	3.3	8.6	43.5	100.0	8,980
10-11 years complete	54.8	40.3	16.1	0.2	14.8	1.6	0.2	7.3	0.2	0.0	14.5	3.7	10.8	45.2	100.0	2,381
12 or more years complete	54.3	38.5	11.7	0.1	14.1	1.9	0.4	9.6	0.3	0.3	15.8	4.6	11.2	45.7	100.0	2,431
Religion																
Hindu	57.2	45.4	28.4	0.2	11.8	1.1	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	11.9	3.4	8.4	42.8	100.0	22,915
Muslim	51.6	41.1	10.9	0.0	20.9	0.7	0.0	7.7	0.3	0.6	10.5	2.8	7.6	48.4	100.0	479
Christian	64.5	51.1	34.5	0.3	11.8	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.6	0.0	13.3	5.9	7.4	35.5	100.0	667
Other	(48.7)	(36.3)	(25.3)	(1.9)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(1.9)	(10.5)	(51.3)	100.0	41
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	59.1	49.0	33.2	0.2	11.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.2	0.1	10.2	2.7	7.5	40.9	100.0	4,787
Scheduled tribe	52.6	40.6	25.6	0.2	10.6	1.4	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.0	12.0	4.1	8.0	47.4	100.0	5,581
Other backward class	59.9	47.3	29.6	0.1	13.0	1.0	0.2	3.1	0.2	0.1	12.5	3.3	9.2	40.1	100.0	8,664
Other	56.7	44.5	24.3	0.2	12.8	1.1	0.3	5.6	0.0	0.1	12.2	3.9	8.3	43.3	100.0	4,918
Don't know	47.3	35.0	20.8	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	12.3	1.3	11.0	52.7	100.0	151

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Number of women					
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	LAM	Other modern method		Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using	Total
Number of living children																
No children	8.3	4.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.1	2.3	91.7	100.0	2,371
1 child	49.4	32.2	5.0	0.0	17.8	1.9	0.3	6.8	0.2	0.2	17.2	4.8	12.4	50.6	100.0	5,834
1 son	51.1	32.5	5.8	0.0	17.4	1.9	0.2	6.7	0.2	0.3	18.6	5.3	13.3	48.9	100.0	3,354
No sons	47.0	31.8	3.8	0.0	18.3	2.0	0.4	6.9	0.2	0.2	15.2	4.1	11.1	53.0	100.0	2,480
2 children	66.7	54.6	36.0	0.2	13.5	1.2	0.2	3.2	0.2	0.1	12.1	3.3	8.8	33.3	100.0	8,417
1 or more sons	68.8	57.3	39.7	0.2	13.2	1.1	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.1	11.5	3.2	8.3	31.2	100.0	7,103
No sons	55.5	40.0	16.3	0.1	15.5	1.9	0.2	5.6	0.4	0.0	15.5	3.6	11.9	44.5	100.0	1,314
3 children	70.7	60.4	47.9	0.3	9.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	10.3	3.2	7.0	29.3	100.0	4,548
1 or more sons	72.5	62.7	50.8	0.3	9.0	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	9.8	3.2	6.6	27.5	100.0	4,106
No sons	54.0	39.1	21.1	0.0	13.8	1.0	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.0	14.9	3.9	11.0	46.0	100.0	443
4+ children	65.1	55.0	44.2	0.4	8.9	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	10.1	3.7	6.4	34.9	100.0	2,930
1 or more sons	65.7	55.7	45.1	0.4	8.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	10.0	3.7	6.2	34.3	100.0	2,766
No sons	56.0	43.2	29.2	0.0	11.2	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	12.8	3.6	9.2	44.0	100.0	164
Total	57.3	45.4	28.2	0.2	12.0	1.1	0.2	3.4	0.2	0.1	11.9	3.5	8.4	42.7	100.0	24,101
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	50.7	44.7	33.1	1.0	7.0	0.5	0.1	3.0	na	0.0	6.1	1.7	3.3	49.3	100.0	3,292

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

na=Not available

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD=Posipartum 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, Odisha, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Anugul	67.0	48.6	24.8	0.0	23.8	18.4	826
Balangir	65.2	50.5	33.0	0.0	17.6	14.7	1,109
Baleshwar	38.5	32.5	13.9	0.0	18.6	6.0	1,380
Bargarh	67.1	51.6	33.7	0.1	17.8	15.5	895
Baudh	64.5	43.0	20.3	0.0	22.7	21.5	260
Bhadrak	29.3	25.7	17.0	0.6	8.2	3.6	875
Cuttack	49.8	37.2	25.6	0.6	11.0	12.6	1,391
Debagarh	44.7	30.2	16.9	0.2	13.1	14.5	177
Dhenkanal	69.2	52.0	36.0	0.0	16.0	17.2	705
Gajapati	65.8	55.7	45.7	0.1	9.9	10.0	305
Ganjam	59.1	50.7	34.4	0.0	16.3	8.3	1,806
Jagatsinghapur	63.8	45.2	27.1	0.3	17.8	18.6	615
Jajapur	58.9	47.8	28.8	0.0	19.0	11.1	1,013
Jharsuguda	74.0	57.4	32.8	0.0	24.5	16.6	332
Kalahandi	61.5	46.8	30.8	0.0	16.0	14.7	899
Kandhamal	60.4	47.0	27.1	0.2	19.7	13.4	425
Kendrapara	62.8	51.7	25.3	0.2	26.3	11.1	801
Kendujhar	39.8	33.8	15.5	0.0	18.3	6.0	1,024
Khordha	64.4	48.7	25.4	0.1	23.3	15.6	1,342
Koraput	59.2	51.1	38.8	0.3	12.0	8.1	768
Malkangiri	52.0	46.2	34.8	0.0	11.4	5.7	370
Mayurbhanj	41.2	32.9	17.2	0.3	15.4	8.2	1,343
Nabarangapur	64.4	50.0	34.6	0.3	15.1	14.5	762
Nayagarh	62.9	50.9	31.5	0.0	19.3	12.0	598
Nuapada	58.8	43.6	31.1	0.0	12.5	15.2	400
Puri	70.5	56.9	37.2	0.2	19.5	13.5	1,038
Rayagada	54.9	44.5	32.0	1.6	10.9	10.4	519
Sambalpur	60.5	49.1	33.4	0.1	15.5	11.4	577
Subarnapur	60.7	51.4	31.7	0.0	19.7	9.3	383
Sundargarh	63.3	48.5	32.8	0.1	15.7	14.8	1,161
Odisha	57.3	45.4	28.2	0.2	17.0	11.9	24,101

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

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
< 30	0.2	16,771	(82.5)	(17.5)	(0.0)	100.0	35
30-39	1.9	9,193	75.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	179
40-49	6.5	7,757	69.3	30.5	0.1	100.0	505
Residence							
Urban	2.3	5,924	53.0	46.6	0.4	100.0	138
Rural	2.1	27,797	75.8	24.2	0.0	100.0	581
Schooling							
No schooling	2.9	9,434	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	271
<5 years complete	3.7	2,891	75.4	24.6	0.0	100.0	106
5-9 years complete	2.1	12,403	59.1	40.9	0.0	100.0	260
10-11 years complete	0.8	4,658	(60.9)	(37.5)	(1.6)	100.0	37
12 or more years complete	1.0	4,335	(40.5)	(59.5)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Religion							
Hindu	2.2	31,958	71.5	28.4	0.1	100.0	695
Muslim	1.9	724	*	*	*	100.0	14
Christian	0.8	986	*	*	*	100.0	8
Other	3.7	54	*	*	*	100.0	2
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	2.0	6,816	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	136
Scheduled tribe	1.3	7,888	89.9	10.1	0.0	100.0	103
Other backward class	2.1	11,934	67.6	32.4	0.0	100.0	256
Other	3.2	6,870	61.4	38.3	0.3	100.0	221
Don't know	1.8	213	*	*	*	100.0	4
Total	2.1	33,721	71.4	28.5	0.1	100.0	719

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex	Total
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	35.9	25.2	9.4	0.1	9.3	0.7	0.0	4.5	1.1	10.7	3.0	7.2	0.3	64.1	100.0	2,656
Wife	38.0	26.8	9.7	0.1	9.8	0.6	0.0	5.2	1.3	11.2	3.3	7.3	0.2	62.0	100.0	2,311
Other	22.4	14.5	7.4	0.3	5.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	1.0	6.2	0.8	77.6	100.0	345
Not currently married	(67.4)	(43.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(6.3)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(32.6)	100.0	24
Age																
20-24	25.8	15.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.7	10.1	2.3	6.7	0.0	74.2	100.0	121
25-29	24.3	12.3	2.7	0.0	6.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.3	12.0	4.4	7.1	0.0	75.7	100.0	334
30-34	37.5	27.3	5.6	0.0	10.5	0.6	0.0	8.4	2.3	10.2	1.6	7.7	0.7	62.5	100.0	565
35-39	40.4	29.1	9.5	0.2	12.7	1.3	0.1	4.6	0.8	11.2	3.6	7.6	0.1	59.6	100.0	569
40-44	38.9	28.7	14.0	0.3	9.7	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.3	10.2	3.3	6.1	0.5	61.1	100.0	535
45-49	37.7	26.5	14.9	0.2	6.8	0.5	0.0	2.7	1.4	11.2	3.1	7.9	0.3	62.3	100.0	542
Residence																
Urban	38.4	27.9	6.6	0.2	9.1	1.3	0.0	9.7	1.1	10.5	3.8	6.3	0.3	61.6	100.0	532
Rural	35.7	24.7	10.0	0.1	9.3	0.6	0.0	3.6	1.1	10.9	2.9	7.5	0.3	64.3	100.0	2,148
Schooling																
No schooling	33.1	21.6	12.4	0.2	5.8	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.9	11.6	3.0	8.1	0.3	66.9	100.0	456
<5 years complete	39.5	28.2	16.2	0.3	8.5	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	11.3	2.2	9.0	0.0	60.5	100.0	322
5-9 years complete	34.8	24.6	8.7	0.1	9.1	0.8	0.0	4.7	1.2	10.3	3.4	6.2	0.2	65.2	100.0	1,137
10-11 years complete	38.0	29.0	6.8	0.0	13.1	0.8	0.0	6.7	1.6	9.0	2.3	6.4	0.3	62.0	100.0	298
12 or more years complete	39.1	26.8	4.7	0.2	11.0	1.0	0.0	8.4	1.5	12.4	3.1	8.3	0.8	60.9	100.0	466

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Religion															
Hindu	36.4	25.7	9.6	0.1	9.4	0.6	0.0	4.8	1.1	10.7	3.0	7.2	0.3	63.6	2,555
Muslim	(35.2)	(13.9)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(21.3)	(3.2)	(15.2)	(2.9)	(64.8)	44
Christian	29.9	20.1	5.5	0.0	6.2	2.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	9.8	5.6	4.2	0.0	70.1	77
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	39.8	28.2	12.8	0.0	9.0	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.8	11.5	3.2	8.0	0.1	60.2	534
Scheduled tribe	35.8	24.8	9.8	0.3	8.7	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.9	11.0	2.9	7.5	0.4	64.2	724
Other backward class	35.5	25.4	8.4	0.0	9.7	0.4	0.0	4.8	2.0	10.1	2.2	7.5	0.3	64.5	925
Other	34.5	23.2	6.6	0.4	9.3	1.6	0.0	5.3	0.1	11.3	4.6	5.8	0.5	65.5	494
Total age 15-49	36.2	25.4	9.3	0.1	9.2	0.7	0.0	4.8	1.1	10.8	3.0	7.3	0.3	63.8	2,680
Age 50-54	30.8	22.3	15.6	0.7	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	8.4	2.1	4.7	1.2	69.2	409
Total age 15-54	35.5	25.0	10.2	0.2	8.6	0.6	0.0	4.2	1.1	10.5	2.9	6.9	0.4	64.5	3,089

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, never married men, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to "other" religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD=Postpartum intrauterine device

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	83.2	*	28.7	77.4	*	21.4	59.1
Government/municipal hospital	37.8	*	6.2	47.5	*	7.1	25.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Government dispensary	2.7	*	1.1	5.0	*	0.0	1.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.2	*	0.4	2.6	*	0.5	1.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	19.6	*	3.2	14.7	*	1.1	12.2
PHC/Additional PHC	3.9	*	1.6	3.7	*	2.9	3.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	*	0.5	3.6	*	1.8	0.6
Government mobile clinic	0.4	*	2.2	0.0	*	3.1	1.3
Camp	16.1	*	0.5	0.0	*	0.2	9.1
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	2.8	0.0	*	1.0	0.9
ASHA	0.0	*	8.3	0.0	*	3.4	2.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	*	1.4	0.0	*	0.3	0.5
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	*	0.3	0.0	*	0.6	0.2
Private health sector	15.2	*	33.6	19.1	*	29.8	22.7
Private hospital	11.6	*	4.3	8.9	*	4.3	8.5
Private doctor/clinic	3.4	*	6.4	5.7	*	8.8	5.4
Private mobile clinic	0.2	*	3.4	2.2	*	5.1	1.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	1.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	18.3	2.2	*	11.5	6.6
Other private health sector	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Other source	1.3	*	37.4	3.5	*	48.2	17.9
Shop	0.0	*	25.6	0.0	*	31.6	11.4
Husband	0.0	*	11.3	3.2	*	15.8	5.5
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other	1.3	*	0.5	0.3	*	0.8	1.0
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,136	4	512	55	15	327	2,052

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	96.6	(93.7)	47.9	95.2	(67.2)	36.3	80.4
Government/municipal hospital	14.5	(19.7)	2.6	20.9	(23.1)	5.9	11.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Government dispensary	1.5	(0.0)	0.6	0.6	(0.0)	0.6	1.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	(0.0)	0.4	0.6	(0.0)	0.4	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	37.1	(29.7)	5.8	42.2	(27.8)	4.2	27.2
PHC/Additional PHC	12.5	(21.0)	2.7	13.0	(9.6)	1.3	9.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	(0.0)	2.2	2.9	(6.8)	3.1	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.2	(0.0)	1.1	0.0	(0.0)	2.2	0.5
Camp	29.7	(23.3)	0.2	0.7	(0.0)	1.0	19.6
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	(0.0)	7.3	5.6	(0.0)	3.5	2.2
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	23.9	8.2	(0.0)	11.7	7.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	1.9	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
Private health sector	2.9	(2.7)	24.0	2.8	(27.3)	24.5	9.6
Private hospital	1.6	(0.0)	1.8	0.9	(6.7)	2.0	1.7
Private doctor/clinic	1.1	(2.7)	5.0	0.8	(10.2)	4.2	2.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	1.2	0.0	(0.0)	3.7	0.5
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.0	(7.1)	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	15.2	0.4	(3.3)	14.5	4.8
Other private health sector	0.2	(0.0)	0.4	0.6	(0.0)	0.2	0.2
Other source	0.3	(0.0)	27.5	2.0	(5.5)	39.2	9.6
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	18.8	0.5	(0.0)	21.8	6.1
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	8.4	1.5	(5.5)	16.6	3.1
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.3
Don't know	0.1	(3.6)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	(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
Number of users	5,992	38	2,389	215	30	503	9,172

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	94.4	(92.5)	44.5	91.5	(54.7)	30.4	76.5
Government/municipal hospital	18.2	(24.5)	3.2	26.4	(24.8)	6.4	13.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Government dispensary	1.7	(0.0)	0.7	1.5	(0.4)	0.4	1.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.9	(0.0)	0.4	1.0	(0.0)	0.4	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	34.3	(27.5)	5.4	36.6	(18.6)	3.0	24.4
PHC/Additional PHC	11.1	(19.2)	2.5	11.1	(6.4)	1.9	8.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.4	(0.0)	1.9	3.1	(4.5)	2.6	1.0
Government mobile clinic	0.2	(0.0)	1.3	0.0	(0.0)	2.5	0.7
Camp	27.5	(21.3)	0.2	0.6	(0.0)	0.7	17.7
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	(0.0)	6.5	4.5	(0.0)	2.5	2.0
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	21.1	6.5	(0.0)	8.5	6.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.2
Private health sector	4.8	(4.1)	25.7	6.1	(39.4)	26.6	12.0
Private hospital	3.2	(1.7)	2.2	2.6	(9.0)	2.9	2.9
Private doctor/clinic	1.4	(2.4)	5.2	1.8	(23.4)	6.0	2.9
Private mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	1.6	0.5	(0.0)	4.2	0.8
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	(4.7)	0.0	0.2
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	15.7	0.8	(2.2)	13.3	5.1
Other private health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.3	0.5	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
Other source	0.5	(0.0)	29.3	2.3	(5.9)	42.7	11.1
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	20.0	0.4	(0.0)	25.7	7.1
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	8.9	1.8	(5.9)	16.3	3.6
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	(0.0)	0.3	0.1	(0.0)	0.8	0.4
Don't know	0.1	(3.3)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	(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
Number of users	7,128	41	2,901	270	45	830	11,224

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

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

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD=Postpartum intrauterine device

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Odisha, 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	56.9	48.4	59.8	247
Pill	67.7	61.8	79.2	326
IUD or PPIUD	58.1	54.3	67.6	44
Total	62.7	55.9	70.6	617
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	57.5	50.1	62.8	1,541
Pill	64.5	57.5	73.1	1,642
IUD or PPIUD	74.2	69.2	80.2	181
Total	61.8	54.7	68.8	3,364
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	57.4	49.9	62.4	1,788
Pill	65.0	58.2	74.2	1,969
IUD or PPIUD	71.1	66.3	77.7	225
Total	61.9	54.9	69.1	3,982

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

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD=Postpartum intrauterine device

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

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,728
Pill	1.5	8.8	8.0	13.7	2.7	3.0	4.6	42.3	5.1	4,608
IUD or PPIUD	3.2	6.0	1.3	10.2	3.4	0.7	3.1	28.1	5.0	358
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.9	12.5	14.9	6.2	5.7	4.4	12.4	58.1	10.0	1,912
Rhythm	4.3	15.0	10.5	6.2	9.3	2.8	9.3	57.4	9.3	1,796
Other ⁶	6.2	13.3	14.7	4.1	8.6	2.4	11.6	60.9	10.8	4,131
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.3	9.6	9.3	11.2	5.7	3.2	7.0	48.2	8.6	7,303
All spacing methods ⁸	3.5	11.6	11.4	8.3	6.0	3.0	8.6	52.4	8.3	12,806
All methods	3.1	10.2	10.0	7.3	5.3	2.6	7.6	46.2	7.3	14,551

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

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD=Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	21.5	14.5	53.3	18.0	0.5	28.3	100.0	664
20-24	31.9	21.8	62.6	23.5	1.9	12.0	100.0	596
25-29	30.9	21.9	62.9	23.9	0.9	12.3	100.0	581
30-34	32.8	23.2	65.4	24.4	1.0	9.2	100.0	665
35-39	30.6	21.4	61.6	27.8	1.7	8.9	100.0	595
40-44	31.5	18.8	62.2	25.6	1.4	10.8	100.0	555
45-49	34.5	22.2	60.7	26.5	1.2	11.7	100.0	555
Residence								
Urban	25.4	14.5	61.1	27.3	1.3	10.4	100.0	911
Rural	31.8	22.2	61.2	23.2	1.2	14.4	100.0	3,301
Schooling								
No schooling	32.6	21.6	49.4	23.7	0.9	26.0	100.0	528
<5 years complete	26.4	20.0	55.3	26.4	3.0	15.4	100.0	367
5-9 years complete	29.7	19.7	64.2	21.9	1.3	12.6	100.0	1,756
10-11 years complete	29.5	21.2	60.5	24.5	0.9	14.1	100.0	688
12 or more years complete	32.8	21.1	65.2	27.5	0.8	6.5	100.0	872
Religion								
Hindu	30.5	20.7	61.4	24.1	1.2	13.3	100.0	4,040
Muslim	26.9	17.2	50.8	25.5	1.9	21.8	100.0	59
Christian	26.4	15.3	57.0	22.7	0.9	19.4	100.0	107
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	32.6	19.4	62.1	25.1	1.0	11.7	100.0	825
Scheduled tribe	30.4	21.1	56.3	23.7	1.1	18.9	100.0	1,021
Other backward class	28.0	22.0	65.0	22.2	0.8	11.9	100.0	1,520
Other	32.5	18.0	59.4	27.2	2.0	11.4	100.0	840
Total age 15-49	30.4	20.5	61.2	24.1	1.2	13.5	100.0	4,212
Age 50-54	30.8	24.6	58.8	24.2	2.1	14.9	100.0	422
Total age 15-54	30.4	20.9	61.0	24.1	1.3	13.6	100.0	4,634

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

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

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	17.4	2.7	20.1	19.8	3.7	23.4	37.2	6.3	43.5	53.8	30.4	761
20-24	14.2	6.1	20.3	25.5	14.4	39.9	39.7	20.5	60.1	66.3	45.4	3,495
25-29	7.4	9.6	16.9	18.3	35.9	54.1	25.6	45.4	71.1	76.2	57.6	4,688
30-34	2.6	10.8	13.3	7.2	57.7	64.9	9.7	68.5	78.2	83.0	67.1	4,333
35-39	0.9	10.7	11.6	2.1	65.0	67.1	3.0	75.8	78.7	85.2	68.5	4,039
40-44	0.3	9.7	10.1	1.0	62.1	63.0	1.3	71.8	73.1	86.2	70.8	3,505
45-49	0.2	6.8	7.0	0.3	59.9	60.2	0.5	66.7	67.2	89.6	77.6	3,281
Residence												
Urban	3.4	10.0	13.5	10.0	51.3	61.3	13.4	61.3	74.8	82.0	64.6	4,126
Rural	5.0	8.7	13.7	9.6	46.9	56.5	14.6	55.5	70.2	80.5	63.9	19,975
Schooling												
No schooling	2.6	7.8	10.4	5.6	53.1	58.7	8.2	60.9	69.2	84.9	70.0	7,860
<5 years complete	3.4	9.0	12.5	6.8	54.5	61.3	10.2	63.6	73.8	83.1	69.2	2,448
5-9 years complete	5.6	9.5	15.1	10.8	45.7	56.5	16.4	55.1	71.5	78.9	62.3	8,980
10-11 years complete	7.6	8.7	16.3	15.8	39.1	54.8	23.4	47.8	71.1	77.1	56.7	2,381
12 or more years complete	6.8	10.3	17.1	15.8	38.6	54.3	22.5	48.9	71.4	76.1	53.9	2,431
Religion												
Hindu	4.7	9.0	13.7	9.6	47.7	57.2	14.3	56.7	71.0	80.7	63.9	22,915
Muslim	3.8	10.7	14.6	11.7	39.9	51.6	15.5	50.7	66.2	78.0	62.2	479
Christian	4.4	5.4	9.8	12.7	51.7	64.5	17.1	57.2	74.3	86.8	68.9	667
Other	(10.9)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(8.1)	(40.6)	(48.7)	(18.9)	(40.6)	(59.5)	(81.8)	(61.0)	41

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.4	8.5	12.9	9.5	49.6	59.1	13.9	58.1	72.1	82.1	68.0	4,787
Scheduled tribe	5.5	7.7	13.2	10.7	41.9	52.6	16.2	49.6	65.8	79.9	61.7	5,581
Other backward class	4.6	8.6	13.3	9.9	49.9	59.9	14.5	58.6	73.1	81.9	64.7	8,664
Other	4.2	10.9	15.1	8.4	48.3	56.7	12.6	59.3	71.9	79.0	61.9	4,918
Don't know	11.5	11.7	23.2	4.9	42.4	47.3	16.4	54.1	70.5	67.1	49.6	151
Total	4.7	8.9	13.6	9.7	47.6	57.3	14.4	56.5	70.9	80.8	64.0	24,101

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Odisha, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Anugul	10.2	3.8	6.3	826
Balangir	8.0	3.2	4.8	1,109
Baleshwar	23.2	6.6	16.6	1,380
Bargarh	10.0	4.0	6.0	895
Baudh	8.3	3.3	5.0	260
Bhadrak	24.2	9.8	14.4	875
Cuttack	16.1	4.0	12.0	1,391
Debagarh	17.7	5.9	11.8	177
Dhenkanal	9.0	3.8	5.1	705
Gajapati	8.9	4.7	4.2	305
Ganjam	17.4	4.6	12.8	1,806
Jagatsinghapur	13.9	2.9	11.0	615
Jajapur	15.7	4.5	11.2	1,013
Jharsuguda	4.7	2.5	2.3	332
Kalahandi	9.3	3.8	5.5	899
Kandhamal	9.9	4.4	5.5	425
Kendrapara	13.9	5.0	8.9	801
Kendujhar	26.6	8.4	18.2	1,024
Khordha	12.6	3.5	9.2	1,342
Koraput	10.0	5.3	4.7	768
Malkangiri	11.9	5.9	6.0	370
Mayurbhanj	16.1	5.6	10.6	1,343
Nabarangapur	7.1	3.9	3.3	762
Nayagarh	11.0	4.8	6.3	598
Nuapada	8.7	3.3	5.4	400
Puri	10.5	4.6	5.9	1,038
Rayagada	10.6	5.0	5.6	519
Sambalpur	10.7	3.9	6.7	577
Subarnapur	10.5	4.0	6.5	383
Sundargarh	9.6	3.7	5.9	1,161
Odisha	13.6	4.7	8.9	24,101
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	16.0	6.5	9.5	3,292

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	84.4	3.1	12.1	0.4	100.0	339
20-29	89.2	3.7	6.5	0.7	100.0	6,245
30-39	85.5	6.7	7.2	0.6	100.0	2,816
40-49	79.9	8.7	10.9	0.5	100.0	300
Residence						
Urban	86.4	5.3	7.9	0.4	100.0	1,499
Rural	87.9	4.6	6.8	0.7	100.0	8,201
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.2	2.6	5.5	0.8	100.0	2,549
<5 years complete	86.6	5.4	6.9	1.1	100.0	811
5-9 years complete	86.1	5.1	8.1	0.7	100.0	4,126
10-11 years complete	87.2	6.1	6.4	0.3	100.0	1,113
12 or more years complete	86.5	6.1	7.1	0.3	100.0	1,100
Religion						
Hindu	87.5	4.8	7.0	0.7	100.0	9,153
Muslim	88.8	2.6	8.4	0.1	100.0	237
Christian	90.2	2.8	5.9	1.1	100.0	289
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.5	5.7	7.0	0.8	100.0	2,073
Scheduled tribe	90.8	2.8	5.7	0.8	100.0	2,546
Other backward class	87.2	5.0	7.2	0.7	100.0	3,259
Other	85.5	5.7	8.5	0.3	100.0	1,746
Don't know	87.3	6.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	76
Total	87.7	4.7	7.0	0.7	100.0	9,699

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

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	24.0	31.5	30.2
Private health sector ¹	31.1	19.9	21.9
At home	44.9	47.5	47.0
Other	0.0	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	45.7	40.3	41.3
Nurse/ANM/LHV	5.2	3.1	3.5
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.4	0.3
Family member/relative/friend	0.0	4.1	3.4
Self	45.8	50.6	49.8
Other	3.3	1.5	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	15.4	18.8	18.2
Number of women with abortions	80	375	455
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	77.0	78.8
Number of women with complications	12	71	83
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	54.2	48.7
Private health sector ¹	*	39.3	45.8
At home	*	4.0	3.3
Other	*	2.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	11	54	65

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

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

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Odisha, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.8	na	na	na	na	86.1	5,572	a	a	a
20-24	3.5	21.3	42.8	na	na	38.5	5,774	a	a	a
25-29	7.2	27.4	46.8	56.9	81.7	11.1	5,425	20.3	20.4	20.5
30-34	9.2	32.3	52.8	61.0	81.8	4.5	4,753	19.7	19.8	19.9
35-39	11.4	36.0	55.3	63.9	83.2	3.1	4,441	19.5	19.5	19.5
40-44	11.6	38.5	57.2	64.8	82.5	2.5	3,976	19.2	19.6	19.4
45-49	11.7	37.7	57.6	65.5	83.2	2.0	3,781	19.3	19.7	19.3
20-49	8.7	31.3	51.3	na	na	11.9	28,149	19.9	a	a
25-49	10.0	33.9	53.4	62.0	82.4	5.0	22,375	19.6	19.8	19.8
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.5	664	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	2.2	7.2	na	na	81.6	596	a	a	a
25-29	0.2	1.5	7.0	11.0	37.4	42.3	581	a	a	a
30-34	0.9	2.3	6.8	9.0	33.2	14.5	665	27.5	27.3	27.5
35-39	0.1	3.5	9.8	13.8	40.5	4.4	595	26.3	25.7	26.0
40-44	0.5	4.5	11.9	18.3	43.4	1.3	555	26.1	26.1	26.1
45-49	0.3	4.0	12.6	18.8	46.2	0.7	555	25.6	25.1	25.2
20-49	0.4	3.0	9.1	na	na	24.4	3,548	a	a	a
25-49	0.4	3.1	9.5	14.0	39.9	12.9	2,952	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₃ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	17.3	3.5	20.9	4.5	25.2
5-9	29.4	4.1	33.6	8.9	42.1
10-14	29.0	3.0	32.0	7.9	39.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.4	8.9	40.3	10.3	50.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(49.3)	(31.9)	(81.1)	(22.7)	(102.0)
NFHS-1 (0-4)	42.4	42.1	84.5	24.8	107.2
RURAL					
0-4	30.3	13.0	43.3	9.7	52.6
5-9	36.9	16.0	52.9	16.9	68.9
10-14	46.5	20.4	66.9	14.8	80.7
NFHS-3 (0-4)	47.6	21.0	68.7	30.5	97.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	48.6	32.4	80.9	25.9	104.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	68.6	48.3	116.9	20.6	135.1
TOTAL					
0-4	28.4	11.6	40.1	8.9	48.6
5-9	35.8	14.3	50.1	15.7	65.0
10-14	43.9	17.8	61.7	13.7	74.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	45.4	19.3	64.7	27.6	90.6
NFHS-2 (0-4)	48.6	32.3	81.0	25.5	104.4
NFHS-1 (0-4)	64.7	47.4	112.1	21.3	131.0

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

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

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	17.3	3.5	20.9	4.5	25.2
Rural	30.3	13.0	43.3	9.7	52.6
Schooling					
No schooling	36.5	21.3	57.9	14.7	71.7
< 10 years complete	29.6	8.7	38.3	7.7	45.7
10 or more years complete	13.9	4.3	18.3	1.3	19.5
Religion					
Hindu	28.6	11.9	40.5	8.8	48.9
Christian	33.0	9.9	42.8	15.9	58.1
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	28.3	8.7	37.0	9.0	45.7
Scheduled tribe	35.5	16.3	51.8	14.6	65.6
Other backward class	26.2	10.5	36.7	6.4	42.9
Other	21.6	9.8	31.5	3.8	35.2
Child's sex					
Male	27.7	12.8	40.5	9.3	49.4
Female	29.2	10.4	39.6	8.5	47.8
Mother's age at birth					
<20	27.6	15.0	42.6	6.1	48.4
20-29	26.8	8.7	35.5	8.4	43.6
30-39	33.5	19.8	53.3	12.6	65.2
Birth order					
1	29.7	10.2	39.9	6.6	46.1
2-3	26.4	10.2	36.7	9.2	45.5
4+	31.8	23.4	55.2	16.2	70.5
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	42.9	24.4	67.4	18.7	84.8
2-3 years	21.8	10.4	32.2	9.9	41.8
4 years or more	29.3	11.7	40.9	9.3	49.8
Total	28.4	11.6	40.1	8.9	48.6

Note: Total includes Muslim children, children belonging to "other" religions, and children with whose mothers were 40-49 years old at the time of birth, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category ²	37.0	1.0	51.0
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	40.6	1.2	7.7
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.9	1.0	0.3
Mother's age >34	2.3	2.1	13.6
Birth interval <24 months	6.4	1.6	7.5
Birth order >3	6.7	1.2	4.4
Subtotal	18.2	1.4	25.8
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.2	2.2	13.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.3	(4.2)	0.4
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.5	3.6	1.7
Subtotal	4.2	2.8	15.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	22.4	1.7	41.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	11,081	na	24,101

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

na = Not applicable

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

² Includes sterilized women

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	77.9	6.2	0.2	0.1	6.6	3.9	0.0	5.1	100.0	1,017	84.1
20-34	76.5	6.9	0.4	0.2	7.7	2.8	0.1	5.4	100.0	7,508	83.4
35-49	64.1	9.9	0.5	0.2	11.1	2.1	0.0	12.1	100.0	468	74.0
Birth order											
1	82.0	5.1	0.2	0.2	6.1	2.4	0.2	3.8	100.0	3,653	87.1
2-3	76.5	7.0	0.3	0.2	7.5	3.1	0.1	5.4	100.0	4,334	83.5
4+	52.5	13.6	1.3	0.4	15.0	3.4	0.1	13.8	100.0	1,006	66.1
Residence											
Urban	85.5	3.4	0.6	0.2	5.2	0.5	0.3	4.4	100.0	1,380	88.9
Rural	74.3	7.6	0.3	0.2	8.2	3.3	0.1	5.9	100.0	7,613	81.9
Schooling											
No schooling	58.9	12.2	0.7	0.3	13.4	4.4	0.0	10.1	100.0	2,415	71.1
<5 years complete	76.8	6.4	0.5	0.3	7.9	2.2	0.2	5.8	100.0	746	83.1
5-9 years complete	80.6	5.6	0.3	0.2	6.3	2.6	0.2	4.3	100.0	3,798	86.2
10-11 years complete	85.5	4.7	0.0	0.2	3.3	2.2	0.0	4.1	100.0	1,022	90.2
12 or more years complete	89.5	2.5	0.0	0.3	4.1	1.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	1,011	92.0
Religion											
Hindu	76.5	7.0	0.3	0.2	7.7	2.8	0.1	5.4	100.0	8,473	83.5
Muslim	73.8	5.3	1.4	0.5	5.4	2.0	0.3	11.2	100.0	225	79.2
Christian	64.7	8.8	2.2	0.0	11.8	4.2	0.0	8.3	100.0	276	73.5
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	73.7	6.7	0.6	0.2	9.2	3.5	0.1	5.9	100.0	1,917	80.5
Scheduled tribe	64.1	12.0	0.3	0.3	11.9	3.2	0.0	8.2	100.0	2,401	76.2
Other backward class	82.8	4.9	0.1	0.2	5.3	2.8	0.2	3.7	100.0	3,011	87.7
Other	83.9	3.8	0.6	0.2	4.4	1.8	0.1	5.3	100.0	1,594	87.7
Don't know	76.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	11.3	100.0	69	78.8
Total	76.0	7.0	0.4	0.2	7.8	2.8	0.1	5.7	100.0	8,993	83.0

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

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

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.1	98.4	98.4	98.9	99.2	97.2	98.4
Blood pressure measured	97.1	96.5	96.4	99.2	99.6	95.2	96.6
Urine sample taken	94.3	93.2	93.4	95.5	95.2	89.4	93.4
Blood sample taken	96.0	94.2	94.5	97.5	97.6	89.4	94.5
Abdomen examined	96.0	91.9	92.4	96.0	95.4	88.3	92.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	57.1	49.2	50.9	45.9	45.7	52.5	50.5
Convulsions	66.1	58.5	60.3	55.9	58.4	60.2	59.7
Prolonged labour	67.7	63.1	64.9	58.7	60.2	61.7	63.8
Severe abdominal pain	70.7	65.1	67.0	62.2	63.7	61.9	66.0
High blood pressure	67.0	61.6	63.5	58.5	63.3	59.5	62.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	76.7	75.4	76.9	70.5	78.6	74.0	75.6
Number of women	1,318	7,161	6,865	1,292	289	594	8,479

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	61.5	60.7	89.6	94.6	88.6	33.3	19.2	30.5	1,017
20-34	62.4	65.0	89.5	94.6	91.0	37.0	23.8	31.4	7,508
35-49	56.1	56.9	88.4	91.7	86.4	36.1	19.8	27.3	468
Birth order									
1	65.7	67.2	89.5	94.5	91.9	38.0	25.1	30.6	3,653
2-3	61.6	64.0	90.3	95.3	90.0	35.9	22.3	31.8	4,334
4+	50.5	53.0	85.4	90.5	87.4	34.0	18.9	29.6	1,006
Residence									
Urban	69.7	69.6	91.9	96.5	91.3	40.8	27.1	32.0	1,380
Rural	60.6	63.1	89.0	94.1	90.3	35.8	22.3	30.9	7,613
Schooling									
No schooling	53.8	55.8	87.3	92.6	89.5	34.0	19.2	31.2	2,415
<5 years complete	57.3	60.5	89.3	94.7	85.5	31.7	16.7	31.1	746
5-9 years complete	64.0	64.9	90.7	95.2	90.5	35.2	22.6	31.3	3,798
10-11 years complete	66.3	71.4	89.7	94.7	92.1	39.4	26.1	28.7	1,022
12 or more years complete	73.4	75.9	90.0	95.8	94.8	48.4	35.5	32.3	1,011
Religion									
Hindu	62.2	64.3	89.5	94.4	90.6	36.9	23.3	31.2	8,473
Muslim	60.5	56.3	89.0	96.9	87.8	26.9	15.3	31.4	225
Christian	57.9	67.0	88.9	94.4	90.9	34.0	21.6	29.2	276
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	58.5	63.5	89.7	95.1	89.7	34.5	21.4	32.3	1,917
Scheduled tribe	59.9	59.9	88.2	92.5	91.8	37.9	22.6	35.1	2,401
Other backward class	65.0	67.0	90.8	95.9	90.3	36.4	23.6	28.8	3,011
Other	64.3	66.5	89.1	94.5	90.0	38.0	25.3	28.8	1,594
Don't know	48.8	46.7	75.9	81.1	82.6	20.7	12.0	13.2	69
Total	62.0	64.1	89.5	94.5	90.5	36.5	23.1	31.1	8,993

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

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

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Odisha, 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
Anugul	68.4	73.3	38.0	97.5	28.0	285	98.5	279
Balangir	76.5	73.7	49.1	96.9	34.4	419	100.0	414
Baleshwar	57.3	52.0	17.3	83.8	9.5	495	95.7	434
Bargarh	63.5	79.8	43.5	94.5	27.1	340	98.6	339
Baudh	73.7	74.1	42.2	97.4	30.1	102	99.3	102
Bhadrak	34.9	56.1	27.6	78.2	12.6	333	96.3	304
Cuttack	51.4	74.1	30.7	88.2	16.3	503	99.2	480
Debagarh	58.4	49.9	34.0	90.0	19.9	74	96.9	70
Dhenkanal	69.9	64.4	35.5	97.8	23.7	252	97.7	249
Gajapati	49.1	60.9	22.4	89.0	12.5	128	94.5	113
Ganjam	51.3	53.1	23.0	87.1	9.6	597	97.4	555
Jagatsinghapur	80.4	76.8	46.7	93.7	35.2	194	97.7	189
Jajapur	50.8	49.3	43.2	88.1	21.1	359	97.5	346
Jharsuguda	74.4	77.9	49.8	92.1	36.5	107	98.7	104
Kalahandi	46.7	70.6	33.2	86.6	13.7	345	96.7	338
Kandhamal	64.8	68.6	45.0	93.9	31.9	183	95.0	180
Kendrapara	53.3	63.9	23.4	90.0	14.3	326	97.0	305
Kendujhar	39.6	45.7	45.4	75.3	19.0	459	95.2	419
Khordha	60.5	67.9	34.0	90.1	18.4	469	98.1	434
Koraput	58.4	55.8	31.9	88.9	19.5	322	98.2	305
Malkangiri	69.3	54.9	39.4	88.4	31.9	172	95.4	165
Mayurbhanj	72.5	64.8	35.1	87.1	24.7	502	94.3	482
Nabarangapur	70.5	67.9	35.7	89.3	25.6	334	92.0	325
Nayagarh	58.1	48.5	38.6	84.2	22.9	202	99.5	197
Nuapada	75.5	73.1	43.7	96.7	32.0	171	99.1	169
Puri	81.8	79.5	48.4	93.8	40.1	346	98.0	334
Rayagada	59.5	48.2	50.4	87.0	26.8	222	96.6	211
Sambalpur	83.0	71.9	43.5	96.4	35.1	213	99.1	210
Subarnapur	85.3	67.9	49.3	94.3	45.1	144	99.7	143
Sundargarh	80.6	73.3	42.1	95.6	33.7	394	97.2	374
Odisha	62.0	64.1	36.5	89.5	23.1	8,993	97.2	8,570

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

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

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	87.5	84.4	89.8	89.5	80.2	806
20-34	88.7	84.1	90.4	89.0	81.5	5,893
35-49	86.7	78.8	87.0	85.4	80.0	343
Birth order						
1	89.4	83.9	90.6	88.9	80.9	2,846
2-3	88.1	84.4	90.6	89.4	82.0	3,427
4+	86.2	81.8	87.0	86.9	79.4	769
Residence						
Urban	91.4	86.5	92.4	91.5	87.8	896
Rural	88.0	83.5	89.9	88.5	80.3	6,147
Schooling						
No schooling	87.4	84.1	89.1	87.4	81.1	1,915
<5 years complete	87.9	82.2	88.2	88.2	78.5	599
5-9 years complete	88.4	84.9	91.0	89.0	81.1	3,071
10-11 years complete	89.5	80.7	89.7	90.3	82.6	793
12 or more years complete	90.6	84.3	92.3	91.5	83.6	663
Religion						
Hindu	88.3	83.7	90.2	88.9	81.2	6,667
Muslim	91.7	87.2	93.1	90.9	84.2	140
Christian	91.6	89.6	91.4	90.2	83.7	223
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	87.7	84.6	90.3	87.8	82.5	1,570
Scheduled tribe	87.7	84.5	90.1	89.4	81.6	1,921
Other backward class	90.0	83.6	90.6	88.7	80.9	2,398
Other	88.3	82.7	89.5	90.1	80.7	1,106
Don't know	(68.7)	(80.7)	(86.1)	(83.8)	(63.4)	47
Total	88.4	83.9	90.2	88.9	81.3	7,042

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42. Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹			Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination		
Mother's age at pregnancy							
<20	63.6	2,286	47.4	43.9	3.8	4.8	1,454
20-34	59.9	10,940	45.7	42.2	5.6	6.5	6,550
35-49	40.5	598	51.0	33.4	11.5	4.1	242
Residence							
Urban	71.8	2,089	43.7	41.9	7.7	6.7	1,499
Rural	57.5	11,734	46.7	42.4	4.9	6.0	6,746
Antenatal care visits²							
None	34.8	620	43.1	43.4	4.7	8.8	216
1-3	57.0	3,530	47.5	40.6	5.9	5.9	2,014
4+	65.5	7,094	48.1	40.8	5.4	5.6	4,648
Don't know	64.0	146	51.1	42.0	3.9	3.0	93
Mother's schooling							
No schooling	40.7	3,738	47.2	43.7	3.2	5.8	1,522
<5 years complete	49.3	1,153	51.5	39.7	4.4	4.4	568
5-9 years complete	64.6	5,940	46.7	42.1	5.8	5.4	3,837
10-11 years complete	73.3	1,545	43.3	42.2	6.3	8.2	1,132
12 or more years complete	81.9	1,447	43.4	42.2	6.7	7.7	1,185
Religion							
Hindu	59.9	13,024	46.4	42.1	5.4	6.1	7,799
Muslim	70.2	342	40.4	49.4	7.5	2.6	240
Christian	44.6	428	45.0	41.2	4.1	9.7	191
Other	(51.0)	29	*	*	*	*	15
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	56.7	3,081	44.8	44.2	5.8	5.2	1,745
Scheduled tribe	45.9	3,687	47.6	41.7	4.2	6.5	1,693
Other backward class	65.8	4,492	46.9	42.0	4.6	6.6	2,957
Other	73.0	2,461	44.8	41.7	7.5	6.1	1,796
Don't know	53.2	103	(53.7)	(33.2)	(10.5)	(2.7)	55

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹		Still pregnant	Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter			
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy							
No children							
1 child	72.2	6,129	45.4	42.7	7.0	100.0	4,425
0 sons	57.2	4,722	46.0	43.3	5.6	100.0	2,700
1 son	60.0	2,457	47.0	42.3	6.2	100.0	1,475
2 children	54.1	2,265	44.8	44.6	4.8	100.0	1,226
0 sons	41.2	1,903	47.9	39.1	4.2	100.0	784
1 or more sons	44.8	828	53.1	36.8	3.7	100.0	371
3 children	38.4	1,075	43.3	41.0	4.6	100.0	413
0 sons	32.2	704	55.4	30.9	4.1	100.0	227
1 or more sons	35.0	252	59.1	28.8	5.3	100.0	88
4+ children	30.7	452	53.0	32.2	3.3	100.0	139
0 sons	29.9	365	49.0	47.5	1.2	100.0	109
1 or more sons	46.8	83	(53.2)	(45.4)	(1.4)	100.0	39
	25.0	282	46.6	48.6	1.1	100.0	70
Total	59.6	13,824	46.2	42.3	6.1	100.0	8,245

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 a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	95.0	1,017	73.0	26.8	97.6	966
20-34	95.5	7,508	76.7	23.1	97.2	7,167
35-49	93.3	468	69.0	30.2	96.3	437
Birth order						
1	95.0	3,653	77.2	22.6	97.7	3,471
2-3	96.0	4,334	75.7	24.1	97.5	4,159
4+	93.4	1,006	71.8	27.6	94.2	940
Residence						
Urban	91.7	1,380	75.7	24.1	97.2	1,266
Rural	95.9	7,613	75.9	23.8	97.2	7,304
Schooling						
No schooling	94.8	2,415	73.1	26.6	95.6	2,291
<5 years complete	96.8	746	75.4	23.9	97.5	722
5-9 years complete	96.0	3,798	75.8	24.0	97.9	3,647
10-11 years complete	96.0	1,022	80.0	20.0	97.7	981
12 or more years complete	92.0	1,011	79.1	20.7	97.6	930
Religion						
Hindu	95.6	8,473	75.7	24.0	97.2	8,100
Muslim	88.1	225	75.5	24.5	99.2	198
Christian	93.8	276	81.6	18.4	97.4	259
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.0	1,917	75.1	24.5	97.4	1,842
Scheduled tribe	95.3	2,401	77.1	22.5	96.0	2,287
Other backward class	96.6	3,011	77.8	22.0	98.3	2,909
Other	92.4	1,594	71.5	28.4	96.9	1,473
Don't know	86.2	69	(66.5)	(33.5)	(95.9)	60
Total	95.3	8,993	75.9	23.9	97.2	8,570

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	89.7	84.7	85.4
Public sector	66.9	77.4	75.9
NGO/trust	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private sector	22.7	7.1	9.4
At home	9.8	14.9	14.1
Own home	8.3	14.0	13.1
Parent's home	1.5	0.8	0.9
Other home	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	80.0	71.4	72.6
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.7	13.2	12.6
Other health personnel	1.0	1.5	1.4
Dai (TBA)	5.9	4.8	5.0
Friends/relatives	3.6	6.9	6.4
Other	0.2	1.6	1.4
No one	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	89.7	86.1	86.6
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.3	3.6	3.3
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	24.0	12.1	13.8
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	10.7	6.7	7.3
Number of births	1,610	9,428	11,038
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	54.4	44.4	45.5
Clean blade used to cut the cord	98.6	94.0	94.5
Either of the above	98.6	94.5	94.9
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	91.4	82.5	83.5
Number of births delivered at home	129	1,031	1,160
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	65.7	67.2	67.0
4-23 hours	4.9	5.8	5.7
1-2 days	5.1	6.1	5.9
3-41 days	3.6	3.9	3.8
Don't know ¹	2.0	2.0	2.0
No postnatal check	18.7	14.9	15.5
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 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, Odisha, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	67.5	61.3	62.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	10.4	14.3	13.7
Other health personnel	0.5	1.1	1.0
Dai (TBA)	0.4	1.0	0.9
Other	2.5	7.4	6.6
No postnatal check	18.7	14.9	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	1,380	7,613	8,993

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

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	80.9	6.8	87.7	88.4	1,399	86.0	81.3	1,017
20-34	75.8	10.0	85.8	86.9	9,121	84.4	78.4	7,508
35-49	64.4	8.7	73.1	77.3	519	82.8	76.8	468
Residence								
Urban	66.9	22.8	89.7	89.7	1,610	81.3	75.7	1,380
Rural	77.4	7.2	84.7	86.1	9,428	85.1	79.2	7,613
Birth order								
1	80.5	12.8	93.3	93.1	4,830	86.8	82.1	3,653
2-3	75.5	8.5	84.0	85.4	5,038	83.5	77.4	4,334
4+	58.3	0.6	58.9	65.0	1,170	80.2	71.2	1,006
Antenatal care visits²								
None	57.3	4.2	61.5	57.9	513	64.0	56.7	513
1-3	76.9	8.7	85.6	86.7	2,787	83.0	76.6	2,787
4+	77.6	12.2	89.8	91.2	5,577	87.8	82.7	5,577
Don't know	65.5	11.4	76.9	77.3	116	52.7	26.5	116
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	66.3	1.4	67.7	72.6	3,193	80.8	71.5	2,415
<5 years complete	79.1	3.7	82.8	84.1	931	81.4	75.1	746
5-9 years complete	84.0	8.4	92.3	92.3	4,639	86.0	81.2	3,798
10-11 years complete	80.5	15.9	96.5	95.5	1,175	86.8	83.0	1,022
12 or more years complete	62.2	36.1	98.2	95.9	1,100	87.6	84.3	1,011
Religion								
Hindu	76.8	9.6	86.3	87.3	10,383	84.7	79.1	8,473
Muslim	58.7	16.5	75.2	78.5	279	77.6	66.1	225
Christian	64.7	3.1	67.8	74.3	351	83.5	75.1	276
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	79.9	6.3	86.2	86.8	2,445	83.4	78.2	1,917
Scheduled tribe	70.7	1.8	72.5	75.7	3,059	83.4	75.7	2,401
Other backward class	79.5	13.0	92.5	92.8	3,560	86.6	81.8	3,011
Other	72.8	19.7	92.5	92.5	1,891	84.0	78.7	1,594
Don't know	67.7	7.9	75.6	84.7	84	71.2	50.0	69
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	8,378	86.5	82.2	6,841
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	1,051	91.8	89.0	957
Home	na	na	na	23.3	1,561	67.0	49.7	1,160
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(56.6)	49	(66.2)	(51.5)	35
Total	75.9	9.5	85.4	86.6	11,038	84.5	78.6	8,993

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

na = Not applicable

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

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 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, Odisha, 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
Anugul	77.9	12.4	90.3	92.8	10.7	346	87.5	285
Balangir	84.9	2.2	87.1	91.4	11.6	521	83.2	419
Baleshwar	81.9	10.1	91.9	87.0	16.1	579	74.7	495
Bargarh	81.6	10.4	92.0	91.5	20.1	397	82.6	340
Baudh	81.4	1.1	82.6	87.9	7.0	129	80.6	102
Bhadrak	76.0	11.7	87.7	86.2	16.4	401	65.8	333
Cuttack	71.6	23.1	94.7	93.6	25.3	579	70.2	503
Debagarh	78.5	6.8	85.3	86.7	8.5	93	77.8	74
Dhenkanal	78.9	11.2	90.1	93.3	18.5	306	86.9	252
Gajapati	56.7	6.6	63.3	68.4	9.0	162	60.7	128
Ganjam	78.5	13.0	91.5	91.8	13.7	762	80.1	597
Jagatsinghapur	85.7	11.9	97.6	96.4	19.7	228	93.6	194
Jajapur	80.3	13.7	94.0	93.2	18.5	447	84.4	359
Jharsuguda	76.9	18.3	95.2	93.9	22.8	124	90.3	107
Kalahandi	65.2	9.4	74.5	76.9	9.9	432	67.4	345
Kandhamal	71.7	0.9	72.7	76.8	7.9	237	80.2	183
Kendrapara	81.5	12.7	94.2	96.0	14.6	403	88.3	326
Kendujhar	66.7	6.1	72.7	72.5	12.2	573	66.9	459
Khordha	64.7	20.4	85.1	84.0	22.0	561	73.1	469
Koraput	67.4	1.0	68.4	73.2	4.3	413	64.7	322
Malkangiri	67.6	0.1	67.8	77.5	1.6	246	79.2	172
Mayurbhanj	83.3	2.3	85.6	85.6	7.9	643	81.4	502
Nabarangapur	62.5	1.8	64.3	68.6	3.5	429	81.8	334
Nayagarh	78.9	13.6	92.5	93.1	15.7	230	79.2	202
Nuapada	82.4	2.3	84.7	87.0	6.6	215	78.2	171
Puri	84.2	13.6	97.8	97.7	25.3	413	93.2	346
Rayagada	68.5	3.2	71.7	80.2	5.0	276	75.2	222
Sambalpur	79.3	11.4	90.7	92.7	20.0	250	79.5	213
Subarnapur	88.7	4.6	93.3	94.5	14.7	166	88.4	144
Sundargarh	78.8	9.5	88.2	89.4	10.7	477	83.7	394
Odisha	75.9	9.5	85.4	86.6	13.8	11,038	78.6	8,993

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

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

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Odisha, 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	4,155	17,788	5,360	75.8	1,139
20-34	4,256	16,369	5,933	72.4	6,341
35-49	3,859	14,039	5,273	66.3	317
Birth order					
1	4,696	17,568	6,654	71.7	4,409
2-3	3,885	13,889	5,088	73.8	2,905
4+	2,456	35,551	2,889	73.9	483
Residence					
Urban	4,900	15,726	8,112	57.6	1,243
Rural	4,125	16,785	5,391	75.5	6,554
Schooling					
No schooling	2,838	9,641	3,012	78.6	1,661
<5 years complete	3,383	14,696	3,847	77.0	622
5-9 years complete	4,597	17,135	5,914	76.4	3,529
10-11 years complete	4,789	15,445	6,887	69.1	991
12 or more years complete	6,089	17,041	10,340	50.0	995
Religion					
Hindu	4,249	16,415	5,833	72.7	7,425
Muslim	4,624	16,947	7,951	62.0	168
Christian	2,834	13,592	3,485	79.7	193
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	3,990	13,801	4,820	77.1	1,672
Scheduled tribe	3,053	14,074	3,346	77.8	1,798
Other backward class	4,609	16,345	6,523	72.4	2,793
Other	5,573	17,709	8,585	62.4	1,481
Don't know	(3,372)	(19,993)	(5,669)	(56.1)	53
Total	4,225	16,404	5,824	72.6	7,798

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

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Odisha, 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
Anugul	18.5	205	83.4	32.9	285	70.2	261
Balangir	30.5	325	91.0	40.5	419	78.6	365
Baleshwar	14.3	321	77.0	16.1	495	65.8	462
Bargarh	14.3	243	89.5	15.9	340	75.3	319
Baudh	29.3	75	87.7	34.8	102	86.0	84
Bhadrak	20.1	224	71.7	15.8	333	63.7	295
Cuttack	14.4	319	83.7	12.1	503	60.5	479
Debagarh	26.0	55	77.1	31.5	74	70.2	64
Dhenkanal	17.2	169	79.0	27.7	252	80.7	231
Gajapati	32.3	98	66.9	13.2	128	73.0	82
Ganjam	21.0	454	74.4	14.4	597	66.4	555
Jagatsinghapur	7.3	134	89.2	30.6	194	83.6	191
Jajapur	19.8	270	65.4	20.8	359	69.8	338
Jharsuguda	16.8	72	82.9	28.8	107	66.8	101
Kalahandi	27.0	267	79.5	17.4	345	66.6	254
Kandhamal	37.3	138	69.8	48.5	183	87.8	137
Kendrapara	15.4	229	82.8	17.1	326	77.2	304
Kendujhar	27.8	330	53.7	20.5	459	70.1	350
Khordha	15.5	317	86.1	12.5	469	61.2	399
Koraput	37.1	265	59.0	25.2	322	73.5	221
Malkangiri	41.5	139	48.6	41.6	172	88.4	123
Mayurbhanj	28.1	392	68.8	36.5	502	75.4	442
Nabarangapur	36.1	261	59.4	51.1	334	86.5	222
Nayagarh	19.0	128	72.7	21.0	202	80.6	187
Nuapada	33.4	127	83.4	46.6	171	78.1	144
Puri	10.8	241	89.2	27.7	346	75.0	338
Rayagada	41.9	166	58.4	36.3	222	79.1	163
Sambalpur	17.9	157	89.3	24.3	213	76.9	195
Subarnapur	22.0	99	78.5	45.4	144	79.2	136
Sundargarh	21.3	299	83.6	47.7	394	73.9	353
Odisha	23.2	6,517	76.0	26.4	8,993	72.6	7,798

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	6.2	23.2	2.4	10.1	4.2	1.2	52.7	100.0	41.9	1,305
20-34	7.1	21.2	2.4	8.7	4.6	0.9	55.2	100.0	39.3	7,262
35-49	4.6	22.9	3.1	11.1	4.2	1.4	52.7	100.0	41.7	426
Birth order										
1	6.8	22.2	2.4	8.5	4.1	0.9	55.1	100.0	40.0	3,653
2-3	7.2	21.0	2.4	8.4	4.6	0.9	55.4	100.0	39.0	4,334
4-5	6.0	21.6	2.2	12.7	5.5	1.7	50.2	100.0	42.5	831
6+	3.3	21.7	3.4	13.9	6.0	1.9	49.8	100.0	42.3	176
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	7.6	23.0	2.3	8.9	4.9	1.1	52.3	100.0	41.7	6,841
Private health facility ²	5.8	13.7	1.3	4.0	2.5	0.5	72.1	100.0	24.8	957
Home	3.4	19.4	4.2	13.6	3.8	0.9	54.6	100.0	40.6	1,160
Other ³	(1.9)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(46.3)	100.0	(49.2)	35
Residence										
Urban	5.2	17.7	2.2	5.2	2.4	0.5	66.8	100.0	30.3	1,380
Rural	7.1	22.3	2.4	9.7	4.9	1.1	52.5	100.0	41.5	7,613
Religion										
Hindu	7.0	21.5	2.3	9.0	4.5	1.0	54.6	100.0	39.9	8,473
Muslim	1.4	14.9	5.8	5.6	4.3	1.3	66.5	100.0	27.8	225
Christian	5.0	28.0	2.4	10.1	5.5	0.9	48.1	100.0	45.4	276
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	5.1	23.6	1.8	9.8	4.1	0.7	54.9	100.0	40.3	1,917
Scheduled tribe	7.1	23.0	2.6	11.0	5.7	1.3	49.2	100.0	43.7	2,401
Other backward class	8.0	20.2	2.3	7.7	4.1	1.0	56.7	100.0	38.2	3,011
Other	6.5	20.2	3.0	7.6	3.8	0.8	58.1	100.0	37.3	1,594
Don't know	1.3	8.3	3.7	2.9	9.8	3.1	70.9	100.0	16.2	69
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	5.6	22.3	2.3	11.2	6.2	1.2	51.2	100.0	41.5	2,415
<5 years complete	9.4	21.7	2.0	8.6	5.5	0.8	52.0	100.0	41.8	746
5-9 years complete	7.5	22.5	2.4	8.3	3.8	0.9	54.5	100.0	40.7	3,798
10-11 years complete	6.7	20.9	2.6	9.6	3.7	1.4	55.1	100.0	39.9	1,022
12 or more years complete	5.3	17.2	2.5	5.8	3.2	0.6	65.4	100.0	30.8	1,011
Total	6.8	21.6	2.4	9.0	4.5	1.0	54.7	100.0	39.8	8,993

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

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

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

³ Includes missing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Odisha

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.2	94.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	69.2	59.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.8	68.1
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	26.9	20.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	89.6	65.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	89.6	69.0
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.2	86.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	61.5	32.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	63.4	44.2
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	23.2	10.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	85.9	34.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	87.4	43.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.3	87.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	62.6	36.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	64.2	47.5
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	23.8	11.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	86.4	38.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	87.7	46.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	98.4	93.8	94.7
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	83.6	81.6	82.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	35.7	43.9	42.3
Convulsions	48.1	53.1	52.2
Prolonged labour	50.7	53.2	52.7
Severe abdominal pain	58.2	56.8	57.1
High blood pressure	42.0	49.4	48.0
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	63.2	58.3	59.3
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	93.2	88.2	89.1
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	89.6	86.0	86.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	88.1	87.3	87.5
Family planning or delaying his next child	83.4	75.8	77.2
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	183	792	975
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	47.5	50.0
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	61.7	63.6
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	58.3	60.6
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	12	94	106

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

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination of children				
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1					2	3		
Sex																	
Male	81.1	93.2	90.8	84.9	95.0	94.1	93.6	90.1	89.8	94.5	92.1	84.8	88.8	79.8	4.9	83.2	1,088
Female	81.3	91.0	89.2	81.3	93.0	92.0	91.0	88.3	88.1	92.0	90.6	80.7	86.9	77.1	6.8	78.9	972
Birth order																	
1	82.5	93.3	91.1	84.7	94.6	94.1	93.4	89.8	89.3	94.4	92.4	84.7	90.1	81.9	5.3	84.3	871
2-3	81.6	91.2	89.3	83.4	93.6	92.4	91.5	88.7	89.0	92.7	90.8	82.5	86.7	77.3	6.1	80.4	992
4-5	74.1	92.3	92.3	79.0	94.7	93.1	92.4	90.6	87.1	92.5	90.5	78.2	87.9	72.2	5.3	72.9	163
6+	(68.0)	(88.2)	(76.3)	(62.5)	(90.2)	(90.2)	(90.2)	(83.2)	(89.1)	(87.4)	(85.4)	(68.2)	(66.0)	(59.9)	(9.8)	(61.4)	33
Residence																	
Urban	79.1	89.5	87.0	78.8	93.3	92.3	91.1	87.4	88.7	92.6	90.2	79.9	84.7	75.0	6.7	78.7	302
Rural	81.5	92.6	90.6	84.0	94.2	93.3	92.6	89.6	89.0	93.4	91.6	83.3	88.5	79.2	5.6	81.6	1,758
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	74.4	89.4	88.0	78.7	91.2	89.9	89.6	86.2	84.3	90.5	88.4	79.0	82.2	71.7	8.4	75.9	549
<5 years complete	74.0	88.4	86.1	82.5	90.0	88.4	87.6	85.2	83.2	88.7	86.9	81.4	83.1	77.1	10.0	77.0	165
5-9 years complete	83.8	93.8	90.9	84.5	95.8	95.1	93.8	90.6	91.4	94.9	93.0	83.6	90.4	80.5	4.1	82.7	878
10-11 years complete	86.3	95.9	94.4	89.6	96.8	96.1	95.7	91.3	92.0	96.2	94.7	89.2	93.0	86.5	3.2	88.7	262
12 or more years complete	87.6	90.7	89.7	82.4	94.2	93.4	93.4	92.1	91.8	94.2	92.1	82.9	90.0	79.6	5.8	82.4	205
Religion																	
Hindu	81.7	92.4	90.5	83.6	94.2	93.4	92.7	89.6	89.3	93.5	91.6	83.0	88.2	78.9	5.6	81.5	1,961
Muslim	(67.0)	(87.2)	(81.3)	(77.2)	(87.2)	(87.2)	(85.8)	(82.8)	(84.3)	(87.2)	(87.2)	(77.6)	(81.5)	(74.8)	(12.8)	(71.4)	38
Christian	73.6	88.6	83.7	76.0	92.7	89.6	88.3	83.0	81.4	91.5	85.2	77.9	82.0	70.6	7.3	76.7	58

Continued...

Table 52. Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹			DPT			Polio ¹			Measles vaccinations ²	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children			
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1						2	3	
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	80.5	93.0	91.0	84.5	94.7	94.1	92.8	90.4	89.2	93.9	92.3	83.8	85.2	76.8	4.9	82.7	472
Scheduled tribe	78.1	90.3	88.8	79.4	92.4	90.9	90.5	87.4	85.8	91.7	89.7	79.7	85.7	74.4	7.3	76.7	586
Other backward class	84.6	96.0	93.1	87.8	97.3	96.6	95.9	91.9	92.3	96.6	94.6	86.7	92.5	84.3	2.7	85.5	673
Other	81.4	86.4	84.4	78.4	89.4	88.4	87.8	85.3	87.2	88.7	86.6	78.5	86.1	76.3	10.6	77.5	317
Total	81.2	92.2	90.1	83.2	94.1	93.1	92.4	89.2	89.0	93.3	91.4	82.8	87.9	78.6	5.8	81.1	2,060
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	83.6	83.6	77.6	67.9	38.5	85.7	80.3	65.1	66.5	51.8	11.6	54.5	342

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 5.3 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, Odisha, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Anugul	91.4	100.0	99.2	93.8	94.3	88.9	0.0	78	100.0	78
Balangir	96.3	100.0	98.1	96.3	96.7	93.0	0.0	91	100.0	91
Baleshwar	86.6	92.9	87.8	89.4	87.6	79.0	7.1	103	90.7	96
Bargarh	85.7	92.5	87.5	85.7	86.6	81.4	7.5	81	100.0	75
Baudh	95.5	98.3	98.3	94.2	98.3	94.2	1.7	25	100.0	25
Bhadrak	86.8	96.2	92.3	89.6	93.5	88.4	3.8	84	98.5	81
Cuttack	(90.7)	(96.3)	(93.0)	(81.9)	(93.5)	(79.2)	(3.7)	95	(100.0)	91
Debagarh	75.2	96.7	90.2	76.8	86.4	68.4	3.3	15	100.0	14
Dhenkanal	88.9	100.0	100.0	88.9	98.1	87.0	0.0	55	97.9	55
Gajapati	54.4	77.2	66.4	52.8	71.0	46.4	22.8	28	(100.0)	21
Canjam	58.2	90.9	77.3	58.2	71.2	54.1	9.1	144	(100.0)	131
Jagatsinghpapur	87.8	96.2	92.7	87.4	96.2	85.7	3.8	48	100.0	46
Jajapur	92.4	96.8	93.5	91.8	94.9	90.0	2.0	81	96.9	80
Jharsuguda	82.1	95.5	92.6	81.0	92.4	79.1	4.5	25	95.3	24
Kalahandi	90.1	98.3	94.8	88.2	98.3	88.2	1.7	78	98.7	77
Kandhamal	81.0	93.9	93.0	80.6	84.2	73.5	6.1	43	100.0	40
Kendrapara	84.5	86.7	85.7	80.9	83.3	76.8	11.6	72	100.0	64
Kendujhar	81.2	89.7	83.1	84.1	83.9	77.6	9.1	114	97.1	104
Khordha	76.5	88.3	81.5	76.5	81.1	73.2	11.7	92	96.4	81
Koraput	77.1	89.8	82.5	78.4	75.6	67.1	10.2	80	98.5	72
Malkangiri	87.3	98.3	93.8	84.6	85.1	76.9	1.7	54	100.0	53
Mayurbhanj	76.5	88.5	83.3	72.7	88.5	72.7	11.5	108	100.0	96
Nabarangapur	77.2	95.1	87.8	75.8	86.5	71.5	4.9	83	100.0	79
Nayagadh	(89.7)	(95.8)	(93.8)	(89.7)	(90.1)	(85.9)	(4.2)	39	(100.0)	37
Nuapada	85.0	94.7	90.5	87.8	87.8	83.8	5.3	40	100.0	38
Puri	89.8	98.3	93.3	89.8	94.9	88.1	1.7	74	95.0	72
Rayagada	84.5	93.1	87.9	83.1	76.5	71.2	6.9	61	98.7	57
Sambalpur	77.9	93.1	86.4	79.7	86.5	74.4	6.9	52	96.2	49
Subarnapur	96.6	100.0	98.1	95.1	96.8	91.9	0.0	32	100.0	32
Sundargarh	87.6	97.8	95.7	87.4	95.7	85.4	2.2	84	95.5	83
Odisha	83.2	94.1	89.2	82.8	87.9	78.6	5.8	2,060	98.3	1,941

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

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.9	9.4	975	*	*	28	67.5	92
6-11	3.5	17.1	1,061	(68.9)	(18.5)	37	79.4	181
12-23	2.6	16.3	2,060	68.5	22.2	53	75.8	335
24-35	2.0	14.0	2,184	(72.7)	(20.2)	45	74.5	307
36-47	2.8	11.7	2,176	(65.3)	(10.7)	60	67.5	254
48-59	1.6	9.0	2,143	(72.8)	(31.5)	35	73.6	193
Sex								
Male	2.7	13.5	5,484	73.4	19.3	146	73.2	741
Female	2.2	12.1	5,114	67.3	17.1	112	74.1	620
Residence								
Urban	1.9	10.2	1,573	(93.6)	(23.3)	30	72.2	161
Rural	2.5	13.3	9,025	67.8	17.7	228	73.8	1,200
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.7	10.7	3,013	(59.3)	(14.9)	50	66.5	322
<5 years complete	2.5	13.6	888	*	*	22	65.1	121
5-9 years complete	2.9	13.8	4,464	78.8	18.9	129	75.9	616
10-11 years complete	2.6	13.8	1,144	(59.7)	(18.4)	30	79.1	158
12 or more years complete	2.4	13.2	1,088	*	*	26	80.3	143
Religion								
Hindu	2.4	13.1	9,966	68.9	19.0	241	73.3	1,304
Muslim	4.2	11.8	273	*	*	12	*	32
Christian	1.5	7.2	334	*	*	5	(90.1)	24
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.2	13.7	2,350	(72.5)	(25.5)	52	76.1	322
Scheduled tribe	2.1	11.0	2,903	58.2	12.9	60	64.5	319
Other backward class	2.2	12.0	3,433	78.7	19.9	77	76.8	411
Other	3.4	16.0	1,830	(71.6)	(12.5)	61	75.7	293
Don't know	7.8	19.1	81	*	*	6	*	15
Total	2.4	12.8	10,598	70.7	18.3	257	73.6	1,361

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Percentage 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)										Other treatments			
			Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percent- age given from a fluid ORS packets	Percent- age given ORS or gruel	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percentage given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug ²	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supple- ments	Percent- age given intra- venous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea		
Age in months																			
<6	9.1	975	48.5	37.5	5.5	38.1	6.1	40.3	18.8	3.4	5.2	0.0	4.9	45.8	88				
6-11	16.8	1,061	67.2	63.5	14.1	64.3	7.0	67.0	12.4	13.6	14.9	0.0	7.0	22.2	178				
12-23	14.4	2,060	72.0	73.6	23.6	78.2	12.5	81.3	12.7	12.2	17.1	0.4	10.3	11.8	296				
24-35	9.9	2,184	75.0	73.7	20.7	75.1	20.8	79.9	17.3	10.6	19.4	0.3	6.9	11.4	216				
36-47	7.3	2,176	68.5	71.3	23.1	77.8	14.5	80.0	20.3	11.3	24.7	0.0	4.7	10.0	158				
48-59	4.8	2,143	64.6	74.6	14.4	75.6	13.7	78.1	22.0	9.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	18.4	102				
Sex																			
Male	10.0	5,484	68.3	68.6	20.3	71.8	12.4	75.6	17.4	12.1	17.2	0.3	7.4	14.5	546				
Female	9.7	5,114	68.9	68.5	17.3	71.1	14.0	73.4	14.9	9.6	16.8	0.0	6.0	19.3	493				
Residence																			
Urban	7.3	1,573	65.8	68.6	17.4	71.3	11.0	74.1	15.8	6.9	13.5	0.0	8.0	18.6	116				
Rural	10.2	9,025	68.9	68.6	19.1	71.5	13.4	74.6	16.2	11.5	17.5	0.2	6.5	16.5	924				
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	9.3	3,013	65.5	65.2	17.8	69.4	13.4	72.2	13.2	9.4	17.4	0.2	7.8	20.5	280				
<5 years complete	11.4	888	67.7	65.6	14.8	68.7	13.2	68.7	16.6	7.6	21.3	0.0	4.9	21.9	101				
5-9 years complete	10.2	4,464	68.6	68.7	18.2	71.1	13.4	75.1	17.9	12.1	17.1	0.2	5.5	15.7	454				
10-11 years complete	9.5	1,144	67.0	70.6	22.6	74.0	13.4	77.0	14.1	8.0	12.7	0.0	8.0	12.8	108				
12 or more years complete	8.7	1,088	80.1	78.7	25.3	78.9	10.9	82.9	19.3	17.1	15.9	0.0	10.1	9.6	95				
Religion																			
Hindu	9.9	9,966	69.0	69.4	19.2	72.3	13.5	75.6	16.6	11.3	17.2	0.2	6.5	15.8	984				
Muslim	12.4	2,73	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	34			
Christian	6.0	334	(80.9)	(77.9)	(30.7)	(82.0)	(7.0)	(82.0)	(11.0)	(6.9)	(31.4)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(14.0)	20				

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Number of children with diarrhoea		
			Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ from ORS packets	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ from ORS packets	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ from ORS packets	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ from ORS packets	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ from ORS packets	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ from ORS packets	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ from ORS packets	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ from ORS packets	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹ from ORS packets			
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	10.6	2,350	75.1	75.6	26.2	78.0	15.0	81.9	19.4	14.5	19.8	0.4	6.6	10.2	248
Scheduled tribe	10.3	2,903	61.2	63.3	17.3	66.5	13.4	69.8	13.0	9.9	19.8	0.2	4.9	22.9	298
Other backward class	8.1	3,433	72.2	67.1	19.7	72.2	15.4	75.3	15.9	14.3	17.3	0.0	8.3	14.8	279
Other	11.2	1,830	68.2	71.2	11.9	71.2	8.0	73.4	17.3	4.3	10.1	0.0	6.7	17.9	205
Don't know	10.2	81	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Total	9.8	10,598	68.5	68.6	18.9	71.4	13.2	74.6	16.2	11.0	17.0	0.2	6.7	16.8	1,039

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 56. Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 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 usual	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More usual	Same as usual	Somewhat less				Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total
Age in months																		
<6	6.1	40.6	19.0	18.2	16.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	33.8	24.8	12.7	1.9	20.8	2.6	100.0	5.4	28.5	88
6-11	7.0	42.2	29.5	13.0	7.2	1.1	100.0	5.0	38.6	23.0	13.8	6.6	12.5	0.6	100.0	6.4	44.9	178
12-23	12.5	34.7	29.3	22.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	2.2	29.3	35.6	27.5	3.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	10.1	55.3	296
24-35	20.8	35.0	21.3	21.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	2.2	29.5	31.0	30.2	5.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	15.1	48.2	216
36-47	14.5	34.7	28.1	13.8	8.3	0.7	100.0	3.7	29.7	43.6	19.1	1.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	13.3	61.0	158
48-59	13.7	35.4	26.6	14.7	8.2	1.3	100.0	2.0	44.7	23.2	26.5	1.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	12.5	55.6	102
Sex																		
Male	12.4	37.0	27.4	18.0	4.9	0.3	100.0	3.4	32.4	30.3	24.4	4.5	4.4	0.6	100.0	10.2	49.8	546
Female	14.0	36.2	25.1	18.0	6.1	0.6	100.0	2.5	33.4	33.0	21.6	3.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	11.5	51.6	493
Residence																		
Urban	11.0	32.8	33.3	15.8	6.1	0.9	100.0	2.7	31.2	39.8	21.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	7.2	57.8	116
Rural	13.4	37.1	25.5	18.3	5.4	0.4	100.0	3.0	33.1	30.5	23.2	4.2	5.5	0.4	100.0	11.3	49.7	924
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	13.4	41.8	23.5	14.1	6.5	0.7	100.0	2.0	34.2	31.9	21.4	3.0	6.7	0.8	100.0	9.9	48.3	280
<5 years complete	13.2	29.7	32.9	20.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	5.9	27.2	41.2	19.0	3.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	13.2	50.8	101
5-9 years complete	13.4	35.8	26.3	18.4	6.1	0.0	100.0	3.7	33.3	29.6	22.3	4.4	6.5	0.2	100.0	11.5	51.0	454
10-11 years complete	13.4	32.1	26.8	20.1	6.3	1.3	100.0	1.2	31.9	25.3	34.8	4.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	10.8	45.1	108
12 or more years complete	10.9	37.7	27.5	22.3	0.5	1.1	100.0	1.5	34.3	36.9	22.8	2.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	8.1	62.0	95
Religion																		
Hindu	13.5	36.6	26.4	17.6	5.5	0.4	100.0	3.0	32.1	32.0	23.3	3.8	5.5	0.3	100.0	11.0	50.9	984
Christian	(7.0)	(31.9)	(39.5)	(13.8)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(33.8)	(41.5)	(14.5)	(6.2)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.0)	(65.4)	20

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less					Much less	None	Never gave food	
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	15.0	34.1	27.9	17.6	4.7	0.6	100.0	3.1	32.2	30.9	22.8	6.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	12.1	54.3	248
Scheduled tribe	13.4	40.0	24.9	15.0	6.0	0.6	100.0	3.9	33.4	30.3	21.0	2.8	7.7	0.8	100.0	10.9	46.5	298
Other backward class	15.4	30.7	27.0	19.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	2.6	26.4	35.8	25.2	4.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	13.2	50.7	279
Other	8.0	43.2	23.7	21.6	3.0	0.5	100.0	2.1	41.3	28.2	24.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	6.2	53.2	205
Total	13.2	36.6	26.3	18.0	5.4	0.4	100.0	3.0	32.9	31.6	23.1	3.8	5.4	0.3	100.0	10.8	50.6	1,039

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	96.1	5,572	94.5	298
20-24	97.1	5,774	97.3	2,602
25-34	97.0	10,177	97.6	5,134
35-49	95.8	12,197	94.9	986
Residence				
Urban	98.4	5,924	98.8	1,381
Rural	96.0	27,797	96.8	7,638
Schooling				
No schooling	93.3	9,434	94.4	2,438
<5 years complete	95.9	2,891	96.5	748
5-9 years complete	97.4	12,403	98.1	3,800
10-11 years complete	98.3	4,658	98.4	1,022
12 or more years complete	98.8	4,335	99.2	1,011
Religion				
Hindu	96.4	31,958	97.1	8,498
Muslim	97.4	724	98.8	225
Christian	96.7	986	96.5	276
Other	85.5	54	*	21
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	96.6	6,816	98.1	1,920
Scheduled tribe	94.4	7,888	95.2	2,413
Other backward class	97.2	11,934	97.8	3,020
Other	97.5	6,870	97.7	1,595
Don't know	89.0	213	91.7	71
Total	96.4	33,721	97.1	9,020

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children		Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children
Age in months										
<12	85.5	81.2	77.0	73.8	2,035	na	na	77.0	2,035	73.9
12-23	90.8	89.3	84.6	80.3	2,060	na	na	86.1	2,060	72.3
24-35	87.5	86.0	71.6	75.1	2,184	na	na	80.7	2,184	70.5
36-47	78.0	74.5	52.7	65.0	2,176	67.2	2,176	70.5	2,176	69.9
48-59	67.7	64.0	43.8	55.4	2,143	60.8	2,143	59.3	2,143	70.7
60-71	58.3	52.7	37.2	46.4	1,918	52.5	1,918	na	na	na
0-35	87.9	85.5	77.6	76.4	6,279	na	na	81.3	6,279	72.2
36-71	68.4	64.2	44.9	56.0	6,236	60.5	6,236	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	78.0	74.7	61.6	65.9	6,457	59.5	3,180	74.6	5,484	71.7
Female	78.3	75.1	61.0	66.6	6,058	61.5	3,056	74.6	5,114	71.3
Residence										
Urban	62.8	59.9	48.5	52.0	1,843	44.6	918	58.4	1,573	71.2
Rural	80.8	77.5	63.5	68.7	10,672	63.2	5,317	77.5	9,025	71.5
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	81.2	78.2	62.6	69.8	3,683	65.9	2,012	77.5	3,013	73.1
<5 years complete	80.7	78.4	62.1	68.4	1,072	65.1	556	75.8	888	72.2
5-9 years complete	79.7	76.0	63.0	67.3	5,190	60.7	2,533	76.4	4,464	70.7
10-11 years complete	75.3	71.7	62.0	64.0	1,311	54.0	579	72.9	1,144	70.5
12 or more years complete	64.0	60.9	49.3	51.7	1,260	41.8	555	60.2	1,088	70.3

Continued...

Table 5.8 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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC			Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Religion										
Hindu	78.2	74.9	61.2	66.3	11,773	60.5	5,863	74.8	9,966	71.3
Muslim	71.9	70.9	57.9	53.4	310	49.0	158	62.4	273	68.3
Christian	82.0	79.0	66.4	75.0	404	68.8	201	79.5	334	79.1
Other	(69.2)	(63.6)	(52.3)	(47.6)	29	*	14	*	24	*
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	79.8	77.1	62.9	67.2	2,778	62.8	1,407	75.3	2,350	73.9
Scheduled tribe	82.4	78.9	64.4	71.7	3,461	67.1	1,689	78.9	2,903	72.5
Other backward class	77.6	74.8	60.9	66.0	4,019	58.9	2,003	75.5	3,433	70.2
Other	70.9	66.6	56.0	57.7	2,164	50.6	1,085	65.8	1,830	70.0
Don't know	68.3	53.0	40.4	38.7	94	(48.0)	52	61.7	81	(41.1)
Total	78.2	74.9	61.3	66.2	12,515	60.5	6,236	74.6	10,598	71.5

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() 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, Odisha, 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	72.0	71.8	67.0	65.6	1,843	70.8	70.6	65.2	64.3	1,843
Rural	90.5	90.3	85.5	82.0	10,672	87.2	87.1	81.2	78.9	10,666
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	90.2	90.0	86.0	82.2	3,683	87.2	87.1	82.0	79.3	3,682
<5 years complete	90.2	89.9	83.7	81.6	1,072	85.5	85.5	78.6	76.5	1,070
5-9 years complete	89.7	89.6	84.7	81.6	5,190	86.9	86.7	80.6	78.9	5,188
10-11 years complete	85.9	85.6	80.2	76.9	1,311	83.4	83.1	77.1	75.5	1,310
12 or more years complete	72.4	71.9	66.8	64.2	1,260	69.9	69.6	64.1	62.4	1,260
Religion										
Hindu	88.0	87.8	82.9	79.7	11,773	85.0	84.8	78.8	76.7	11,766
Muslim	76.4	76.4	72.8	69.7	310	76.5	76.5	70.9	69.5	310
Christian	90.3	90.3	88.7	86.2	404	89.3	89.3	87.3	86.1	404
Other	(62.2)	(62.2)	(56.8)	(51.0)	29	(54.3)	(54.3)	(48.9)	(41.7)	29
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	89.1	88.9	84.0	80.8	2,778	87.1	86.9	80.4	78.6	2,777
Scheduled tribe	90.6	90.5	86.4	82.9	3,461	87.6	87.4	82.9	80.1	3,459
Other backward class	89.6	89.3	84.3	81.4	4,019	84.8	84.6	78.3	76.8	4,017
Other	78.6	78.4	73.0	70.1	2,164	78.2	77.9	71.7	69.5	2,163
Don't know	75.7	75.7	67.0	60.6	94	71.8	71.8	65.0	65.9	94
Total	87.8	87.5	82.7	79.6	12,515	84.8	84.6	78.8	76.8	12,509

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD		Mean Z-score (SD)
Age in months											
<6	12.8	25.7	-0.8	15.0	30.5	5.7	10.5	29.0	0.4	-1.4	758
6-8	6.7	17.1	-0.5	11.8	28.8	3.1	5.9	26.3	0.2	-1.3	450
9-11	8.3	23.3	-0.7	9.6	28.3	2.7	6.0	29.3	0.6	-1.3	501
12-17	15.2	35.5	-1.4	8.3	22.0	2.7	10.8	32.9	0.6	-1.4	928
18-23	18.3	41.5	-1.6	5.9	20.8	3.4	9.5	34.8	1.3	-1.4	1,004
24-35	13.2	36.1	-1.5	5.4	18.9	1.7	10.3	34.7	1.2	-1.5	2,058
36-47	11.1	37.3	-1.6	4.2	16.8	2.1	9.3	36.6	1.0	-1.6	2,026
48-59	10.3	34.3	-1.6	3.6	16.8	2.1	8.9	37.5	0.5	-1.6	2,020
Sex											
Male	13.3	34.2	-1.4	6.9	21.4	2.9	9.4	34.8	1.0	-1.5	5,004
Female	11.2	34.0	-1.4	5.8	19.2	2.2	9.3	34.0	0.7	-1.5	4,739
Birth interval in months³											
First birth ⁴	10.8	30.2	-1.3	6.0	18.2	3.2	7.9	30.6	1.1	-1.3	4,184
<24	17.3	42.8	-1.7	7.4	21.3	2.0	12.8	39.5	0.5	-1.7	774
24-47	14.2	38.5	-1.5	7.0	23.7	1.6	10.4	40.1	0.3	-1.7	2,551
48+	10.8	33.4	-1.3	5.9	20.6	2.7	9.4	32.7	0.8	-1.5	2,059
Birth order³											
1	10.8	30.1	-1.3	6.1	18.2	3.2	7.8	30.6	1.2	-1.3	4,153
2-3	12.6	35.5	-1.4	6.2	21.1	2.2	9.2	34.6	0.7	-1.5	4,423
4-5	16.2	42.8	-1.7	7.7	26.1	1.4	14.1	46.3	0.0	-1.9	825
6+	18.3	52.6	-1.9	12.3	27.8	2.5	23.7	58.2	0.0	-2.0	167
Size at birth³											
Very small	20.6	52.9	-2.1	10.3	27.1	1.3	20.2	51.7	0.0	-2.1	240
Small	15.3	39.7	-1.6	8.2	23.9	2.1	13.5	42.6	0.3	-1.8	987
Average or larger	11.5	32.5	-1.3	6.0	19.6	2.7	8.2	32.3	0.9	-1.4	8,129
Don't know	17.1	47.9	-1.8	9.6	27.8	1.3	17.2	52.0	0.0	-2.0	213

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD			
Residence												
Urban	10.9	27.2	-1.1	6.3	17.0	4.7	-0.7	7.2	26.2	2.2	-1.1	1,413
Rural	12.5	35.3	-1.4	6.4	20.9	2.2	-1.0	9.7	35.8	0.6	-1.5	8,330
Mother's schooling²												
No schooling	19.5	47.0	-1.8	8.5	26.8	1.7	-1.3	15.6	48.2	0.2	-1.9	2,729
<5 years complete	12.4	38.2	-1.6	5.7	21.8	2.0	-1.1	7.9	40.0	0.0	-1.7	801
5-9 years complete	9.9	31.2	-1.3	6.1	18.5	2.6	-0.9	7.3	30.7	0.8	-1.4	4,093
10-11 years complete	6.6	23.4	-0.9	4.8	15.4	3.4	-0.8	6.4	23.5	1.1	-1.1	1,048
12 or more years complete	7.3	17.7	-0.8	4.1	14.7	4.9	-0.6	4.2	17.2	3.0	-0.9	961
Religion												
Hindu	12.4	34.2	-1.4	6.5	20.5	2.5	-1.0	9.5	34.6	0.8	-1.5	9,158
Muslim	8.4	31.7	-1.2	4.3	12.5	3.9	-0.5	4.1	19.4	0.6	-1.1	244
Christian	12.5	34.7	-1.5	5.2	23.2	3.0	-1.1	9.7	39.0	0.7	-1.6	315
Other	(17.9)	(41.0)	(-1.7)	(3.9)	(10.4)	(3.3)	(-0.9)	(6.6)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	25
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	13.3	37.3	-1.5	5.9	20.1	1.9	-1.1	8.7	35.3	0.4	-1.6	2,129
Scheduled tribe	18.6	45.5	-1.7	8.8	27.8	1.9	-1.3	15.8	48.5	0.3	-1.9	2,649
Other backward class	9.6	29.9	-1.3	5.7	18.6	2.5	-0.9	7.0	29.7	0.6	-1.4	3,100
Other	6.6	21.0	-0.9	4.5	12.8	4.7	-0.6	4.7	20.6	2.4	-0.9	1,797
Don't know	10.0	31.2	-1.3	6.5	17.0	0.0	-1.2	9.0	36.8	0.0	-1.6	68

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age						
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Number of children
Mother's interview status															
Interviewed	12.2	34.1	-1.4	6.4	20.4	2.6	-1.0	9.3	34.3	0.8	-1.5	9.3	34.3	0.8	9,568
Not interviewed but in the household	12.9	32.5	-1.1	11.2	24.1	1.5	-1.2	10.2	36.3	0.0	-1.5	10.2	36.3	0.0	64
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	17.3	38.9	-1.6	2.0	13.2	1.9	-1.0	15.9	42.1	1.9	-1.7	15.9	42.1	1.9	110
Mother's nutritional status⁷															
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	17.6	43.1	-1.7	9.2	29.4	1.6	-1.4	16.3	48.8	0.4	-1.9	16.3	48.8	0.4	2,675
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	11.2	33.5	-1.3	5.6	18.0	2.6	-0.9	7.2	31.3	0.5	-1.4	7.2	31.3	0.5	5,649
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	5.6	17.7	-0.8	4.3	12.6	4.8	-0.5	3.7	16.8	3.0	-0.8	3.7	16.8	3.0	1,255
Missing	(10.5)	(28.3)	(-1.0)	(3.7)	(11.7)	(3.5)	(-1.0)	(7.9)	(33.9)	(3.5)	(-1.3)	(7.9)	(33.9)	(3.5)	45
Child's living arrangements															
Living with both parents	12.4	34.6	-1.4	6.6	20.9	2.4	-1.0	9.6	35.3	0.8	-1.5	9.6	35.3	0.8	8,447
Living with one or neither parent	11.9	31.0	-1.3	4.8	17.0	3.7	-0.8	7.7	28.3	0.9	-1.3	7.7	28.3	0.9	1,296
Total	12.3	34.1	-1.4	6.4	20.4	2.6	-1.0	9.4	34.4	0.8	-1.5	9.4	34.4	0.8	9,743
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	19.6	45.0	-1.7	5.2	19.5	1.7	-1.0	13.4	40.7	0.5	-1.7	13.4	40.7	0.5	1,615

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.

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 pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	98.0	66.6	93.2	589	7.1	578
Rural	97.4	69.4	94.4	3,561	5.7	3,466
Sex						
Male	97.6	68.2	94.2	2,218	5.9	2,164
Female	97.3	69.9	94.3	1,933	5.9	1,880
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.8	70.7	94.2	1,099	5.0	1,064
<5 years complete	98.2	72.5	95.4	329	6.0	323
5-9 years complete	97.4	69.3	94.9	1,770	6.4	1,724
10-11 years complete	97.3	67.9	93.3	501	4.3	488
12 or more years complete	98.6	62.2	92.0	451	7.9	445
Religion						
Hindu	97.5	68.9	94.3	3,915	5.9	3,815
Muslim	99.0	73.1	96.6	94	5.7	93
Christian	96.1	68.1	93.8	131	5.0	126
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	98.0	70.4	95.3	914	5.4	896
Scheduled tribe	96.6	67.8	94.0	1,198	4.5	1,157
Other backward class	97.9	72.1	94.8	1,322	6.6	1,293
Other	97.4	63.1	92.2	690	7.8	672
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	97.5	69.6	94.3	3,673	6.1	3,581
Dai (TBA)	97.9	73.1	95.2	179	5.8	175
Other/no one	96.5	59.1	92.6	298	3.5	288
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.5	69.2	94.3	3,616	6.2	3,526
At home	96.9	68.1	93.8	516	3.8	501
Total	97.4	69.0	94.3	4,150	5.9	4,044

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, children who delivered in an "other" place, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

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

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

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:			Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk					
<2	4.8	79.9	5.7	0.6	2.4	6.5	100.0	226	4.8	234
2-3	4.9	74.8	8.1	0.9	2.8	8.6	100.0	357	6.0	363
4-5	4.2	48.1	18.7	1.1	8.0	19.9	100.0	375	11.0	378
6-8	8.7	15.7	12.4	1.8	6.5	54.9	100.0	504	17.3	511
9-11	7.2	6.1	6.5	1.9	3.1	75.2	100.0	544	15.3	549
12-17	8.9	3.5	2.4	0.5	2.0	82.7	100.0	994	13.8	999
18-23	9.8	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	85.3	100.0	1,031	10.0	1,061
<4	4.8	76.8	7.2	0.8	2.6	7.8	100.0	583	5.5	597
<6	4.6	65.6	11.7	0.9	4.7	12.5	100.0	958	7.6	975
6-9	8.8	14.4	11.3	1.5	5.4	58.6	100.0	677	16.6	686
12-15	10.7	3.9	2.3	0.6	2.2	80.4	100.0	645	13.4	649
12-23	9.4	2.3	2.2	0.6	1.7	84.0	100.0	2,024	11.9	2,060
20-23	9.4	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.0	86.6	100.0	684	9.7	706

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

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16																
	Among breastfed children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Age in months																	
6-8	na	na	na	519	5.7	46.7	4.4	460	(32.0)	(0.0)	(34.9)	44	94.1	5.2	45.6	4.0	504
9-11	na	na	na	560	14.0	32.6	6.0	505	(51.8)	(13.6)	(52.9)	39	96.5	14.0	34.1	5.6	544
12-17	na	na	na	1,033	25.3	37.1	9.2	905	35.7	11.3	38.7	88	94.3	24.0	37.2	8.7	994
18-23	na	na	na	1,054	32.7	39.5	12.3	930	44.8	38.0	47.5	101	94.6	33.2	40.3	12.1	1,031
Sex																	
Male	≥36.0	4.0	5.5	3,221	23.8	39.5	9.5	1,501	43.9	17.2	43.2	131	95.5	23.3	39.8	9.2	1,632
Female	≥36.0	4.0	5.6	2,868	21.0	37.7	8.1	1,299	37.9	21.9	43.6	142	93.9	21.1	38.3	7.7	1,441
Residence																	
Urban	32.3	3.7	5.2	893	23.6	37.6	9.4	401	(61.5)	(33.8)	(61.1)	52	95.6	24.8	40.3	8.9	452
Rural	≥36.0	4.1	5.6	5,196	22.3	38.8	8.8	2,400	36.0	16.4	39.3	221	94.6	21.8	38.9	8.5	2,620
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	≥36.0	4.1	5.7	1,613	18.9	37.8	7.3	730	23.8	15.0	33.8	64	93.9	18.5	37.5	7.1	793
<5 years complete	≥36.0	3.9	5.4	495	17.7	36.2	7.2	226	*	*	*	23	93.8	17.6	35.9	6.5	250
5-9 years complete	≥36.0	3.8	5.4	2,581	23.0	40.4	9.5	1,209	45.3	20.5	49.3	115	95.3	22.8	41.1	9.3	1,324
10-11 years complete	≥36.0	4.5	6.3	713	29.5	39.1	11.6	350	*	*	*	29	95.5	28.5	39.5	11.2	379
12 or more years complete	≥36.0	4.4	5.2	687	24.9	34.8	8.3	285	(58.2)	(28.5)	(47.6)	42	94.6	25.4	36.5	7.2	326
Religion																	
Hindu	4.1	5.5	5.5	5,734	23.0	38.7	9.0	2,662	40.6	17.9	43.4	252	94.9	22.5	39.1	8.7	2,914
Muslim	*	*	*	146	(23.5)	(35.5)	(8.9)	53	*	*	*	10	94.8	28.7	40.4	10.3	63
Christian	≥36.0	4.7	6.7	195	7.2	42.0	3.7	80	*	*	*	9	90.7	9.8	38.8	3.3	90

Continued...

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

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant infant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	4.5	5.8	1,318	19.7	35.9	6.3	622	24.3	17.3	35.5	7.1	68	92.5	19.4	35.9	6.4
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	4.7	6.1	1,710	22.4	39.5	9.7	812	29.3	15.3	34.1	3.6	63	94.9	21.9	39.2	9.2
Other backward class	≥36.0	3.2	5.2	1,969	23.2	42.5	9.1	900	52.7	10.3	51.4	1.6	83	96.0	22.1	43.3	8.5
Other	≥36.0	4.0	5.2	1,047	26.2	34.8	10.9	443	(54.6)	(41.6)	(50.2)	(9.2)	57	94.8	27.9	36.6	10.7
Total	≥36.0	4.0	5.6	6,089	22.5	38.7	8.9	2,800	40.8	19.7	43.4	5.0	273	94.7	22.2	39.1	8.5

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

*Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Anugul	79.7	132	*	22	31.8	21.6	35.3	307
Balangir	87.9	203	(53.4)	50	44.4	26.1	44.7	471
Baleshwar	65.8	208	(67.5)	48	33.2	18.0	33.7	468
Bargarh	70.2	152	*	28	39.1	24.2	39.0	364
Baudh	89.0	49	(47.2)	15	42.2	22.5	43.5	115
Bhadrak	65.7	148	*	21	34.9	15.3	28.2	349
Cuttack	74.0	194	*	46	15.3	9.1	17.1	500
Debagarh	66.8	33	(69.0)	10	33.4	19.9	37.5	80
Dhenkanal	74.4	105	*	20	26.1	19.0	29.2	267
Gajapati	75.3	63	(52.7)	13	32.5	18.4	32.1	140
Ganjam	68.4	293	(60.2)	66	28.9	16.4	21.3	690
Jagatsinghapur	63.6	87	*	15	19.5	12.6	16.5	215
Jajapur	53.5	161	(70.6)	41	30.3	16.5	30.0	406
Jharsuguda	69.0	49	(55.7)	11	34.9	24.8	36.5	114
Kalahandi	71.7	164	(67.4)	38	36.6	24.8	39.7	378
Kandhamal	51.7	87	(81.4)	18	38.3	23.1	43.1	217
Kendrapara	65.5	147	*	25	26.9	12.3	24.1	360
Kendujhar	57.3	196	(62.5)	38	44.5	19.0	44.3	487
Khordha	70.6	196	(59.5)	46	24.7	13.8	20.3	492
Koraput	71.4	167	(70.2)	46	40.3	28.5	44.4	360
Malkangiri	67.2	97	(66.2)	19	45.7	32.5	51.8	206
Mayurbhanj	61.6	250	(81.3)	72	43.5	17.2	43.8	565
Nabarangapur	60.6	174	73.1	46	45.8	36.0	51.0	385
Nayagarh	62.1	85	(67.8)	22	28.0	17.5	25.4	210
Nuapada	86.6	88	(49.2)	22	37.6	26.4	40.0	199
Puri	66.5	138	(56.0)	38	16.1	12.1	17.1	379
Rayagada	70.2	119	(70.2)	27	43.5	23.1	42.4	245
Sambalpur	62.4	96	(81.2)	24	40.2	28.6	45.3	204
Subarnapur	76.7	68	(56.6)	16	47.5	22.3	43.0	149
Sundargarh	78.9	199	67.5	51	37.2	31.4	44.2	421
Odisha	69.0	4,150	65.6	957	34.1	20.4	34.4	9,743

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

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

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	29.2	31.0	1.6	61.7	911
12-23	26.2	26.4	1.3	53.9	1,962
24-35	25.6	18.1	0.6	44.3	2,086
36-47	22.8	14.8	0.5	38.1	2,062
48-59	22.9	11.5	0.4	34.8	2,040
Sex					
Male	23.7	19.6	0.7	44.0	4,658
Female	26.0	18.3	0.8	45.1	4,402
Birth order¹					
1	23.2	16.4	0.7	40.3	3,841
2-3	25.4	19.8	0.8	46.0	4,083
4-5	28.6	26.6	0.9	56.1	796
6+	28.7	28.9	0.7	58.3	161
Residence					
Urban	23.5	14.3	0.3	38.1	1,300
Rural	25.0	19.7	0.9	45.7	7,761
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	28.7	27.3	1.1	57.1	2,607
<5 years complete	26.5	18.7	0.7	46.0	763
5-9 years complete	23.0	16.3	0.6	39.8	3,780
10-11 years complete	22.6	15.0	1.4	39.0	938
12 or more years complete	21.8	10.7	0.3	32.7	854
Religion					
Hindu	24.9	18.9	0.8	44.6	8,526
Muslim	19.3	8.0	0.7	28.0	212
Christian	27.7	28.0	1.2	56.9	299
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	27.2	18.7	0.6	46.5	2,016
Scheduled tribe	29.0	28.5	0.9	58.4	2,485
Other backward class	22.8	17.0	0.9	40.8	2,873
Other	18.9	8.7	0.6	28.2	1,628
Don't know	28.9	5.4	0.0	34.4	58
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	24.8	19.1	0.8	44.7	8,880
Not interviewed but in the household	25.5	8.5	3.0	36.9	63
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	26.7	14.2	0.0	40.9	118

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.2	19.8	0.7	45.7	7,901
Living with one or neither parent	22.5	13.5	1.1	37.1	1,159
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	21.0	11.4	0.6	33.0	4,145
Mildly anaemic	28.6	22.7	0.8	52.1	3,825
Moderately/severely anaemic	26.3	38.4	1.6	66.4	922
Total	24.8	19.0	0.8	44.6	9,060
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.9	34.5	1.6	65.0	1,454

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

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

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother				Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Percentage living in iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months												
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	24.1	17.7	511	92.2	521	92.2	521
9-11	49.7	6.3	544	75.7	549	25.0	18.9	549	93.4	556	93.4	556
12-17	72.1	16.5	994	88.8	999	32.0	28.5	999	91.2	1,011	91.2	1,011
18-23	79.3	27.9	1,031	79.5	1,061	31.9	31.8	1,061	92.8	1,076	92.8	1,076
24-35	na	na	na	69.9	2,184	28.4	30.0	2,184	93.4	2,203	93.4	2,203
36-47	na	na	na	64.0	2,176	27.2	28.5	2,176	92.2	2,219	92.2	2,219
48-59	na	na	na	59.9	2,143	25.9	25.8	2,143	93.1	2,198	93.1	2,198
Sex												
Male	71.5	19.0	1,368	70.5	4,682	27.2	26.9	4,949	92.7	5,048	92.7	5,048
Female	68.8	18.9	1,201	68.8	4,429	28.7	28.1	4,674	92.7	4,736	92.7	4,736
Birth order												
1	68.5	17.6	1,093	69.6	3,986	28.0	27.1	4,209	94.1	4,078	94.1	4,078
2-3	71.6	19.2	1,231	70.8	4,167	28.5	28.2	4,414	92.6	4,347	92.6	4,347
4-5	71.4	23.2	203	65.4	801	25.8	26.7	833	87.5	822	87.5	822
6+	(72.5)	(23.4)	41	65.4	158	20.2	23.7	167	85.7	168	85.7	168
Breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding	70.3	19.2	2,340	76.0	5,010	28.6	28.2	5,470	92.9	5,385	92.9	5,385
Not breastfeeding	69.4	16.7	229	62.0	4,102	26.9	26.5	4,153	92.5	4,025	92.5	4,025
Residence												
Urban	64.4	14.6	378	75.0	1,371	29.3	25.8	1,446	98.2	1,473	98.2	1,473
Rural	71.3	19.7	2,191	68.7	7,740	27.7	27.8	8,177	91.7	8,311	91.7	8,311

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	70.5	22.4	665	63.1	2,623	27.2	26.5	2,754	88.3	2,766	
<5 years complete	70.0	17.5	201	68.1	770	24.8	27.7	819	94.8	809	
5-9 years complete	69.1	18.1	1,114	71.4	3,846	29.0	27.7	4,058	93.3	4,053	
10-11 years complete	70.9	20.1	325	76.5	972	26.9	29.1	1,029	95.8	1,035	
12 or more years complete	73.9	13.5	264	75.7	900	29.1	27.6	964	97.3	986	
Religion											
Hindu	70.8	19.0	2,434	69.7	8,572	27.7	27.4	9,058	92.9	9,186	
Muslim	(54.7)	(16.9)	55	76.6	236	36.9	28.7	244	94.1	248	
Christian	65.7	19.3	75	62.5	283	24.0	26.4	298	86.1	323	
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	70.2	17.4	579	70.4	2,035	26.8	28.0	2,149	93.8	2,136	
Scheduled tribe	70.4	25.5	734	67.7	2,480	30.7	30.9	2,623	88.0	2,657	
Other backward class	71.3	16.4	826	69.8	2,959	25.7	25.0	3,117	95.3	3,093	
Other	68.8	15.1	410	72.2	1,564	28.9	25.9	1,655	93.7	1,826	
Don't know	*	*	20	56.2	74	31.1	27.6	78	95.4	73	
Total	70.3	18.9	2,569	69.7	9,111	27.9	27.5	9,623	92.7	9,784	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	61.2	12.0	411	20.4	1,450	5.2	15.8	1,539	73.3	1,588	

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	97.8	5,070
Rural	92.0	25,089
Religion of household head		
Hindu	93.1	28,657
Muslim	89.8	567
Christian	88.8	858
Other	94.8	77
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	94.0	6,042
Scheduled tribe	87.5	6,996
Other backward class	94.9	10,537
Other	94.7	6,352
Don't know	91.4	233
Total	92.9	30,160
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	76.1	3,857

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, Odisha, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Anugul	89.5	920
Balangir	98.7	1,402
Baleshwar	80.2	1,680
Bargarh	99.1	1,181
Baudh	90.6	326
Bhadrak	96.3	1,054
Cuttack	95.1	1,816
Debagarh	93.5	233
Dhenkanal	98.7	879
Gajapati	76.8	408
Ganjam	91.3	2,350
Jagatsinghapur	99.2	800
Jajapur	99.3	1,235
Jharsuguda	98.7	424
Kalahandi	96.2	1,232
Kandhamal	95.3	524
Kendrapara	95.5	1,027
Kendujhar	92.6	1,309
Khordha	94.5	1,687
Koraput	90.0	994
Malkangiri	91.4	427
Mayurbhanj	78.8	1,728
Nabarangapur	87.6	819
Nayagarh	91.2	691
Nuapada	98.6	474
Puri	99.7	1,217
Rayagada	80.8	670
Sambalpur	96.9	766
Subarnapur	99.4	466
Sundargarh	98.2	1,421
Odisha	92.9	30,160

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	14.4	15.6	47.8	22.2	100.0	33,721
Pulses or beans	61.5	29.0	8.6	1.0	100.0	33,721
Dark green leafy vegetables	80.7	14.2	4.9	0.2	100.0	33,721
Fruits	5.1	14.1	75.7	5.1	100.0	33,721
Eggs	1.3	56.4	28.9	13.4	100.0	33,721
Fish	1.7	59.4	31.9	7.0	100.0	33,721
Chicken or meat	0.9	38.9	48.9	11.3	100.0	33,721
Fish or chicken or meat	2.0	61.9	30.4	5.7	100.0	33,721
Fried foods	69.3	20.2	9.7	0.8	100.0	33,721
Aerated drinks	29.1	8.5	51.6	10.7	100.0	33,721
MEN						
Milk or curd	17.4	22.6	47.3	12.6	100.0	4,212
Pulses or beans	67.2	25.2	7.1	0.5	100.0	4,212
Dark green leafy vegetables	79.8	15.5	4.4	0.3	100.0	4,212
Fruits	5.5	22.7	69.3	2.5	100.0	4,212
Eggs	3.4	63.5	27.4	5.7	100.0	4,212
Fish	4.1	59.8	31.9	4.2	100.0	4,212
Chicken or meat	2.1	48.5	45.1	4.4	100.0	4,212
Fish or chicken or meat	5.0	63.4	28.6	2.9	100.0	4,212
Fried foods	53.9	25.4	19.4	1.3	100.0	4,212
Aerated drinks	18.1	20.5	54.4	7.0	100.0	4,212

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	38.5	15.5	4.6	0.8	5,302	41.0	17.6	5.3	0.6	625
20-29	26.9	10.6	13.1	2.2	10,068	17.4	4.1	14.2	1.9	1,132
30-39	22.3	9.2	22.1	4.6	8,837	15.0	4.1	21.2	3.2	1,214
40-49	22.2	10.0	22.7	5.8	7,610	14.4	5.3	22.9	2.8	1,074
Marital status										
Never married	35.8	14.7	6.6	1.1	7,946	26.8	9.7	12.3	1.4	1,436
Currently married	22.9	9.4	20.0	4.4	22,429	15.3	4.6	19.9	2.8	2,574
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	29.6	13.1	15.4	2.5	1,442	(32.5)	(14.3)	(19.1)	(2.4)	35
Residence										
Urban	15.8	6.0	32.0	9.1	5,507	12.6	4.3	32.4	4.4	843
Rural	28.7	11.9	13.2	2.3	26,310	21.4	7.1	13.3	1.8	3,203
Schooling										
No schooling	34.1	14.6	8.2	1.1	8,959	27.7	9.0	6.8	1.0	521
<5 years complete	27.8	12.7	14.6	2.9	2,779	24.2	8.2	8.6	1.0	354
5-9 years complete	24.1	9.8	18.6	4.2	11,674	20.7	7.1	14.3	2.6	1,680
10-11 years complete	25.2	9.7	17.5	3.8	4,378	20.9	7.3	18.6	3.0	650
12 or more years complete	16.6	5.9	29.0	6.5	4,027	9.0	2.6	32.2	2.7	841
Religion										
Hindu	26.7	11.0	16.4	3.4	30,177	19.8	6.7	17.1	2.4	3,881
Muslim	14.5	6.4	29.0	10.2	665	(6.1)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(2.1)	54
Christian	25.6	9.7	9.9	1.5	926	13.9	1.5	15.7	0.9	106
Other	(31.8)	(5.9)	(12.1)	(5.4)	49	*	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	30.4	13.2	12.4	2.2	6,444	22.8	7.7	13.1	1.1	798
Scheduled tribe	36.5	14.6	5.5	0.8	7,378	23.7	7.2	9.9	1.1	990
Other backward class	23.5	9.6	18.9	3.7	11,349	18.1	6.3	19.3	2.8	1,463
Other	16.3	6.4	28.8	7.6	6,444	13.6	4.9	27.0	4.2	788
Don't know	26.0	13.2	14.1	1.7	202	*	*	*	*	6
Total age 15-49	26.4	10.9	16.5	3.5	31,817	19.5	6.5	17.2	2.3	4,045
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	21.4	8.2	18.7	2.6	413
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	19.7	6.7	17.4	2.3	4,458
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	41.4	18.2	6.6	1.1	4,188	35.7	12.5	6.0	1.1	1,403

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

na = Not applicable

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0- 11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	Number of women	Mild (12.0- 12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	40.6	9.6	0.8	51.0	5,441	16.4	13.3	0.6	30.3	621
20-29	39.0	9.6	0.6	49.1	10,981	14.4	9.1	0.6	24.0	1,117
30-39	40.6	9.7	0.8	51.0	9,002	14.9	11.4	0.8	27.1	1,208
40-49	42.5	10.6	0.8	53.8	7,599	17.3	14.3	1.5	33.1	1,067
Marital status										
Never married	39.7	9.7	1.0	50.4	7,913	14.9	9.9	0.3	25.1	1,420
Currently married	40.5	9.7	0.6	50.9	23,666	16.1	12.9	1.2	30.2	2,558
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	44.0	12.2	0.8	57.0	1,443	(9.7)	(11.4)	(2.5)	(23.6)	35
Maternity status										
Pregnant	24.0	22.7	0.8	47.6	1,117	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	44.8	9.5	0.6	54.8	6,144	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	40.2	9.3	0.8	50.3	25,762	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	39.2	8.0	0.5	47.6	5,644	10.3	5.6	0.3	16.2	830
Rural	40.8	10.2	0.8	51.7	27,379	17.0	13.5	1.0	31.5	3,184
Schooling										
No schooling	44.8	13.5	1.1	59.4	9,288	21.4	21.3	1.9	44.6	520
<5 years complete	42.4	10.9	0.6	53.8	2,862	15.6	18.5	1.5	35.6	350
5-9 years complete	39.4	8.3	0.7	48.4	12,188	17.0	11.3	1.1	29.3	1,674
10-11 years complete	37.6	8.7	0.5	46.9	4,542	12.3	10.0	0.4	22.7	644
12 or more years complete	35.9	6.5	0.3	42.7	4,143	11.8	5.6	0.0	17.5	826
Religion										
Hindu	40.4	9.9	0.8	51.1	31,327	15.8	11.7	0.9	28.4	3,852
Muslim	32.7	3.5	0.0	36.2	675	(4.2)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(10.0)	52
Christian	47.7	12.9	0.3	60.9	972	15.4	19.2	0.9	35.5	106
Other	(31.2)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(46.0)	49	*	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	42.9	11.3	0.9	55.0	6,732	17.5	12.1	0.8	30.4	790
Scheduled tribe	46.9	15.3	1.2	63.3	7,762	18.6	20.2	1.3	40.1	981
Other backward class	38.2	7.9	0.5	46.7	11,723	14.7	9.5	0.5	24.8	1,457
Other	34.6	5.4	0.5	40.4	6,614	11.4	5.5	1.1	18.0	779
Don't know	39.7	5.8	0.3	45.7	192	*	*	*	*	6
Total age 15-49	40.5	9.8	0.7	51.0	33,022	15.6	11.8	0.9	28.4	4,013
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	19.3	17.6	2.1	39.0	406
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	16.0	12.4	1.0	29.3	4,419
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	43.9	14.7	1.5	60.0	4,356	17.6	15.2	1.1	33.9	1,386

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Odisha, 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
Anugul	37.4	297	44.0	1,104	21.8	17.6	1,067
Balangir	67.3	448	61.0	1,566	31.8	10.9	1,505
Baleshwar	28.6	441	41.1	1,806	25.4	15.8	1,765
Bargarh	68.3	347	68.5	1,276	31.1	14.5	1,227
Baudh	44.1	104	49.8	364	31.0	8.7	351
Bhadrak	22.7	325	43.5	1,172	30.2	13.9	1,127
Cuttack	18.9	448	37.8	1,809	19.2	28.5	1,792
Debagarh	30.0	69	42.6	231	31.4	10.8	221
Dhenkanal	39.4	257	39.4	929	25.6	18.8	904
Gajapati	57.9	140	58.5	436	22.1	11.2	415
Ganjam	37.4	651	41.3	2,493	21.5	20.9	2,430
Jagatsinghapur	23.4	195	35.8	899	17.3	25.7	874
Jajapur	30.0	367	43.3	1,435	28.4	17.5	1,388
Jharsuguda	67.1	106	69.2	497	27.9	18.6	484
Kalahandi	67.2	356	68.7	1,212	34.2	9.6	1,159
Kandhamal	42.7	203	52.7	626	28.1	8.2	590
Kendrapara	28.7	346	42.3	1,116	24.3	16.3	1,075
Kendujhar	32.7	452	40.5	1,394	28.9	13.9	1,321
Khordha	19.0	446	45.3	1,765	15.4	30.2	1,706
Koraput	71.4	335	63.3	1,041	34.5	10.2	982
Malkangiri	72.2	196	71.3	479	45.9	6.2	449
Mayurbhanj	34.5	497	42.4	1,783	31.6	8.6	1,699
Nabarangapur	71.9	353	71.5	1,017	36.1	6.8	960
Nayagarh	26.5	192	39.8	744	16.4	22.8	708
Nuapada	63.9	188	64.0	549	34.0	5.8	516
Puri	29.2	350	44.3	1,452	15.5	25.3	1,405
Rayagada	49.8	228	55.4	741	33.1	10.0	700
Sambalpur	70.5	193	73.0	825	28.1	16.8	805
Subarnapur	75.0	136	69.2	546	32.2	13.8	524
Sundargarh	75.3	394	71.4	1,716	27.2	13.6	1,670
Odisha	44.6	9,060	51.0	33,022	26.4	16.5	31,817

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

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

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

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby				Number			
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		
Age																						
15-24	91.4	94.1	59.0	78.5	57.3	62.9	21.0	32.6	80.6	71.7	1,871	1,260										
15-19	90.0	94.1	53.0	74.1	54.3	60.7	20.9	29.0	77.6	70.3	912	664										
20-24	92.8	94.1	64.8	83.4	60.1	65.4	21.1	36.6	83.4	73.3	959	596										
25-29	92.4	93.9	67.0	81.6	61.8	65.1	22.2	32.6	82.9	74.2	892	581										
30-39	91.2	95.3	60.3	81.5	57.2	65.9	19.9	33.3	81.4	77.6	1,462	1,260										
40-49	84.9	93.2	53.3	80.4	54.0	62.6	18.2	32.8	74.0	75.8	1,231	1,110										
Residence																						
Urban	95.2	97.1	67.4	82.8	63.5	64.2	26.4	35.2	85.7	77.2	1,130	911										
Rural	88.7	93.4	57.3	79.7	55.6	64.0	18.6	32.2	78.1	74.3	4,326	3,301										
Schooling																						
No schooling	77.2	79.5	44.9	61.2	44.8	49.3	12.0	17.3	63.8	57.0	1,459	528										
<5 years complete	82.6	90.9	53.5	70.4	50.7	61.6	16.0	24.2	71.8	64.3	452	367										
5-9 years complete	94.7	95.2	64.1	82.0	60.8	65.5	21.3	33.0	85.7	73.8	1,995	1,756										
10-11 years complete	96.8	97.9	63.8	84.2	63.2	68.5	24.8	34.4	85.0	79.4	792	688										
12 or more years complete	100.0	99.6	74.0	89.7	69.4	67.4	31.0	44.3	93.5	89.0	758	872										
Regular media exposure³																						
Yes	94.0	96.4	63.9	84.4	60.9	67.4	22.4	35.7	84.5	78.3	4,181	3,409										
No	77.2	84.8	44.7	63.0	45.1	49.6	13.2	20.5	64.0	60.6	1,275	803										
Marital status																						
Never married	91.5	94.9	55.7	80.4	56.1	63.6	21.5	33.4	80.0	72.7	1,369	1,520										
Currently married	90.3	94.0	61.4	80.5	58.0	64.4	20.1	32.7	80.3	76.2	3,813	2,656										
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.3	(81.8)	50.5	(67.5)	51.8	(52.7)	15.6	(19.2)	68.9	(70.9)	274	36										

Continued...

Table 7.3 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby				Number		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴																					
Been away	95.1	93.8	69.8	77.9	67.2	58.7	18.9	26.2	88.6	77.9	379	659									
Not been away	89.7	94.3	58.6	80.8	56.5	65.0	20.3	34.1	79.0	74.4	5,077	3,553									
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴																					
Been away	93.3	95.2	65.5	74.7	62.1	58.0	23.6	24.1	88.3	77.2	121	316									
Not been away	90.0	94.1	59.3	80.8	57.1	64.5	20.2	33.6	79.5	74.7	5,336	3,896									
Religion																					
Hindu	90.1	94.3	59.4	80.8	56.9	64.0	19.8	32.9	79.6	75.2	5,188	4,040									
Muslim	88.7	96.6	62.1	76.3	55.9	68.1	32.5	35.6	80.9	77.4	97	59									
Christian	90.0	88.2	60.9	65.3	68.0	61.0	27.2	30.5	81.3	65.8	165	107									
Caste/tribe																					
Scheduled caste	89.5	94.8	59.2	82.5	58.6	68.0	20.5	33.2	78.6	72.9	1,112	825									
Scheduled tribe	84.3	90.0	50.6	74.1	50.3	57.1	14.5	27.1	71.9	68.3	1,287	1,021									
Other backward class	92.1	94.5	62.3	82.1	58.2	67.2	20.1	35.6	82.3	75.8	1,897	1,520									
Other	94.0	98.2	65.1	82.8	62.9	62.6	27.1	34.7	85.5	83.7	1,142	840									
Total	90.0	94.2	59.4	80.3	57.2	64.0	20.2	32.8	79.7	74.9	5,456	4,212									

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 Partner who has no other sex partners

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS		Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators
Age										
15-24	79.2	73.4	84.0	69.7	78.3	75.7	81.9	69.5	44.7	1,185
15-19	76.4	69.9	81.9	71.8	77.7	73.2	78.9	66.9	43.9	625
20-24	81.8	76.6	86.0	67.9	79.0	78.4	85.4	72.4	45.5	561
25-29	82.2	74.4	85.7	66.9	80.2	73.4	82.4	70.0	43.8	546
30-39	79.0	73.0	85.2	67.0	81.1	75.3	84.5	73.6	47.1	1,201
40-49	76.9	68.9	81.1	67.1	79.8	73.5	84.4	70.7	43.8	1,034
Residence										
Urban	81.2	76.2	87.4	69.2	84.5	79.9	88.1	71.5	51.5	884
Rural	78.6	71.4	83.1	67.6	78.4	73.1	82.0	71.0	43.2	3,083
Schooling										
No schooling	73.9	66.5	75.6	66.0	66.7	56.9	70.0	68.6	31.2	419
<5 years complete	77.1	69.4	82.7	75.3	75.1	63.1	76.4	75.2	41.6	334
5-9 years complete	80.1	72.9	84.4	67.0	78.4	74.4	81.3	71.9	43.7	1,671
10-11 years complete	81.3	73.2	87.8	71.9	83.8	79.6	87.9	68.8	48.8	674
12 or more years complete	83.5	81.2	92.3	65.7	87.4	84.3	93.1	71.1	52.8	868
Regular media exposure¹										
Yes	80.9	74.0	86.0	67.9	82.6	77.4	85.7	71.7	47.9	3,286
No	72.4	66.4	76.1	68.2	66.4	61.7	72.1	68.3	31.6	680
Marital status										
Never married	78.8	72.7	83.6	71.2	80.1	77.1	83.5	69.7	46.1	1,441
Currently married	79.4	72.7	84.2	66.7	79.5	73.3	83.4	71.9	44.3	2,496
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	77.8	68.0	83.3	68.7	(87.1)	(67.2)	(81.0)	(77.1)	(58.0)	29

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	
Religion									
Hindu	78.9	72.4	83.9	68.0	79.9	74.9	83.5	70.9	3,810
Muslim	85.4	72.7	90.8	61.6	82.8	70.2	80.9	83.2	57
Christian	86.1	76.6	84.8	68.8	72.6	67.3	77.9	72.4	95
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	80.8	72.5	84.5	66.2	80.1	69.4	78.5	70.3	782
Scheduled tribe	77.5	70.0	78.8	67.6	74.4	68.1	77.1	73.0	919
Other backward class	79.4	72.6	85.7	68.7	80.6	78.8	87.2	70.5	1,436
Other	79.2	75.2	86.3	68.6	84.3	80.0	88.4	70.9	825
Total	79.2	72.5	84.0	68.0	79.8	74.7	83.4	71.1	3,967

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.7
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.1	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.3	1.1	2.1	0.2	1.0
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	476	648	1,123	1,885	2,555	4,440	2,361	3,203	5,564
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	(25.5)	*	26.0	29.5	*	29.2
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	10	1	11	40	7	47	50	8	58
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	10.0	2.0	5.0	7.2	2.8	4.6	7.8	2.6	4.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	478	782	1,260	1,991	3,046	5,037	2,469	3,828	6,297
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.5	na	na	0.3	na	na	0.3	na	na
Number of men	911	na	na	3,301	na	na	4,212	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	24.5	na	na	21.2	na	na	21.8	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	11.5	18.0	15.1	6.5	13.0	10.2	7.6	14.1	11.2
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.9	4.7	4.3	5.4	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.3	4.6
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	37.1	27.7	31.9	41.4	34.5	37.5	40.5	33.1	36.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.0
Number of respondents	911	1,130	2,041	3,301	4,326	7,627	4,212	5,456	9,668
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	59.6	32.4	46.6	62.0	37.7	49.3	61.5	36.8	48.8
	338	312	651	1,366	1,492	2,858	1,704	1,805	3,509

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Odisha, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	32.3	26.7	29.1	32.7	19.6	24.8	32.6	21.0	25.7
Percentage who know a condom source	89.7	58.5	72.0	84.3	49.9	63.5	85.5	51.6	65.2
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	7.2	30.4	20.4	17.3	39.6	30.8	15.1	37.8	28.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.2	2.3	1.5	0.2	2.3	1.4
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	2.7	13.1	8.6	2.9	12.7	8.8	2.9	12.8	8.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.8	2.7	3.1	3.7	2.7	3.1
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	34.0	26.6	29.8	42.3	34.3	37.5	40.5	32.8	35.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.2	3.4	2.8	5.2	3.3	4.2	4.6	3.3	3.9
Number age 15-24	279	367	646	981	1,503	2,484	1,260	1,871	3,130
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	61.4	37.5	49.2	61.3	37.1	47.9	61.3	37.2	48.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	95	98	192	415	516	931	510	614	1,123
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(39.7)	28.7	30.5	22.4	17.1	18.3	24.1	18.9	20.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	22	116	138	199	625	824	222	741	962
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	0.0	7.0	14.9	0.9	3.7	18.5	0.8	4.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	14	92	106	134	529	663	148	621	769
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	*	*	*	(29.4)	(41.6)	*	(36.8)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	7	0	7	20	5	25	27	5	32
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	94.3	100.0	97.0	90.1	97.3	93.8	91.1	97.9	94.5
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.7	0.0	1.4	3.1	0.7	1.9	3.0	0.5	1.8
Number never married	272	251	523	868	902	1,770	1,140	1,154	2,294

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Odisha, 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	95	95	10,487
Male	321	316	10,650
Age			
< 15	47	47	4,942
15-59	256	252	14,081
60 +	273	273	2,115
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	285	278	7,832
Other fuel	164	164	13,305
Total	209	206	21,137
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	252	237	53,471
Male	480	458	51,830
Age			
< 15	19	19	28,338
15-59	419	404	64,393
60 +	857	784	12,570
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	376	356	93,917
Other fuel	264	259	11,384
Total	364	346	105,301
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	226	214	63,958
Male	453	433	62,480
Age			
< 15	23	23	33,279
15-59	390	377	78,474
60 +	773	711	14,685
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	369	350	101,748
Other fuel	210	208	24,689
Total	338	322	126,438

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 7.8 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

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

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would a family member's TB kept secret
Age												
15-19	91.1	5,572	67.8	31.1	90.1	7.9	5,078	68.0	31.4	88.0	15.3	563
20-34	91.8	15,951	64.9	28.4	92.4	8.0	14,647	67.4	34.9	91.5	13.2	1,643
35-49	90.2	12,197	58.3	26.9	91.4	8.5	11,004	67.9	31.5	90.8	9.9	1,566
Residence												
Urban	95.0	5,924	72.7	34.4	95.3	7.3	5,630	71.6	36.3	92.4	9.2	797
Rural	90.3	27,797	60.9	26.9	90.8	8.4	25,098	66.6	32.0	90.2	12.9	2,973
Schooling												
No schooling	85.0	9,434	45.1	22.4	86.4	7.3	8,015	51.3	28.8	85.5	13.1	421
<5 years complete	90.0	2,891	55.8	24.6	90.1	8.3	2,603	59.7	30.3	88.0	8.8	323
5-9 years complete	92.9	12,403	64.4	27.7	92.7	8.4	11,519	65.6	31.1	89.1	13.2	1,576
10-11 years complete	94.7	4,658	75.7	32.6	94.8	8.5	4,411	72.5	35.8	93.9	11.9	628
12 or more years complete	96.4	4,335	84.7	39.1	96.5	8.6	4,180	79.5	37.5	95.0	11.2	822
Religion												
Hindu	91.1	31,958	63.0	28.4	91.6	8.2	29,129	67.6	32.7	90.5	12.2	3,631
Muslim	92.3	724	66.6	25.4	93.4	9.5	668	(76.1)	(57.9)	(100.0)	(11.3)	48
Christian	90.2	986	63.4	26.3	90.9	4.7	889	65.8	26.6	93.7	8.9	86
Other	77.5	54	(48.7)	(29.1)	(83.9)	(3.5)	42	*	*	*	*	5

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:							
	Percentage of women who heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	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	90.5	6,816	62.9	26.8	91.8	9.0	6,170	63.5	27.5	90.0	13.4	742
Scheduled tribe	87.7	7,888	54.7	28.1	87.1	6.8	6,914	60.4	32.8	87.1	12.8	898
Other backward class	92.4	11,934	63.1	27.2	93.1	8.5	11,028	72.1	32.4	91.7	10.8	1,372
Other	93.6	6,870	72.9	31.9	94.1	8.0	6,430	72.9	39.6	94.0	12.7	755
Don't know	87.6	213	31.1	30.4	83.1	12.0	186	*	*	*	*	5
Total	91.1	33,721	63.0	28.3	91.6	8.2	30,728	67.7	32.9	90.7	12.1	3,771

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, Odisha, 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	35.3	5,572	42.1	664
20-24	29.7	5,774	42.9	596
25-34	33.9	10,177	42.7	1,247
35-49	42.4	12,197	49.7	1,705
Residence				
Urban	17.9	5,924	25.0	911
Rural	40.4	27,797	51.1	3,301
Schooling				
No schooling	41.3	9,434	45.9	528
<5 years complete	40.2	2,891	48.9	367
5-9 years complete	36.0	12,403	48.4	1,756
10-11 years complete	34.1	4,658	41.0	688
12 or more years complete	27.6	4,335	41.3	872
Religion				
Hindu	36.7	31,958	45.7	4,040
Muslim	19.2	724	20.4	59
Christian	44.7	986	50.5	107
Other	16.0	54	*	5
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	38.8	6,816	48.0	825
Scheduled tribe	40.2	7,888	45.7	1,021
Other backward class	35.9	11,934	49.1	1,520
Other	31.4	6,870	36.1	840
Don't know	26.7	213	*	6
Total age 15-49	36.5	33,721	45.5	4,212
Age 50-54	na	na	55.1	422
Total age 15-54	na	na	46.3	4,634

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	77.7	90.9	88.7
Government/municipal hospital	45.8	15.6	20.6
Government dispensary	4.3	1.8	2.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.6	0.8	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	17.9	46.0	41.2
PHC/additional PHC	6.8	25.1	22.0
Sub-centre	0.9	1.3	1.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.2	0.2
ASHA	0.0	0.1	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.3	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.2	0.2
Private health sector	21.0	8.6	10.7
Private hospital	11.1	2.6	4.0
Private doctor/clinic	9.2	5.0	5.7
Private paramedic	0.1	0.3	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.3	0.6	0.5
Other private health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other source	1.0	0.3	0.4
Shop	0.2	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.7	0.1	0.2
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	27.0	51.9	47.7
Number of households	5,081	25,161	30,242
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)	9.1	0.5	1.3
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	4.7	1.8	2.1
State health insurance scheme	22.0	42.4	40.5
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	54.1	64.3	63.3
Community health insurance programme	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other health insurance through employer	3.7	0.2	0.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.6	0.0	0.1
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	7.1	0.4	1.0
Other	4.5	8.2	7.8
Number of households	1,370	13,049	14,419

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

Table 81 Health problems

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	282	1,946	519	665	16	5,572	313	2,201	0	740	134	664
20-34	904	2,102	1,102	942	62	15,951	2,062	2,038	329	907	348	1,842
35-49	2,906	3,278	1,764	1,575	75	12,197	4,844	2,455	354	1,204	63	1,705
Residence												
Urban	2,659	3,178	2,755	1,228	95	5,924	4,578	1,680	0	203	0	911
Rural	1,284	2,357	923	1,103	52	27,797	2,454	2,385	366	1,221	254	3,301
Schooling												
No schooling	1,154	1,820	595	1,062	73	9,434	1,096	510	182	1,057	336	528
<5 years complete	2,015	3,057	1,241	1,658	70	2,891	2,942	3,330	0	778	0	367
5-9 years complete	1,691	2,729	1,247	1,229	42	12,403	2,665	1,918	333	1,151	376	1,756
10-11 years complete	1,583	2,918	1,504	1,034	59	4,658	2,568	2,620	175	831	0	688
12 or more years complete	1,471	2,518	2,381	706	73	4,335	4,772	3,141	468	892	0	872
Marital status												
Never married	452	2,309	791	817	70	8,144	1,369	1,802	167	662	258	1,520
Currently married	1,779	2,550	1,413	1,223	59	24,101	3,835	2,443	339	1,208	168	2,656
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	3,305	2,781	1,013	1,231	0	1,475	(0)	(4935)	(1517)	(0)	(0)	36
Religion												
Hindu	1,497	2,484	1,227	1,129	63	31,958	2,875	2,300	286	1,030	208	4,040
Muslim	3,220	3,543	2,603	1,729	0	724	5,967	1,881	0	0	0	59
Christian	865	2,228	897	625	0	986	2,554	0	503	503	0	107
Other	7,874	4,019	0	0	0	54	*	*	*	*	*	5

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,383	2,301	834	1,300	34	6,816	2,519	1,313	363	999	284	825
Scheduled tribe	732	1,719	629	791	88	7,888	1,554	2,203	242	1,596	592	1,021
Other backward class	1,465	2,425	1,146	1,077	57	11,934	2,353	2,291	436	725	0	1,520
Other	2,693	3,767	2,457	1,431	57	6,870	5,988	3,084	0	786	0	840
Don't know	1,197	1,359	3,703	783	0	213	*	*	*	*	*	6
Total age 15-49	1,525	2,502	1,245	1,125	59	33,721	2,913	2,233	287	1,001	199	4,212
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	6,829	3,062	886	1,941	0	422
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,270	2,308	342	1,086	181	4,634

na=Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

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

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	5.8	1.7	6.4	5,572
20-24	24.5	6.0	6.4	5,774
25-34	36.7	7.8	7.0	10,177
35-49	33.6	6.6	7.7	12,197
Residence				
Urban	30.0	7.0	9.9	5,924
Rural	28.0	5.9	6.4	27,797
Schooling				
No schooling	31.9	5.9	5.5	9,434
<5 years complete	31.6	7.1	6.7	2,891
5-9 years complete	28.5	6.2	6.9	12,403
10-11 years complete	22.3	5.2	7.8	4,658
12 or more years complete	24.5	6.3	10.3	4,335
Religion				
Hindu	28.4	6.0	7.0	31,958
Muslim	22.1	6.9	7.7	724
Christian	32.2	8.2	8.6	986
Other	11.5	3.8	1.4	54
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	28.6	5.7	6.2	6,816
Scheduled tribe	28.3	6.5	6.9	7,888
Other backward class	27.2	5.5	6.3	11,934
Other	30.5	6.9	9.6	6,870
Don't know	16.8	5.6	4.1	213
Total	28.3	6.1	7.0	33,721

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥ 180 mmHg or DBP > 110 mmHg							
Age													
15-19	2.6	83.0	15.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.8	5,456		
20-24	5.3	74.1	22.5	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	1.2	5,679		
25-29	7.7	65.9	28.9	4.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.5	5,360		
30-34	11.4	58.2	33.5	6.6	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	1.7	4,681		
35-39	16.8	48.4	38.4	10.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	100.0	1.7	4,351		
40-44	21.9	43.1	39.8	12.6	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	100.0	1.8	3,916		
45-49	26.4	38.2	41.1	15.5	3.5	3.5	1.6	1.6	100.0	1.9	3,719		
Residence													
Urban	14.2	60.2	29.6	7.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	1.5	5,700		
Rural	11.5	61.1	30.2	6.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	100.0	1.5	27,462		
Schooling													
No schooling	15.5	51.8	35.3	9.7	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.1	9,312		
<5 years complete	15.1	54.6	33.8	8.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	100.0	1.8	2,866		
5-9 years complete	11.3	63.2	28.9	6.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	100.0	1.6	12,230		
10-11 years complete	7.0	71.5	24.1	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.2	4,567		
12 or more years complete	8.9	67.6	26.1	4.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	1.9	4,187		
Religion													
Hindu	12.0	60.9	30.1	6.9	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	1.5	31,455		
Muslim	12.9	60.8	31.5	6.1	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	2.1	682		
Christian	8.2	63.6	30.6	4.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.0	972		
Other	(20.7)	(58.1)	(25.6)	(10.1)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	100.0	(1.7)	52		
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	10.7	64.3	28.0	5.9	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	1.7	6,755		
Scheduled tribe	11.3	59.7	30.3	7.9	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.7	7,772		
Other backward class	11.9	61.1	30.2	6.8	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	1.6	11,770		
Other	13.7	59.0	31.9	6.8	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	100.0	1.9	6,663		
Don't know	19.0	52.7	36.2	7.1	3.1	3.1	0.9	0.9	100.0	2.0	202		
Total	11.9	61.0	30.1	6.9	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	1.5	33,162		

Note: The first value in each column is for systolic blood pressure and the second value is for diastolic blood pressure.

SBP=Systolic blood pressure, DBP=Diastolic blood pressure

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total		
Age									
15-19	2.1	69.9	28.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	625
20-24	6.1	52.6	41.6	5.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	575
25-29	11.9	44.8	45.9	8.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	0.7	557
30-34	13.6	38.6	49.1	10.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	0.7	640
35-39	18.2	40.1	42.9	12.5	3.7	0.7	100.0	0.8	576
40-44	22.4	35.9	42.8	15.8	3.1	2.4	100.0	0.8	541
45-49	24.5	30.6	47.6	15.3	5.3	1.2	100.0	0.5	534
Residence									
Urban	19.4	40.3	42.0	13.1	3.6	0.9	100.0	0.7	842
Rural	12.3	46.3	42.6	8.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.5	3,205
Schooling									
No schooling	15.7	43.8	42.3	11.1	2.2	0.5	100.0	0.7	519
<5 years complete	17.3	41.6	42.7	12.3	2.7	0.7	100.0	0.7	355
5-9 years complete	10.8	46.4	43.7	7.6	1.4	0.9	100.0	0.6	1,682
10-11 years complete	12.9	52.1	35.6	9.8	1.9	0.6	100.0	0.2	651
12 or more years complete	17.8	39.2	45.3	11.9	2.8	0.8	100.0	0.7	839
Religion									
Hindu	13.7	45.3	42.3	9.6	1.9	0.8	100.0	0.6	3,883
Muslim	(24.5)	(24.5)	(53.4)	(18.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.1)	54
Christian	11.6	46.8	42.1	8.4	2.1	0.5	100.0	0.6	106

Continued...

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total					
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	10.7	50.4	39.6	8.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	0.2	799			
Scheduled tribe	15.6	41.2	44.7	11.4	2.0	0.6	100.0	0.6	986			
Other backward class	13.2	45.0	43.4	8.9	1.7	1.0	100.0	0.8	1,467			
Other	15.6	44.6	41.0	10.7	2.8	0.8	100.0	0.6	788			
Total age 15-49	13.8	45.1	42.5	9.7	2.0	0.8	100.0	0.6	4,047			
Age 50-54	30.4	35.0	39.0	18.7	6.1	1.2	100.0	0.9	413			
Total age 15-54	15.3	44.2	42.1	10.6	2.4	0.8	100.0	0.6	4,460			

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

SBP=Systolic blood pressure; DBP=Diastolic blood pressure

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	96.8	2.1	1.0	100.0	5,437
20-24	96.3	2.2	1.5	100.0	5,648
25-29	94.7	3.4	1.9	100.0	5,328
30-34	93.9	3.8	2.3	100.0	4,662
35-39	90.5	5.1	4.4	100.0	4,339
40-44	87.7	5.9	6.4	100.0	3,899
45-49	84.7	6.5	8.9	100.0	3,700
Residence					
Urban	92.3	3.5	4.2	100.0	5,640
Rural	92.8	4.0	3.2	100.0	27,374
Schooling					
No schooling	91.8	4.6	3.6	100.0	9,286
<5 years complete	91.2	4.3	4.4	100.0	2,862
5-9 years complete	93.1	3.5	3.4	100.0	12,187
10-11 years complete	93.8	3.5	2.7	100.0	4,542
12 or more years complete	93.5	3.5	3.0	100.0	4,138
Religion					
Hindu	92.7	3.9	3.4	100.0	31,319
Muslim	90.8	3.4	5.8	100.0	675
Christian	94.6	3.1	2.3	100.0	972
Other	(93.8)	(3.3)	(2.9)	100.0	49
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.1	3.8	3.1	100.0	6,730
Scheduled tribe	93.9	3.6	2.4	100.0	7,762
Other backward class	92.6	3.7	3.7	100.0	11,721
Other	91.0	4.8	4.2	100.0	6,609
Don't know	91.8	3.9	4.3	100.0	192
Total	92.7	3.9	3.4	100.0	33,014

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	96.2	2.5	1.3	100.0	621
20-24	94.9	3.2	1.9	100.0	566
25-29	90.6	5.2	4.2	100.0	552
30-34	90.5	4.3	5.2	100.0	635
35-39	87.5	6.6	5.9	100.0	573
40-44	83.8	6.8	9.3	100.0	539
45-49	79.7	6.6	13.7	100.0	528
Residence					
Urban	89.1	3.7	7.2	100.0	830
Rural	89.3	5.3	5.4	100.0	3,184
Schooling					
No schooling	90.2	5.3	4.6	100.0	520
<5 years complete	85.6	7.1	7.3	100.0	350
5-9 years complete	89.5	5.3	5.1	100.0	1,674
10-11 years complete	92.4	2.4	5.2	100.0	644
12 or more years complete	87.2	5.1	7.7	100.0	826
Religion					
Hindu	89.0	5.1	5.9	100.0	3,852
Muslim	(97.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	52
Christian	93.0	2.0	5.0	100.0	106
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	91.9	4.8	3.3	100.0	790
Scheduled tribe	92.0	4.8	3.2	100.0	981
Other backward class	86.3	5.5	8.2	100.0	1,457
Other	88.8	4.3	7.0	100.0	779
Total age 15-49	89.3	5.0	5.8	100.0	4,013
Age 50-54	78.9	7.4	13.6	100.0	406
Total age 15-54	88.3	5.2	6.5	100.0	4,419

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	12.2	12.6
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.6	11.1	9.7
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	3.7	6.4	5.9	16.1	17.0	16.8
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.4	1.5	1.3	2.7	3.6	3.4
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	4.0	5.8	5.5	20.7	27.7	26.2
Uses <i>khaini</i>	3.2	7.8	7.0	12.2	22.3	20.1
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uses other tobacco product	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.2	1.0
Uses any type of tobacco	10.0	18.8	17.3	45.3	58.8	55.9
Drinks alcohol	1.3	2.6	2.4	32.2	41.3	39.3
Number of respondents	5,924	27,797	33,721	911	3,301	4,212
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	(1.0)	0.9	16.3	16.6	16.6
1-2	*	(65.3)	62.6	30.8	35.4	34.5
3-5	*	(19.0)	19.4	31.2	26.2	27.2
6-9	*	(9.9)	9.4	4.8	9.2	8.4
10 or more	*	(4.9)	7.6	12.4	10.8	11.1
Don't know	*	(0.0)	0.0	4.5	1.8	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	2	42	44	151	638	789
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	38.0	24.0	25.3	11.5	13.2	12.9
About once a week	40.2	45.3	44.8	39.4	42.3	41.8
Less than once a week	21.8	30.7	29.9	49.1	44.5	45.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	77	717	794	293	1,363	1,657

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	65.5	13.7	37.2	2.5	0.1	0.2	52.6	5,572
20-24	72.7	11.0	30.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	42.4	5,774
Residence								
Urban	46.1	18.8	49.4	3.3	0.0	0.3	70.0	1,911
Rural	73.8	11.0	30.3	2.2	0.0	0.2	42.8	9,435
Schooling								
No schooling	91.8	4.2	7.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	12.3	1,289
<5 years complete	87.3	4.9	15.3	1.1	0.0	0.8	21.1	490
5-9 years complete	76.9	10.7	27.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	39.2	4,673
10-11 years complete	61.1	15.3	42.6	3.1	0.1	0.1	60.1	2,817
12 or more years complete	44.0	18.7	56.0	3.8	0.0	0.3	76.6	2,076
Religion								
Hindu	69.4	12.2	33.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	47.1	10,639
Muslim	53.5	18.4	42.4	3.2	0.0	0.6	63.3	318
Christian	75.0	8.6	29.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	41.1	377
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	75.3	10.9	28.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	41.0	2,456
Scheduled tribe	81.3	8.0	22.0	1.9	0.1	0.4	31.4	2,844
Other backward class	67.3	12.9	37.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	51.4	3,860
Other	48.9	18.6	48.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	68.9	2,126
Don't know	(68.5)	(10.4)	(28.4)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(39.1)	60
Total	69.1	12.3	33.5	2.4	0.0	0.2	47.4	11,346

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Odisha, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash and in-kind		Not paid		Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
			Cash only	In-kind	In-kind only	Not paid					
WOMEN											
15-19	16.3	912	71.9	3.8	0.0	24.3	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	148
20-24	23.7	959	74.1	6.7	0.5	18.8	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	227
25-29	25.8	892	71.1	9.6	0.4	19.0	100.0	29.6	70.4	100.0	230
30-34	28.8	762	79.2	6.0	0.5	14.3	100.0	34.4	65.6	100.0	219
35-39	34.5	701	76.1	3.9	1.1	18.9	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	242
40-44	36.6	617	73.9	9.3	2.3	14.5	100.0	33.9	66.1	100.0	226
45-49	33.7	614	76.7	8.9	0.9	13.5	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0	207
Total	27.5	5,456	74.8	7.0	0.8	17.4	100.0	34.2	65.8	100.0	1,499
MEN											
15-19	37.9	664	76.2	5.6	2.4	15.8	100.0	29.7	70.3	100.0	252
20-24	71.1	596	81.4	9.0	2.1	7.5	100.0	26.3	73.7	100.0	424
25-29	92.3	581	85.6	10.7	1.4	2.3	100.0	26.3	73.7	100.0	537
30-34	97.3	665	84.4	10.3	2.7	2.6	100.0	30.8	69.2	100.0	647
35-39	97.3	595	84.0	11.6	2.5	2.0	100.0	36.6	63.4	100.0	579
40-44	98.2	555	82.5	13.1	2.1	2.3	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	545
45-49	96.7	555	81.5	13.0	2.5	3.0	100.0	39.0	61.0	100.0	537
Total	83.6	4,212	82.9	10.9	2.2	4.0	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	3,520

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
20-29	74.8	70.3	911	32.0	144	*	13	74.0	414
30-39	86.0	75.9	992	37.0	254	80.3	82	71.4	1,053
40-49	81.8	72.3	620	47.4	168	73.6	85	68.3	997
Residence									
Urban	84.5	75.7	524	50.6	78	76.0	56	69.9	506
Rural	80.9	72.1	2,074	37.4	501	79.8	123	70.9	1,966
Schooling									
No schooling	80.6	71.7	791	38.6	290	(59.6)	35	70.3	407
<5 years complete	74.8	74.4	250	23.6	58	*	17	70.6	302
5-9 years complete	86.2	72.7	1,000	33.2	127	84.4	62	71.8	1,065
10-11 years complete	(84.8)	70.3	259	(49.6)	34	*	25	69.6	274
12 or more years complete	80.9	77.3	297	60.2	70	(73.2)	42	68.9	424
Religion									
Hindu	81.3	72.6	2,482	39.2	547	79.6	169	70.5	2,356
Muslim	*	(65.8)	40	*	4	*	1	(71.3)	42
Christian	84.5	83.2	71	(39.3)	25	*	9	76.1	70
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	85.6	73.7	545	38.9	130	(78.4)	48	70.9	495
Scheduled tribe	80.3	74.0	684	39.5	246	78.5	51	71.8	660
Other backward class	80.3	70.9	868	36.9	133	(82.5)	43	70.3	852
Other	81.1	73.6	496	42.7	70	(74.3)	37	69.3	462
Total	81.5	72.8	2,598	39.2	578	78.6	179	70.7	2,472

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19, those belonging to "other" religions, and those who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 89 Decision making

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person who usually makes the decision						
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
Own health care	4.8	71.0	21.0	2.1	1.2	100.0	26.0	57.7	16.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.0	74.6	17.8	3.0	1.6	100.0	24.3	66.8	7.3	1.3	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	4.7	70.8	19.9	3.0	1.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	6.7	64.2	27.0	0.9	1.2	100.0	29.6	53.3	16.5	0.5	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	3.9	66.8	24.6	3.0	1.7	100.0	27.2	65.5	5.6	1.2	0.4	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.6	62.0	26.8	2.9	1.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	6.3	65.5	25.8	1.2	1.2	100.0	28.9	54.2	16.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.8	68.3	23.3	3.0	1.7	100.0	26.7	65.8	6.0	1.2	0.4	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.2	63.8	25.4	2.9	1.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
				Number of women	Number of men					
Age										
15-19	65.0	61.4	64.3	51.6	25.9	123	*	*	*	10
20-24	66.4	66.0	64.8	53.3	23.5	575	84.8	91.7	79.3	109
25-29	68.1	68.2	67.5	57.7	20.8	748	82.7	91.0	79.7	333
30-39	75.3	75.3	71.9	63.7	15.1	1,317	82.5	92.0	77.9	1,128
40-49	74.1	75.3	72.8	62.8	16.5	1,050	83.7	93.3	81.2	1,077
Residence										
Urban	75.7	77.6	75.5	67.0	15.4	767	83.7	91.1	79.3	528
Rural	70.9	70.7	68.6	58.6	18.9	3,046	83.0	92.7	79.6	2,128
Schooling										
No schooling	71.9	72.7	69.5	60.7	19.2	1,169	80.9	90.9	78.7	455
<5 years complete	72.0	73.5	72.2	62.5	15.9	372	79.7	93.5	77.3	321
5-9 years complete	69.8	71.2	68.4	58.5	19.2	1,454	84.4	92.5	79.5	1,129
10-11 years complete	74.5	72.9	71.6	61.8	17.0	378	80.6	91.7	77.6	290
12 or more years complete	76.3	71.7	73.0	62.0	15.7	440	86.0	93.3	83.3	461
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	76.3	74.5	71.5	62.8	15.4	1,004	82.9	92.4	79.4	2,586
Employed, for cash	77.3	77.9	73.8	65.4	14.2	793	82.8	92.3	79.3	2,472
Employed, not for cash	72.3	61.8	62.7	52.8	20.1	211	85.7	94.1	82.4	114
Not employed	70.3	71.2	69.4	59.4	19.3	2,809	89.8	92.5	85.6	71

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men who participate in neither decision	Number of men			
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases			Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	
Number of living children													
0	61.6	59.3	61.8	50.3	29.7	371	81.2	92.0	78.7	5.5	318		
1-2	72.9	72.9	70.4	60.5	16.7	2,344	83.3	92.4	79.4	3.8	1,664		
3-4	73.2	74.6	71.5	63.6	18.0	950	83.9	92.7	80.6	3.9	580		
5+	73.5	74.2	73.8	61.8	15.2	148	81.8	93.1	78.9	4.0	94		
Household structure¹													
Nuclear	75.1	76.2	73.1	63.8	15.0	2,013	81.0	92.9	78.1	4.1	1,367		
Non-nuclear	68.3	67.5	66.5	56.4	21.9	1,800	85.3	91.9	81.1	4.0	1,289		
Religion													
Hindu	71.5	71.8	69.7	60.1	18.6	3,636	83.2	92.3	79.6	4.1	2,534		
Muslim	81.4	75.6	73.9	68.3	17.2	68	(83.7)	(94.9)	(81.1)	(2.5)	43		
Christian	78.6	79.9	78.2	63.7	6.4	105	78.6	95.1	76.9	3.2	76		
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	70.5	72.7	69.3	60.6	19.5	791	78.9	90.7	74.3	4.7	528		
Scheduled tribe	75.8	73.5	72.7	63.3	16.4	919	83.7	92.0	80.6	4.9	714		
Other backward class	70.5	71.2	68.8	59.1	18.6	1,328	84.7	94.0	81.6	2.9	918		
Other	71.0	71.5	69.5	58.5	18.6	765	83.6	91.9	79.6	4.1	492		
Total	71.9	72.1	70.0	60.3	18.2	3,813	83.1	92.4	79.6	4.0	2,656		

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Age						
15-19	21.0	52.2	56.4	1.5	14.1	912
20-24	26.2	55.1	67.2	7.4	14.9	959
25-29	29.8	62.2	68.3	13.8	16.8	892
30-39	36.4	58.9	70.5	21.4	23.5	1,462
40-49	36.9	52.5	67.6	20.4	27.9	1,231
Residence						
Urban	39.6	65.9	64.1	12.1	25.8	1,130
Rural	28.9	53.7	67.2	14.7	18.9	4,326
Schooling						
No schooling	33.3	43.3	64.2	16.6	26.3	1,459
<5 years complete	29.5	50.6	70.3	21.2	16.1	452
5-9 years complete	25.3	55.4	67.0	15.4	14.6	1,995
10-11 years complete	28.8	65.1	65.1	8.9	18.2	792
12 or more years complete	45.5	77.2	69.4	7.6	28.6	758
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	51.9	60.4	71.0	19.6	30.4	1,499
Employed, for cash	56.6	60.4	72.4	18.8	34.6	1,226
Employed, not for cash	30.8	60.6	65.0	23.3	11.3	273
Not employed	23.2	54.6	64.9	12.1	16.5	3,957
Number of living children						
0	27.2	48.2	61.7	3.6	16.4	1,798
1-2	33.0	65.4	68.1	17.1	21.6	2,480
3-4	33.1	49.2	71.8	24.5	23.3	1,022
5+	31.5	47.0	64.1	20.9	26.4	157

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Household structure²						
Nuclear	31.6	55.9	67.6	15.2	21.1	2,998
Non-nuclear	30.5	56.6	65.3	12.9	19.3	2,458
Religion						
Hindu	30.9	56.3	67.0	14.4	20.3	5,188
Muslim	34.3	50.4	49.7	5.3	16.5	97
Christian	35.4	55.6	63.4	12.2	23.8	165
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	32.5	54.4	66.8	16.6	22.0	1,112
Scheduled tribe	31.8	51.4	62.7	14.1	21.9	1,287
Other backward class	28.9	57.0	69.0	14.3	17.5	1,897
Other	32.7	62.0	66.6	11.7	21.7	1,142
Total	31.1	56.2	66.6	14.2	20.3	5,456

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

Table 92. Ownership of assets

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

Background characteristic	Women			Men				
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age								
15-19	55.0	39.7	29.8	87.4	912	70.3	54.5	664
20-24	59.8	45.8	44.8	75.0	959	74.8	61.8	596
25-29	61.6	44.9	47.1	75.7	892	82.3	67.8	581
30-34	64.2	47.0	47.4	62.7	762	88.6	74.4	665
35-39	70.2	50.8	42.8	65.1	701	90.6	77.1	595
40-44	66.8	50.6	33.8	51.5	617	91.9	72.4	555
45-49	66.6	50.4	23.9	47.3	614	95.0	78.0	555
Residence								
Urban	55.7	36.2	64.7	78.6	1,130	78.4	56.6	911
Rural	64.6	49.2	32.5	64.1	4,326	86.1	72.6	3,301
Religion								
Hindu	62.7	46.6	39.0	68.9	5,188	84.3	69.4	4,040
Muslim	59.7	43.8	60.3	60.1	97	87.0	54.0	59
Christian	68.8	45.6	33.7	84.3	165	89.6	71.5	107
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	65.9	44.6	34.6	63.1	1,112	84.7	62.9	825
Scheduled tribe	61.7	50.6	24.1	65.5	1,287	88.1	74.7	1,021
Other backward class	61.2	45.1	42.3	67.8	1,897	84.0	70.7	1,520
Other	63.7	46.0	55.6	76.6	1,142	80.6	65.7	840
Schooling								
No schooling	64.0	47.4	13.7	5.3	1,459	90.8	69.6	528
<5 years complete	61.0	41.5	33.1	7.2	452	89.5	70.0	367
5-9 years complete	65.2	47.9	40.7	62.9	1,995	85.9	70.7	1,756
10-11 years complete	57.3	42.1	49.7	95.0	792	78.2	65.9	688
12 or more years complete	61.2	48.5	77.0	97.8	758	80.5	68.0	872
Total age 15-49	62.8	46.5	39.2	69.0	5,456	84.5	69.2	4,212
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	95.2	77.8	422
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	85.4	70.0	4,634

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

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, Odisha, 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	24.8	13.4	20.9	14.6	23.8	13.9
She neglects the house or children	34.2	14.8	31.7	16.2	33.6	15.3
She argues with him	33.8	21.1	28.9	21.5	32.6	21.2
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	12.0	6.1	10.8	6.7	11.7	6.3
She doesn't cook properly	19.4	8.8	17.5	8.3	18.9	8.6
He suspects her of being unfaithful	20.6	16.4	18.0	18.0	20.0	17.0
She shows disrespect for in-laws	53.9	33.0	46.6	36.4	52.1	34.2
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	60.7	40.2	55.0	41.8	59.2	40.8
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	81.3	79.7	69.6	72.4	78.4	77.1
Knows her husband has sex with other women	80.0	71.7	69.4	66.4	77.3	69.8
Is tired or not in the mood	75.2	67.1	64.8	59.7	72.6	64.4
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	69.6	57.7	59.3	53.0	67.0	56.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	14.4	14.5	25.8	22.3	17.2	17.3
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	11.6	na	10.6	na	11.3
Refuse to give her financial support	na	3.8	na	2.9	na	3.5
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	3.7	na	3.1	na	3.5
Have sex with another woman	na	3.0	na	2.4	na	2.8
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	0.9	na	0.5	na	0.7
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	84.8	na	85.3	na	85.0
Number of respondents	4,087	2,692	1,369	1,520	5,456	4,212

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	55.9	45.1	56.7	50.1	69.1	69.1	912	664
20-24	57.5	40.5	69.3	56.4	77.4	77.4	959	596
25-29	61.1	39.3	71.4	57.5	72.7	72.7	892	581
30-39	60.0	41.8	68.9	56.2	82.8	82.8	1,462	1,260
40-49	60.9	38.1	67.4	58.3	83.6	83.6	1,231	1,110
Residence								
Urban	51.1	35.2	66.6	55.3	81.0	81.0	1,130	911
Rural	61.4	42.4	67.1	56.2	78.1	78.1	4,326	3,301
Schooling								
No schooling	64.3	46.1	68.0	53.7	76.2	76.2	1,459	528
<5 years complete	69.3	41.7	68.1	59.0	83.1	83.1	452	367
5-9 years complete	60.3	42.7	67.0	54.8	79.6	79.6	1,995	1,756
10-11 years complete	54.1	42.7	64.7	57.1	74.6	74.6	792	688
12 or more years complete	46.1	32.0	66.7	57.7	79.9	79.9	758	872
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	64.0	41.4	67.0	56.9	80.3	80.3	1,499	3,520
Employed, for cash	63.0	41.1	69.0	56.7	80.6	80.6	1,226	3,301
Employed, not for cash	68.3	45.9	58.2	59.6	75.7	75.7	273	219
Not employed	57.4	38.0	67.0	51.3	70.4	70.4	3,957	691
Marital status								
Never married	55.0	41.8	59.3	53.0	71.3	71.3	1,369	1,520
Currently married	60.6	40.0	69.2	57.8	82.7	82.7	3,813	2,656
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	61.4	(59.1)	74.3	(50.3)	(94.4)	(94.4)	274	36

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Odisha, 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	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children								
0	56.8	41.2	62.3	53.5	73.1	73.1	1,798	1,844
1-2	58.5	39.3	69.7	59.5	82.7	82.7	2,480	1,678
3-4	63.9	44.2	68.3	54.0	83.6	83.6	1,022	590
5+	68.0	39.0	70.1	54.3	85.8	85.8	157	100
Household structure⁴								
Nuclear	60.0	40.6	65.6	54.9	77.6	77.6	2,998	2,299
Non-nuclear	58.3	41.1	68.8	57.3	80.0	80.0	2,458	1,912
Religion								
Hindu	59.4	40.8	67.1	56.4	78.5	78.5	5,188	4,040
Muslim	52.4	43.2	65.1	37.2	79.4	79.4	97	59
Christian	56.7	37.6	67.8	48.3	86.2	86.2	165	107
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	60.7	42.1	70.3	57.5	77.9	77.9	1,112	825
Scheduled tribe	61.3	41.7	64.8	59.1	77.3	77.3	1,287	1,021
Other backward class	58.8	41.8	67.6	53.8	79.8	79.8	1,897	1,520
Other	56.3	36.8	65.6	54.5	79.2	79.2	1,142	840
Total	59.2	40.8	67.0	56.0	78.7	78.7	5,456	4,212

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions and 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

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	31.0	17.5	27.5
Sexual violence only	1.9	1.3	1.7
Physical and sexual violence	6.9	1.4	5.5
Physical or sexual violence	39.8	20.2	34.8
Number of women	2,843	978	3,821
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	87.8	0.0	75.0
Former husband	0.2	0.0	0.2
Father/step-father	10.8	29.7	13.6
Mother/step-mother	13.1	57.2	19.6
Sister/brother	8.5	38.4	12.9
Daughter/son	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other relative	2.0	3.2	2.2
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Former boyfriend	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mother in-law	1.7	0.0	1.5
Father in-law	1.1	0.0	1.0
Other in-law	0.3	0.0	0.2
Teacher	3.1	13.9	4.7
Other	0.5	3.8	1.0
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	1,077	185	1,262
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	97.9	*	88.6
Former husband	0.8	*	0.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	2.9
Father/step-father	0.0	*	1.0
Brother/step-brother	0.0	*	1.2
Other relative	1.3	*	4.2
Family friend	0.0	*	0.5
Teacher	0.0	*	0.9
Number who experienced sexual violence	250	26	277

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, Odisha, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	(8.0)	48
20-24	1.2	326
25-29	3.3	518
30-39	4.0	959
40-49	2.7	810
Residence		
Urban	0.9	546
Rural	3.8	2,115
Marital status		
Currently married	2.8	2,505
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	8.9	154
Number of living children		
0	5.0	121
1-2	2.8	1,723
3-4	3.7	725
5+	4.6	92
Schooling		
No schooling	4.9	825
<5 years complete	3.8	254
5-9 years complete	2.5	1,023
10-11 years complete	3.1	257
12 or more years complete	0.8	302
Religion		
Hindu	3.1	2,547
Muslim	(0.0)	41
Christian	9.1	71
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	4.6	554
Scheduled tribe	3.9	613
Other backward class	3.0	926
Other	1.3	562
Total	3.2	2,661

Note: Total includes never married 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 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, Odisha, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	33.3	3.9	19.4	23.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	12.7	1.3	7.4	8.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	10.3	1.4	5.5	6.9
Slapped her	29.8	2.8	17.0	19.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.6	1.0	5.2	6.2
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.9	1.0	5.3	6.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.5	0.5	1.1	1.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	8.5	1.5	5.1	6.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	6.6	1.0	3.9	4.9
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.2	0.5	2.0	2.5
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	5.8	0.9	3.5	4.4
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	12.3	2.3	6.9	9.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.4	1.6	4.7	6.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.3	1.0	3.2	4.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.7	1.1	3.6	4.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	35.2	4.9	20.7	25.6
Any form of physical and sexual violence	6.7	0.5	3.9	4.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	36.6	6.2	21.2	27.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.7	0.2	2.1	2.3
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.1	0.5	2.0	2.4
Number of ever-married women	2,843	2,843	2,843	2,843

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	11.1	22.4	10.4	26.0	29.4	73
20-24	12.9	26.9	8.3	28.2	29.6	398
25-29	11.3	31.8	8.9	34.4	34.8	548
30-39	11.6	33.8	8.7	35.8	37.2	979
40-49	13.5	37.7	8.1	39.1	41.1	845
Residence						
Urban	7.0	23.4	4.8	24.8	25.7	579
Rural	13.6	35.8	9.5	37.8	39.4	2,264
Schooling						
No schooling	18.9	45.2	12.7	47.3	49.2	892
<5 years complete	12.6	39.0	11.6	41.7	42.7	263
5-9 years complete	10.6	30.0	6.1	31.2	32.6	1,090
10-11 years complete	6.0	24.8	5.1	27.0	28.5	282
12 or more years complete	4.8	14.1	5.7	16.8	17.4	316
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	10.4	30.3	6.9	31.4	32.8	2,033
Employed for cash	17.8	42.0	9.9	43.4	45.1	662
Employed not for cash	13.4	36.0	25.5	50.8	51.4	148
Marital status						
Currently married	10.9	32.4	8.0	34.4	35.8	2,649
Widowed	11.4	29.4	7.2	29.7	31.6	129
Divorced/separated/deserted	68.9	77.0	35.7	77.0	80.4	64
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	10.7	32.4	7.7	34.3	35.7	2,624
0-4 years	7.6	19.6	4.4	20.9	22.5	509
5-9 years	11.7	31.3	7.9	33.7	34.8	503
10+ years	11.4	36.8	8.8	38.7	40.1	1,612
Married more than once	(32.8)	(42.6)	(28.7)	(56.5)	(58.6)	30
Number of living children						
0	18.5	28.5	10.4	29.9	31.8	303
1-2	11.0	31.2	7.5	33.3	34.9	1,723
3-4	12.3	38.9	10.2	40.7	41.6	725
5+	16.3	44.1	9.0	45.4	46.9	92
Household structure²						
Nuclear	11.7	36.0	8.9	38.0	39.3	1,476
Non-nuclear	12.9	30.4	8.2	32.2	33.8	1,366
Religion						
Hindu	12.4	33.8	8.5	35.6	37.0	2,724
Muslim	(0.0)	(7.9)	(2.8)	(10.7)	(10.7)	43
Christian	14.1	28.2	15.3	32.0	35.3	73

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Odisha, 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	15.3	34.8	9.5	37.0	39.3	580
Scheduled tribe	14.8	37.9	10.6	40.0	41.4	686
Other backward class	10.8	32.2	8.1	33.8	35.2	992
Other	8.8	28.1	5.9	29.8	30.6	580
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	20.9	58.0	14.9	59.5	60.9	680
No	9.6	25.0	6.5	27.0	28.6	1,994
Don't know	9.5	31.7	7.8	33.5	33.6	168
Total	12.3	33.3	8.5	35.2	36.6	2,843

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	18.7	43.9	11.3	45.6	47.3	598
<5 years complete	17.1	45.9	12.5	47.7	48.0	273
5-9 years complete	11.1	33.7	7.8	35.7	37.2	1,131
10-11 years complete	6.6	26.0	3.9	27.1	29.3	323
12 or more years complete	6.1	15.8	5.9	18.4	19.2	487
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.3	22.2	4.6	24.1	25.2	1,892
Drinks/never gets drunk	12.8	34.0	6.6	35.3	35.3	75
Gets drunk sometimes	20.4	53.5	13.5	55.6	58.4	671
Gets drunk often	41.0	69.5	29.3	70.6	71.6	205
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(15.1)	(27.3)	(0.7)	(27.3)	(27.3)	28
Wife is same age	(12.3)	(26.5)	(11.6)	(26.5)	(26.5)	37
Wife 1-4 years younger	11.2	35.4	7.3	37.1	38.8	937
Wife 5-9 years younger	11.8	32.7	8.8	35.1	36.6	1,154
Wife 10+ years younger	8.2	26.9	7.3	28.9	29.5	492
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	11.3	32.1	9.1	34.3	35.7	1,271
Wife has more schooling	9.1	30.4	7.1	32.4	33.3	634
Both have equal schooling	9.4	28.9	4.9	30.1	31.7	443
Neither attended school	19.8	43.2	10.4	44.8	46.9	464
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.3	21.6	2.7	22.8	23.5	1,422
1-2	11.0	37.8	8.8	40.1	41.8	855
3-4	24.9	52.4	19.8	54.9	57.4	468
5-6	65.4	72.6	38.2	78.5	83.3	98
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	19.4	34.4	8.2	35.6	39.6	504
1-2	12.1	39.3	12.1	42.8	43.6	554
3	7.9	29.4	6.4	31.2	31.9	1,592
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	8.2	21.7	5.4	23.8	25.5	1,121
1-2	10.4	35.8	6.9	37.0	37.7	744
3-4	14.7	44.9	11.8	46.5	47.5	531
5-6	19.3	44.9	15.1	48.3	50.8	276
7	28.6	44.2	16.2	45.8	48.4	171

Continued...

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

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Odisha, 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	13.4	43.6	10.1	46.1	47.9	419
1-2	12.3	44.0	11.0	45.0	46.7	464
3	12.0	28.6	7.6	30.5	31.8	1,960
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	35.7	65.0	20.0	66.1	69.0	414
Sometimes	9.4	31.3	6.7	33.1	34.4	1,868
Never	4.4	16.5	6.3	19.1	20.1	561
Total	12.3	33.3	8.5	35.2	36.6	2,843

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	25.0	2.1	5.8	7.4	27.8	947
In the past 12 months	26.0	1.2	5.9	7.5	30.1	664
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	38.2	6.5	13.1	16.1	42.7	243
In the past 12 months	36.0	4.4	9.8	15.0	41.1	188
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	24.2	2.1	5.5	7.0	27.0	1,000
In the past 12 months	25.8	1.6	5.8	7.3	29.7	726
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	46.0	7.6	16.8	20.6	51.0	190
In the past 12 months	42.4	3.8	12.4	20.3	48.9	125

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

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

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

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

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	77.5	81.5	68.2	78.4	64.2	76.3
Never sought help but told someone	11.9	6.0	9.7	9.5	21.5	11.3
Sought help	10.5	12.6	22.0	12.1	14.3	12.5
Number of women who experienced violence	1,052	67	210	1,131	198	1,328
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	60.1	*	(87.9)	73.0	*	67.3
Husband's family	18.9	*	(29.4)	25.2	*	20.9
Current/former husband	0.9	*	(0.0)	0.7	*	0.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Friend	20.0	*	(4.1)	10.9	*	17.6
Neighbour	8.9	*	(24.3)	14.2	*	13.5
Religious leader	0.3	*	(16.4)	5.8	*	4.8
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Police	1.8	*	(4.5)	3.0	*	2.5
Lawyer	1.0	*	(0.0)	0.8	*	0.7
Social service organization	1.5	*	(0.0)	1.2	*	1.0
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	111	8	46	137	28	166

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

where

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Odisha, there were 1419 clusters. Hence, 1419 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 1419 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1418 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 Odisha 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, Odisha, 2015-16

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

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Odisha, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.888	0.005	30,242	30,242	2.535	0.005	0.879	0.897
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.294	0.006	30,242	30,242	2.296	0.020	0.282	0.306
Using iodized salt	0.929	0.004	30,156	30,160	2.957	0.005	0.921	0.938
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1036.168	5.334	62,110	61,413	1.262	0.005	1025.500	1046.836
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.321	0.004	57,696	57,503	1.773	0.011	0.313	0.328
Urban residence	0.176	0.004	33,721	33,721	2.059	0.024	0.167	0.184
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.280	0.005	33,721	33,721	1.862	0.016	0.271	0.289
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.267	0.004	33,721	33,721	1.790	0.016	0.258	0.275
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.242	0.003	33,721	33,721	1.232	0.012	0.236	0.247
Currently married	0.715	0.003	33,721	33,721	1.278	0.004	0.708	0.721
Married before age 18	0.313	0.004	28,141	28,149	1.493	0.013	0.305	0.321
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.573	0.006	23,938	24,101	1.775	0.010	0.562	0.585
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.454	0.006	23,938	24,101	1.732	0.012	0.443	0.465
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.119	0.003	23,938	24,101	1.623	0.029	0.112	0.126
Currently using pill	0.120	0.004	23,938	24,101	1.690	0.030	0.113	0.127
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.011	0.001	23,938	24,101	1.288	0.078	0.009	0.013
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.034	0.002	23,938	24,101	1.743	0.060	0.030	0.038
Currently using female sterilization	0.282	0.005	23,938	24,101	1.566	0.016	0.273	0.292
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.765	0.007	11,433	11,224	1.720	0.009	0.752	0.779
Unmet need for family planning	0.136	0.003	23,938	24,101	1.466	0.024	0.130	0.143
Want no more children	0.681	0.004	23,938	24,101	1.434	0.006	0.673	0.690
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.130	0.003	23,938	24,101	1.271	0.021	0.124	0.135
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.620	0.008	9,005	8,993	1.536	0.013	0.604	0.636
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.365	0.008	9,005	8,993	1.608	0.022	0.349	0.382
Birth registration	0.821	0.006	10,888	10,739	1.328	0.007	0.810	0.832
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.866	0.007	11,090	11,038	1.756	0.008	0.853	0.879
Institutional delivery	0.854	0.007	11,090	11,038	1.826	0.008	0.840	0.868
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.786	0.007	9,005	8,993	1.726	0.010	0.771	0.801
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.399	0.008	9,005	8,993	1.456	0.019	0.384	0.414
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.656	0.018	978	957	1.191	0.028	0.619	0.693
Children with diarrhoea	0.098	0.004	10,605	10,614	1.356	0.041	0.090	0.106
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.686	0.019	990	1,039	1.291	0.027	0.648	0.723
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.685	0.019	990	1,039	1.286	0.027	0.648	0.723
Child received BCG vaccination	0.940	0.007	2,096	2,061	1.244	0.007	0.927	0.953
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.892	0.009	2,096	2,061	1.280	0.010	0.874	0.910
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.828	0.011	2,096	2,061	1.353	0.014	0.805	0.850
Child received measles vaccination	0.879	0.009	2,096	2,061	1.252	0.010	0.860	0.897
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.832	0.011	2,096	2,061	1.336	0.013	0.810	0.854
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.785	0.012	2,096	2,061	1.294	0.015	0.761	0.809
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.696	0.007	9,106	9,124	1.460	0.011	0.681	0.711
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.341	0.007	9,908	9,743	1.298	0.019	0.328	0.354
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.204	0.005	9,908	9,743	1.179	0.024	0.194	0.213
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.344	0.007	9,908	9,743	1.287	0.019	0.331	0.357
Children with any anaemia	0.446	0.007	9,219	9,060	1.335	0.016	0.431	0.460
Women with any anaemia	0.510	0.004	33,091	33,022	1.568	0.008	0.502	0.519
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.264	0.004	31,823	31,817	1.457	0.014	0.257	0.272
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.166	0.003	31,823	31,817	1.528	0.019	0.160	0.173
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.900	0.008	5,483	5,456	1.945	0.009	0.885	0.916
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.202	0.010	5,483	5,456	1.827	0.049	0.183	0.222
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.348	0.012	3,821	3,821	1.560	0.035	0.324	0.372
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.050	0.032	95,957	96,053	1.347	0.015	1.986	2.113
Neonatal mortality	28.426	1.844	11,208	11,169	1.098	0.065	24.739	32.113
Postneonatal mortality	11.625	1.248	11,221	11,190	1.147	0.107	9.128	14.121
Infant mortality	40.050	2.255	11,218	11,178	1.137	0.056	35.541	44.559
Child mortality	8.941	1.031	11,102	11,031	1.149	0.115	6.879	11.004
Under-five mortality	48.633	2.478	11,259	11,217	1.160	0.051	43.678	53.589
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.163	0.003	55,464	54,826	1.752	0.018	0.157	0.169
Urban residence	0.216	0.008	4,209	4,212	1.299	0.038	0.200	0.233
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.125	0.007	4,209	4,212	1.307	0.053	0.112	0.139
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.370	0.010	4,209	4,212	1.378	0.028	0.350	0.391
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.361	0.009	4,209	4,212	1.151	0.024	0.344	0.378
Currently married	0.631	0.009	4,209	4,212	1.170	0.014	0.613	0.648
Married before age 21	0.140	0.008	2,965	2,952	1.243	0.057	0.124	0.155
Want no more children	0.653	0.014	2,668	2,656	1.511	0.021	0.625	0.681
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.151	0.009	2,668	2,656	1.291	0.059	0.133	0.169
Men with any anaemia	0.284	0.010	4,036	4,013	1.307	0.035	0.264	0.303
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.195	0.008	4,057	4,045	1.261	0.042	0.179	0.212
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.173	0.009	4,057	4,045	1.398	0.051	0.155	0.190
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.942	0.006	4,209	4,212	1.708	0.007	0.930	0.954
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.328	0.016	4,209	4,212	2.225	0.049	0.296	0.361

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Odisha, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.952	0.007	5,805	5,081	2.395	0.007	0.939	0.966
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.610	0.021	5,805	5,081	3.276	0.034	0.568	0.652
Using iodized salt	0.978	0.007	5,787	5,070	3.696	0.007	0.964	0.992
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	999.365	11.729	12,103	10,473	1.273	0.012	975.906	1022.824
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.198	0.012	11,012	9,558	2.959	0.061	0.174	0.222
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.613	0.011	4,559	4,126	1.581	0.019	0.590	0.636
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.483	0.012	4,559	4,126	1.642	0.025	0.459	0.507
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.130	0.009	4,559	4,126	1.904	0.073	0.111	0.149
Currently using pill	0.124	0.010	4,559	4,126	2.080	0.082	0.104	0.145
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.013	0.002	4,559	4,126	1.247	0.159	0.009	0.018
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.079	0.009	4,559	4,126	2.242	0.113	0.061	0.097
Currently using female sterilization	0.259	0.009	4,559	4,126	1.395	0.035	0.241	0.277
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.591	0.021	2,354	2,052	2.061	0.035	0.549	0.632
Unmet need for family planning	0.135	0.008	4,559	4,126	1.496	0.056	0.119	0.150
Want no more children	0.702	0.012	4,559	4,126	1.758	0.017	0.678	0.726
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.697	0.019	1,505	1,380	1.622	0.027	0.658	0.735
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.408	0.026	1,505	1,380	2.031	0.063	0.356	0.459
Birth registration	0.900	0.011	1,787	1,588	1.366	0.012	0.878	0.921
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.897	0.026	1,760	1,610	3.170	0.029	0.845	0.948
Institutional delivery	0.897	0.028	1,760	1,610	3.479	0.032	0.841	0.954
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.757	0.026	1,505	1,380	2.395	0.035	0.704	0.809
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.304	0.020	1,505	1,380	1.703	0.066	0.264	0.344
Children with diarrhoea	0.073	0.009	1,709	1,573	1.342	0.116	0.056	0.090
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.686	0.073	118	116	1.709	0.107	0.539	0.832
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.658	0.068	118	116	1.648	0.103	0.522	0.794
Child received BCG vaccination	0.933	0.021	336	302	1.531	0.022	0.891	0.975
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.874	0.027	336	302	1.479	0.031	0.820	0.927
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.799	0.035	336	302	1.591	0.044	0.729	0.869
Child received measles vaccination	0.847	0.029	336	302	1.462	0.034	0.789	0.905
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.788	0.035	336	302	1.554	0.044	0.719	0.858
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.750	0.035	336	302	1.471	0.047	0.680	0.819
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.750	0.019	1,483	1,371	1.605	0.025	0.713	0.787
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.272	0.016	1,608	1,413	1.389	0.059	0.240	0.304
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.170	0.013	1,608	1,413	1.395	0.078	0.144	0.196
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.262	0.018	1,608	1,413	1.523	0.067	0.226	0.297
Children with any anaemia	0.381	0.019	1,481	1,300	1.475	0.050	0.342	0.419
Women with any anaemia	0.476	0.010	6,373	5,644	1.570	0.021	0.457	0.496
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.158	0.007	6,214	5,507	1.507	0.044	0.144	0.172
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.322	0.011	6,214	5,507	1.818	0.034	0.300	0.343
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.952	0.014	1,233	1,130	2.242	0.014	0.925	0.979
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.264	0.027	1,233	1,130	2.113	0.101	0.211	0.317
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.730	0.065	18,986	16,949	1.377	0.037	1.600	1.860
Neonatal mortality	17.316	3.485	1,779	1,629	1.060	0.201	10.346	24.286
Postneonatal mortality	3.539	1.608	1,779	1,630	1.163	0.454	0.324	6.754
Infant mortality	20.855	4.083	1,779	1,629	1.092	0.196	12.688	29.021
Child mortality	4.460	1.678	1,760	1,599	1.040	0.376	1.103	7.816
Under-five mortality	25.221	4.344	1,781	1,630	1.079	0.172	16.533	33.910
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.088	0.009	10,997	9,510	2.982	0.105	0.070	0.107
Want no more children	0.675	0.042	568	528	2.124	0.062	0.591	0.759
Men with any anaemia	0.162	0.018	895	830	1.379	0.111	0.126	0.198
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.126	0.017	907	843	1.481	0.137	0.091	0.160
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.324	0.024	907	843	1.457	0.075	0.275	0.372
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.971	0.011	973	911	2.026	0.011	0.949	0.993
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.352	0.036	973	911	2.354	0.103	0.280	0.425

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.875	0.005	24,437	25,161	2.521	0.006	0.865	0.886
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.230	0.006	24,437	25,161	2.093	0.025	0.219	0.241
Using iodized salt	0.920	0.005	24,369	25,089	2.905	0.006	0.910	0.930
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1043.734	5.973	50,007	50,940	1.259	0.006	1031.787	1055.681
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.345	0.004	46,684	47,945	1.584	0.010	0.338	0.352
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.565	0.006	19,379	19,975	1.804	0.011	0.552	0.578
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.448	0.006	19,379	19,975	1.743	0.014	0.436	0.461
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.117	0.004	19,379	19,975	1.564	0.031	0.109	0.124
Currently using pill	0.119	0.004	19,379	19,975	1.603	0.031	0.112	0.127
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.011	0.001	19,379	19,975	1.297	0.090	0.009	0.013
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.025	0.002	19,379	19,975	1.344	0.060	0.022	0.028
Currently using female sterilization	0.287	0.005	19,379	19,975	1.585	0.018	0.277	0.298
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.804	0.006	9,079	9,172	1.481	0.008	0.792	0.817
Unmet need for family planning	0.137	0.004	19,379	19,975	1.459	0.026	0.129	0.144
Want no more children	0.677	0.005	19,379	19,975	1.366	0.007	0.668	0.686
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.606	0.009	7,500	7,613	1.517	0.014	0.589	0.624
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.358	0.009	7,500	7,613	1.527	0.024	0.341	0.375
Birth registration	0.807	0.006	9,101	9,151	1.320	0.008	0.795	0.820
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.861	0.006	9,330	9,428	1.535	0.007	0.848	0.874
Institutional delivery	0.847	0.007	9,330	9,428	1.579	0.008	0.833	0.861
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.792	0.007	7,500	7,613	1.558	0.009	0.777	0.806
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.416	0.008	7,500	7,613	1.399	0.019	0.400	0.432
Children with diarrhoea	0.102	0.004	8,896	9,041	1.353	0.043	0.093	0.111
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.686	0.019	872	924	1.225	0.028	0.647	0.724
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.689	0.019	872	924	1.230	0.028	0.651	0.727
Child received BCG vaccination	0.941	0.007	1,760	1,759	1.186	0.007	0.928	0.955
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.895	0.009	1,760	1,759	1.236	0.010	0.876	0.913
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.833	0.012	1,760	1,759	1.301	0.014	0.809	0.856
Child received measles vaccination	0.884	0.009	1,760	1,759	1.204	0.011	0.865	0.903
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.839	0.011	1,760	1,759	1.283	0.014	0.816	0.862
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.791	0.012	1,760	1,759	1.256	0.016	0.766	0.816
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.686	0.008	7,623	7,752	1.424	0.012	0.670	0.703
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.353	0.007	8,300	8,330	1.281	0.020	0.339	0.367
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.209	0.005	8,300	8,330	1.142	0.025	0.199	0.220
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.358	0.007	8,300	8,330	1.238	0.019	0.344	0.372
Children with any anaemia	0.457	0.008	7,738	7,761	1.299	0.017	0.441	0.472
Women with any anaemia	0.517	0.005	26,718	27,379	1.563	0.009	0.508	0.527
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.287	0.004	25,609	26,310	1.430	0.014	0.279	0.295
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.134	0.003	25,609	26,310	1.449	0.023	0.127	0.140
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.887	0.009	4,250	4,326	1.872	0.010	0.869	0.905
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.186	0.010	4,250	4,326	1.737	0.056	0.166	0.207
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.117	0.036	76,971	79,104	1.345	0.017	2.045	2.188
Neonatal mortality	30.322	2.062	9,429	9,540	1.090	0.068	26.197	34.447
Postneonatal mortality	13.009	1.426	9,442	9,560	1.131	0.110	10.156	15.861
Infant mortality	43.330	2.515	9,439	9,549	1.125	0.058	38.300	48.361
Child mortality	9.720	1.173	9,342	9,433	1.143	0.121	7.375	12.065
Under-five mortality	52.629	2.764	9,478	9,588	1.149	0.053	47.101	58.158
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.179	0.003	44,467	45,317	1.589	0.017	0.173	0.185
Want no more children	0.647	0.014	2,100	2,128	1.348	0.022	0.619	0.675
Men with any anaemia	0.315	0.011	3,141	3,184	1.260	0.035	0.293	0.337
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.214	0.009	3,150	3,203	1.206	0.043	0.195	0.232
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.133	0.008	3,150	3,203	1.284	0.060	0.117	0.149
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.934	0.007	3,236	3,301	1.662	0.008	0.919	0.948
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.322	0.018	3,236	3,301	2.189	0.056	0.286	0.358



Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by the USAID-supported DHS Program at ICF, and assistance for the HIV components was provided by NACO and NARI. Funding assistance was provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and:



The opinions in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies.
For additional information on NFHS-4, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs>
For related information, visit <http://www.iipsindia.org> or <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>