# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-20

GUJARAT

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-20 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five 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-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR 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-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 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-5 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, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 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 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. 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.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of the percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme and the percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care visits, respectively. Hence, the results should be interpreted with caution.

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Gujarat was conducted in all 33 districts of the state from 23 June, 2019 to 30 November, 2019 by the Centre for Operations Research and Training (CORT) and TALEEM Research Foundation. Information was collected from 29,368 households, 33,343 women age 15-49 (including 5,050 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 5,351 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Gujarat, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Important household characteristics include household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to a toilet facility, and education. The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status.

Household composition

In Gujarat, nearly three-fifths (57%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.5 members. Thirteen percent of households are headed by women, with 10 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-eight percent of households in Gujarat have household heads who are Hindu. Eleven percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 1 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

More than two-fifths (44%) of households in Gujarat have household heads who belong to an other backward class, 16 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, 14 percent of scheduled caste, and 26 percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (52%) are nuclear, but 48 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-quarter (24%) of Gujarat's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 965 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 937 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-five percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 90 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 7 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (98%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 91 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Ninety-three percent of deaths of usual residents of households were registered with the civil authorities (81 percent of deaths at age 0-4 , 92 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 96 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 93 percent of deaths are registered among Hindus and 92 percent among Muslims. Ninety-four percent of deaths are registered among scheduled castes, 93 percent among other backward classes, and 92 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Gujarat, death registration is higher in urban (96%) than rural areas (92%) and among males (94%) than females (91%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. One percent of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.3%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (0.9% men compared with 0.7% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability does not vary with age. One percent of the household members across all age groups except age 0-4 are reported to have any disability.

Housing characteristics

Over three-quarters (77%) of households in Gujarat live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (97%) have electricity. Ninety-five percent of households in Gujarat have basic drinking water service, and 98 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 65 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (79%) are more likely than rural households (54%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Twenty-two percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by straining water through cloth). Majority of households (67%) in Gujarat use a clean fuel for cooking.

Almost two-thirds (65%) of households in Gujarat have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Access to toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Nineteen percent of all households and 31% of rural households do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Gujarat, 82 percent of households have access to toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (97%) than in rural areas (71%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 62 percent among scheduled tribes households to 95 percent among households which are not scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class households. Access to toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 41 percent in Dohad district (38% in the rural areas) to 96 in Ahmadabad district. No districts were found having 100 percent access to a toilet facility in Gujarat.

Selected household possessions

In Gujarat, 77 percent of households own a house (81% of rural households and 72% of urban households). Almost all urban households (97%) and most rural households (89%) in Gujarat have a mobile phone. Ninety-five percent of households have a bank or post office account. Sixty-one percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 33 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 47 percent of rural households and 8 percent

of urban households. Overall, 35 percent of all households in Gujarat own agricultural land, and 33 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-two percent of women and 34 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 30 and 27 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. A little less than three-fifths of women and men are in rural areas (58% and 57%, respectively).

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 73 percent of women age 15-49 and 87 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Twenty-one percent of women and 9 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 21 percent of women age 15-49 in Gujarat have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 28 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite normal among women and men in Gujarat. More than half of men and women (55% each) watch television at least once a week. However, men (33%) are much more likely than women (17%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirty-four percent of men and 40 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (73% versus 63%) or widowed (3% versus 0.6%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (35% versus 22%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (88%), while 11 percent are Muslims, and 0.5 percent are Christian.

Forty-six percent of female respondents belong to another backward class, while 17 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Seventeen percent of women and 15 percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 23 percent each of women and men do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Sixty-two percent of women and 15 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Five percent of women and 28 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 33 percent of women and 50 percent of men were employed in non-agricultural occupations.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to pre-school attendance has been collected for the time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

Preschool attendance

In India many children attend *anganwadi* centres that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as at an *anganwadi* centre, improves children's school readiness by it providing quality learning through interactive, play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

In Gujarat, 51 percent of boys and 53 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is the same among children in nuclear and non-nuclear households (52%). Preschool attendance is little higher in households headed by Hindus (52%) than Muslims (50%). Preschool attendance is highest among households not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or an other backward class and scheduled tribe households (53% each), slightly lower in scheduled caste households (52%), and is lowest in other backward class households (51%). Preschool attendance is slightly lower in households with 6 or more members (51%), compared with households with 3-5 members (54%). Overall, urban households (53%) show almost similar preschool attendance with rural households (51%). Preschool attendance is highest in Vadodara district (69%) and lowest in Bharuch district (36%).

School attendance among children

Eighty-two percent of children age 6-17 years in Gujarat attend school (87% in urban areas and 79% in rural areas). School attendance is little higher in urban areas (95%) than rural areas (91%) with total of 93 percent at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 51 percent at age 15-17 years. There is not much gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14-year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 44 percent of girls compared with 57 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male ■ Female

Age group	Male	Female
6-10 years	97	98
11-14 years	91	83
15-17 years	57	44
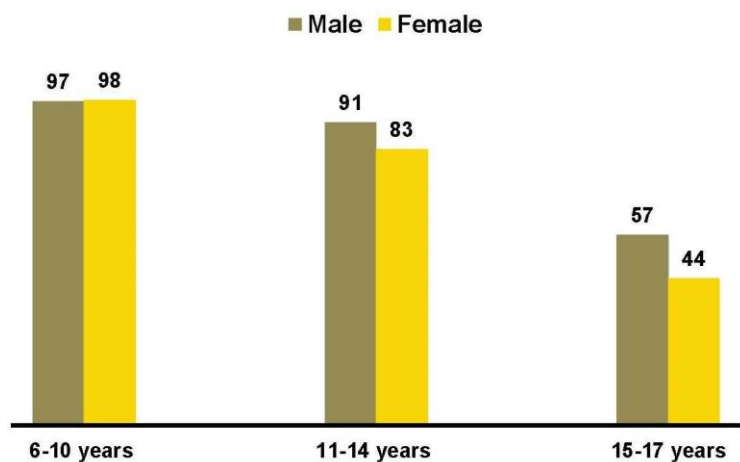
FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level.

Age at first marriage

In Gujarat, the median age at first marriage is 20.3 years among women age 25-29 years and 19.8 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 11 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 22 percent of men age 20-49 years. Less than one-quarter (22%) of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years (%), down from 25 percent in NFHS-4. Forty-two percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 67 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Gujarat.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Gujarat is 1.9 children per woman, which is below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.2 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS- 5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.6 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 2.0 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 9 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 11 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
3.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.9
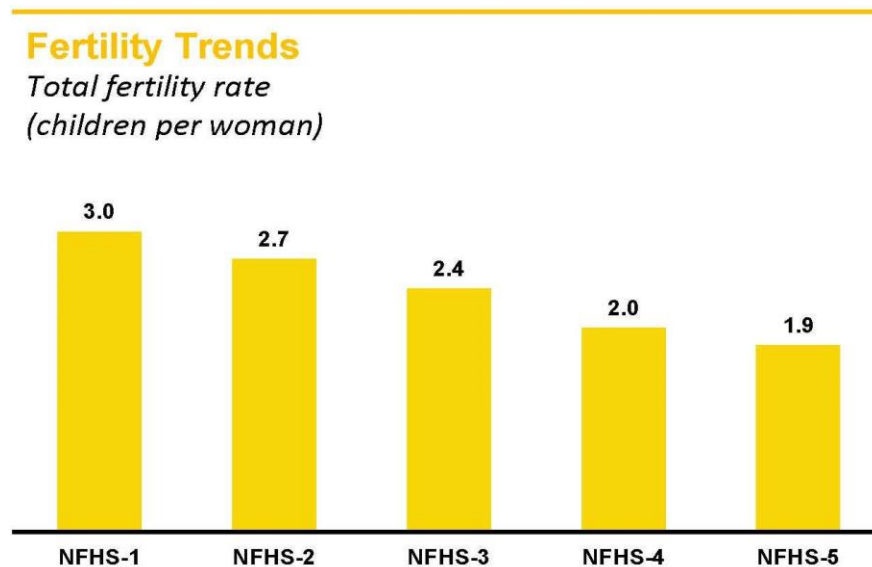
The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1.4 more children than women

with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.3 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.1, compared with 1.8) and 0.2 children more than Christian women (TFR 1.9).

How does fertility vary with schooling?
Total fertility rate (children per woman)

No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete
2.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.5
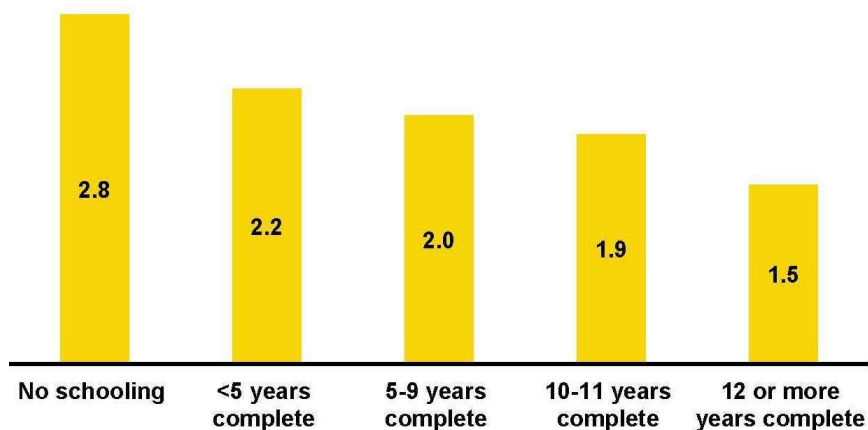
Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 8 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent.

The two main reasons for abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (49%) and complications in pregnancy (17%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (51%), other surgical methods (25%) and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (20%). A large majority (69%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 15 percent were performed in the public health sector. Twenty-four percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions in Gujarat (75%) are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Gujarat, 5 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 7 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 2 percent at age 17 years to 10 percent among women age 18 years and to 13 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (19%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (1%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Gujarat is 33 months. Nine percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 25 percent occur

within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high for mothers in the 20-29 age group (31%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (45%). More than half (55%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

More than half (55%) of births in Gujarat occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy percent of currently married women and men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 50 percent of women and 47 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-two percent of women and 81 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Gujarat, there is a strong preference for sons. Fifteen percent of women and 17 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, about three-quarters (74%) of women and more than three-quarters (79%) of men would like to have at least one son, and less than three-quarters of women (69%) and men (74%) 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, 90-91 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 55 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, in the 5 years since NFHS-4, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged for women (85% and 86%, respectively), but declined considerably for men (from 90% to 86%).

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

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

■ NFHS-1 ■ NFHS-2 ■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	2 boys and no girls	1 boy and 1 girl	2 girls and no boys
NFHS-1	88	80	31
NFHS-2	90	80	32
NFHS-3	95	90	49
NFHS-4	92	88	54
NFHS-5	91	90	55

Current family size

9
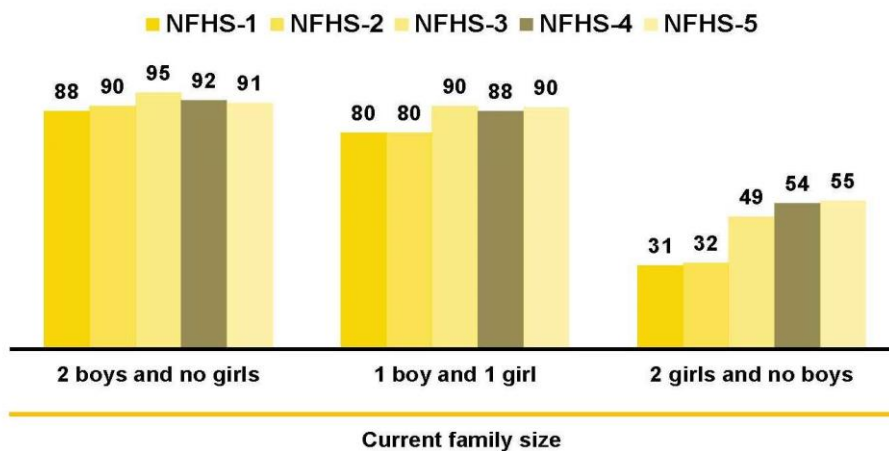
In Gujarat, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.5 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.9 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women 15-49 years. It also includes information on men's attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Gujarat. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 37 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 33 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 51 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 65 percent, an increase from NFHS-4 (47%). The use of modern family planning methods (54%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (43%). The level of use of female sterilization has increased slightly, from 34 percent to 36 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 55 and 84 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 30 percent for women age 15-19 to 74 percent for women age 40-49.

In Gujarat, contraceptive use shows 8 percent difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Fifty-four percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 18 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (61%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (66%) or Christian women (79%).

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

■ NFHS-1 ■ NFHS-2 ■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

Any method
49 59 67 47 65

Any modern method
47 53 57 43 54
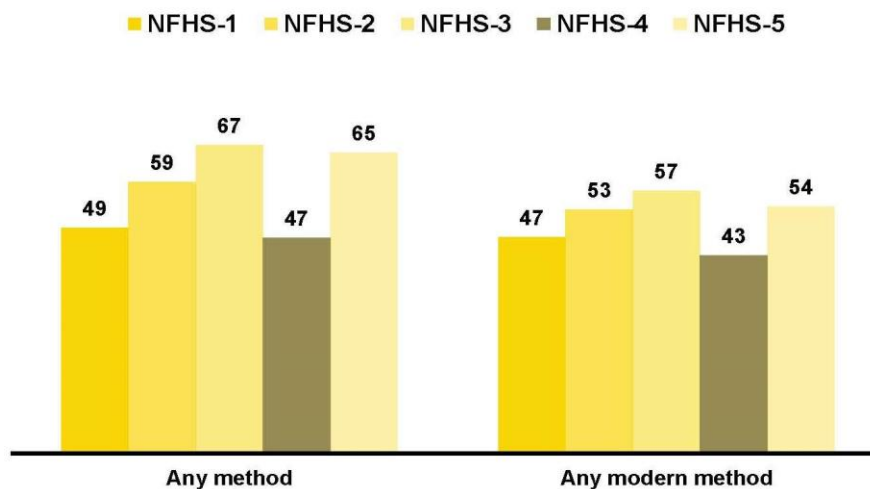
Women in Gujarat are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 75 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 60 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Gujarat are condoms (11%), followed by the IUD or PPIUD (3%) and pills (2%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women

Not using any method 35%
Female sterilization 36%
Male sterilization 0.2%
Pill 2.3%
IUD or PPIUD 3.1%
Injectables 0.1%
Condom/*Nirodh* 11%
LAM 0.5%
Rhythm 9.0%
Withdrawal 2.7%
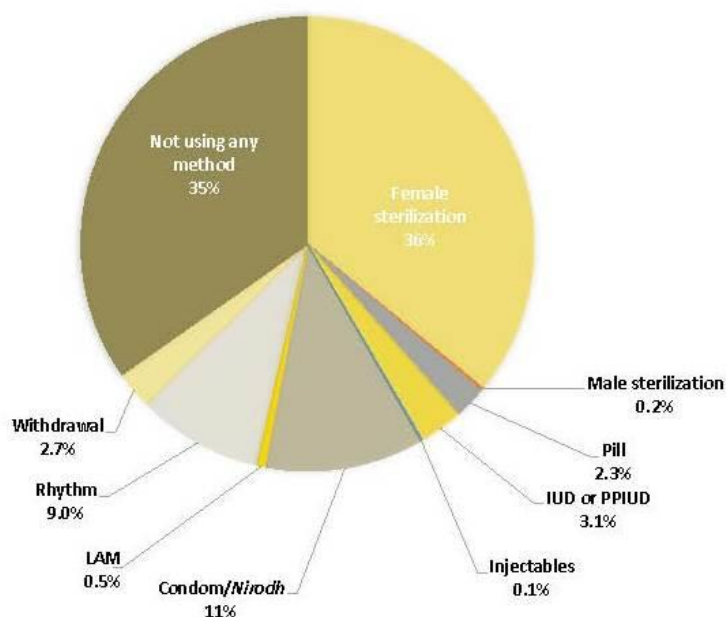
Eighty-three percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 57 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public health sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public (45% and 32% respectively) health sector. Nonetheless, 23 percent of pill users and 28 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector, mainly from pharmacy/ drugstore.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 43 percent for all contraceptive methods. Forty-eight percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant followed by any other reason.

Forty-eight percent 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 75 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 74 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (65%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Value
Jamnagar	85
Tapi	83
Narmada	80
The Dangs	80
Ahmadabad	79
Rajkot	79
Surat	79
Navsari	78
Chhotaudepur	78
Kachchh	77
Valsad	76
Surendranagar	76
Porbandar	76
Morbi	73
Mahisagar	73
Panch Mahals	71
Dohad	71
Aravali	69
Sabar Kantha	66
Patan	66
GUJARAT	65
Amreli	62
Vadodara	59
Gir Somnath	58
Anand	54
Gandhinagar	49
Botad	49
Junagadh	48
Devbhumi Dwarka	48
Mahesena	46
Bhavnagar	46
Banas Kantha	43
Bharuch	36
Kheda	30

Men's attitudes

More than two-fifths of men age 15-49 in Gujarat (40%) agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 25 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. More than half of men (73%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

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, 10 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, decrease of 7 percentage points since NFHS-4 (17%). Currently, 86 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 71 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Gujarat in NFHS-5 is estimated at 31 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 34, the NFHS-3 estimate of 50, the NFHS-2 estimate of 63, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 69. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 38 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, which is lower than U5MR in NFHS-4 (44 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

■ NFHS-1 ■ NFHS-2 ■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	Urban	Rural	Total
NFHS-1	65	70	69
NFHS-2	42	74	63
NFHS-3	36	58	50
NFHS-4	27	39	34
NFHS-5	24	36	31
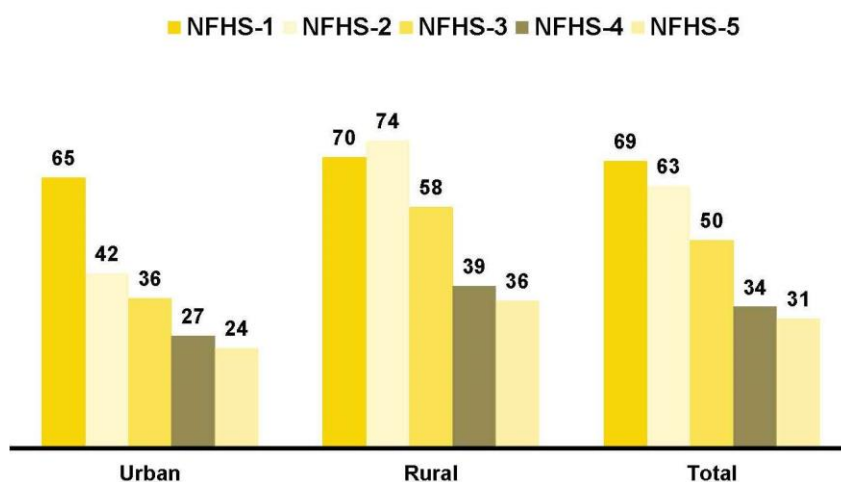
High-risk births have higher mortality rates
Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH
<20	45
20-29	29
30-39	31

BIRTH ORDER
1	31
2-3	28
4 or more	50

PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL
<2 years	38
2-3 years	29
4 years or more	30
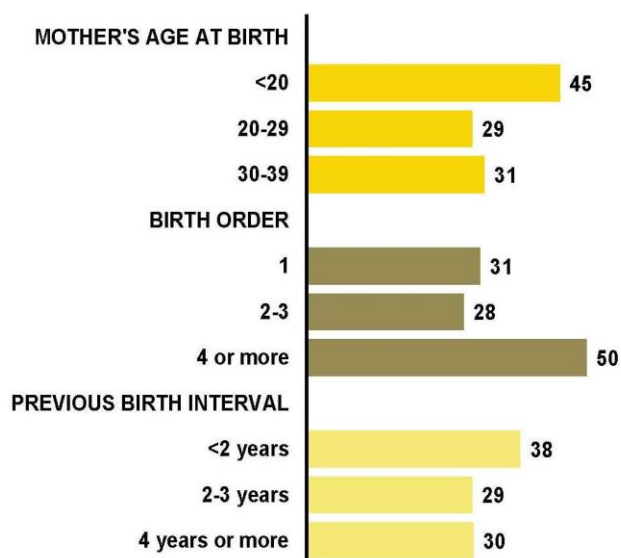
Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal period. Girls have a slightly higher mortality rate than boys during the postneonatal period (in the first month after birth).

Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 45 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 31 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 29 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are also higher for Hindus than Muslims and are highest for scheduled castes.

The infant mortality rate is higher in rural areas than urban areas from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have no schooling than for mothers who have less than 10 years of schooling or mothers who have 10 or more years of schooling.

Children born to the teenage mothers are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health are an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers is not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male involvement in maternal health care.

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than 9 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (75% from a doctor and 11% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Five percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 96 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 98 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Nearly four-fifths (79%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years

District	Percentage
Navsari	95
Rajkot	94
Surat	93
Amreli	93
Valsad	93
Porbandar	92
Tapi	91
The Dangs	90
Panch Mahals	89
Kachchh	84
Narmada	83
Botad	83
Chhotaudepur	81
Gir Somnath	81
Patan	80
Ahmadabad	78
Gujarat	**77**
Mahisagar	77
Devbhumi Dwarka	77
Morbi	75
Jamnagar	74
Aravali	74
Sabar Kantha	73
Junagadh	73
Gandhinagar	71
Dohad	71
Bhavnagar	71
Vadodara	66
Bharuch	66
Anand	64
Kheda	61
Surendranagar	58
Mahesena	57
Banas Kantha	56

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Seventy-seven 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.

Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 74% to 79%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 71% to 77%). For 89 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 60 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 43 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Eighty-nine percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Forty-two percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Nearly four-fifths of mothers in Gujarat 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, more than 9 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (95% received advice on breastfeeding, 94% on keeping the baby warm, 93% on cord care, 92% each on family planning and on the importance of institutional delivery).

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary with schooling?
Percentage of last births in the past five years

Bar chart showing percentages by schooling level.

Four or more ANC visits: 68, 71, 77, 79, 86
ANC visit during first trimester: 71, 78, 80, 83, 85

Legend:
- No schooling
- <5 years complete
- 5-9 years complete
- 10-11 years complete
- 12 or more years complete
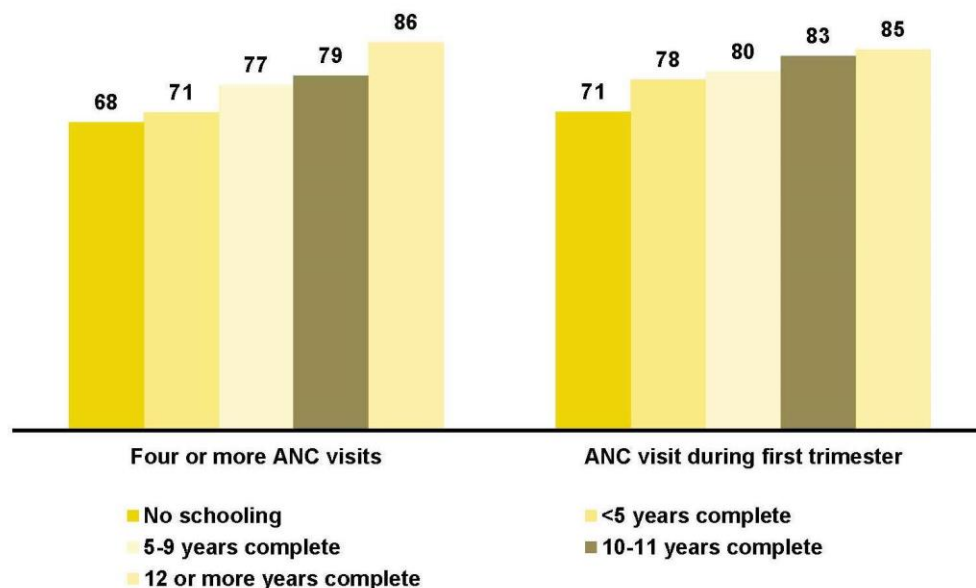
Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Gujarat, almost all of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their

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weight taken (99%), their blood pressure measured (99%), having a urine sample taken (98%), having a blood sample taken (99%), and having their abdomen examined (98%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 88 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 or more years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-three percent of women with 10 or more years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 80 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (85%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (80%).

Delivery care

Ninety-four percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 6 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the five years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, from 89 percent (NFHS-4) to 94 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

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

■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

In health facility: 89, 94
Assisted by health personnel: 87, 93

For 85 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 62 percent of deliveries. Ninety-four percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

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

Twenty-one percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-two percent of caesarean sections (9% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 15 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (19%) were more likely than urban women (9%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (24%) were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women (8%) to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District
Percentage of births in the past five years

District	Percentage
Porbandar	100
Rajkot	99
Navsari	99
Patan	99
Gandhinagar	98
Surat	98
Kachchh	97
Junagadh	97
Mahesena	97
Valsad	97
Jamnagar	97
Anand	96
Vadodara	96
Kheda	95
Morbi	95
Devbhumi Dwarka	95
Ahmadabad	95
GUJARAT	94
Bhavnagar	94
Botad	93
Mahisagar	93
Tapi	93
Banas Kantha	93
Dohad	92
Aravali	92
Bharuch	91
Amreli	90
Sabar Kantha	89
Panch Mahals	88
Gir Somnath	87
Chhotaudepur	86
Surendranagar	86
Narmada	82
The Dangs	74

Ninety-four percent of children in Gujarat who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Gujarat, 94 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 91 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; 93 percent of births in both public health facilities and private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 53 percent of home births.

Ninety percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Thirty-nine percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

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Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-six percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty 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 (91% in urban areas and 73% in rural areas), but only 70 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 60-73 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-four percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and sixty-five percent of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Seventy-three percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. More than three-quarters 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, 96 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 4 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (87%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (50%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage
Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

■ NFHS-1 ■ NFHS-2 ■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	All basic	BCG	Polio 3	DPT 3	Measles
NFHS-1	50	77	63	64	56
NFHS-2	53	85	69	64	64
NFHS-3	45	86	65	61	66
NFHS-4	50	88	62	73	75
NFHS-5	76	95	80	86	87
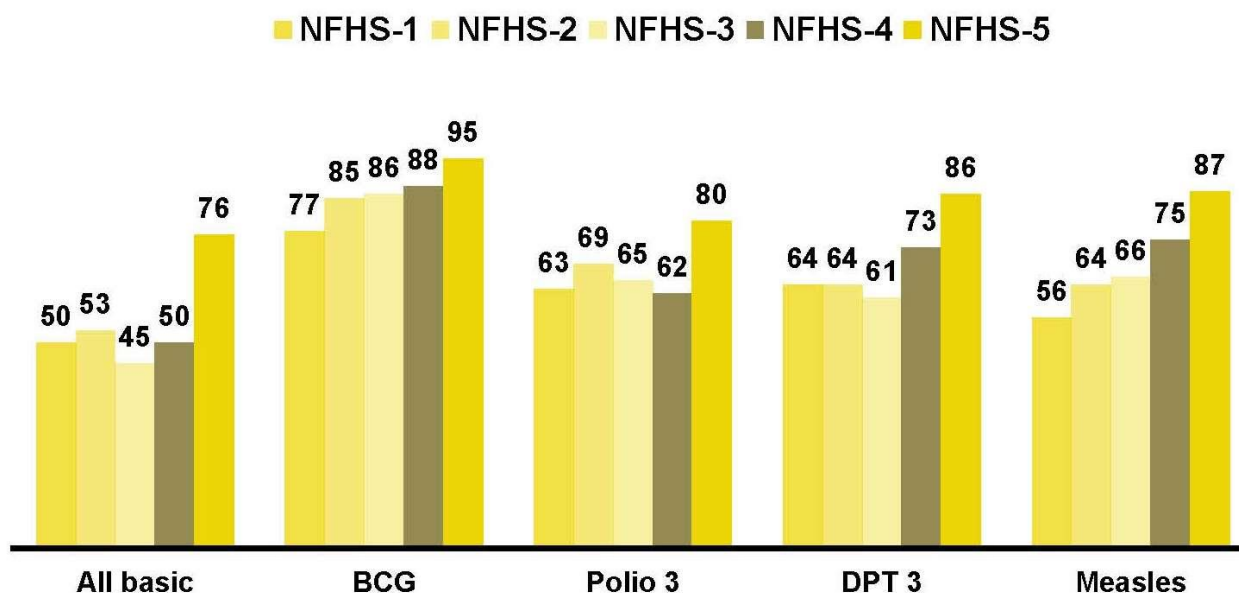
Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about four-fifths have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 86 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 87 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 93% to 86%) and polio vaccine (from 94% to 80%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 73% to 86%), measles (from 75% to 87%), and BCG (from 88% to 95%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 62 percent to 80 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 50% to 76%). In addition, over four-fifths (92%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 85 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (75% versus 78%) and for rural areas than urban areas (76% versus 77%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among scheduled tribe children (80%) than children from any other caste/tribe group.

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

District	Percentage
Tapi	(98)
Panch Mahals	95
Navsari	95
Junagadh	94
Surat	(93)
The Dangs	91
Valsad	91
Sabar Kantha	89
Vadodara	(85)
Rajkot	(85)
Porbandar	(83)
Narmada	83
Chhotaudepur	82
Patan	81
Mahisagar	80
Bharuch	(80)
Mahesena	(80)
Jamnagar	(78)
Gandhinagar	(78)
Aravali	77
Anand	(77)
Gujarat	76
Bhavnagar	74
Devbhumi Dwarka	73
Kachchh	70
Gir Somnath	70
Kheda	69
Dohad	66
Ahmadabad	(65)
Botad	65
Morbi	64
Surendranagar	63
Amreli	(60)
Banas Kantha	44

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 1 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 62 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Eleven percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 77 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 8 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-three percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 67 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty-four percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and less than three-quarters (71%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-five percent were given zinc supplements. Fourteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Gujarat only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 32 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 63 percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only one-third of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food (36%), as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services

68	69	66	65	60	58
Any service	Growth monitoring	Supplementary food	Health check-ups	Immunizations	Early childhood care or Preschool
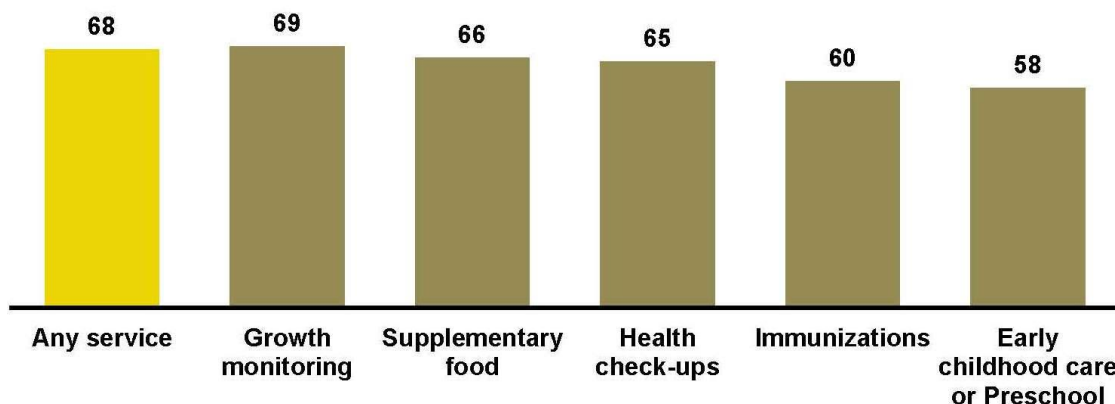
Sixty-eight percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (66%), growth monitoring (69%), health check-ups (65%), and immunization (60%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (58%). More than four out of five (82%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, almost three-quarters (74%) of their mothers received any service from

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an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and less than three-quarters (71%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Gujarat, only 65 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-six percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 38 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 17 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 88 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and more than two-thirds (65%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 25.1 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 41 percent of children in Gujarat receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Over one-fifth (23%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (16%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 6 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Gujarat, more than four-fifths (86%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 42 percent of children age 6-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 6 percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 46 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-nine percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-five 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 11 percent are severely wasted. Forty percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 27 percent of children are stunted, and 32 percent each of children are wasted and underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Gujarat has hardly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted (39%) has remained unchanged in the four years between NFHS-5 and NFHS-4. There is only a marginal increase in the percentage of children who are underweight (from 39% to 40%) and marginal decline in the percentage of children wasted (from 26% to 25%) since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Gujarat.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status
Percentage of children under five years
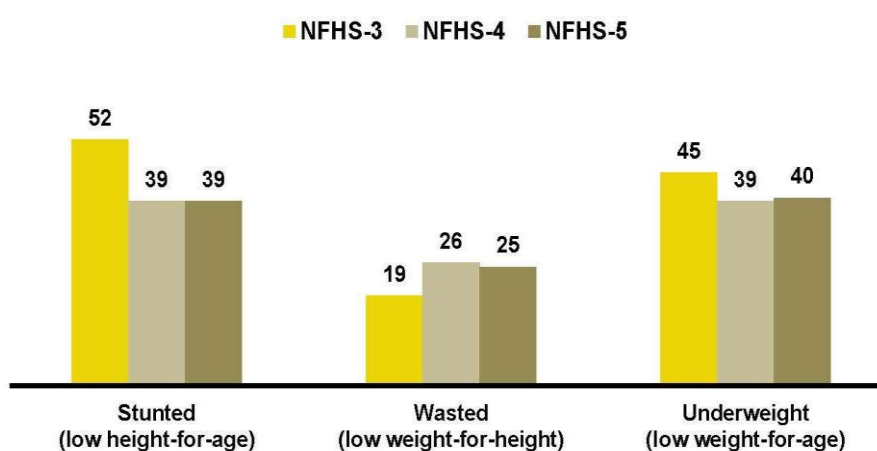
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition 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 for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is generally higher among scheduled tribe children and lower among Christian children than among children of any other religion. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

Almost half (48%) of women and 41 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 23 percent, which is almost the

same as in NFHS-4 (24%).

Men are equally likely to be thin or overweight or obese (20% each), which is different from the pattern observed in NFHS-4 with men being much more likely to be thin (25%) than overweight or obese (20%). Twenty-five percent of women in Gujarat are too thin. Over half of women (52%) and almost three-fifths of men (59%) are at a healthy weight for their height.

For the first time, the 2019-20 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

More than two-fifths (44%) of women and 41 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with such increased risk WHR increases with age, from 35 percent for women age 15-19 to 52 percent for women age 40-49, and from 24 percent for men age 15-19 to 56 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women and men having a substantially increased risk of WHR is much higher in urban areas (47% for women and 43% for men) than in rural areas (41% for women and 39% for men).

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

■ Thin   ■ Normal weight   ■ Overweight/obese

	Schooling					Residence			Total
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete		Urban	Rural		Total
Overweight/obese	20	23	23	22	25		30	17		23
Normal weight	56	55	50	50	53		52	52		52
Thin	24	22	27	28	22		17	31		25
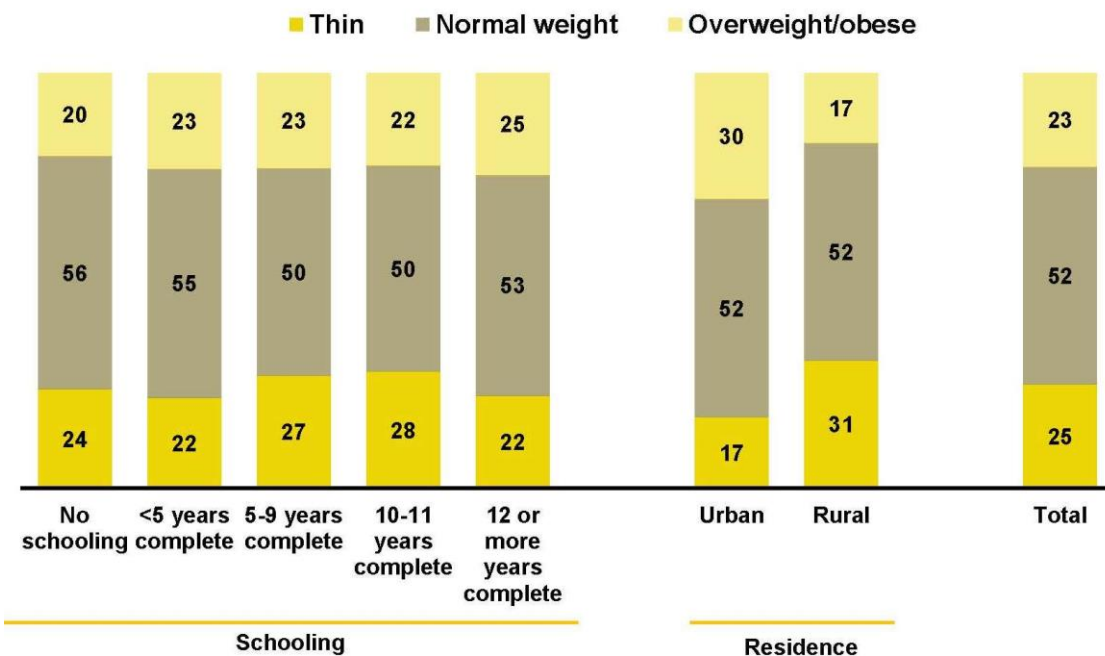
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-six percent of Gujarat's households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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 Gujarat, especially among women and children.

Four-fifths of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 28 percent who are mildly anaemic, 49 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 3 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 63 percent in NFHS-4 to 80 percent in NFHS-5. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Over three-quarters (77%) of children in Gujarat are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia   ■ Moderate anaemia   ■ Severe anaemia

Women
(65% anaemic): Severe 3.9%, Moderate 35%, Mild 26%

Men
(27% anaemic): Severe 0.9%, Moderate 12%, Mild 13%

Children 6-59 months
(80% anaemic): Severe 3.1%, Moderate 49%, Mild 28%
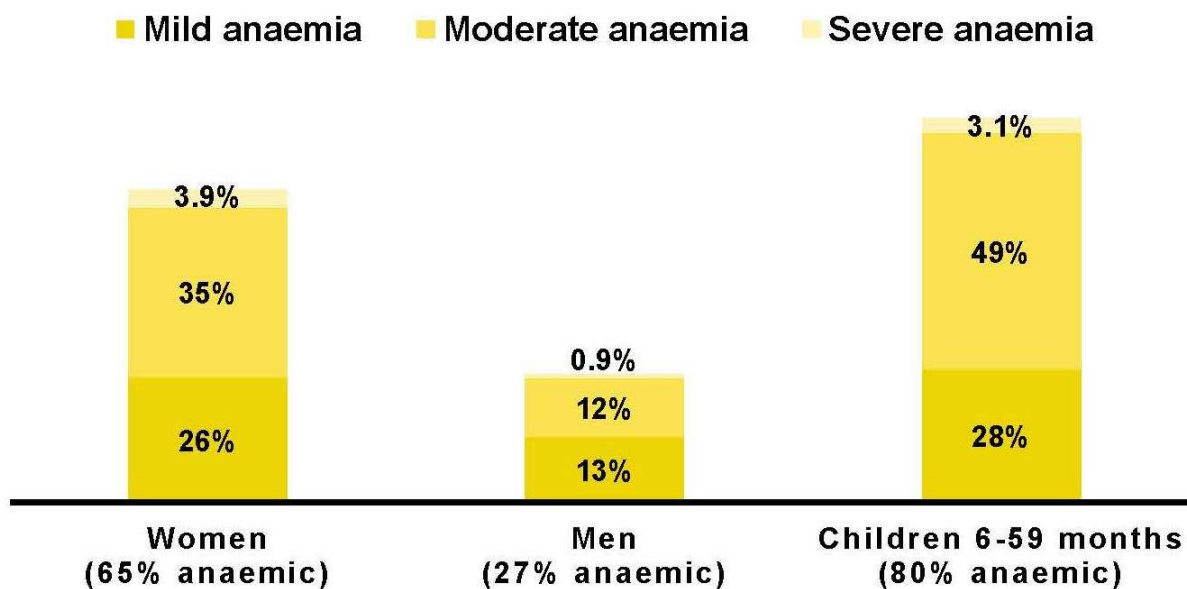
Sixty-five percent of women in Gujarat have anaemia, including 26 percent with mild anaemia, 35 percent with moderate anaemia, and 4 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia is 59 percent or more for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 10 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-quarter (27%) of men in Gujarat are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic.

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ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of falling ill. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Gujarat, 211 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (207) than among women (215) and is higher in rural areas (236) than in urban areas (176).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (87% of women and 91% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 65 percent of women and 70 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About three-fifths (60%) of women and 65 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 89 percent of women and 94 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 20 percent of women and 15 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, 1,337 women and 1,354 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,004 women and 934 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups and those who have less schooling. Goitre is more common than asthma and less common than diabetes among women, but less common than asthma and diabetes among men (1,151 women and 110 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (352 per 100,000) than among men (369 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 173 women and 163 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Eleven percent of women age 15-49 in Gujarat have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with stage 2 and 1 percent in Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-six percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Fourteen percent of men in Gujarat have hypertension, including 10 percent with Stage 1

hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 0.8 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-nine percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complication. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Gujarat, 6 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 7 percent of men age 15-49 have high and 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and those with no schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (1% of men versus 0.7% of women). Less than one percent of both women (0.5%) and men (0.3%) have blood glucose levels ≥140 mg/dl and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether respondents had ever undergone screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Gujarat, only 0.2 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.1 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly less in men (0.7%).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance/financing scheme in India, only 39 percent of households in Gujarat have any kind of health insurance/financing scheme that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher in rural areas (41%) than urban areas (36%). In Gujarat, three types of programmes dominate: the State health insurance scheme, the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

Only 34 percent of women and 40 percent of men age 15-49 in Gujarat are covered by any health insurance/financial scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financial scheme coverage is much higher among men with 10 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over two-fifths (46%) of men, but only 6 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (34%), *bidis* (5%), cigarettes and *paan* with tobacco (4%), and *khaini* (3%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (7% for women and 53% for men) than in urban areas (4% for women and 37% for men). Most men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Gujarat, among adults age 15-49, 2 percent of women and 19 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is much higher in the rural areas. In rural areas, 3 percent of women and 22 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, 1 percent of women and 15 percent of men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week or less than once a week (35%), and 31 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Seventy-six percent of women in Gujarat have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 87 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 68 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 and 30-39 are more likely (79%) than younger women age 15-19 (72%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (58%), women with no regular exposure to media (64%), and women from other backward class (72%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety percent of men in Gujarat have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 95 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 67 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 83 percent of men, and 64 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 76 percent of men.

Only 29 percent of women and 36 percent of men in Gujarat have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?
Percentage of women and men age 15-49

Legend: ■ Women ■ Men

Category	Women	Men
Use condoms consistently	67	83
Have one uninfected partner who has no other partners	64	76
Have comprehensive knowledge	29	36
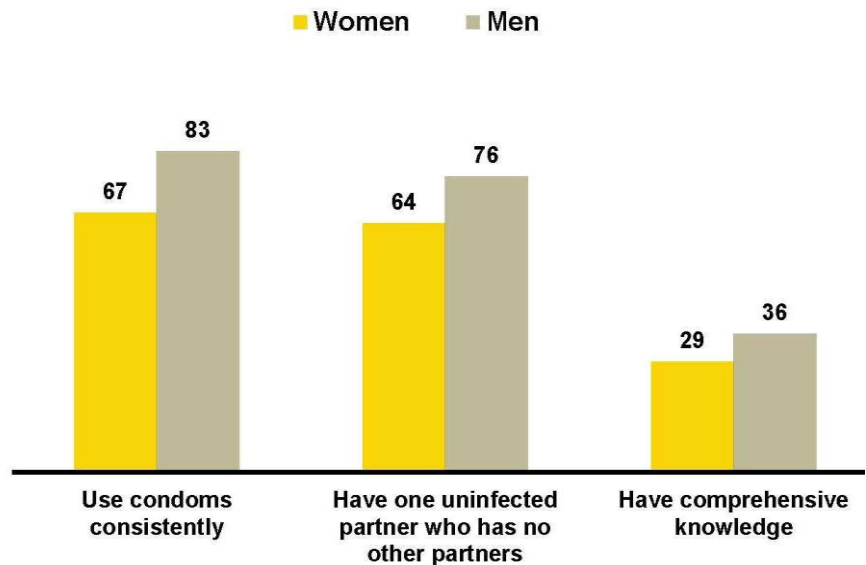
HIV-related stigma

More than four-fifths (86%) of women and 88 percent of men in Gujarat would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (80%) and men (81%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Seven-tenths (70%) of women and 72 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Forty-eight percent of women and 67 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. An almost equal proportion of women (76%) and men (78%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. About three-quarters of women (78%) and men (74%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Almost four-fifths of women and men (77% each) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 12 percent of women and 4 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Nineteen percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (24%) are more likely than rural women (16%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

In Gujarat, 8 percent of women and 3 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (40% of women, compared with 29% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 94 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 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, only 1 percent of women and 9 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 somewhat higher (9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (8%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 1.1% of men).

More than two-thirds (39%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher–risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is higher in urban areas (50%) than in rural areas (30%). Less than one percent (0.8 %) of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Gujarat, 44 percent use sanitary napkins, 51 percent use cloth, 27 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 5 percent use tampons. Overall, 67 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 60 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, 59 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 79 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 39 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 85 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 80 percent earned cash, including 6 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Seventeen percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (93%), including 9 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Six percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (88%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 67 percent of employed men.

Only 39 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (86%) and decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (87%) than about major household purchases (82%). Overall, 75 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 8 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 62 percent among women age 15-19 to 79 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (95%) and 88 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Two percent of men did not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Gujarat, 58 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (62%) than rural (54%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (65%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (67%) than any other group of women.

Seventy percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Seventy percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 71 percent, among women who are Hindus, as well as among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (86%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Forty-three percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 4 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Over one-fifth (22%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more likely (26%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (15%). This percentage increases with education. Nearly two-fifths (38%) of women with 12 or more years of education use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 5 percent of women having less than five years of schooling. Over three-fourths of employed women who earn in cash (28%) use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 30 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash. Muslim women are least likely (17%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (22%) women. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or another backward class are much more likely (25%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Forty-two percent of women and 64 percent of men age 15-49 in Gujarat own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 35 percent of women and 42 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas.

Forty-two percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 15 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Gujarat, 49 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 75 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-six percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 36 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 23% among women with no schooling to 84 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Seventy percent of women not belonging to any scheduled caste/tribe and other backward caste have a mobile phone they themselves use. Those women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also more likely to be able to read SMS messages (85%) than women who belong to any in other groups (70-71%).

Forty-nine percent of women in Gujarat have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (19%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (16%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (15%). Men are slightly less likely to agree: 28 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (20%), if she suspects her of being unfaithful (15%), or if she neglects the house or children (14%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling,

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23 percent of both women and men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-eight percent of women and 69 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. More than four-fifths of men (85%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have 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

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Gujarat, 13 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 14 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 2 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

Sixteen percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Gujarat have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy
Two percent of women age 18-49 have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with no schooling, women having five or more children, and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence
In Gujarat, 13 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 3 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 7 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Eleven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Six percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Five percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 3 percent being

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punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 4 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and less than 1 percent reported that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Two percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and another 2 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 14 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. Few ever-married women (3%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 13 percent of women who have at least 10 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (19%) than in urban areas (13%); among divorced, separated, or deserted women than currently married women (16%); and among women who are employed for cash (22%) than women who are not employed (13%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (68%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (74%), gets drunk sometimes (46%), and if the husband never attended school (28%). More than half of women (53%) who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced 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 likely to be in abusive marriages themselves.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?
Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence

Husband does not drink	Husband gets drunk sometimes	Husband gets drunk often
12	43	66
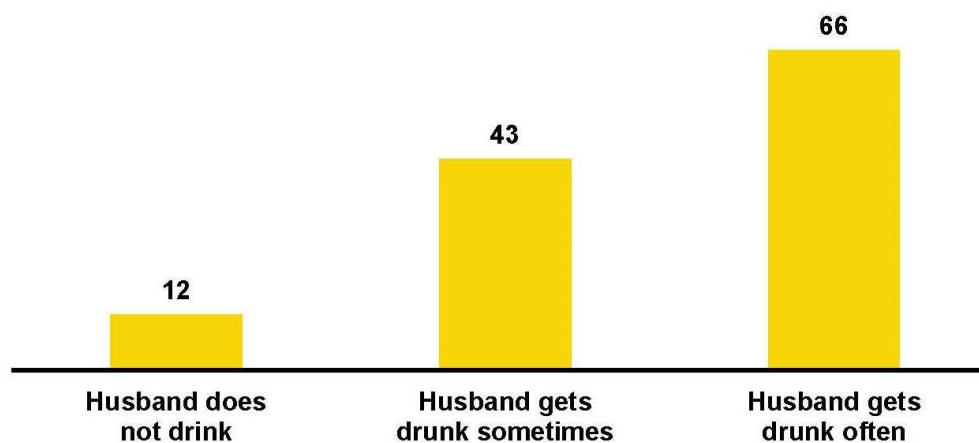
Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Over one-fifth of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion increases among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence (58%). The most common types of injuries among women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (51%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (26%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (18%); and severe burns (12%).

Help seeking

Only 18 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 12 percent never sought help but told someone. About three-quarters (71%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (41%), friends (42%) and their husband's family (16%). Only 8 percent women sought help from neighbour and 3 percent from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	9,725	20,771	30,496
Households occupied	9,491	20,402	29,893
Households interviewed	9,232	20,136	29,368
Household response rate[1]	97.3	98.7	98.2
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	10,456	23,722	34,178
Number of eligible women interviewed	10,163	23,180	33,343
Women response rate[2]	97.2	97.7	97.6
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,790	3,842	5,632
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,683	3,668	5,351
Men response rate[2]	94.0	95.5	95.0

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, Gujarat, 2019-20

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate[1]	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate[2]	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate[2]
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Ahmadabad	774	132	906	98.7	838	172	1,010	98.3	127	28	155	94.5
Amreli	216	654	870	96.8	215	721	936	95.3	26	101	127	84.7
Anand	262	608	870	97.1	253	661	914	98.0	48	115	163	95.3
Aravali	108	793	901	98.5	152	926	1,078	97.6	42	145	187	95.9
Banas Kantha	125	764	889	97.6	142	907	1,049	96.0	28	129	157	96.9
Bharuch	271	585	856	95.6	277	642	919	96.8	49	75	124	93.9
Bhavnagar	372	499	871	97.8	380	570	950	97.1	58	87	145	95.4
Botad	269	597	866	97.6	320	712	1,032	96.2	45	104	149	92.5
Chhotaudepur	62	834	896	98.9	75	960	1,035	97.8	14	159	173	98.9
Devbhumi Dwarka	283	632	915	99.3	391	779	1,170	97.7	51	147	198	96.1
Dohad	86	813	899	99.2	119	1,102	1,221	96.1	22	136	158	95.2
Gandhinagar	358	504	862	96.4	366	553	919	95.8	55	96	151	91.5
Gir Somnath	233	667	900	99.6	282	876	1,158	97.6	44	141	185	92.5
Jamnagar	483	437	920	99.8	580	462	1,042	99.4	91	74	165	99.4
Junagadh	338	548	886	98.2	354	609	963	98.1	58	106	164	97.0
Kachchh	329	593	922	100.0	341	685	1,026	98.2	62	119	181	97.3
Kheda	207	683	890	99.4	220	809	1,029	97.5	47	136	183	92.4
Mahesena	220	619	839	95.6	251	632	883	98.0	35	101	136	87.2
Mahisagar	82	817	899	99.3	75	942	1,017	98.7	11	157	168	97.7
Morbi	341	561	902	98.4	402	717	1,119	97.8	67	115	182	97.3
Narmada	87	817	904	99.4	98	923	1,021	98.9	15	140	155	96.3
Navsari	274	619	893	97.8	307	684	991	98.3	56	106	162	96.4
Panch Mahals	153	755	908	98.5	168	933	1,101	98.1	36	160	196	95.6
Patan	194	710	904	99.2	226	785	1,011	98.2	41	128	169	94.9
Porbandar	433	484	917	99.3	494	524	1,018	98.7	69	100	169	97.1
Rajkot	538	344	882	97.4	611	368	979	96.4	93	66	159	91.9
Sabar Kantha	144	748	892	99.1	166	852	1,018	97.8	21	131	152	96.8
Surat	705	197	902	99.0	767	219	986	98.0	150	45	195	97.0
Surendranagar	239	630	869	95.0	244	687	931	97.3	38	105	143	94.1
Tapi	83	821	904	99.0	96	895	991	97.9	11	133	144	97.3
The Dangs	105	792	897	98.6	105	796	901	98.6	23	107	130	96.3
Vadodara	537	318	855	96.2	528	366	894	95.4	99	68	167	90.8
Valsad	321	561	882	99.4	320	711	1,031	97.6	51	108	159	97.5
Gujarat	9,232	20,136	29,368	98.2	10,163	23,180	33,343	97.6	1,683	3,668	5,351	95.0

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.
[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an *Aadhaar* card

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, according to residence and sex, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.3
5-9	7.8	7.1	7.4	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.4	7.8	8.1
10-14	8.5	8.0	8.3	9.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.7
15-19	9.0	7.4	8.3	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.4	8.3	8.9
20-24	9.1	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.8
25-29	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.3	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1
30-34	8.2	8.5	8.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.5
35-39	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.4
40-44	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.6
45-49	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.2
50-54	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.4
55-59	5.2	5.7	5.5	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.5	5.2
60-64	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4
65-69	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
70-74	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1
75-79	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
80 or more	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an *Aadhaar* card	95.3	94.4	94.9	95.2	93.8	94.5	95.2	94.0	94.6
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	929	na	na	991	na	na	965
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	904	na	na	957	na	na	937
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	5.7	16.3	10.8	14.4	34.6	24.5	10.7	27.1	18.8
<5 years complete	13.6	13.7	13.6	18.0	16.3	17.1	16.1	15.2	15.7
5-9 years complete	35.2	34.5	34.9	40.8	34.5	37.6	38.4	34.5	36.5
10-11 years complete	16.3	12.4	14.4	12.1	7.0	9.5	13.9	9.2	11.6
12 or more years complete	29.2	23.0	26.2	14.6	7.7	11.2	20.8	14.0	17.4
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	25,887	24,058	49,948	34,893	34,692	69,587	60,780	58,749	119,535
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.6	7.1	8.1	6.8	3.8	5.5	7.7	5.4	6.6

na = Not applicable
[1] Females per 1,000 males
[2] Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	87.3	87.2	87.3	90.1
Female	12.7	12.8	12.7	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.6	4.5	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	56.2	49.4	52.3	39.4
Non-nuclear	43.8	50.6	47.7	60.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	82.2	93.2	88.4	87.5
Muslim	16.2	6.2	10.5	11.5
Christian	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	12.9	14.2	13.6	13.5
Scheduled tribe	5.2	23.3	15.5	16.2
Other backward class	44.2	44.2	44.2	45.0
Other	37.0	17.2	25.7	24.4
Don't know	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.3	95.6	97.2	97.6
No	0.7	4.4	2.8	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.4	96.0	97.5	97.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	78.7	53.7	64.5	63.6
Piped to neighbour	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2
Public tap/standpipe	2.2	8.0	5.5	5.7
Tube well or borehole	5.1	22.3	14.9	15.9
Other improved[2]	12.2	10.4	11.2	10.8
Unimproved source	0.3	3.6	2.2	2.5
Unprotected dug well	0.0	2.6	1.5	1.7
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Surface water	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
Other source	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	95.4	80.8	87.1	86.5
Less than 30 minutes	3.9	14.8	10.1	10.3
Thirty minutes or longer	0.6	4.3	2.7	3.1
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	98.7	92.5	95.2	94.6
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	0.6	3.5	2.3	2.6

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	7.8	3.5	5.3	5.2
Bleach or chlorine tablets	2.1	4.2	3.3	3.5
Strain through cloth	35.3	49.2	43.3	43.8
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	11.0	3.4	6.7	6.4
Use electronic purifier	14.3	2.6	7.7	7.1
Use solar disinfection	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Allow water to stand and settle	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.5
Other	20.0	21.1	20.6	21.2
No treatment	19.1	23.1	21.4	21.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	33.8	12.9	21.9	21.1
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	88.4	63.2	74.0	74.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	77.1	43.4	57.9	57.8
Flush/pour flush don't know where	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Pit latrine with slab	9.4	17.4	13.9	13.9
Other[7]	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.8
Shared facility[8]	5.3	2.7	3.8	3.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	4.5	1.9	3.0	2.5
Flush/pour flush don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
Other[7]	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unimproved	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Dry toilet	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
No facility/uses open spaces/field	3.3	31.4	19.3	19.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	88.4	63.2	74.0	74.0
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	5.3	2.7	3.8	3.3
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	0.2	2.8	1.7	1.8
Semi-*pucca*	5.3	32.2	20.6	20.9
Pucca	94.1	64.5	77.2	76.7
Missing	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	57.2	45.9	50.8	40.0
3-4	30.6	34.7	32.9	37.6
5-6	10.1	14.7	12.7	16.1
7 and over	2.2	4.7	3.6	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
LPG/natural gas	94.0	45.2	66.2	64.2
Biogas	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Coal/lignite	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.7
Charcoal	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.8
Wood	4.3	49.9	30.3	32.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dung cakes	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
No food cooked in the household	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	94.3	46.1	66.9	64.9
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	4.7	52.9	32.2	34.6
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	67.8	45.6	55.2	55.0
In the house, no separate room	18.5	25.8	22.7	21.5
In a separate building	11.7	19.0	15.8	17.1
Outdoors	1.5	9.3	5.9	6.3
No food cooked in household	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,640	16,728	29,368	131,875
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Chullah	96.2	99.1	98.9	99.0
Open fire	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	594	8,857	9,451	45,565
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	25.8	39.3	33.5	36.3
Weekly	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.6
Monthly	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Less than monthly	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Never	69.5	54.7	61.0	58.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,640	16,728	29,368	131,875

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

[2] Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water

[3] Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

[4] Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.

[5] Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment

[6] Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection

[7] Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet

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

[9] Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

[10] Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

[11] 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.

[12] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

[14] Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	96.8	69.3	80.3
Muslim	97.2	88.6	94.3
Christian	(100.0)	82.0	90.0
Other	100.0	*	97.7
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	95.1	75.4	83.4
Scheduled tribe	94.5	56.8	62.2
Other backward class	96.2	69.8	81.2
Other	98.8	88.4	94.8
Don't know	88.2	57.5	67.6
Total	96.9	70.6	81.9

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Ahmadabad	99.5	76.1	95.8
Amreli	95.9	78.1	82.7
Anand	98.7	82.3	87.0
Aravali	95.7	62.1	67.0
Banas Kantha	95.5	59.8	64.2
Bharuch	95.2	78.4	84.2
Bhavnagar	86.1	70.9	77.9
Botad	95.3	72.2	81.0
Chhotaudepur	91.1	50.2	53.5
Devbhumi Dwarka	95.8	69.3	78.5
Dohad	72.9	37.6	41.4
Gandhinagar	98.1	87.2	92.6
Gir Somnath	96.0	70.5	77.7
Jamnagar	99.2	80.7	89.9
Junagadh	95.7	81.3	86.7
Kachchh	93.9	91.3	92.1
Kheda	88.0	64.6	70.1
Mahesena	90.6	78.7	82.3
Mahisagar	100.0	44.9	51.8
Morbi	90.6	77.7	82.5
Narmada	96.5	54.4	59.3
Navsari	97.8	77.1	82.6
Panch Mahals	100.0	58.7	69.0
Patan	97.6	80.0	83.1
Porbandar	93.8	81.6	87.7
Rajkot	98.2	77.1	90.3
Sabar Kantha	92.6	67.8	72.3
Surat	99.4	68.2	92.8
Surendranagar	92.4	61.2	69.2
Tapi	97.8	78.1	79.8
The Dangs	94.4	74.9	77.0
Vadodara	97.6	79.3	90.1
Valsad	96.7	85.2	90.4
Gujarat	96.9	70.6	81.9

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility.

Table 7 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, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Gujarat, 2019-20

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	94.8	79.4	86.0	86.6
Pressure cooker	94.5	69.2	80.1	80.9
Chair	90.1	80.1	84.4	85.7
Cot or bed	96.8	97.8	97.4	97.8
Table	70.8	38.5	52.4	53.2
Electric fan	98.5	90.9	94.2	94.8
Radio or transistor	4.9	2.4	3.4	3.5
Television (black and white)	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.6
Television (colour)	86.8	61.9	72.6	75.0
Any television	87.4	62.7	73.4	75.8
Sewing machine	23.8	11.7	16.9	18.8
Mobile telephone	96.6	89.2	92.4	94.8
Landline telephone	3.9	0.6	2.1	1.9
Internet	70.6	42.8	54.8	58.6
Computer	15.2	3.0	8.3	8.3
Refrigerator	72.7	37.5	52.6	53.8
Air conditioner/cooler	31.8	6.8	17.5	17.5
Washing machine	25.2	3.2	12.7	12.4
Watch or clock	92.5	78.9	84.7	85.9
Water pump	10.0	10.9	10.5	11.3
Thresher	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.2
Tractor	0.6	6.7	4.0	4.9
None of the above	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	31.6	28.6	29.9	33.7
Motorcycle or scooter	69.8	54.5	61.1	65.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	4.0	2.5	2.8
Car	17.2	6.2	10.9	11.5
None of the above	20.7	33.4	28.0	23.4
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	89.8	46.1	64.9	62.7
Irrigated land only	7.7	46.2	29.6	31.6
Non-irrigated land only	1.6	5.5	3.8	4.1
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.8
Irrigation not determined	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	71.5	81.2	77.0	78.4
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	4.9	54.5	33.1	38.3
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	94.4	94.8	94.6	95.6
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	36.3	41.1	39.0	40.2
Percentage having a BPL card	18.9	43.7	33.0	34.4
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	7.6	16.6	12.7	13.8
Number	12,640	16,728	29,368	131,875

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 insurance/financing scheme

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population (age 2-4 years) attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	52.1	54.2	53.1	49.6	53.7	51.6	50.4	53.9	52.1
Muslim	54.8	46.9	51.1	51.5	42.2	47.1	53.7	45.3	49.7
Christian	*	*	*	(52.5)	*	(54.7)	(57.9)	*	(49.0)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	43.5	46.5	44.9	53.9	57.5	55.6	50.3	53.7	51.9
Scheduled tribe	63.0	62.4	62.7	50.7	52.4	51.6	52.0	53.6	52.8
Other backward class	53.1	52.5	52.8	45.2	53.1	49.2	48.5	52.9	50.6
Other	53.7	52.0	52.9	56.9	50.5	53.8	55.0	51.4	53.3
Don't know	*	*	*	(53.7)	(51.0)	52.5	(57.1)	(49.0)	53.2
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	49.5	54.4	51.9	52.6	49.9	51.3	51.3	51.8	51.6
Non-nuclear	54.7	51.0	52.9	48.4	54.4	51.3	50.7	53.2	51.9
Family size									
3-5 members	54.1	54.8	54.5	53.5	51.6	52.7	53.8	53.1	53.5
6 or more members	51.6	49.9	50.8	47.2	53.7	50.6	48.7	52.6	50.7
Total	52.8	52.3	52.6	49.7	53.0	51.3	50.9	52.8	51.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes persons in households with household head belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
[1] Nuclear household 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population (age 2-4 years) attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Gujarat, 2019-20

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ahmadabad	54.2	58.3	56.3	*	*	(69.0)	57.2	60.2	58.7
Amreli	*	*	(64.5)	52.7	58.6	56.0	56.1	59.6	58.0
Anand	*	*	(58.0)	55.4	60.8	58.0	53.7	62.6	58.0
Aravali	*	*	*	54.2	55.1	54.6	51.1	55.4	53.0
Banas Kantha	*	*	(29.5)	41.5	37.9	39.7	40.4	36.4	38.5
Bharuch	*	(29.3)	32.2	(34.7)	42.1	38.6	35.1	37.0	36.1
Bhavnagar	(42.8)	(35.8)	39.1	41.1	49.0	45.0	41.7	43.8	42.8
Botad	(65.8)	*	(66.4)	39.2	45.8	42.4	49.2	52.3	50.6
Chhotaudepur	*	*	*	44.8	52.1	48.3	43.4	49.0	46.0
Devbhumi Dwarka	(25.8)	(17.8)	22.1	55.4	56.9	56.1	43.7	41.8	42.8
Dohad	*	*	(36.9)	35.2	43.9	39.6	34.9	43.9	39.4
Gandhinagar	(54.1)	*	55.5	(50.5)	(70.0)	60.3	52.3	65.1	58.2
Gir Somnath	*	*	(52.0)	55.1	47.9	51.4	55.3	48.1	51.6
Jamnagar	(53.3)	(47.0)	50.3	(44.1)	(37.9)	41.1	48.3	42.1	45.2
Junagadh	(64.0)	*	54.6	(41.4)	(57.6)	48.5	50.0	51.8	50.8
Kachchh	(36.4)	(50.3)	44.2	46.2	48.1	47.0	44.1	48.8	46.2
Kheda	*	*	(64.1)	31.1	54.6	40.8	36.6	57.4	45.1
Mahesena	*	*	(62.2)	44.0	(55.0)	49.0	54.1	50.6	52.6
Mahisagar	*	*	*	47.3	51.7	49.9	47.0	49.6	48.7
Morbi	(60.9)	(41.6)	51.9	35.7	44.6	40.8	46.8	43.6	45.1
Narmada	*	*	*	64.4	66.7	65.4	64.4	67.8	65.9
Navsari	*	*	(53.6)	55.6	60.9	58.3	56.4	58.0	57.2
Panch Mahals	*	*	(39.3)	54.6	66.0	60.1	50.5	61.7	55.8
Patan	*	*	(37.8)	48.1	44.3	46.3	46.4	44.3	45.4
Porbandar	(53.1)	(49.1)	51.2	(39.0)	(49.7)	44.4	45.3	49.4	47.3
Rajkot	(61.0)	57.1	58.8	(70.6)	(57.4)	63.8	65.1	57.2	60.8
Sabar Kantha	*	*	(76.3)	65.0	61.2	62.9	67.2	63.7	65.3
Surat	47.6	48.0	47.8	*	*	(48.6)	49.6	45.9	47.9
Surendranagar	*	*	(47.7)	51.9	53.0	52.4	53.6	49.3	51.5
Tapi	*	*	*	66.3	73.1	69.7	65.3	71.3	68.3
The Dangs	*	*	(66.7)	61.8	65.0	63.5	61.8	65.7	63.8
Vadodara	(71.8)	(81.1)	76.0	*	(56.2)	60.7	70.7	67.5	69.0
Valsad	(69.1)	(60.1)	64.6	70.4	71.0	70.7	69.9	66.7	68.4
Gujarat	52.8	52.3	52.6	49.7	53.0	51.3	50.9	52.8	51.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.1	96.4	97.1	98.0	97.3	97.5	98.1	96.8	97.3
6-13 (Elementary)	97.3	94.5	95.6	95.4	92.9	93.9	96.4	93.8	94.8
11-13 (Upper Primary)	96.0	91.4	93.3	91.3	85.9	87.9	93.8	88.7	90.7
14-15 (Secondary)	82.0	69.7	74.7	72.7	53.7	60.8	77.9	62.1	68.3
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	63.4	45.0	52.4	53.4	29.2	38.3	59.0	37.5	45.9
11-14 years	94.4	88.2	90.7	87.5	79.5	82.6	91.2	84.0	86.8
15-17 years	67.0	50.5	57.1	58.7	35.4	44.1	63.4	43.4	51.1
6-14 years	96.4	92.8	94.2	93.2	89.3	90.8	94.9	91.1	92.6
6-17 years	88.7	81.9	84.6	84.7	75.9	79.2	86.9	79.0	82.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	90.1	82.0	84.9	86.4	76.4	79.7	88.4	79.3	82.5
Muslim	83.0	81.6	82.5	78.1	67.8	74.6	80.6	75.4	78.8
Christian	*	81.3	87.6	*	84.4	89.8	(98.6)	82.6	88.5
Other	(83.4)	*	(84.6)	(93.7)	*	(94.1)	88.3	*	89.0
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	83.4	83.3	83.3	76.3	76.9	76.7	79.9	80.1	80.0
Scheduled tribe	90.2	77.4	78.7	79.0	74.9	75.3	84.4	76.1	77.0
Other backward class	87.5	82.9	84.7	84.4	75.0	78.7	86.1	79.2	81.9
Other	92.4	86.5	90.3	91.6	82.0	87.8	92.1	84.5	89.2

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	93.4	4.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	0.9	9,498
5-9 years	90.7	4.5	1.8	3.0	100.0	3.1	10,608
10-14 years	88.6	5.9	2.0	3.5	100.0	5.0	11,443
15-17 years	85.0	7.6	2.4	5.0	100.0	8.4	6,744
Residence							
Urban	91.7	4.9	1.2	2.3	100.0	2.9	14,646
Rural	88.6	6.0	2.0	3.5	100.0	4.8	23,648
Sex							
Male	89.7	5.7	1.9	2.7	100.0	4.2	20,058
Female	89.8	5.4	1.4	3.4	100.0	3.9	18,233
Total age <15 years	90.8	5.1	1.5	2.6	100.0	3.1	31,549
Total age <18 years	89.8	5.6	1.7	3.0	100.0	4.1	38,293

Note: Total includes transgender children, who are not shown separately.
[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 12 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	*De jure* children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2	86.1	9.8	95.9	3,596
2-4	93.4	5.0	98.4	5,901
Sex				
Male	90.7	6.9	97.7	4,855
Female	90.5	6.7	97.3	4,643
Residence				
Urban	95.3	3.4	98.7	3,536
Rural	87.9	8.9	96.7	5,962
Total	90.6	6.8	97.5	9,498

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Gujarat, 2019-20

| District | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Ahmadabad	97.5	0.8	98.4	904
Amreli	98.2	1.4	99.6	202
Anand	88.3	10.2	98.4	327
Aravali	84.4	9.4	93.8	188
Banas Kantha	80.5	15.6	96.1	621
Bharuch	79.3	19.0	98.3	221
Bhavnagar	90.6	5.9	96.5	356
Botad	96.5	2.5	99.0	111
Chhotaudepur	91.6	6.7	98.3	156
Devbhumi Dwarka	91.9	4.7	96.6	126
Dohad	87.7	7.4	95.1	531
Gandhinagar	97.0	3.0	100.0	222
Gir Somnath	91.6	5.1	96.8	166
Jamnagar	92.6	4.4	97.1	165
Junagadh	91.9	6.0	97.8	194
Kachchh	87.1	9.4	96.6	401
Kheda	87.3	10.7	98.0	345
Mahesena	95.2	1.2	96.4	295
Mahisagar	86.3	10.0	96.3	177
Morbi	86.8	9.3	96.1	157
Narmada	96.3	1.9	98.2	98
Navsari	96.7	3.3	100.0	181
Panch Mahals	85.9	11.7	97.6	357
Patan	88.6	9.6	98.2	224
Porbandar	89.6	9.6	99.1	80
Rajkot	93.7	3.4	97.1	402
Sabar Kantha	73.5	21.5	94.9	283
Surat	97.3	2.3	99.6	885
Surendranagar	90.9	5.8	96.7	233
Tapi	85.3	10.3	95.5	109
The Dangs	92.8	4.8	97.6	43
Vadodara	95.3	3.3	98.6	398
Valsad	93.6	3.2	96.8	335
Gujarat	90.6	6.8	97.5	9,498

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Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	84.1	(79.8)	82.2	83.9	76.1	80.2	84.0	77.0	80.8
15-24	*	*	*	94.4	(88.6)	92.7	94.1	(92.4)	93.6
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	(90.3)	*	*	(92.2)
20-24	*	*	*	(96.6)	*	94.2	(95.1)	*	94.3
25-34	*	*	(95.2)	91.1	(87.3)	89.9	93.0	(88.8)	91.7
35 and over	99.5	96.0	97.9	94.4	93.9	94.2	96.2	94.6	95.5
Religion of household head									
Hindu	96.9	94.3	95.7	92.9	90.2	91.7	94.1	91.5	93.0
Muslim	98.3	91.3	95.4	89.2	(88.1)	88.7	94.6	89.8	92.4
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(100.0)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	93.2	(94.7)	93.7	96.1	91.9	94.6	95.1	92.8	94.3
Scheduled tribe	(99.1)	*	99.5	91.5	89.6	90.7	92.5	90.8	91.8
Other backward class	98.2	93.1	96.0	92.1	89.9	91.2	94.1	91.0	92.8
Other	97.7	94.2	96.1	93.8	90.6	92.2	95.9	92.4	94.2
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(80.8)	*	*	(77.7)
Total	97.1	93.9	95.7	92.7	90.1	91.6	94.2	91.4	93.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes persons in households with household head belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Gujarat, 2019-20

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ahmadabad	(93.9)	(96.4)	95.1	*	*	*	(95.5)	(96.9)	96.1
Amreli	*	*	*	(96.6)	(100.0)	98.5	(97.4)	(100.0)	98.8
Anand	*	*	(96.4)	86.0	(89.5)	87.5	88.6	90.6	89.5
Aravali	*	*	*	90.2	(91.1)	90.6	90.0	(92.2)	90.8
Banas Kantha	*	*	*	90.4	(69.2)	81.5	90.9	(69.9)	82.3
Bharuch	*	*	*	(82.1)	(82.8)	82.4	86.5	(85.5)	86.1
Bhavnagar	(84.2)	*	(83.6)	(91.7)	*	88.6	88.1	(82.7)	86.3
Botad	*	*	(100.0)	(90.8)	(81.7)	86.7	95.0	(88.8)	92.4
Chhotaudepur	*	*	*	83.8	(88.4)	85.4	85.0	91.0	87.3
Devbhumi Dwarka	*	*	(91.9)	(94.8)	(93.1)	94.1	94.2	(92.3)	93.4
Dohad	*	*	*	(100.0)	84.4	91.1	(100.0)	84.5	91.3
Gandhinagar	*	*	(100.0)	94.4	(97.3)	95.6	95.9	(97.9)	96.7
Gir Somnath	*	*	*	(84.9)	*	85.8	(87.2)	(88.5)	87.7
Jamnagar	*	*	(96.5)	*	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.5)	98.4
Junagadh	*	*	*	(96.4)	(95.9)	96.1	(93.2)	(95.4)	94.3
Kachchh	*	*	(97.3)	(92.8)	*	(94.1)	(95.1)	(95.0)	95.1
Kheda	*	*	*	84.0	94.2	88.9	87.7	94.9	90.9
Mahesena	*	*	(96.9)	(89.3)	(91.8)	90.5	92.8	(92.1)	92.4
Mahisagar	*	*	*	88.8	(89.5)	89.1	89.6	(90.8)	90.1
Morbi	*	*	*	*	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	*	100.0
Narmada	*	*	*	100.0	(97.3)	99.0	98.3	(97.5)	98.0
Navsari	*	*	(100.0)	(97.9)	(100.0)	98.9	98.4	100.0	99.1
Panch Mahals	*	*	*	97.0	92.6	95.1	97.6	94.6	96.2
Patan	*	*	*	88.8	(86.5)	88.1	90.2	(85.9)	88.8
Porbandar	*	*	(94.1)	*	*	(94.6)	(95.9)	*	94.4
Rajkot	*	*	(96.6)	*	*	*	(100.0)	(91.7)	96.1
Sabar Kantha	*	*	*	94.8	*	92.9	95.4	(90.2)	93.8
Surat	*	*	(94.1)	*	*	*	(100.0)	*	94.7
Surendranagar	*	*	(96.9)	(92.5)	(92.0)	92.2	(95.6)	(91.8)	94.0
Tapi	*	*	*	96.7	(93.2)	95.1	96.9	93.7	95.5
The Dangs	*	*	*	(100.0)	*	96.4	(100.0)	*	96.8
Vadodara	(100.0)	*	98.3	(96.4)	(92.9)	94.9	98.1	(94.2)	96.5
Valsad	*	*	*	(100.0)	(96.2)	98.4	(100.0)	(95.5)	98.0
Gujarat	97.1	93.9	95.7	92.7	90.1	91.6	94.2	91.4	93.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	Number of persons
				Type of disability				
				FEMALE				
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	26,188
Rural	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	38,299
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4,644
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	10,471
15-24	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	10,918
25-34	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	10,104
35-49	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	13,008
50-69	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	12,316
70 and over	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	3,026
Total	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	64,487
				MALE				
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	28,347
Rural	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	39,041
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4,855
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	11,583
15-24	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	12,393
25-34	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	10,534
35-49	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	13,624
50-69	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	11,771
70 and over	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	2,628
Total	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	67,388
				TOTAL				
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	54,536
Rural	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	77,339
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	9,499
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	22,054
15-24	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	23,310
25-34	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	20,638
35-49	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	26,632
50-69	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	24,088
70 and over	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	5,654
Total	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	131,875

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	15.6	16.4	5,206	5,343	813	812
20-24	16.1	17.1	5,380	5,344	849	831
25-29	15.3	14.1	5,095	5,065	699	700
30-34	14.3	13.3	4,782	4,754	659	662
35-39	13.9	14.4	4,645	4,616	714	713
40-44	13.0	12.5	4,344	4,310	622	624
45-49	11.7	12.1	3,891	3,911	601	594
Residence						
Urban	41.7	43.3	13,906	10,163	2,144	1,553
Rural	58.3	56.7	19,437	23,180	2,813	3,383
Schooling						
No schooling	20.9	8.6	6,956	7,606	427	480
<5 years complete	7.1	5.7	2,377	2,478	281	306
5-9 years complete	38.3	40.1	12,755	12,947	1,990	2,072
10-11 years complete	12.4	17.6	4,146	3,944	874	776
12 or more years complete	21.3	27.9	7,109	6,368	1,386	1,302
Literacy						
Literate[1]	73.4	87.3	24,489	23,879	4,330	4,215
Not literate	26.1	12.5	8,696	9,270	620	710
Not measured	0.5	0.2	158	194	8	11
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	17.2	32.8	5,722	4,983	1,628	1,526
Watches television at least once a week	54.6	55.2	18,204	17,273	2,737	2,629
Listens to the radio at least once a week	3.9	3.2	1,295	1,115	157	151
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	10.6	17.7	3,544	2,925	878	788
Not regularly exposed to any media	40.2	33.5	13,402	14,466	1,661	1,782
Marital status						
Never married	22.4	34.7	7,460	7,496	1,718	1,677
Currently married	73.0	62.9	24,344	24,321	3,116	3,133
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.7	0.0	242	217	0	0
Widowed	2.6	0.6	880	905	29	39
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.3	1.9	418	404	93	87
Religion						
Hindu	87.8	87.0	29,267	29,678	4,313	4,330
Muslim	11.2	11.8	3,741	3,325	584	542
Christian	0.5	0.5	154	209	26	46
Other	0.5	0.7	181	131	35	18

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	13.5	14.5	4,486	4,123	717	641
Scheduled tribe	16.5	14.9	5,487	7,342	737	1,027
Other backward class	45.8	47.0	15,255	15,289	2,328	2,415
Other	23.4	23.2	7,813	6,333	1,150	830
Don't know	0.9	0.5	302	256	25	23
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	33,343	33,343	4,957	4,936
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	394	415
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	5,351	5,351
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	38.5	85.4	1,934	2,097	4,235	4,230
In agricultural occupation	4.5	28.3	226	203	1,402	1,759
In non-agricultural occupation	32.8	50.2	1,648	1,830	2,489	2,162
Don't know	1.2	6.9	61	64	344	309
Not employed	61.5	14.6	3,095	2,953	723	706
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	5,029	5,050	4,957	4,936
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	394	415
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	5,351	5,351

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 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Gujarat

	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
Age	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.024	0.040	0.034	0.030	0.049	0.041	0.050	0.084	0.070
20-24	0.115	0.175	0.151	0.146	0.189	0.170	0.183	0.242	0.217
25-29	0.124	0.126	0.125	0.126	0.135	0.131	0.105	0.157	0.133
30-34	0.052	0.043	0.047	0.047	0.044	0.045	0.034	0.059	0.048
35-39	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.016	0.014	0.013	0.015	0.014
40-44	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.002
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.65	2.00	1.86	1.82	2.19	2.03	1.92	2.80	2.42
CBR	13.3	16.3	15.0	15.3	17.9	16.7	18.2	24.3	21.7

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman.
TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 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 by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	1.65	3.0	2.6	1.39
Rural	2.00	3.8	3.0	1.60
Schooling				
No schooling	2.83	2.4	3.3	2.17
<5 years complete	2.23	2.5	3.0	1.77
5-9 years complete	2.01	4.5	2.6	1.67
10-11 years complete	1.86	3.1	2.2	1.58
12 or more years complete	1.45	3.2	1.9	1.30
Religion				
Hindu	1.83	3.4	2.8	1.51
Muslim	2.12	4.4	3.0	1.67
Christian	1.95	0.8	2.3	1.72
Other	1.98	1.0	(2.4)	1.52
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.71	3.4	2.9	1.45
Scheduled tribe	2.04	4.0	3.1	1.64
Other backward class	1.95	3.5	2.8	1.59
Other	1.60	3.1	2.5	1.31
Don't know	2.31	4.9	2.9	1.87
Total	1.86	3.5	2.8	1.53

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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				
15-17	1.8	1.5	3.3	3,055
15	0.1	0.1	0.3	1,072
16	0.4	0.2	0.6	1,005
17	1.3	1.2	2.4	978
18	4.9	4.6	9.5	1,071
19	8.7	3.9	12.7	1,081
Residence				
Urban	1.6	1.0	2.6	1,869
Rural	4.0	2.6	6.7	3,337
Schooling				
No schooling	13.2	5.6	18.8	204
<5 years complete	7.9	7.2	15.1	125
5-9 years complete	3.9	2.5	6.4	2,625
10-11 years complete	1.8	1.0	2.8	1,298
12 or more years complete	0.2	0.8	1.0	954
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.1	0.1	4,576
Currently married	26.2	17.0	43.2	616
Religion				
Hindu	3.2	2.2	5.4	4,523
Muslim	2.6	1.4	4.0	632
Christian	(6.1)	(0.0)	(6.1)	28
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.7	1.5	4.2	747
Scheduled tribe	4.8	4.2	9.0	941
Other backward class	3.3	1.4	4.7	2,451
Other	1.5	2.1	3.6	1,014
Don't know	(7.3)	(2.2)	(9.5)	53
Total	3.2	2.1	5.2	5,206

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and, women belongings to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

	Birth order					
Background characteristic	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	Number of births
Mother's current age						
15-19	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	171
20-29	47.6	34.8	13.4	4.2	100.0	4,198
30-39	21.2	33.5	22.3	23.1	100.0	1,311
40-49	13.3	22.0	16.4	48.3	100.0	49
Residence						
Urban	46.6	36.0	12.6	4.8	100.0	2,118
Rural	40.2	32.1	16.6	11.1	100.0	3,612
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	26.6	29.2	20.0	24.1	100.0	1,051
<5 years complete	29.1	33.1	24.8	12.9	100.0	384
5-9 years complete	41.3	35.2	17.0	6.4	100.0	2,535
10-11 years complete	52.2	34.0	9.7	4.1	100.0	659
12 or more years complete	59.6	33.8	5.7	0.8	100.0	1,099
Religion						
Hindu	43.0	33.7	14.2	9.1	100.0	4,914
Muslim	39.9	32.2	20.4	7.5	100.0	757
Christian	(52.6)	(31.0)	(13.0)	(3.4)	100.0	26
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	45.4	31.4	15.9	7.3	100.0	720
Scheduled tribe	38.7	30.9	17.6	12.8	100.0	1,048
Other backward class	41.8	34.4	14.9	8.9	100.0	2,789
Other	46.0	36.1	12.1	5.9	100.0	1,101
Don't know	47.7	25.6	23.9	2.8	100.0	71
Total	42.6	33.6	15.1	8.8	100.0	5,730
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	41.3	33.8	14.0	10.5	100.0	4,345

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth							Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more	Total		
Mother's current age									
20-29	11.7	19.2	33.2	19.4	9.5	7.0	100.0	3,388	29.6
30-39	5.7	10.8	24.3	17.2	14.5	27.5	100.0	2,157	41.9
40-49	3.4	8.5	22.4	11.8	15.8	38.2	100.0	134	52.5
Residence									
Urban	6.8	13.0	22.9	19.5	14.9	23.0	100.0	1,955	40.4
Rural	10.7	17.2	33.0	17.8	9.7	11.6	100.0	3,737	30.8
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	12.3	20.1	31.3	17.1	9.3	10.0	100.0	1,434	29.2
<5 years complete	10.4	15.5	30.5	18.4	11.4	13.8	100.0	533	31.9
5-9 years complete	9.0	15.8	30.2	19.5	11.0	14.5	100.0	2,462	33.3
10-11 years complete	7.5	12.6	28.8	20.0	12.3	18.9	100.0	529	36.6
12 or more years complete	5.2	9.8	23.7	16.3	16.7	28.2	100.0	735	44.3
Religion									
Hindu	9.5	15.7	30.2	18.1	11.2	15.3	100.0	4,839	33.1
Muslim	8.4	17.3	25.8	18.8	13.4	16.3	100.0	805	34.6
Christian	(4.9)	(6.8)	(31.4)	(27.9)	(8.0)	(21.0)	100.0	19	(41.9)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	9.3	15.4	27.6	18.8	11.4	17.5	100.0	687	34.8
Scheduled tribe	11.2	19.3	34.5	17.4	8.2	9.4	100.0	1,125	29.3
Other backward class	9.0	17.0	29.1	18.5	11.6	14.8	100.0	2,698	33.2
Other	7.8	10.0	26.2	18.8	14.9	22.3	100.0	1,112	40.4
Don't know	16.8	10.0	36.4	19.0	7.7	10.1	100.0	71	32.2
Birth order									
2-3	9.1	15.1	28.7	18.7	11.7	16.7	100.0	4,730	34.3
4-6	10.5	19.2	33.0	17.4	10.3	9.7	100.0	902	29.8
7 or more	9.6	22.0	41.1	8.8	15.3	3.2	100.0	60	27.1
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.8	13.9	29.4	19.1	12.2	16.5	100.0	2,419	34.7
Female	9.7	17.2	29.6	17.9	11.0	14.7	100.0	3,274	32.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	8.5	15.5	29.7	18.6	11.7	15.9	100.0	5,390	33.8
Dead	23.2	21.4	26.0	14.4	7.8	7.3	100.0	303	25.6
Total	9.3	15.8	29.5	18.4	11.5	15.5	100.0	5,692	33.4

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 and, women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Gujarat, 2019-20

| Desire for children | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total 15-49 | Total 15-54 |
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
	WOMEN								
Want another soon[2]	50.9	16.8	3.5	2.2	2.9	1.4	0.7	10.0	na
Want another later[3]	22.2	33.6	3.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.2	10.9	na
Want another, undecided when	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	na
Undecided	7.7	7.0	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.0	3.4	na
Want no more	7.0	30.8	43.7	32.9	28.2	30.4	44.3	34.1	na
Sterilized[4]	0.4	6.3	42.0	56.9	60.3	60.9	49.6	36.1	na
Declared infecund	8.5	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	2.2	na
Missing	0.7	1.4	2.8	3.2	4.4	4.4	3.2	2.6	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	2,106	5,070	9,322	4,823	1,915	728	380	24,344	na
	MEN								
Want another soon[2]	41.1	20.5	4.9	3.7	3.8	0.7	(4.6)	12.6	11.6
Want another later[3]	16.3	35.3	6.2	3.9	2.8	3.1	(3.3)	12.9	11.6
Want another, undecided when	3.3	4.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.7	1.6
Undecided	1.7	3.7	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	(0.0)	1.9	1.8
Want no more	34.6	35.6	83.1	87.9	88.2	93.9	(87.4)	68.2	70.4
Sterilized[4]	0.2	0.4	2.7	3.4	2.4	1.6	(4.4)	2.0	2.4
Declared infecund	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.6
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.3)	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	411	665	1,097	586	211	99	47	3,116	3,480

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Want next birth within 2 years
[3] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy
For Men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children[1]						Men: Number of living children[1]					
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	4.6	13.9	64.6	75.7	*	25.0	14.7	6.4	57.4	*	*	19.7
25-34	4.7	29.8	81.9	86.1	82.7	64.3	32.1	26.3	76.8	81.2	74.2	55.0
35-49	22.1	77.0	92.2	92.5	92.2	88.6	52.7	68.3	92.2	95.1	96.7	87.5
Residence												
Urban	6.1	41.7	87.6	92.7	91.2	70.3	35.2	42.3	85.3	93.6	98.6	69.7
Rural	8.5	32.5	84.1	88.3	89.3	70.0	34.4	30.0	86.2	90.1	89.8	70.6
Schooling												
No schooling	13.0	44.4	83.1	90.2	91.8	80.9	(45.7)	(41.6)	89.5	93.6	96.8	83.3
<5 years complete	12.3	41.0	85.5	90.6	87.8	79.1	(46.1)	*	86.1	94.5	(95.7)	82.5
5-9 years complete	7.2	29.5	85.1	88.4	86.3	66.6	39.1	31.9	86.1	90.4	89.3	72.4
10-11 years complete	6.4	32.8	87.2	91.9	89.4	65.4	28.2	35.1	83.3	93.7	(95.2)	66.3
12 or more years complete	5.1	44.8	88.6	92.4	(92.8)	60.6	28.8	38.7	85.9	87.4	(75.1)	59.6
Religion												
Hindu	7.6	38.5	86.4	90.3	90.0	70.6	34.2	37.3	86.7	91.4	91.0	70.4
Muslim	6.2	22.2	77.4	86.0	89.2	65.5	(36.6)	27.4	76.4	91.0	97.6	68.8
Christian	*	*	96.7	(100.0)	*	73.1	*	*	*	*	*	(64.0)
Other	*	*	(98.4)	*	*	81.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.7	29.6	84.5	88.4	87.6	66.8	38.9	23.7	85.8	93.2	(90.4)	67.5
Scheduled tribe	4.7	26.7	84.7	91.2	90.5	70.2	29.8	24.3	83.3	90.8	90.9	68.2
Other backward class	8.1	35.9	85.4	90.2	90.4	70.3	38.8	37.8	85.0	90.3	92.3	71.5
Other	8.7	48.2	87.5	88.9	89.5	72.0	25.6	45.0	88.0	92.9	(95.5)	69.9
Don't know	*	15.4	72.7	(80.8)	(89.1)	55.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons[2]												
0	7.5	22.2	54.9	56.6	55.2	26.6	34.8	23.2	55.5	35.6	(47.5)	35.1
1	na	48.8	89.5	90.8	89.7	79.2	na	46.9	89.7	94.2	90.8	79.0
2	na	na	91.2	93.6	94.6	92.6	na	na	94.5	96.9	99.0	96.3
3	na	na	na	94.7	91.9	93.5	na	na	na	96.4	97.1	96.7
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	93.8	na	na	na	na	na	(89.4)
Total	7.5	37.0	85.7	89.8	89.9	70.1	34.8	36.0	85.8	91.3	92.1	70.2
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	8.6	35.8	85.0	88.4	89.0	69.4	19.4	33.3	90.0	94.0	95.9	72.2

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Gujarat, 2019-20, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total | NFHS-4 (2015-16) |
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
	WOMEN								
0	15.2	3.9	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.1	7.7	7.8	11.8
1	15.9	25.0	3.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	10.0	10.4
2	62.1	66.7	84.7	47.1	38.5	29.2	17.4	64.4	62.9
3	3.6	3.4	6.8	40.6	25.7	31.3	28.9	12.4	9.8
4	0.3	0.5	0.9	4.1	25.8	18.6	29.3	3.4	3.4
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	9.4	2.1	0.5	0.4
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.2	9.8	0.2	0.1
Non-numeric responses	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.6	4.1	1.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,058	5,276	9,740	5,111	2,006	758	395	33,343	22,932
Mean ideal number of children for[2]**:**									
All respondents	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.0	1.8
Number of all respondents	9,789	5,260	9,705	5,068	1,975	731	379	32,907	22,643
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1	1.9
Number of currently married respondents	2,092	5,055	9,289	4,781	1,883	701	364	24,164	16,933
	MEN								
0	4.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.6	1.7	6.1	3.7	1.5
1	8.6	20.9	3.2	2.7	1.4	2.4	0.0	7.9	8.6
2	73.0	69.3	83.3	52.2	37.3	20.3	35.8	69.3	72.0
3	8.2	5.5	7.5	35.8	20.9	40.5	14.2	12.2	13.1
4	2.2	1.2	2.1	3.5	31.0	21.6	26.7	4.1	3.4
5	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	9.7	8.4	1.1	0.4
6 or more	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.9	8.7	0.3	0.1
Non-numeric responses	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.7	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,195	697	1,111	591	213	99	50	4,957	5,567
Mean ideal number of children for[2]**:**									
All respondents	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.1
Number of all respondents	2,145	697	1,110	581	207	98	50	4,888	5,513
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	479	694	1,109	580	207	98	50	3,218	3,489

[1] Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	6.7	2.4	61.9	59.4	5,025	10.9	1.9	77.5	74.0	784
20-29	11.2	3.7	73.6	69.4	10,345	15.9	2.6	77.6	71.7	1,532
30-39	17.9	5.2	77.3	70.7	9,348	17.8	6.2	81.1	74.7	1,360
40-49	20.0	4.5	78.5	72.8	8,135	20.2	5.0	80.7	74.0	1,208
Residence										
Urban	11.9	4.1	70.0	66.0	13,681	15.5	4.2	73.7	68.2	2,118
Rural	16.5	4.1	77.0	71.3	19,172	17.6	4.0	83.6	77.5	2,765
Schooling										
No schooling	25.4	5.1	82.2	76.4	6,871	25.0	5.8	86.4	81.1	416
<5 years complete	17.8	5.7	80.1	75.1	2,334	27.7	7.3	84.9	75.8	278
5-9 years complete	13.0	3.9	76.3	71.2	12,570	17.9	4.0	81.5	75.5	1,958
10-11 years complete	9.4	3.4	69.2	64.6	4,088	15.5	4.0	76.7	71.4	860
12 or more years complete	8.7	3.5	63.1	58.6	6,990	11.0	3.0	74.6	69.1	1,371
Marital status										
Never married	6.3	2.5	58.8	56.6	7,432	12.5	1.6	74.2	69.5	1,667
Currently married	17.0	4.7	78.9	73.1	24,132	18.9	5.3	82.3	75.9	3,094
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	16.3	2.8	72.2	66.5	1,289	18.8	5.4	74.5	66.1	122
Religion										
Hindu	14.7	4.1	74.7	69.4	28,914	16.4	3.9	79.2	73.1	4,247
Muslim	13.9	4.2	70.7	67.5	3,605	19.3	5.5	80.4	76.4	577
Christian	6.1	6.2	59.7	59.1	153	(5.6)	(4.2)	(70.6)	(72.3)	25
Other	9.9	3.2	61.3	57.8	181	*	*	*	*	35
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	13.9	4.4	76.2	72.2	4,428	18.1	5.5	78.5	72.1	699
Scheduled tribe	16.3	3.4	77.5	73.9	5,439	16.2	3.5	82.7	79.7	729
Other backward class	15.5	4.5	75.1	69.2	15,025	18.0	3.9	80.7	73.7	2,301
Other	11.9	3.7	68.8	63.9	7,663	13.2	3.8	74.6	69.6	1,131
Don't know	16.0	3.6	67.3	61.6	298	*	*	*	*	23
Total	14.6	4.1	74.1	69.1	32,853	16.7	4.1	79.3	73.5	4,883
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.2	2.6	65.2	61.5	22,632	15.0	2.3	77.5	72.0	5,510

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.9	99.8	96.2	99.6	99.8	99.2
Any modern method	98.9	99.7	96.2	99.4	99.6	99.2
Female sterilization	96.7	98.7	90.6	94.2	96.2	90.7
Male sterilization	76.0	81.7	58.9	92.0	94.2	88.0
Pill	93.1	96.7	81.9	89.7	92.1	85.4
IUD or PPIUD	91.6	96.2	77.2	71.0	76.3	62.1
Injectables	73.9	78.9	58.9	63.9	67.4	58.2
Condom/*Nirodh*	93.3	95.9	85.5	97.7	97.6	97.6
Female condom	38.7	41.0	32.2	58.1	62.3	49.8
Emergency contraception	59.2	64.4	43.9	55.6	61.1	45.7
Diaphragm	10.7	11.0	10.2	19.0	20.8	15.6
Foam or jelly	9.2	9.5	8.3	14.2	15.5	12.2
Standard days method	20.5	22.3	15.1	19.8	24.2	12.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	38.1	42.1	24.7	16.7	19.6	11.6
Other modern method	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.8
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	86.8	92.6	69.0	67.2	73.2	57.0
Any traditional method	84.4	93.7	55.0	86.8	93.7	74.7
Rhythm	78.0	87.1	49.1	76.5	86.6	59.1
Withdrawal	72.3	82.8	39.7	79.0	87.1	65.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.5	9.1	6.8	8.5	9.0	7.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	13,906	10,110	3,310	2,144	1,326	771

Continued…

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	97.1	98.8	91.3	98.0	98.9	96.2
Any modern method	96.9	98.6	91.1	97.8	98.8	95.7
Female sterilization	93.7	96.3	85.2	89.3	94.1	79.9
Male sterilization	64.1	68.6	49.1	80.2	84.0	73.0
Pill	85.3	88.8	73.5	78.5	81.4	72.9
IUD or PPIUD	82.8	88.1	65.5	55.0	59.3	46.1
Injectables	59.4	63.3	47.7	47.0	49.7	42.2
Condom/*Nirodh*	80.8	84.1	70.9	94.8	95.5	93.7
Female condom	25.4	27.0	21.3	41.2	43.7	36.4
Emergency contraception	44.9	48.7	33.3	42.4	45.9	36.3
Diaphragm	6.9	7.4	5.2	10.3	11.0	9.4
Foam or jelly	5.2	5.6	4.1	7.0	7.7	6.0
Standard days method	19.0	21.0	12.3	18.7	21.2	14.2
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	29.4	32.8	17.9	15.9	18.3	11.4
Other modern method	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.9	2.3	1.3
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	71.4	76.7	54.6	50.7	54.8	42.4
Any traditional method	76.2	84.9	46.7	80.8	85.4	71.5
Rhythm	67.4	75.1	41.3	65.9	73.3	52.4
Withdrawal	62.9	72.6	30.8	72.0	76.9	62.1
Other	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.3	7.8	5.6	7.2	7.7	6.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	19,437	14,234	4,392	2,813	1,790	947

Continued…

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	97.9	99.2	93.4	98.7	99.3	97.5
Any modern method	97.7	99.1	93.3	98.5	99.1	97.3
Female sterilization	95.0	97.3	87.5	91.4	95.0	84.7
Male sterilization	69.1	74.0	53.3	85.3	88.3	79.7
Pill	88.5	92.1	77.1	83.4	86.0	78.5
IUD or PPIUD	86.5	91.5	70.5	61.9	66.6	53.3
Injectables	65.4	69.8	52.5	54.3	57.3	49.4
Condom/*Nirodh*	86.0	89.0	77.1	96.0	96.4	95.5
Female condom	31.0	32.8	26.0	48.5	51.6	42.4
Emergency contraception	50.9	55.2	37.9	48.1	52.3	40.5
Diaphragm	8.5	8.9	7.3	14.0	15.2	12.2
Foam or jelly	6.9	7.2	5.9	10.1	11.0	8.8
Standard days method	19.6	21.5	13.5	19.2	22.5	13.3
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	33.0	36.6	20.9	16.3	18.9	11.5
Other modern method	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.1
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	77.8	83.3	60.8	57.8	62.6	48.9
Any traditional method	79.6	88.6	50.3	83.4	88.9	73.0
Rhythm	71.8	80.1	44.6	70.5	79.0	55.4
Withdrawal	66.8	76.8	34.6	75.0	81.2	63.4
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.8	8.3	6.1	7.8	8.2	6.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	33,343	24,344	7,702	4,957	3,116	1,718

IUD= Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine
[1] All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

			Modern method											Traditional method					
Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Age																		
15-19	30.1	17.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.8	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	12.9	9.3	3.6	69.9	100.0	616
20-24	43.7	29.9	5.5	0.0	3.0	3.1	0.2	16.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	13.8	10.1	3.7	56.3	100.0	3,040
25-29	56.8	42.4	18.1	0.1	2.8	3.6	0.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	14.5	11.1	3.4	43.2	100.0	4,386
30-39	72.3	60.6	40.0	0.1	2.8	4.2	0.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	11.6	8.9	2.7	27.7	100.0	8,885
40-49	73.6	64.4	57.0	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.2	7.5	1.7	26.4	100.0	7,417
Residence																		
Urban	69.5	54.0	29.1	0.1	3.1	4.2	0.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	15.5	12.3	3.2	30.5	100.0	10,110
Rural	62.2	53.3	40.8	0.2	1.8	2.4	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	9.0	6.7	2.3	37.8	100.0	14,234
Schooling																		
No schooling	69.2	60.4	53.6	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.9	7.0	1.9	30.8	100.0	6,224
<5 years complete	67.6	58.4	46.9	0.2	2.7	2.3	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	9.2	7.2	2.0	32.4	100.0	2,052
5-9 years complete	61.4	49.3	32.2	0.1	2.3	3.1	0.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.1	9.2	2.9	38.6	100.0	9,211
10-11 years complete	65.8	52.2	28.1	0.1	3.1	4.6	0.3	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.6	10.2	3.4	34.2	100.0	2,532
12 or more years complete	66.2	51.2	17.8	0.2	2.8	5.3	0.2	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	15.0	11.6	3.4	33.8	100.0	4,325
Religion																		
Hindu	65.7	53.9	37.3	0.1	2.0	3.0	0.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.8	9.2	2.7	34.3	100.0	21,460
Muslim	60.9	49.9	25.0	0.0	4.5	4.3	0.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	11.0	8.1	3.0	39.1	100.0	2,647
Christian	78.6	71.5	39.0	6.6	0.8	1.3	0.1	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	21.4	100.0	108
Other	68.2	60.2	22.3	2.2	5.5	2.4	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	8.0	4.6	3.3	31.8	100.0	129
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	60.8	49.9	33.0	0.0	2.8	2.5	0.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.9	8.4	2.5	39.2	100.0	3,130
Scheduled tribe	71.6	61.1	49.6	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	10.5	8.5	2.0	28.4	100.0	3,960
Other backward class	64.8	53.3	35.4	0.0	2.4	3.5	0.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	11.5	8.5	3.0	35.2	100.0	11,238
Other	65.5	51.8	29.6	0.1	2.6	4.0	0.1	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	13.7	10.9	2.8	34.5	100.0	5,781
Don't know	35.9	32.8	25.4	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.1	1.0	64.1	100.0	234

Continued…

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Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Emer-gency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of living children																		
No children	26.3	17.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	6.8	2.4	73.7	100.0	2,617
1 child	53.8	36.4	6.4	0.0	3.3	4.5	0.2	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	17.3	13.0	4.4	46.2	100.0	4,947
1 son	57.3	40.3	8.3	0.0	3.3	5.7	0.3	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	16.9	12.3	4.6	42.7	100.0	3,006
No sons	48.4	30.4	3.6	0.0	3.2	2.7	0.1	19.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	18.0	14.0	4.0	51.6	100.0	1,942
2 children	73.5	61.2	42.8	0.3	2.3	4.1	0.2	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.4	9.5	2.9	26.5	100.0	9,093
1 or more sons	75.3	63.9	46.2	0.3	2.1	4.1	0.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	11.4	8.8	2.6	24.7	100.0	8,040
No sons	59.9	40.5	16.6	0.5	3.9	3.5	0.3	14.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	19.4	14.6	4.8	40.1	100.0	1,053
3 children	76.3	68.7	58.1	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.7	6.3	1.4	23.7	100.0	4,718
1 or more sons	78.3	70.7	60.8	0.1	2.0	2.2	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	7.6	6.2	1.4	21.7	100.0	4,410
No sons	48.0	39.2	19.2	0.2	4.3	1.9	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	8.7	7.0	1.8	52.0	100.0	309
4 or more children	75.8	66.9	60.0	0.2	1.8	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.9	7.3	1.6	24.2	100.0	2,968
1 or more sons	77.2	69.4	62.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.8	6.3	1.5	22.8	100.0	2,792
No sons	53.5	28.2	20.9	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	25.3	22.8	2.5	46.5	100.0	175
Total	65.3	53.6	35.9	0.2	2.3	3.1	0.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	11.7	9.0	2.7	34.7	100.0	24,344
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	46.9	43.1	33.6	0.1	1.4	3.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.5	1.3	53.1	100.0	17,030

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Gujarat, 2019-20

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
Ahmadabad	79.0	58.2	30.8	0.0	27.4	20.8	2,696
Amreli	62.2	51.9	40.5	0.2	11.3	10.3	549
Anand	53.7	49.2	37.6	0.0	11.6	4.5	873
Aravali	68.6	56.3	43.5	0.1	12.7	12.3	470
Banas Kantha	42.6	37.5	29.1	0.0	8.4	5.1	1,209
Bharuch	36.2	35.7	29.6	0.0	6.1	0.5	634
Bhavnagar	45.7	40.5	29.7	0.1	10.7	5.2	830
Botad	49.3	44.6	31.8	0.0	12.8	4.6	279
Chhotaudepur	77.5	67.3	57.4	0.0	9.9	10.2	395
Devbhumi Dwarka	47.7	41.1	19.1	0.0	22.0	6.6	312
Dohad	70.8	55.6	42.9	0.0	12.7	15.2	878
Gandhinagar	49.3	43.6	25.5	0.0	18.1	5.7	680
Gir Somnath	57.8	51.1	39.9	0.0	11.2	6.7	434
Jamnagar	85.2	66.5	31.9	0.0	34.6	18.7	516
Junagadh	48.0	42.3	25.9	0.1	16.3	5.7	585
Kachchh	76.5	62.5	34.4	0.0	28.0	14.0	799
Kheda	29.8	28.7	21.4	0.0	7.2	1.1	926
Mahesena	46.3	41.8	26.2	0.0	15.6	4.5	910
Mahisagar	73.3	59.1	44.5	0.0	14.6	14.2	426
Morbi	73.3	58.7	26.7	0.2	31.8	14.6	393
Narmada	80.2	67.0	56.3	0.0	10.7	13.2	250
Navsari	78.2	65.1	52.1	0.8	12.2	13.1	542
Panch Mahals	71.4	52.6	40.7	0.0	11.9	18.8	781
Patan	65.6	52.9	35.4	0.0	17.5	12.8	530
Porbandar	75.5	68.5	34.5	0.0	34.1	6.9	239
Rajkot	78.8	53.5	26.5	0.1	26.9	25.3	1,121
Sabar Kantha	66.4	55.5	37.3	0.0	18.2	10.9	597
Surat	78.7	65.6	45.2	0.2	20.1	13.2	2,561
Surendranagar	76.0	65.7	47.3	0.1	18.3	10.3	594
Tapi	83.1	74.4	60.8	4.4	9.2	8.7	337
The Dangs	79.8	69.0	55.7	5.3	8.1	10.8	90
Vadodara	58.5	49.1	32.5	0.0	16.5	9.4	1,084
Valsad	76.1	61.9	45.4	0.0	16.4	14.2	826
Gujarat	65.3	53.6	35.9	0.2	17.5	11.7	24,344

[1] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods
[2] Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condo/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	40.5	29.1	0.0	0.0	18.8	1.6	6.4	2.1	11.5	0.1	9.0	2.3	59.5	100.0	3,116
Wife	42.2	30.4	0.0	0.0	19.6	1.6	6.8	2.2	11.8	0.2	9.4	2.3	57.8	100.0	2,932
Other [1]	12.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	6.9	0.0	3.9	3.0	87.2	100.0	159
Not currently married	36.4	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	25.4	2.2	8.1	0.0	5.8	2.3	63.6	100.0	157
Live-in partner	(24.9)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.1)	100.0	19
Girlfriend	38.2	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	2.9	9.1	0.0	6.1	3.0	61.8	100.0	118
Age															
15-19	29.8	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	3.0	6.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	70.2	100.0	59
20-24	30.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	11.1	1.0	16.7	0.3	10.6	5.8	69.5	100.0	345
25-29	34.4	18.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.0	8.3	2.5	15.7	0.1	12.7	2.9	65.6	100.0	518
30-34	39.6	25.8	0.0	0.0	12.6	2.1	8.1	3.1	13.8	0.0	11.9	1.9	60.4	100.0	563
35-39	42.9	32.9	0.0	0.0	22.0	1.9	6.1	2.7	10.1	0.1	8.6	1.4	57.1	100.0	654
40-44	43.9	37.1	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.9	8.4	1.4	6.8	0.5	4.7	1.6	56.1	100.0	578
45-49	47.1	39.2	0.0	0.0	33.4	2.2	2.2	1.3	8.0	0.0	6.2	1.8	52.9	100.0	556
Residence															
Urban	42.5	30.8	0.0	0.0	15.9	2.0	9.8	2.8	11.7	0.2	9.0	2.6	57.5	100.0	1,407
Rural	38.7	27.8	0.0	0.0	19.4	1.2	5.4	1.5	11.0	0.1	8.8	2.1	61.3	100.0	1,866
Schooling															
No schooling	40.7	31.2	0.0	0.0	28.1	0.7	1.6	0.8	9.5	0.0	6.6	2.9	59.3	100.0	345
<5 years complete	43.8	36.7	0.0	0.0	26.2	1.8	7.8	0.9	7.1	0.0	5.6	1.5	56.2	100.0	231
5-9 years complete	39.8	29.3	0.0	0.0	19.3	1.4	6.2	2.3	10.6	0.1	8.5	2.0	60.2	100.0	1,339
10-11 years complete	36.2	24.1	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.9	5.8	1.9	12.1	0.2	10.4	1.5	63.8	100.0	522
12 or more years complete	42.7	28.8	0.0	0.0	10.9	2.4	12.2	2.6	13.9	0.2	10.4	3.2	57.3	100.0	836
Marital status															
Never married	37.7	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	26.1	2.3	8.4	0.0	6.1	2.4	62.3	100.0	149
Currently married	40.5	29.1	0.0	0.0	18.8	1.6	6.4	2.1	11.5	0.1	9.0	2.3	59.5	100.0	3,116

Continued…

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Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—*continued*

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method | | | | | | Any traditional method | Traditional method | | | Not used at last sex | Total | Number of men |
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condo/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Religion															
Hindu	40.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	18.2	1.3	7.2	1.9	11.2	0.1	9.0	2.1	60.0	100.0	2,873
Muslim	40.3	28.4	0.0	0.0	13.8	3.1	8.2	3.1	11.9	0.6	7.2	4.1	59.7	100.0	368
Christian	(66.4)	(58.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.6)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(33.6)	100.0	15
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	31.7	22.5	0.0	0.0	13.6	1.6	5.5	1.1	9.2	0.0	7.6	1.5	68.3	100.0	459
Scheduled tribe	52.5	34.4	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	18.1	0.3	13.1	4.8	47.5	100.0	506
Other backward class	38.1	29.8	0.0	0.0	17.5	1.7	8.0	2.6	8.3	0.1	6.8	1.4	61.9	100.0	1,551
Other	42.6	28.2	0.0	0.0	13.4	1.9	10.3	2.6	14.4	0.2	11.3	2.9	57.4	100.0	741
Total age 15-49	40.3	29.1	0.0	0.0	17.9	1.5	7.3	2.1	11.3	0.1	8.9	2.3	59.7	100.0	3,273
Age 50-54	47.2	43.3	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.8	3.2	0.7	3.9	0.0	3.7	0.2	52.8	100.0	364
Total age 15-54	41.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	20.0	1.4	6.9	1.9	10.6	0.1	8.4	2.1	59.0	100.0	3,637

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is live-in partner/girlfriend, currently unmarried men having other type of sexual partner, 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.
[1] Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			URBAN				
Public health sector	70.3	*	30.3	47.8	*	22.2	51.1
Government/municipal hospital	39.8	*	6.6	28.6	*	4.2	25.9
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	4.2	*	0.0	2.1	*	0.5	2.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.2	*	0.0	5.9	*	1.1	2.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	15.9	*	6.3	5.9	*	1.1	9.9
PHC/Additional PHC	5.9	*	2.1	3.4	*	4.8	5.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.7	*	2.2	0.9	*	1.3	1.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.5	0.1	*	1.0	0.3
Camp	0.6	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.3
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	*	7.3	0.9	*	3.9	1.7
ASHA	0.0	*	4.9	0.0	*	3.4	1.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	*	0.9	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	*	0.9	0.5	*	0.4	1.0
Private health sector	28.4	*	28.3	51.4	*	34.4	32.2
Private hospital	27.2	*	7.3	48.2	*	5.8	21.0
Private doctor/clinic	1.1	*	6.1	3.1	*	4.4	2.7
Private mobile clinic	0.1	*	0.5	0.0	*	1.3	0.5
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	14.4	0.0	*	22.5	7.8
Dai (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.1
Other source	0.0	*	40.5	0.2	*	43.0	15.7
Shop	0.0	*	34.5	0.2	*	25.9	10.0
Husband	0.0	*	6.0	0.1	*	16.2	5.4
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.7	0.2
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	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	3,097	7	311	426	14	1,755	5,615

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			RURAL				
Public health sector	88.8	100.0	63.4	68.5	(64.4)	48.1	81.1
Government/municipal hospital	34.6	29.4	4.1	21.3	(9.5)	4.8	28.7
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	3.2	2.3	0.0	5.2	(0.0)	0.4	2.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	(0.8)	0.0	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	36.0	47.8	2.9	20.8	(14.2)	3.9	29.6
PHC/Additional PHC	10.6	19.4	2.6	15.0	(27.0)	5.5	9.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.9	0.0	1.7	2.1	(10.2)	2.9	1.3
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.2
Camp	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.5
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	23.6	2.1	(0.0)	12.0	2.6
ASHA	0.0	0.0	26.7	1.5	(2.8)	17.6	3.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	(0.0)	0.3	0.9
Private health sector	10.0	0.0	17.0	31.3	(35.6)	16.9	12.1
Private hospital	9.5	0.0	4.9	28.3	(20.2)	3.2	9.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	0.0	3.3	2.0	(15.4)	2.0	0.8
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.1
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	(0.0)	10.6	1.7
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	(0.0)	0.4	0.2
Other source	0.1	0.0	19.3	0.0	(0.0)	34.7	5.6
Shop	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	(0.0)	15.7	2.6
Husband	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	(0.0)	18.1	2.8
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	6,147	30	261	337	20	1,133	7,942

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			TOTAL				
Public health sector	82.6	85.8	45.4	57.0	(40.2)	32.3	68.7
Government/municipal hospital	36.3	28.0	5.4	25.4	(6.8)	4.5	27.5
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	3.5	1.8	0.0	3.5	(0.0)	0.5	2.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.0	0.6	0.0	3.5	(0.5)	0.6	1.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	29.3	39.2	4.7	12.5	(9.6)	2.2	21.5
PHC/Additional PHC	9.1	15.8	2.3	8.5	(15.8)	5.1	7.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.8	0.0	2.0	1.4	(6.0)	1.9	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	(0.0)	0.9	0.3
Camp	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	14.7	1.4	(0.0)	7.1	2.2
ASHA	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.6	(1.6)	9.0	2.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.1	7.9	0.6	0.4	(0.0)	0.4	0.9
Private health sector	16.1	6.2	23.2	42.5	(54.6)	27.5	20.4
Private hospital	15.4	6.2	6.2	39.4	(22.5)	4.8	14.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	0.0	4.9	2.6	(32.1)	3.5	1.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.3
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	(0.0)	17.8	4.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	(0.0)	0.4	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.1	(5.2)	39.7	9.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.1	(0.0)	21.9	5.7
Husband	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	(5.2)	16.9	3.9
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	9,245	37	573	763	34	2,888	13,557

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern method includes emergency contraception, which are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, 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 about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization[1]	75.9	65.9	72.4	60.7	491
Pill	75.6	66.8	75.8	63.4	188
IUD or PPIUD	84.0	75.6	82.8	72.4	260
Total	78.1	68.8	75.9	64.5	939
RURAL					
Female sterilization[1]	69.0	60.1	70.7	54.3	1,221
Pill	77.3	68.4	85.8	65.5	181
IUD or PPIUD	79.8	71.2	83.6	65.8	237
Total	71.5	62.6	74.2	57.2	1,639
TOTAL					
Female sterilization[1]	71.0	61.8	71.2	56.2	1,711
Pill	76.4	67.6	80.7	64.4	369
IUD or PPIUD	82.0	73.5	83.2	69.3	498
Total	73.9	64.9	74.9	59.9	2,578

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 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Gujarat, 2019-20

	Reason for discontinuation									
Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]	Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
Pill	3.0	12.3	3.4	13.2	5.8	9.0	15.7	62.4	6.5	971
IUD or PPIUD	1.8	8.3	1.7	10.8	1.2	4.3	4.1	32.2	3.9	796
Condom/*Nirodh*	4.3	13.4	2.4	5.2	3.4	6.2	12.5	47.3	3.2	3,760
Rhythm	6.2	21.2	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	17.0	56.9	5.7	2,811
Withdrawal	7.9	11.6	0.7	3.8	4.8	5.8	19.7	54.3	11.4	922
All modern spacing methods[6]	3.7	12.5	2.5	7.4	3.5	6.4	11.7	47.8	4.1	5,685
All spacing methods[7]	4.9	15.0	2.8	5.7	3.4	5.3	14.1	51.2	5.3	9,418
All methods	4.1	12.5	2.3	4.8	2.8	4.4	11.8	42.6	4.4	11,288

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes female and male sterilizations, which are not shown separately. All spacing methods includes Injectables 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 given 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 2 months of discontinuation.

[5] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. 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 pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

[7] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					
Background characteristic	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]	Total	Number of men
Age								
15-19	36.7	24.5	62.1	22.2	2.6	13.1	100.0	813
20-24	42.6	26.8	74.0	18.6	1.1	6.3	100.0	849
25-29	40.7	19.3	77.6	17.7	1.4	3.3	100.0	699
30-34	43.2	27.2	72.8	20.2	0.9	6.0	100.0	659
35-39	39.2	26.7	76.4	16.5	1.1	6.0	100.0	714
40-44	43.1	29.5	77.9	14.2	1.4	6.5	100.0	622
45-49	37.1	23.5	69.6	21.3	1.2	7.9	100.0	601
Residence								
Urban	35.7	25.3	75.5	18.4	1.2	4.8	100.0	2,144
Rural	43.9	25.4	70.6	19.0	1.5	8.9	100.0	2,813
Schooling								
No schooling	34.2	21.2	60.1	26.0	1.6	12.3	100.0	427
<5 years complete	43.2	35.0	72.8	13.5	2.9	10.7	100.0	281
5-9 years complete	42.3	26.9	72.5	18.0	1.7	7.8	100.0	1,990
10-11 years complete	39.4	23.8	71.7	19.0	1.5	7.8	100.0	874
12 or more years complete	39.4	23.4	77.6	18.5	0.5	3.4	100.0	1,386
Religion								
Hindu	41.4	25.7	73.1	18.2	1.3	7.4	100.0	4,313
Muslim	34.2	22.8	69.3	23.0	1.8	5.9	100.0	584
Christian	(39.7)	(32.4)	(73.5)	(13.5)	(8.8)	(4.2)	(100.0)	26
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	36.4	25.0	75.7	15.8	0.8	7.6	100.0	717
Scheduled tribe	37.5	17.8	75.3	17.5	1.1	6.1	100.0	737
Other backward class	42.1	29.6	70.1	20.4	1.6	7.9	100.0	2,328
Other	40.5	22.0	75.1	18.4	1.3	5.2	100.0	1,150
Total age 15-49	40.3	25.3	72.7	18.8	1.4	7.1	100.0	4,957
Age 50-54	45.0	24.3	71.3	18.6	1.7	8.4	100.0	394
Total age 15-54	40.7	25.3	72.6	18.7	1.4	7.2	100.0	5,351

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belongings to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms.

Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	21.4	2.6	24.0	26.8	3.4	30.1	48.2	6.0	54.2	616	55.6	31.8
20-24	13.8	6.9	20.7	29.0	14.7	43.7	42.8	21.6	64.4	3,040	67.9	46.5
25-29	8.2	7.7	15.9	20.1	36.7	56.8	28.3	44.5	72.8	4,386	78.1	58.2
30-34	2.7	7.2	9.9	9.8	60.5	70.3	12.6	67.7	80.2	4,517	87.6	72.8
35-39	0.8	5.7	6.5	3.2	71.1	74.3	4.0	76.8	80.8	4,368	92.0	77.9
40-44	0.4	4.8	5.2	0.9	73.5	74.4	1.2	78.4	79.6	3,981	93.5	80.3
45-49	0.2	2.7	2.9	0.4	72.2	72.6	0.5	75.0	75.5	3,436	96.1	86.0
Residence												
Urban	4.0	5.7	9.7	12.7	56.8	69.5	16.7	62.5	79.2	10,110	87.8	68.1
Rural	4.8	5.9	10.8	8.9	53.3	62.2	13.8	59.2	73.0	14,234	85.2	72.9
Schooling												
No schooling	2.2	4.5	6.7	4.4	64.8	69.2	6.6	69.3	75.9	6,224	91.2	79.5
<5 years complete	2.6	5.8	8.4	6.0	61.6	67.6	8.6	67.4	76.0	2,052	89.0	76.8
5-9 years complete	5.3	6.5	11.8	11.0	50.4	61.4	16.3	57.0	73.3	9,211	83.9	67.4
10-11 years complete	5.6	5.8	11.4	14.2	51.6	65.8	19.8	57.4	77.2	2,532	85.3	67.6
12 or more years complete	6.2	6.5	12.6	18.3	47.9	66.2	24.5	54.4	78.9	4,325	84.0	65.0
Religion												
Hindu	4.4	5.7	10.1	10.2	55.5	65.7	14.6	61.2	75.8	21,460	86.6	71.0
Muslim	4.9	7.0	11.9	13.2	47.8	60.9	18.0	54.8	72.8	2,647	83.7	68.6
Christian	3.0	4.4	7.3	13.9	64.7	78.6	16.9	69.1	85.9	108	91.5	83.2
Other	1.8	10.2	11.9	6.4	61.8	68.2	8.2	72.0	80.1	129	85.1	75.2

Continued…

Table 35 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.1	6.3	11.4	11.2	49.5	60.8	16.3	55.9	72.2	3,130	84.2	69.1
Scheduled tribe	3.6	3.7	7.3	11.0	60.6	71.6	14.5	64.3	78.9	3,960	90.8	77.4
Other backward class	4.7	6.0	10.7	10.5	54.3	64.8	15.2	60.3	75.5	11,238	85.8	70.6
Other	4.1	6.6	10.7	10.0	55.5	65.5	14.1	62.1	76.2	5,781	86.0	68.0
Don't know	10.1	9.6	19.7	6.2	29.7	35.9	16.3	39.3	55.6	234	64.6	59.0
Total	4.5	5.9	10.3	10.5	54.7	65.3	15.0	60.6	75.6	24,344	86.3	70.9

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.
[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), other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district and total for NFHS-4, Gujarat, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Ahmadabad	6.4	3.4	3.1	2,696
Amreli	9.5	5.4	4.1	549
Anand	16.5	6.3	10.2	873
Aravali	11.2	4.9	6.2	470
Banas Kantha	18.5	6.9	11.6	1,209
Bharuch	20.3	10.1	10.1	634
Bhavnagar	15.5	6.9	8.6	830
Botad	13.2	6.2	7.0	279
Chhotaudepur	5.1	3.4	1.7	395
Devbhumi Dwarka	15.9	6.0	9.9	312
Dohad	7.7	2.7	4.9	878
Gandhinagar	18.5	6.6	11.9	680
Gir Somnath	12.4	4.8	7.6	434
Jamnagar	2.0	0.8	1.2	516
Junagadh	13.7	4.0	9.7	585
Kachchh	7.8	3.9	4.0	799
Kheda	16.5	7.9	8.6	926
Mahesena	18.4	7.6	10.8	910
Mahisagar	6.8	3.1	3.7	426
Morbi	10.2	5.7	4.5	393
Narmada	5.3	2.3	3.0	250
Navsari	6.5	3.7	2.8	542
Panch Mahals	7.0	2.4	4.5	781
Patan	11.2	5.0	6.2	530
Porbandar	7.7	3.2	4.5	239
Rajkot	6.2	2.4	3.8	1,121
Sabar Kantha	9.2	3.5	5.6	597
Surat	5.6	1.4	4.3	2,561
Surendranagar	8.3	4.0	4.3	594
Tapi	3.2	1.1	2.1	337
The Dangs	5.1	2.6	2.4	90
Vadodara	11.4	6.5	4.9	1,084
Valsad	9.3	5.5	3.9	826
Gujarat	10.3	4.5	5.9	24,344
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	17.0	6.6	10.3	17,030

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA.

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector[1]	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.2	15,681	(25.2)	31	(51.5)	(48.5)	(0.0)	100.0	31
30-39	3.4	9,427	31.5	315	38.3	61.7	0.0	100.0	317
40-49	11.7	8,235	38.5	960	37.5	62.5	0.0	100.0	962
Residence									
Urban	3.1	13,906	38.4	436	30.8	69.2	0.0	100.0	437
Rural	4.5	19,437	34.7	871	41.7	58.3	0.0	100.0	874
Schooling									
No schooling	7.7	6,956	35.0	531	45.1	54.9	0.0	100.0	534
<5 years complete	5.6	2,377	35.0	133	50.5	49.5	0.0	100.0	134
5-9 years complete	3.4	12,755	36.2	439	30.9	69.1	0.0	100.0	439
10-11 years complete	2.7	4,146	38.1	109	29.0	71.0	0.0	100.0	110
12 or more years complete	1.3	7,109	39.1	95	24.0	76.0	0.0	100.0	95
Religion									
Hindu	4.1	29,267	35.9	1,194	39.2	60.8	0.0	100.0	1,198
Muslim	2.9	3,741	37.0	110	26.6	73.4	0.0	100.0	110
Christian	0.9	154	*	1	*	*	*	100.0	1
Other	0.9	181	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	4.2	4,486	35.5	187	43.7	56.3	0.0	100.0	188
Scheduled tribe	3.0	5,487	36.2	163	48.6	51.4	0.0	100.0	164
Other backward class	4.2	15,255	35.4	638	39.6	60.4	0.0	100.0	640
Other	3.9	7,813	37.3	303	24.4	75.6	0.0	100.0	303
Don't know	5.2	302	*	16	*	*	*	100.0	16
Total	3.9	33,343	36.1	1,307	38.1	61.9	0.0	100.0	1,311

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.0	6.1	7.6	0.2	100.0	191
20-29	93.5	1.5	4.7	0.3	100.0	5,168
30-39	90.5	2.9	5.6	1.0	100.0	2,419
40-49	84.1	4.7	10.2	0.9	100.0	154
Residence						
Urban	90.4	3.2	5.8	0.5	100.0	3,178
Rural	93.5	1.3	4.7	0.5	100.0	4,754
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.1	1.1	4.2	0.7	100.0	1,399
<5 years complete	92.9	1.8	4.7	0.6	100.0	575
5-9 years complete	92.1	1.8	5.7	0.4	100.0	3,393
10-11 years complete	91.0	3.1	5.9	0.1	100.0	936
12 or more years complete	91.4	3.2	4.7	0.7	100.0	1,630
Religion						
Hindu	92.0	2.2	5.3	0.5	100.0	6,805
Muslim	93.2	1.8	4.5	0.5	100.0	1,053
Christian	(98.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31
Other	(98.9)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	43
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.7	1.9	6.1	0.3	100.0	1,008
Scheduled tribe	93.8	0.9	4.8	0.4	100.0	1,352
Other backward class	93.2	1.9	4.6	0.4	100.0	3,735
Other	90.1	3.1	5.9	0.9	100.0	1,737
Don't know	80.1	9.5	9.2	1.2	100.0	101
Total	92.3	2.1	5.2	0.5	100.0	7,932

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, 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 of the place of treatment, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	52.9	41.4	48.5
Contraceptive failure	0.0	4.9	1.9
Complications in pregnancy	11.2	27.2	17.3
Health did not permit	5.1	7.7	6.1
Male foetus	1.2	1.6	1.4
Economic reasons	10.6	0.9	6.9
Last child too young	3.1	6.2	4.2
Foetus had congenital abnormality	7.7	9.0	8.2
Husband/mother in law did not want	5.5	1.2	3.9
Other	2.7	0.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	56.3	41.8	50.8
MVA	18.7	21.6	19.8
Other surgical	21.6	30.9	25.1
Other	0.7	0.0	0.4
Don't know	2.8	5.7	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	13.6	16.0	14.5
Private health sector[1]	69.5	68.8	69.2
At home	16.9	15.2	16.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	72.9	77.3	74.6
Nurse/ANM/LHV	2.0	8.7	4.5
Family member/relative/friend	0.6	2.5	1.3
Self	24.1	9.9	18.7
Other	0.5	1.6	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	21.7	28.8	24.4
Number of women with abortions	103	63	166
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(91.5)
Number of women with complications	22	18	41
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(25.5)
Private health sector[1]	*	*	(73.5)
At home	*	*	(1.0)
Other	*	*	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	20	17	37

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	3.5	na	na	na	na	87.9	5,206	a	a	a
20-24	5.2	21.8	40.9	na	na	42.3	5,380	a	a	a
25-29	7.3	27.5	47.3	56.5	82.1	11.4	5,095	20.3	20.4	20.3
30-34	9.7	32.7	52.7	62.6	86.3	2.4	4,782	19.8	19.9	19.7
35-39	11.9	37.6	58.9	67.8	88.0	1.6	4,645	19.2	19.3	19.2
40-44	12.7	38.4	59.4	68.9	89.6	1.2	4,344	19.1	19.2	19.1
45-49	10.4	36.3	57.8	67.0	88.4	0.8	3,891	19.2	19.3	19.1
20-49	9.3	31.9	52.2	na	na	11.1	28,137	19.8	19.9	19.8
25-49	10.3	34.2	54.9	64.3	86.7	3.7	22,757	19.5	19.7	19.5
MEN										
15-19	0.8	na	na	na	na	96.9	813	a	a	a
20-24	0.6	9.0	19.3	na	na	66.7	849	a	a	a
25-29	1.7	8.8	19.6	27.7	58.5	29.3	699	24.1	24.2	23.0
30-34	2.8	9.3	20.4	25.9	59.4	12.8	659	23.7	23.8	23.1
35-39	3.7	16.3	28.1	33.1	66.0	4.7	714	23.1	23.2	22.6
40-44	3.0	13.2	27.1	37.9	70.4	2.9	622	22.5	22.6	22.1
45-49	2.9	11.9	25.2	34.5	65.6	3.9	601	23.0	23.3	22.8
50-54	2.2	8.1	16.7	26.9	60.5	2.8	394	23.8	23.9	23.2
20-49	2.4	11.3	23.1	na	na	22.4	4,144	a	a	a
25-49	2.8	11.9	24.0	31.7	63.8	11.0	3,295	23.2	23.4	22.7

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 41 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-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	16.8	7.3	24.1	2.7	26.7
5-9	17.8	5.9	23.7	5.3	28.9
10-14	15.1	6.2	21.3	5.4	26.6
NFHS-4 (0-4)	24.5	2.8	27.3	4.9	32.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	32.7	3.4	36.0	7.7	43.5
RURAL					
0-4	24.8	10.7	35.5	9.1	44.2
5-9	27.2	8.7	35.9	7.6	43.2
10-14	29.7	11.8	41.5	9.0	50.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	28.4	10.4	38.8	12.8	51.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	33.9	23.9	57.9	14.5	71.5
TOTAL					
0-4	21.8	9.4	31.2	6.6	37.6
5-9	23.6	7.6	31.2	6.7	37.7
10-14	24.1	9.6	33.7	7.6	41.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	26.8	7.4	34.2	9.6	43.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	33.5	16.2	49.7	11.9	60.9

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Schooling					
No schooling	29.3	16.9	46.1	11.1	56.7
< 10 years complete	21.9	9.3	31.2	5.1	36.2
10 or more years complete	16.7	4.3	21.0	5.5	26.4
Religion					
Hindu	22.9	9.8	32.7	6.8	39.2
Muslim	16.4	7.3	23.7	6.1	29.7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	32.4	16.1	48.5	10.1	58.1
Scheduled tribe	18.7	13.2	31.9	10.0	41.6
Other backward class	20.6	8.8	29.4	5.1	34.4
Other	19.6	3.8	23.4	4.2	27.5
Child's sex					
Male	23.6	8.1	31.7	5.9	37.4
Female	20.0	10.8	30.7	7.5	38.0
Mother's age at birth					
<20	31.7	13.1	44.8	10.5	54.8
20-29	19.5	9.7	29.3	5.8	34.9
30-39	25.6	5.8	31.4	7.8	39.0
Birth order					
1	23.2	7.6	30.7	5.7	36.3
2-3	19.2	8.6	27.8	7.4	35.0
4 or more	28.6	20.8	49.5	6.8	55.9
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	22.5	15.3	37.8	9.1	46.5
2-3 years	18.5	10.7	29.3	8.1	37.2
4 years or more	23.5	6.1	29.5	3.3	32.7
Total	21.8	9.4	31.2	6.6	37.6

Note: Total includes children whose mother's age at birth was 40-49, Christian children, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	35.4	1.0	54.0[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	39.3	1.0	8.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.9	1.7	0.2
Mother's age >34	1.7	0.7	15.1
Birth interval <24 months	11.6	1.2	6.8
Birth order >3	5.6	1.3	3.9
Subtotal	20.8	1.2	26.0
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.3
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.3	1.1	9.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	(1.9)	0.3
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.6	2.5	1.7
Subtotal	4.4	2.0	11.3
In any avoidable high-risk category	25.2	1.3	37.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	9,748	na	24,344

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider[1]
Mother's age at birth											
<20	67.8	10.9	0.0	10.9	0.1	6.4	0.0	3.9	100.0	562	78.8
20-34	75.9	11.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	3.7	0.0	4.6	100.0	6,673	86.9
35-49	72.7	13.0	1.1	4.6	0.5	3.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	313	85.7
Birth order											
1	79.4	9.4	0.1	4.0	0.1	3.4	0.0	3.6	100.0	2,827	88.8
2-3	74.7	11.1	0.2	5.3	0.1	4.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	3,918	85.8
4 or more	62.8	16.6	0.5	6.8	0.1	5.2	0.2	7.9	100.0	804	79.4
Residence											
Urban	84.3	8.1	0.0	3.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	2,974	92.4
Rural	69.2	13.0	0.3	6.2	0.1	5.1	0.0	6.1	100.0	4,575	82.2
Schooling											
No schooling	62.9	14.7	0.6	7.6	0.1	5.3	0.0	8.7	100.0	1,356	77.6
<5 years complete	68.3	14.5	0.1	5.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	6.5	100.0	551	82.8
5-9 years complete	75.8	10.9	0.1	5.0	0.2	3.9	0.0	4.1	100.0	3,224	86.7
10-11 years complete	80.3	8.8	0.1	4.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.7	100.0	880	89.1
12 or more years complete	84.0	8.3	0.0	2.8	0.1	2.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	1,538	92.4
Religion											
Hindu	74.2	11.3	0.2	5.2	0.1	4.3	0.0	4.8	100.0	6,464	85.5
Muslim	80.6	9.7	0.2	4.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	3.7	100.0	1,009	90.3
Christian	(83.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(4.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	33	(87.9)
Other	(89.2)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	43	(97.3)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	75.7	11.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.0	100.0	968	87.2
Scheduled tribe	69.1	13.9	0.4	7.9	0.3	4.4	0.0	4.0	100.0	1,304	83.0
Other backward class	74.8	10.3	0.2	4.7	0.1	4.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	3,558	85.1
Other	80.3	10.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.7	100.0	1,626	90.9
Don't know	79.1	2.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	6.2	100.0	93	81.8
Total	75.2	11.1	0.2	5.0	0.1	3.9	0.0	4.6	100.0	7,548	86.2

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
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 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Gujarat, 2019-20

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector[1]	Both public and private health sector[1]	ANC received only at home	Total
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.6	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.3	98.6	99.3
Blood pressure measured	99.5	99.0	99.1	99.7	99.5	97.7	99.2
Urine sample taken	98.9	97.7	98.4	98.8	98.8	95.0	98.2
Blood sample taken	99.3	98.3	98.6	99.4	98.8	96.6	98.7
Abdomen examined	99.2	97.4	97.6	98.9	96.9	97.0	98.2
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	78.0	74.2	76.8	73.9	69.3	70.8	75.7
Convulsions	78.7	72.8	76.6	73.2	70.0	69.7	75.1
Prolonged labour	81.0	78.3	81.2	77.6	78.5	75.6	79.4
Severe abdominal pain	84.0	81.3	84.3	80.5	83.3	80.2	82.4
High blood pressure	81.5	77.0	81.1	77.2	80.2	73.2	78.8
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	86.2	86.9	88.2	86.1	90.0	82.6	86.6
Number of women	2,904	4,297	4,189	3,040	691	660	7,201

[1] Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
< 20	76.9	72.2	78.8	85.0	90.5	59.2	44.6	45.6	562
20-34	76.8	79.9	81.3	89.4	89.0	60.0	43.1	41.3	6,673
35-49	78.8	77.7	79.2	89.7	86.7	61.0	43.7	41.5	313
Birth order									
1	79.2	82.0	84.1	88.2	90.1	61.8	46.3	41.6	2,827
2-3	76.9	79.4	80.1	90.1	88.7	59.1	42.4	42.3	3,918
4 or more	68.6	69.0	74.4	87.1	86.4	58.3	36.2	38.0	804
Residence									
Urban	82.4	83.7	85.6	91.4	88.1	62.0	45.5	37.9	2,974
Rural	73.3	76.4	78.0	87.6	89.6	58.7	41.8	44.0	4,575
Schooling									
No schooling	68.4	70.7	75.3	85.3	85.7	54.7	36.4	41.1	1,356
<5 years complete	70.6	77.8	77.0	86.4	87.5	56.0	41.2	40.3	551
5-9 years complete	76.6	79.6	80.3	89.2	89.1	58.6	42.1	42.1	3,224
10-11 years complete	78.7	83.0	86.3	92.2	91.7	64.2	47.3	44.5	880
12 or more years complete	86.1	84.5	85.9	91.4	90.7	66.6	50.0	39.8	1,538
Religion									
Hindu	76.9	79.0	80.3	88.7	89.0	59.5	42.9	41.7	6,464
Muslim	76.3	80.6	84.7	91.1	88.6	63.2	45.4	40.7	1,009
Christian	(82.0)	(87.2)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.8)	(83.1)	(48.4)	(50.1)	33
Other	(82.9)	(77.3)	(88.2)	(94.2)	(90.1)	(44.9)	(35.3)	(46.1)	43
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	76.7	78.7	77.8	86.0	89.4	60.1	43.2	39.4	968
Scheduled tribe	77.6	77.6	84.5	91.5	92.6	61.9	43.4	53.3	1,304
Other backward class	75.2	79.1	80.7	89.5	88.9	59.8	42.7	40.4	3,558
Other	80.8	81.6	81.7	88.8	86.6	59.8	44.7	36.7	1,626
Don't know	64.9	75.9	65.5	75.4	79.8	41.5	37.1	32.3	93
Total	76.9	79.3	81.0	89.1	89.0	60.0	43.2	41.6	7,548

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
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

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Gujarat, 2019-20

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Ahmadabad	77.8	73.5	79.2	85.9	92.8	69.0	54.3	36.4	784
Amreli	92.6	93.9	85.7	89.2	94.0	73.8	59.2	26.8	157
Anand	64.2	74.2	78.4	91.2	90.6	55.5	41.3	26.9	272
Aravali	73.8	62.6	77.0	89.6	90.8	56.0	41.4	45.9	142
Banas Kantha	56.0	68.0	68.7	74.5	88.4	56.8	42.7	21.2	445
Bharuch	65.7	63.4	75.6	84.4	83.4	38.4	21.0	13.4	194
Bhavnagar	70.9	76.6	69.7	90.5	81.9	45.2	28.6	36.8	255
Botad	82.7	82.3	75.1	82.3	81.8	54.6	36.7	30.6	84
Chhotaudepur	81.2	81.9	87.0	94.5	92.2	59.4	45.4	49.2	121
Devbhumi Dwarka	76.6	84.1	85.1	90.3	82.9	29.1	12.2	40.6	102
Dohad	70.9	75.2	89.5	96.9	91.4	65.0	44.6	51.6	340
Gandhinagar	71.0	69.5	72.6	86.7	88.2	38.1	22.6	24.3	187
Gir Somnath	80.7	79.2	83.7	89.3	81.4	53.5	35.4	46.3	131
Jamnagar	73.8	91.7	89.6	95.0	83.5	52.5	32.9	48.5	139
Junagadh	72.5	82.0	81.0	88.2	81.4	39.6	28.0	34.5	175
Kachchh	84.1	88.8	82.9	88.7	88.2	74.3	54.9	37.6	312
Kheda	61.2	64.0	64.4	83.2	80.2	42.4	27.0	41.2	279
Mahesena	56.6	59.7	63.6	73.8	86.7	58.3	44.8	28.0	262
Mahisagar	76.6	77.2	77.3	89.4	90.2	63.3	45.7	50.6	131
Morbi	75.1	89.8	85.5	89.9	86.2	55.8	43.0	41.9	130
Narmada	83.4	81.7	87.5	94.3	92.6	65.1	48.4	65.2	77
Navsari	94.7	93.4	96.6	97.6	99.5	79.1	67.0	54.1	149
Panch Mahals	88.7	74.0	80.3	92.2	95.4	64.2	42.2	58.0	262
Patan	79.8	86.2	67.5	72.9	90.0	68.1	55.6	36.1	188
Porbandar	92.0	93.5	90.7	96.4	94.7	56.5	37.0	46.5	69
Rajkot	93.5	94.0	91.5	94.8	82.4	60.6	42.0	52.4	347
Sabar Kantha	73.2	70.1	80.0	90.7	92.0	52.2	24.6	60.2	207
Surat	93.4	92.2	91.6	95.3	94.5	73.1	52.7	51.7	731
Surendranagar	57.5	84.0	72.9	90.7	79.1	39.6	25.4	40.8	172
Tapi	91.0	83.2	88.9	94.2	96.8	73.6	51.6	62.4	90
The Dangs	90.2	86.3	95.5	96.8	92.6	78.9	56.6	52.3	30
Vadodara	65.9	80.4	85.1	93.1	84.5	53.1	41.3	37.7	306
Valsad	92.5	88.3	94.0	97.5	93.5	76.5	59.1	62.2	279
Gujarat	76.9	79.3	81.0	89.1	89.0	60.0	43.2	41.6	7,548

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup
[1] Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal checks, one TT injection and took IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	
Mother's age at birth						
< 20	91.0	91.9	94.3	94.2	90.6	442
20-34	91.6	92.5	94.8	93.9	92.0	4,498
35-49	90.8	94.0	95.2	90.8	90.3	212
Birth order						
1	90.7	92.2	94.3	93.9	90.8	1,883
2-3	92.4	92.7	95.0	93.8	92.4	2,698
4 or more	89.9	92.5	95.4	93.6	92.2	570
Residence						
Urban	93.1	93.9	96.0	94.3	93.5	1,678
Rural	90.7	91.9	94.3	93.6	91.0	3,473
Schooling						
No schooling	89.5	91.5	94.7	92.8	90.9	963
<5 years complete	90.8	90.6	92.7	91.8	88.4	380
5-9 years complete	91.5	91.9	94.0	92.9	91.0	2,332
10-11 years complete	93.3	95.4	98.3	97.8	95.1	576
12 or more years complete	92.8	94.3	95.6	95.7	94.2	900
Religion						
Hindu	91.2	92.4	94.7	94.0	91.9	4,448
Muslim	92.8	92.8	95.2	92.5	90.8	662
Christian	(99.5)	(99.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	25
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	90.2	90.4	93.2	92.1	89.0	650
Scheduled tribe	94.2	96.8	98.4	98.0	96.6	1,108
Other backward class	91.7	91.8	93.8	92.7	91.1	2,436
Other	89.3	92.1	94.7	93.4	90.9	900
Don't know	80.7	70.9	87.9	87.4	76.4	57
Total	91.5	92.5	94.8	93.8	91.8	5,151

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 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 workers

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome[1]					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
< 20	88.2	1,647	45.6	41.4	5.1	8.0	100.0	1,452
20-34	88.2	9,666	43.4	41.6	6.0	8.9	100.0	8,529
35-49	80.1	377	34.5	41.8	11.6	12.1	100.0	302
Residence								
Urban	92.1	4,391	43.2	41.0	7.2	8.6	100.0	4,045
Rural	85.5	7,299	43.6	42.0	5.3	9.1	100.0	6,239
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	69.4	410	46.3	37.6	6.3	9.8	100.0	285
1-3	86.7	1,522	47.3	39.1	4.8	8.8	100.0	1,319
4 or more	90.2	7,050	45.8	39.8	6.7	7.8	100.0	6,358
Don't know	86.3	150	46.9	38.8	3.0	11.3	100.0	129
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	79.7	2,192	45.8	43.5	4.4	6.4	100.0	1,747
<5 years complete	84.0	839	47.3	42.4	5.2	5.1	100.0	705
5-9 years complete	88.8	5,120	42.0	42.0	5.9	10.1	100.0	4,546
10-11 years complete	93.2	1,316	42.0	42.1	6.9	9.0	100.0	1,227
12 or more years complete	92.7	2,221	44.1	38.6	7.8	9.5	100.0	2,058
Religion								
Hindu	87.5	10,025	43.0	41.8	6.2	9.0	100.0	8,771
Muslim	90.7	1,563	45.8	40.4	5.0	8.8	100.0	1,418
Christian	85.7	45	39.3	54.0	6.4	0.3	100.0	39
Other	(97.9)	57	(64.5)	(27.1)	(5.3)	(3.1)	(100.0)	56
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	90.0	1,503	42.9	40.1	7.5	9.5	100.0	1,352
Scheduled tribe	81.0	2,112	42.3	44.3	4.1	9.3	100.0	1,712
Other backward class	88.6	5,488	43.7	42.5	5.4	8.4	100.0	4,860
Other	91.9	2,429	44.4	38.6	7.7	9.2	100.0	2,231
Don't know	80.6	158	39.4	38.7	12.5	9.4	100.0	128

Continued…

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—*Continued*

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome[1]					Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	91.9	5,029	43.0	41.3	6.3	9.4	100.0	4,620
1 child	88.7	4,003	42.9	42.7	5.9	8.5	100.0	3,552
0 sons	89.5	2,108	42.9	42.3	5.9	8.8	100.0	1,886
1 son	87.9	1,896	42.8	43.1	5.9	8.2	100.0	1,666
2 children	81.8	1,695	45.0	40.8	5.7	8.5	100.0	1,387
0 sons	84.6	767	46.5	39.4	3.5	10.6	100.0	649
1 or more sons	79.5	928	43.6	42.0	7.7	6.7	100.0	738
3 children	75.4	597	48.0	38.4	5.3	8.3	100.0	450
0 sons	80.6	254	48.7	36.0	4.1	11.2	100.0	205
1 or more sons	71.5	343	47.4	40.4	6.3	5.9	100.0	245
4 or more children	74.9	365	44.1	42.6	6.8	6.5	100.0	273
0 sons	80.5	126	51.8	34.2	4.5	9.5	100.0	102
1 or more sons	71.9	239	39.5	47.6	8.1	4.8	100.0	172
Total	88.0	11,690	43.4	41.6	6.1	8.9	100.0	10,283

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth
[2] Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	96.6	562	89.4	10.2	0.4	98.2	543
20-34	96.3	6,673	92.4	7.4	0.2	97.7	6,428
35-49	95.5	313	88.6	11.2	0.0	96.0	299
Birth order							
1	96.3	2,827	92.4	7.3	0.4	97.6	2,722
2-3	96.6	3,918	92.6	7.2	0.1	97.9	3,785
4 or more	95.0	804	87.6	12.1	0.3	96.3	763
Residence							
Urban	96.1	2,974	91.9	8.0	0.1	96.6	2,857
Rural	96.5	4,575	92.1	7.6	0.3	98.3	4,413
Schooling							
No schooling	95.5	1,356	89.9	10.0	0.1	96.8	1,294
<5 years complete	96.2	551	94.2	5.6	0.2	99.0	530
5-9 years complete	97.0	3,224	91.9	7.7	0.4	98.1	3,127
10-11 years complete	96.6	880	93.4	6.4	0.1	97.6	850
12 or more years complete	95.5	1,538	92.5	7.4	0.1	96.9	1,469
Religion							
Hindu	96.3	6,464	92.1	7.6	0.3	97.8	6,225
Muslim	96.8	1,009	91.5	8.4	0.1	96.4	977
Christian	(92.8)	33	(90.6)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Other	(89.3)	43	(88.3)	(9.9)	(1.8)	(96.0)	38
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.4	968	93.3	6.4	0.3	98.3	933
Scheduled tribe	97.1	1,304	90.8	9.2	0.1	98.2	1,267
Other backward class	96.0	3,558	92.1	7.6	0.3	98.0	3,418
Other	96.1	1,626	92.7	7.2	0.0	96.0	1,562
Don't know	98.9	93	80.7	17.3	1.9	98.8	92
Total	96.3	7,548	92.0	7.7	0.2	97.6	7,270

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births 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 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	97.8	92.2	94.3
Public sector	36.6	47.2	43.3
NGO/trust	2.9	1.9	2.3
Private sector	58.3	43.0	48.7
At home	2.1	7.7	5.6
Own home	1.7	6.4	4.7
Parent's home	0.3	1.0	0.8
Other home	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other[1]	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	89.7	76.1	81.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	6.4	14.6	11.6
Other health personnel	0.6	0.4	0.5
Dai (TBA)	0.8	4.7	3.2
Friends/relatives	2.1	3.9	3.2
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
No one	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	96.7	91.1	93.2
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	1.1	1.9	1.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	30.7	15.3	21.0
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	11.6	7.4	8.9
Number of births	3,616	6,132	9,748
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	(56.1)	62.6	61.6
Clean blade used to cut the cord	(79.1)	85.4	84.5
Either of the above	(80.6)	87.9	86.9
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	(95.9)	94.0	94.3
Number of births delivered at home	50	294	344
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	86.3	82.0	83.7
4-23 hours	2.9	2.6	2.7
1-2 days	4.1	5.0	4.6
3-41 days	1.9	2.9	2.5
No postnatal check	4.8	7.5	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births 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 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	83.5	70.9	75.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	10.8	17.8	15.1
Other health personnel	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dai (TBA)	0.5	2.2	1.5
Other	0.1	1.2	0.7
No postnatal check	4.8	7.5	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	2,974	4,575	7,548

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
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 health personnel 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 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	53.7	38.8	92.5	92.6	970	93.3	90.7	562	93.5	177
20-34	42.2	52.4	94.5	93.2	8,435	93.6	91.2	6,673	93.8	1,838
35-49	41.5	51.0	92.5	93.4	343	92.7	89.4	313	94.9	88
Residence										
Urban	36.6	61.2	97.8	96.7	3,616	95.2	93.3	2,974	96.2	734
Rural	47.2	44.9	92.2	91.1	6,132	92.5	89.6	4,575	92.5	1,369
Birth order										
1	40.2	57.1	97.3	95.4	4,056	94.6	92.3	2,827	95.8	929
2-3	44.0	49.1	93.1	92.3	4,730	93.5	90.7	3,918	93.1	990
4 or more	52.9	34.3	87.2	88.0	962	90.1	88.5	804	87.8	184
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	39.8	45.6	85.4	83.5	347	75.8	70.3	347	84.1	96
1-3	49.2	44.3	93.5	93.4	1,273	90.9	88.1	1,273	92.2	375
4 or more	41.2	55.1	96.3	94.8	5,804	95.4	93.1	5,804	94.8	1,576
Don't know	48.1	45.8	93.9	92.1	125	83.8	82.7	125	*	31
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	55.9	31.8	87.7	88.9	1,936	90.5	88.2	1,356	89.8	380
<5 years complete	51.3	40.7	92.0	90.9	731	91.4	89.6	551	96.3	115
5-9 years complete	45.7	48.8	94.5	93.3	4,197	93.5	90.7	3,224	93.4	930
10-11 years complete	36.9	60.9	97.8	96.1	1,074	94.7	91.6	880	97.0	267
12 or more years complete	24.8	74.7	99.4	96.5	1,811	96.5	94.6	1,538	95.9	410

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Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
Religion										
Hindu	43.6	50.3	93.9	92.7	8,353	93.3	90.8	6,464	93.5	1,799
Muslim	42.2	54.6	96.9	97.1	1,303	95.4	93.5	1,009	97.0	281
Christian	52.8	42.6	95.4	80.9	39	(91.1)	(91.1)	33	*	10
Other	(13.2)	(73.9)	(87.1)	(77.7)	53	(93.4)	(79.0)	43	*	13
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	48.5	44.9	93.4	93.6	1,215	92.0	89.0	968	96.5	267
Scheduled tribe	60.2	29.1	89.3	89.1	1,801	93.4	91.7	1,304	88.2	379
Other backward class	40.0	55.0	95.0	93.9	4,625	93.6	91.3	3,558	94.9	1,025
Other	32.6	65.0	97.5	95.0	1,985	94.7	91.3	1,626	94.7	399
Don't know	41.2	53.5	94.8	91.5	122	90.9	90.9	93	(94.4)	33
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	4,220	94.4	92.6	3,217	96.8	920
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	4,967	95.5	93.2	3,978	97.1	1,091
Home	na	na	na	27.9	548	64.5	53.3	344	24.4	88
Total	43.3	51.0	94.3	93.2	9,748	93.6	91.1	7,548	93.8	2,103

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes births delivered at other place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable
[1] Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.
[2] For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth
[4] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	Percentages of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2]	Number of women
Ahmadabad	46.7	47.8	94.5	95.3	32.4	945	90.6	784
Amreli	45.5	44.6	90.1	81.2	18.7	207	90.3	157
Anand	41.2	54.8	96.0	95.2	22.4	349	90.7	272
Aravali	34.8	57.4	92.2	93.0	21.0	191	89.1	142
Banas Kantha	29.1	63.9	92.9	92.7	18.5	644	87.7	445
Bharuch	49.6	41.5	91.1	92.1	19.5	243	81.0	194
Bhavnagar	44.3	49.9	94.2	96.0	23.7	348	88.0	255
Botad	39.2	54.2	93.4	74.5	16.6	111	87.4	84
Chhotaudepur	68.8	16.9	85.7	88.3	7.5	166	94.9	121
Devbhumi Dwarka	37.2	57.6	94.8	91.7	17.9	127	90.4	102
Dohad	68.2	24.2	92.4	93.2	6.1	493	91.9	340
Gandhinagar	39.5	58.4	97.8	89.3	32.7	227	87.8	187
Gir Somnath	34.0	53.1	87.1	91.8	17.2	168	93.9	131
Jamnagar	55.4	41.1	96.5	96.2	23.3	168	93.1	139
Junagadh	60.3	37.1	97.4	97.7	23.0	203	84.8	175
Kachchh	45.3	52.1	97.4	97.6	15.8	409	94.2	312
Kheda	47.5	47.7	95.2	88.4	18.9	354	86.8	279
Mahesena	27.4	69.9	97.2	91.6	28.7	313	80.2	262
Mahisagar	26.6	66.4	93.0	92.7	16.6	178	94.4	131
Morbi	30.1	64.7	94.8	96.4	20.2	159	89.5	130
Narmada	66.3	15.3	81.7	84.2	7.3	102	92.3	77
Navsari	49.6	49.7	99.3	99.1	26.5	189	97.8	149
Panch Mahals	24.7	63.7	88.4	84.2	9.9	362	91.0	262
Patan	25.2	73.4	98.6	97.1	18.9	251	94.0	188
Porbandar	61.2	38.8	100.0	96.0	19.2	84	97.1	69
Rajkot	40.9	58.4	99.3	100.0	24.7	426	97.4	347
Sabar Kantha	38.3	51.1	89.4	83.0	23.7	288	89.9	207
Surat	41.1	56.6	97.7	98.8	25.0	916	97.3	731
Surendranagar	45.4	40.2	85.6	83.6	12.2	240	82.6	172
Tapi	72.6	20.3	92.9	85.2	14.8	113	94.7	90
The Dangs	64.2	10.2	74.4	77.1	7.1	41	91.5	30
Vadodara	45.7	50.2	95.9	95.2	29.9	392	89.6	306
Valsad	44.7	51.8	96.5	98.5	16.9	341	96.7	279
Gujarat	43.3	51.0	94.3	93.2	21.0	9,748	91.1	7,548

[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 on the woman's health within 42 days of birth.

Table 54 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 5 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 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.)[1]			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	1,243	13,166	6,121	16.4	809
20-34	1,780	16,776	10,351	15.3	6,140
35-49	1,704	20,073	12,760	8.9	246
Birth order					
1	1,695	18,414	11,408	16.6	3,873
2-3	1,761	14,749	8,834	13.7	2,804
4 or more	1,443	10,532	5,133	12.5	518
Residence					
Urban	2,027	20,542	13,819	9.3	2,919
Rural	1,535	13,165	7,327	19.2	4,276
Schooling					
No schooling	1,250	10,979	4,793	15.1	1,211
<5 years complete	1,585	13,363	6,862	17.0	512
5-9 years complete	1,692	13,870	7,999	16.1	3,078
10-11 years complete	1,901	17,059	11,636	15.5	866
12 or more years complete	2,558	22,796	17,948	12.4	1,529
Religion					
Hindu	1,624	16,864	9,965	16.1	6,143
Muslim	2,266	14,267	9,350	9.9	981
Christian	(1,000)	(24,629)	(11,842)	(14.8)	32
Other	(232)	(26,861)	(22,362)	(3.0)	39
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,572	14,133	7,739	19.2	914
Scheduled tribe	1,068	11,844	4,636	24.4	1,186
Other backward class	1,879	15,630	9,942	14.1	3,413
Other	2,303	21,199	15,303	8.0	1,594
Don't know	1,868	14,972	9,649	20.6	89
Total	1,697	16,600	9,958	15.2	7,195

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes women who don't know the cost.

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth, in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Gujarat, 2019-20

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Ahmadabad	15.4	535	80.3	43.3	784	14.1	750
Amreli	22.7	124	81.9	54.2	157	17.0	144
Anand	25.9	204	66.1	23.2	272	23.0	262
Aravali	25.5	120	62.8	31.8	142	17.2	133
Banas Kantha	32.8	369	64.4	22.7	445	14.5	419
Bharuch	20.9	158	76.4	53.2	194	15.0	177
Bhavnagar	29.0	194	76.5	66.0	255	5.3	241
Botad	17.0	68	59.5	42.3	84	14.6	80
Chhotaudepur	29.7	102	63.2	57.9	121	29.3	106
Devbhumi Dwarka	23.3	75	62.4	44.6	102	15.1	97
Dohad	42.2	288	76.8	33.3	340	15.6	315
Gandhinagar	22.9	140	79.3	12.4	187	11.4	184
Gir Somnath	23.8	103	80.8	67.1	131	7.5	116
Jamnagar	25.6	106	88.6	43.4	139	10.9	136
Junagadh	16.5	125	65.9	37.0	175	20.5	172
Kachchh	26.6	243	79.7	47.4	312	16.9	305
Kheda	25.9	215	61.2	24.2	279	13.8	267
Mahesena	15.4	190	54.2	26.3	262	18.6	258
Mahisagar	34.6	102	67.5	28.6	131	28.3	124
Morbi	17.8	97	81.4	26.3	130	7.4	126
Narmada	33.6	58	58.9	36.8	77	28.4	65
Navsari	16.1	107	76.2	60.9	149	37.8	149
Panch Mahals	28.9	202	76.2	34.4	262	9.4	238
Patan	27.6	147	70.7	39.8	188	30.5	185
Porbandar	17.8	52	80.0	59.9	69	10.5	69
Rajkot	20.8	248	88.1	74.6	347	5.7	345
Sabar Kantha	28.6	171	80.9	32.7	207	11.6	191
Surat	18.8	527	81.4	48.5	731	11.0	717
Surendranagar	26.7	145	74.9	19.1	172	11.6	154
Tapi	15.9	59	74.6	39.2	90	32.3	84
The Dangs	33.2	24	62.2	46.0	30	38.8	23
Vadodara	13.5	245	81.5	25.9	306	8.1	296
Valsad	22.1	187	85.5	39.8	279	19.1	269
Gujarat	23.9	5,730	75.2	40.3	7,548	15.2	7,195

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

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Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 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 backg2round characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check								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/ missing	No postnatal health check[1]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	19.2	61.0	3.2	5.1	1.3	0.0	9.5	100.0	88.6	863
20-34	22.9	59.7	3.1	4.5	1.2	0.0	8.4	100.0	90.2	6,420
35-49	22.9	62.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	0.0	8.1	100.0	90.5	265
Birth order										
1	23.7	60.2	3.3	4.5	1.0	0.0	7.0	100.0	91.7	2,827
2-3	22.2	60.2	2.9	4.3	1.4	0.0	8.6	100.0	89.7	3,918
4-5	19.1	57.7	4.2	4.3	0.7	0.0	13.9	100.0	85.1	677
6 or more	21.0	58.3	1.2	8.5	0.6	0.0	10.4	100.0	89.0	127
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	20.6	63.2	3.3	4.5	1.0	0.0	6.8	100.0	91.6	3,217
Private health facility[2]	25.5	61.2	3.1	3.4	0.8	0.0	5.7	100.0	93.3	3,978
Home	4.3	16.5	2.1	15.8	6.4	0.0	54.7	100.0	38.7	344
Residence										
Urban	24.9	59.9	3.6	3.8	1.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	92.3	2,974
Rural	20.8	60.0	2.8	4.9	1.3	0.0	9.8	100.0	88.5	4,575
Religion										
Hindu	23.1	59.4	2.9	4.5	1.3	0.0	8.5	100.0	89.9	6,464
Muslim	18.5	64.7	4.2	4.0	0.5	0.0	8.0	100.0	91.3	1,009
Christian	(13.3)	(53.8)	(20.6)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(100.0)	(90.6)	33
Other	(27.8)	(44.3)	(4.1)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(100.0)	(79.0)	43
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	23.8	57.0	3.1	5.6	1.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	89.5	968
Scheduled tribe	13.9	66.6	4.7	5.6	1.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	90.9	1,304
Other backward class	24.0	59.4	2.7	3.5	1.1	0.0	9.0	100.0	89.6	3,558
Other	24.6	58.2	3.0	4.9	1.6	0.0	7.4	100.0	90.7	1,626
Don't know	31.9	47.8	2.4	5.4	1.0	0.0	11.5	100.0	87.5	93
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	21.6	56.4	2.8	5.8	1.1	0.0	12.2	100.0	86.5	1,356
<5 years complete	22.4	59.1	2.2	3.8	1.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	87.6	551
5-9 years complete	22.8	60.2	2.9	4.0	1.1	0.0	8.6	100.0	89.9	3,224
10-11 years complete	17.4	65.5	4.3	4.8	0.7	0.0	6.8	100.0	92.1	880
12 or more years complete	25.4	59.7	3.6	4.3	1.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	93.0	1,538
Total	22.4	60.0	3.2	4.5	1.2	0.0	8.5	100.0	90.0	7,548

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes births delivered at other place of delivery, which are not shown separately.
[1] Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week
[2] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Gujarat

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	96.2	90.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	82.3	80.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	83.6	79.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	97.8	93.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	96.8	92.3
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	92.2	83.4
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	73.3	63.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	76.4	69.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	92.2	85.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	91.0	83.9
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	93.8	86.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	76.8	70.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	79.2	73.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	94.3	88.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	93.2	87.3

[1] Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey
[2] Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 58 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 mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	99.3	93.6	95.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	90.7	73.2	80.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	64.1	56.8	59.7
Convulsions	63.2	62.3	62.7
Prolonged labour	62.9	65.5	64.5
Severe abdominal pain	72.4	72.6	72.5
High blood pressure	62.3	61.1	61.6
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	69.9	69.5	69.7
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	99.3	93.2	95.6
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	62.0	66.8	64.9
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	82.7	84.4	83.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	71.6	73.8	72.9
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	338	527	865
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	*	(44.9)	42.2
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	(54.7)	53.7
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	(52.4)	51.5
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	2	36	38

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	95.0	62.8	92.8	88.9	84.7	93.0	89.9	85.8	85.1	93.9	88.9	79.3	86.4	75.3	51.5	4.1	86.9	969
Female	94.4	62.8	91.7	88.1	85.1	92.2	88.7	86.4	85.8	93.0	88.0	79.9	87.3	77.5	51.8	4.8	86.3	859
Birth order																		
1	95.5	60.5	93.2	89.5	86.6	93.2	90.5	88.3	84.8	94.3	89.6	80.7	89.5	78.6	51.4	3.8	87.9	791
2-3	94.6	64.3	91.9	87.8	84.3	92.3	88.4	84.9	86.1	93.0	87.6	79.9	86.2	75.7	52.0	4.5	86.6	886
4-5	91.1	67.5	90.0	86.6	79.6	91.4	88.8	81.7	85.2	91.9	87.5	71.3	76.1	68.3	52.4	7.3	80.9	135
Residence																		
Urban	95.6	62.0	93.6	88.0	85.0	92.5	88.3	85.2	87.9	93.9	87.2	79.7	88.5	77.0	51.9	4.0	89.2	686
Rural	94.2	63.3	91.5	88.8	84.9	92.7	89.9	86.6	83.9	93.3	89.2	79.5	85.8	75.9	51.5	4.7	85.1	1,141
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	92.7	56.8	90.2	84.0	80.3	90.1	85.5	81.6	82.7	91.0	82.0	73.7	81.3	68.9	43.2	4.4	80.4	368
<5 years complete	91.3	58.9	88.8	84.5	77.5	89.2	85.6	81.7	80.5	89.2	85.6	75.3	82.3	72.6	50.8	8.1	82.3	124
5-7 years complete	94.9	59.0	92.7	88.9	85.3	93.3	89.9	86.2	85.1	93.9	89.9	78.8	87.0	76.1	47.9	4.4	87.4	453
8-9 years complete	97.9	71.1	95.6	94.0	92.5	95.5	93.3	92.2	87.8	97.5	94.8	89.4	92.2	85.9	61.4	1.7	93.2	300
10-11 years complete	95.7	67.2	93.7	91.7	86.9	92.5	90.6	85.8	88.3	94.1	91.3	82.0	87.5	79.1	57.0	4.3	89.4	204
12 or more years complete	94.5	65.5	91.7	87.6	84.3	93.2	89.7	87.0	86.6	93.2	87.4	78.6	88.7	76.0	53.9	5.5	86.4	378
Religion																		
Hindu	94.6	63.4	92.3	88.8	85.2	92.5	89.5	86.6	85.1	93.8	88.7	79.9	87.4	76.4	52.0	4.5	86.0	1,595
Muslim	95.3	60.1	92.0	85.8	81.7	93.0	87.0	81.9	86.6	90.8	86.1	76.3	81.9	74.9	50.6	4.2	90.2	220

Continued…

Table 59 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, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	96.6	59.6	95.0	91.4	89.5	94.5	91.7	90.7	86.8	95.0	89.3	78.3	91.1	77.2	47.9	3.2	83.2	226
Scheduled tribe	94.4	73.4	92.7	90.3	85.8	92.5	90.6	85.5	88.5	94.2	90.1	83.6	86.5	80.2	64.9	4.9	90.7	339
Other backward class	94.7	60.2	92.0	88.1	84.2	92.9	89.5	86.0	83.7	93.5	88.4	79.0	85.6	75.6	49.0	4.2	86.2	881
Other	93.9	62.3	91.7	87.0	84.1	91.7	87.2	85.4	86.6	92.2	87.5	78.6	88.2	74.9	48.9	5.3	85.9	365
Total	94.7	62.8	92.3	88.5	84.9	92.6	89.3	86.1	85.4	93.5	88.4	79.6	86.8	76.3	51.6	4.4	86.6	1,827
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	87.9	55.6	62.4	54.7	38.6	85.3	80.8	72.7	77.2	88.4	83.9	62.3	75.0	50.4	na	8.7	50.3	1,386

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children belonging to Christian or other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
Na=not available
[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 60 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 with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Gujarat, 2019-20

| District | BCG | Hepatitis B or Penta[1] | | | | DPT or Penta | | | Polio[2] | | | | MCV/Measles/ MMR/MR | All basic vaccinations[3] | All age appropriate vaccinations[4] | No vaccinations | Percentage with a vaccination card seen | Number of children |
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Ahmadabad	(93.0)	(58.6)	(93.0)	(86.3)	(82.1)	(86.0)	(82.5)	(80.0)	(76.2)	(91.2)	(80.5)	(69.1)	(82.7)	(65.2)	(43.6)	(7.0)	(79.6)	180
Amreli	(93.4)	(48.4)	(97.9)	(91.7)	(85.6)	(97.9)	(90.0)	(87.5)	(71.0)	(97.9)	(87.8)	(65.8)	(80.5)	(60.1)	(27.2)	(2.1)	(88.2)	41
Anand	(98.1)	(45.2)	(96.0)	(89.9)	(85.0)	(98.1)	(93.9)	(89.0)	(82.4)	(96.0)	(93.8)	(81.8)	(91.9)	(77.0)	(32.8)	(1.9)	(85.7)	60
Aravali	95.2	71.2	89.5	88.0	86.4	91.3	91.3	87.9	89.4	93.7	93.7	81.8	88.1	77.0	64.2	4.8	88.6	36
Banas Kantha	86.4	51.6	79.4	73.0	64.5	80.2	72.9	64.1	71.0	83.3	68.1	52.2	63.7	43.5	28.0	9.4	57.3	111
Bharuch	(91.5)	(57.8)	(84.9)	(81.9)	(79.5)	(91.5)	(85.9)	(83.6)	(79.0)	(91.5)	(88.5)	(83.8)	(87.3)	(80.0)	(47.2)	(8.5)	(75.4)	37
Bhavnagar	90.6	63.0	90.6	86.7	84.6	90.6	87.3	85.2	72.4	90.6	85.6	76.0	83.5	74.3	44.7	9.4	77.0	69
Botad	94.0	65.8	85.2	81.4	75.2	85.2	81.4	76.3	80.3	89.1	86.9	74.5	78.2	65.1	49.2	4.8	83.9	26
Chhotaudepur	98.7	81.7	91.9	91.9	85.3	93.2	93.2	86.6	100.0	97.1	94.0	85.7	89.3	81.7	72.5	0.0	100.0	33
Devbhumi Dwarka	92.3	50.8	88.1	79.7	76.2	91.0	82.7	77.2	87.1	89.0	82.9	81.0	80.1	73.3	43.3	7.7	85.4	22
Dohad	88.9	66.5	86.8	83.5	73.8	86.8	83.5	73.8	88.8	84.4	80.1	68.5	75.0	66.2	54.3	9.9	86.8	88
Gandhinagar	(94.2)	(61.9)	(90.4)	(90.4)	(90.4)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(90.4)	(87.5)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(81.5)	(92.4)	(77.7)	(49.0)	(5.8)	(79.5)	42
Gir Somnath	98.8	66.9	97.2	95.7	92.3	97.2	95.7	92.5	86.0	92.3	90.8	77.1	81.8	69.9	47.8	1.2	74.7	34
Jamnagar	(100.0)	(43.5)	(91.7)	(91.7)	(84.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.9)	(91.2)	(100.0)	(97.5)	(78.4)	(92.7)	(78.4)	(28.3)	(0.0)	(89.9)	33
Junagadh	95.3	66.6	95.1	95.1	93.2	96.9	96.9	95.0	87.3	96.9	96.9	95.0	96.9	93.5	61.4	3.1	98.2	44
Kachchh	97.4	56.4	93.3	88.2	85.5	94.7	90.4	87.6	74.7	94.5	89.6	72.9	87.5	70.2	41.2	2.6	83.2	87
Kheda	90.1	48.5	90.0	86.9	81.8	91.4	88.2	88.2	84.9	91.1	86.5	74.3	86.9	69.0	40.4	6.8	79.4	70
Mahesena	(92.5)	(60.9)	(90.2)	(87.6)	(80.1)	(87.7)	(85.1)	(85.1)	(82.6)	(92.5)	(92.5)	(81.9)	(85.1)	(79.6)	(56.1)	(7.5)	(84.5)	49
Mahisagar	97.2	77.0	89.0	85.8	85.8	89.1	87.3	85.9	97.2	92.6	89.0	84.6	90.9	80.0	67.9	2.8	95.9	34
Morbi	95.9	57.0	90.5	84.8	81.9	91.7	88.9	83.1	77.8	93.1	81.3	67.1	79.7	64.2	39.5	4.1	83.9	35
Narmada	88.3	79.1	88.3	88.3	84.6	88.3	88.3	84.6	88.3	88.3	88.3	82.8	84.6	82.8	75.2	11.7	88.3	17
Navsari	100.0	85.7	98.3	98.3	95.0	98.3	98.3	96.9	100.0	100.0	98.1	95.0	95.0	95.0	80.7	0.0	98.1	41
Panch Mahals	99.1	69.9	99.1	96.8	96.8	99.1	98.0	96.8	90.6	99.1	98.0	96.6	96.8	95.4	65.4	0.9	100.0	79
Patan	97.2	76.0	93.3	90.0	85.7	97.0	95.3	92.6	90.2	96.9	94.4	82.5	95.6	81.0	65.2	1.5	86.6	51
Porbandar	(96.6)	(67.4)	(96.6)	(96.6)	(91.0)	(96.6)	(96.6)	(91.0)	(85.8)	(93.6)	(90.9)	(82.9)	(96.6)	(82.9)	(59.3)	(3.4)	(91.6)	12
Rajkot	(95.7)	(51.2)	(94.5)	(88.1)	(88.1)	(94.5)	(88.1)	(88.1)	(88.9)	(93.2)	(89.5)	(89.5)	(88.8)	(84.9)	(44.8)	(4.3)	(97.0)	76

Continued…

Table 60 Vaccinations by district—*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 district, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/Measles / MR/MMR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sabar Kantha	98.6	64.0	96.1	96.1	93.1	96.1	96.1	93.1	90.0	100.0	94.5	88.5	93.1	88.5	58.1	0.0	98.6	52
Surat	(100.0)	(74.6)	(100.0)	(95.4)	(92.8)	(100.0)	(95.4)	(92.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.4)	(92.8)	(95.2)	(92.8)	(72.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	149
Surendranagar	91.2	52.0	87.9	76.5	75.2	89.0	77.9	75.2	84.1	85.4	74.1	67.8	78.4	62.5	33.1	6.6	84.6	52
Tapi	(97.5)	(86.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.5)	(86.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	20
The Dangs	94.9	55.9	91.4	91.4	89.8	94.9	94.9	91.3	88.3	92.9	92.9	91.3	91.3	91.3	54.4	5.1	94.9	8
Vadodara	(93.2)	(67.3)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(91.7)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(91.7)	(87.0)	(95.4)	(91.3)	(84.9)	(93.2)	(84.9)	(57.4)	(4.6)	(86.0)	80
Valsad	98.5	76.3	92.6	89.4	89.4	95.6	92.5	92.5	95.5	97.1	97.1	95.3	93.9	91.1	68.9	1.5	98.5	62
Gujarat	94.7	62.8	92.3	88.5	84.9	92.6	89.3	86.1	85.4	93.5	88.4	79.6	86.8	76.3	51.6	4.4	86.6	1,827

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	1.1	8.6	856	*	*	10	67.9	74
6-11	1.4	14.9	996	*	*	14	75.9	148
12-23	1.3	14.1	1,827	*	*	23	77.7	258
24-35	1.1	11.7	1,886	*	*	20	77.0	221
36-47	0.6	9.7	1,921	*	*	11	85.7	186
48-59	0.9	7.9	1,941	*	*	17	71.9	154
Sex								
Male	1.2	11.6	4,824	65.5	11.8	58	78.6	559
Female	0.8	10.4	4,605	56.4	6.9	37	75.4	481
Residence								
Urban	0.9	9.3	3,534	(61.7)	(4.0)	32	78.6	330
Rural	1.1	12.1	5,895	62.0	12.9	64	76.5	710
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.4	11.1	1,803	(83.3)	(12.0)	26	80.5	200
<5 years complete	0.3	12.8	704	*	*	2	76.4	90
5-7 years complete	1.0	11.1	2,374	(58.4)	(7.1)	24	75.2	263
8-9 years complete	1.1	10.0	1,609	*	*	18	77.8	161
10-11 years complete	0.8	11.7	1,067	*	*	8	72.7	125
12 or more years complete	0.9	10.7	1,871	*	*	18	79.0	201
Religion								
Hindu	1.0	11.5	8,066	60.8	10.0	85	76.8	924
Muslim	0.8	8.2	1,271	*	*	10	85.2	104
Christian	4.0	19.8	39	*	*	2	*	8
Other	(0.0)	(7.4)	53	*	*	0	*	4
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.0	10.7	1,151	*	*	12	76.7	123
Scheduled tribe	1.1	11.6	1,739	(60.0)	(9.5)	20	78.8	202
Other backward class	1.1	11.2	4,482	61.2	10.8	52	77.8	501
Other	0.6	9.5	1,939	*	*	12	76.3	185
Don't know	0.6	25.1	117	*	*	1	(62.7)	29
Total	1.0	11.0	9,429	61.9	9.9	96	77.2	1,040

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Antibiotic drug	Antimotility drug	Other drug[3]	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment	Number Of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																		
<6	11.2	856	60.8	46.4	3.7	46.4	1.3	47.8	18.8	13.0	47.8	25.1	5.0	3.3	8.0	0.0	6.1	31.8	96
6-11	13.4	996	67.1	56.9	20.5	61.4	7.0	64.7	37.1	29.5	61.1	51.4	12.5	3.1	3.8	0.0	4.6	17.9	133
12-23	10.7	1,827	74.6	74.0	27.7	76.0	5.4	77.5	35.5	28.5	75.9	52.9	10.5	5.7	5.6	0.0	5.6	9.6	196
24-35	7.8	1,886	68.2	76.6	25.9	78.3	5.1	78.3	36.5	29.1	76.6	54.0	8.1	2.3	5.8	0.0	4.1	6.5	147
36-47	6.0	1,921	70.6	66.6	27.7	68.9	3.5	70.8	40.6	33.7	68.5	54.4	10.6	5.1	3.2	0.0	5.5	15.1	115
48-59	4.5	1,941	73.0	69.4	31.0	76.2	9.6	77.5	42.3	31.1	70.7	55.8	5.8	3.4	16.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	87
Sex																		
Male	8.2	4,824	73.1	68.0	21.8	69.6	5.2	71.9	36.9	29.1	70.6	49.9	9.1	3.3	8.2	0.0	4.3	13.3	397
Female	8.2	4,605	66.0	64.9	25.3	68.8	5.5	69.7	33.9	26.8	66.0	50.0	9.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	4.8	15.0	377
Residence																		
Urban	5.7	3,534	70.5	69.8	22.5	73.1	2.2	73.7	31.7	25.6	70.5	51.6	11.4	2.7	6.5	0.0	4.3	13.8	200
Rural	9.7	5,895	69.3	65.4	23.9	67.9	6.4	69.8	36.7	28.8	67.6	49.4	8.4	4.4	6.4	0.0	4.6	14.2	574
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	8.7	1,803	68.3	64.9	24.8	67.1	5.0	68.4	33.4	26.5	67.0	46.9	12.1	2.6	4.5	0.0	5.5	15.2	157
<5 years complete	9.0	704	63.1	62.1	23.0	64.6	8.4	68.1	30.0	21.3	65.5	56.0	1.4	4.6	4.2	0.0	14.7	12.3	63
5-7 years complete	8.2	2,374	72.2	57.1	17.8	61.2	3.1	63.1	38.3	26.0	59.0	44.4	10.5	4.0	6.1	0.0	2.7	18.6	194
8-9 years complete	8.5	1,609	69.4	72.4	26.1	73.1	6.5	75.3	31.0	29.3	74.6	53.9	11.6	3.8	12.7	0.0	2.7	11.7	136
10-11 years complete	8.3	1,067	68.7	77.3	31.6	79.0	9.1	80.5	39.3	34.5	79.4	54.7	7.3	3.0	2.2	0.0	4.9	12.1	89
12 or more years complete	7.3	1,871	71.2	71.0	22.5	75.0	3.7	75.0	38.2	30.0	71.0	51.6	6.4	6.1	6.5	0.0	3.1	11.2	136
Religion																		
Hindu	8.5	8,066	69.7	66.6	24.0	69.2	5.5	70.8	35.0	27.5	68.5	50.5	8.8	4.1	6.3	0.0	4.5	13.4	688
Muslim	6.3	1,271	70.2	69.7	21.1	73.5	2.4	73.5	38.2	33.3	69.7	47.7	13.0	3.0	8.1	0.0	5.6	18.3	81
Christian	13.0	39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other	(2.2)	53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

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Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—*continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percent-age of children with diarrhoea | Number of children | Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1] | Percentage of children who were given: | | | | | Percentage who were given other treatments | | | | | | | | | | Number Of children with diarrhoea |
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Antibiotic drug	Antimotility drug	Other drug[3]	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treatment	
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	8.6	1,151	65.9	67.1	19.6	67.9	6.1	69.9	41.1	35.4	69.0	53.6	7.1	3.4	7.1	0.0	3.0	12.6	99
Scheduled tribe	10.4	1,739	72.3	78.7	36.2	81.6	5.7	82.4	41.2	34.7	79.8	54.5	9.2	7.0	5.0	0.0	5.9	8.4	182
Other backward class	8.2	4,482	69.1	61.9	18.1	64.1	6.0	65.9	31.5	24.6	64.0	46.0	10.4	2.8	6.2	0.0	4.3	17.5	368
Other	5.2	1,939	70.3	65.5	29.2	72.2	1.8	73.4	30.9	22.6	66.6	58.0	6.6	2.9	10.1	0.0	5.8	12.1	101
Don't know	21.7	117	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	8.1	9,137	69.8	66.7	23.5	69.6	5.3	71.1	35.8	28.5	68.5	50.2	9.2	3.9	6.5	0.0	4.5	14.2	737
Unimproved	13.8	255	(68.7)	(62.2)	(24.4)	(62.2)	(5.7)	(65.6)	(27.7)	(17.1)	(65.6)	(45.6)	(9.8)	(4.7)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(13.5)	35
Other	(6.0)	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	7.4	6,511	71.3	67.6	23.3	71.2	4.4	72.0	33.2	25.7	68.6	51.2	9.4	4.5	6.6	0.0	3.9	13.4	479
Shared[5]	6.7	345	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Unimproved	10.4	236	(67.4)	(68.6)	(33.3)	(68.6)	(5.6)	(68.6)	(37.0)	(29.1)	(68.6)	(47.5)	(18.2)	(1.6)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	25
No facility/open defecation	10.6	2,336	65.3	65.5	23.7	67.0	6.4	69.8	39.6	31.6	68.6	47.3	6.9	3.5	6.0	0.0	6.4	16.2	248
Total	8.2	9,429	69.6	66.5	23.5	69.2	5.3	70.8	35.4	28.0	68.3	50.0	9.2	4.0	6.4	0.0	4.6	14.1	775

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative
[2] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
[3] Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup
[4] See Table 4 for definition of categories
[5] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	1.3	31.5	30.8	30.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.8	25.8	27.1	0.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	96
6-11	7.0	30.4	39.9	18.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	6.7	30.5	34.8	19.2	3.0	4.8	0.8	100.0	133
12-23	5.4	23.4	41.0	24.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	4.1	20.2	44.7	24.5	2.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	196
24-35	5.1	40.3	28.4	21.8	4.0	0.3	100.0	5.4	41.0	26.2	21.7	1.1	4.2	0.3	100.0	147
36-47	3.5	41.3	29.3	15.9	9.0	1.1	100.0	4.9	39.4	37.1	17.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
48-59	9.6	24.9	37.0	22.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	6.7	33.6	33.7	19.9	0.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	87
Sex																
Male	5.2	32.0	33.4	22.2	7.0	0.3	100.0	4.1	31.4	33.8	23.0	2.2	5.4	0.0	100.0	397
Female	5.5	31.3	36.6	22.2	4.2	0.1	100.0	5.4	31.8	35.8	20.6	1.0	5.1	0.4	100.0	377
Residence																
Urban	2.2	38.0	32.3	23.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	3.4	41.3	27.5	21.9	1.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	200
Rural	6.4	29.4	35.9	21.9	6.1	0.3	100.0	5.2	28.2	37.3	21.8	1.6	5.6	0.3	100.0	574
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	5.0	25.0	38.0	22.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	4.9	22.9	41.1	23.5	2.2	5.4	0.0	100.0	157
<5 years complete	8.4	30.7	34.0	22.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	8.8	35.3	33.9	20.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	63
5-7 years complete	3.1	29.3	38.3	21.6	6.8	0.9	100.0	4.5	30.1	38.0	18.4	2.7	6.0	0.2	100.0	194
8-9 years complete	6.5	30.1	32.8	28.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	30.8	32.2	26.6	1.2	2.9	0.8	100.0	136
10-11 years complete	9.1	31.7	35.5	19.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	5.4	33.8	29.5	23.4	2.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	89
12 or more years complete	3.7	44.7	28.8	17.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	1.7	41.4	29.4	19.7	0.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	136

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Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—*Continued*

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Religion																
Hindu	5.5	31.2	35.7	21.8	5.6	0.2	100.0	4.6	31.1	36.1	21.2	1.4	5.4	0.2	100.0	688
Muslim	2.4	35.3	28.4	27.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	5.4	36.3	23.3	28.6	4.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	81
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	6.1	27.5	52.8	10.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	0.7	30.1	43.7	17.3	5.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	99
Scheduled tribe	5.7	27.9	38.5	21.6	6.1	0.3	100.0	5.3	22.7	38.6	25.6	0.7	6.9	0.3	100.0	182
Other backward class	6.0	34.8	28.1	25.5	5.2	0.3	100.0	6.6	36.5	28.1	23.2	1.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	368
Other	1.8	32.5	40.8	18.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	1.8	34.4	43.0	13.3	0.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	101
Total	5.3	31.6	35.0	22.2	5.6	0.2	100.0	4.7	31.6	34.8	21.8	1.6	5.2	0.2	100.0	775

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children of mother age 15-19, children belonging to Christian or other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	87.5	164
20-24	93.1	2,025
25-34	93.8	4,628
35-49	92.8	730
Residence		
Urban	96.5	2,974
Rural	91.3	4,575
Schooling		
No schooling	87.6	1,356
<5 years complete	92.0	551
5-9 years complete	93.1	3,224
10-11 years complete	95.5	880
12 or more years complete	98.1	1,538
Religion		
Hindu	93.0	6,464
Muslim	95.5	1,009
Christian	(97.5)	33
Other	(97.3)	43
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	92.2	968
Scheduled tribe	95.4	1,304
Other backward class	92.9	3,558
Other	94.5	1,626
Don't know	73.1	93
Total	93.4	7,548

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

| 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 services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school[2]	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	72.9	68.8	66.0	68.9	1,853	na	na	69.9	1,853	80.4	1,295
12-23	77.5	75.0	72.5	74.1	1,827	na	na	75.3	1,827	83.1	1,375
24-35	75.3	73.9	66.6	71.4	1,886	na	na	72.5	1,886	81.3	1,368
36-47	68.8	66.9	57.9	65.9	1,921	63.8	1,921	66.3	1,921	82.4	1,274
48-59	62.5	60.7	51.4	59.7	1,941	59.8	1,941	60.5	1,941	81.1	1,175
60-71	51.7	49.4	44.3	48.9	1,893	49.3	1,893	na	na	na	na
0-35	75.2	72.6	68.3	71.5	5,566	na	na	72.5	5,566	81.6	4,038
36-71	61.1	59.1	51.2	58.2	5,756	57.7	5,756	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	66.9	64.8	58.7	63.7	5,789	55.3	2,934	68.2	4,824	81.0	3,292
Female	69.3	66.7	60.6	65.8	5,533	60.1	2,822	69.4	4,605	82.4	3,196
Residence											
Urban	52.1	49.7	45.2	49.0	4,291	42.6	2,200	52.6	3,534	83.1	1,860
Rural	77.7	75.5	68.4	74.3	7,031	66.9	3,556	78.5	5,895	81.1	4,627
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	74.7	72.3	66.3	71.4	2,154	63.7	1,094	74.5	1,803	81.8	1,344
<5 years complete	73.0	70.7	63.2	69.7	851	60.8	427	74.8	704	82.1	527
5-7 years complete	70.7	68.1	61.3	66.6	2,796	60.1	1,388	71.5	2,374	81.2	1,698
8-9 years complete	68.9	67.2	60.3	66.5	1,964	57.8	1,010	70.4	1,609	79.8	1,133
10-11 years complete	64.7	62.7	56.1	61.6	1,311	53.5	699	67.3	1,067	84.7	718
12 or more years complete	57.6	55.0	51.3	54.4	2,246	50.1	1,139	57.1	1,871	82.1	1,068

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Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

| 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 services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school[2]	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	69.4	67.1	60.9	66.2	9,716	58.9	4,955	70.4	8,066	81.5	5,679
Muslim	60.9	58.2	52.9	57.4	1,503	51.4	756	61.0	1,271	82.5	775
Christian	80.5	80.5	75.5	71.0	43	(68.3)	17	67.9	39	(95.9)	26
Other	(12.4)	(9.1)	(10.6)	(10.4)	60	*	28	(11.7)	53	*	6
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	70.9	68.0	58.6	67.0	1,435	59.5	736	73.1	1,151	80.8	841
Scheduled tribe	82.2	81.1	74.3	80.2	2,071	73.6	1,060	83.1	1,739	85.4	1,445
Other backward class	68.4	65.8	60.3	65.4	5,348	57.9	2,636	69.0	4,482	80.8	3,092
Other	53.6	51.1	46.7	49.0	2,326	43.3	1,251	53.8	1,939	80.6	1,043
Don't know	55.7	53.9	42.8	50.3	142	44.4	73	56.3	117	69.3	66
Total	68.0	65.7	59.6	64.7	11,322	57.7	5,756	68.8	9,429	81.7	6,487

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations
[2] Children age 36-71 months

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Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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 services	Supplementary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	56.1	53.6	55.3	53.8	4,291	54.9	52.7	54.2	52.9	4,288
Rural	84.5	82.9	83.2	80.9	7,031	80.4	79.3	78.8	77.2	7,029
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	79.9	78.1	78.7	77.2	2,154	76.4	75.3	75.0	74.1	2,154
<5 years complete	79.6	77.4	78.3	74.8	851	78.3	76.7	76.8	74.2	851
5-7 years complete	78.4	76.2	77.0	74.2	2,796	73.8	72.5	71.9	69.9	2,795
8-9 years complete	76.3	73.6	75.6	73.3	1,964	73.1	71.2	72.2	70.8	1,963
10-11 years complete	68.6	67.1	67.2	66.0	1,311	66.8	65.1	66.1	64.9	1,311
12 or more years complete	60.7	59.0	59.8	58.6	2,246	58.7	57.3	58.0	56.9	2,244
Religion										
Hindu	75.2	73.1	74.1	72.0	9,716	72.2	70.7	70.8	69.3	9,712
Muslim	66.2	64.9	65.4	63.5	1,503	62.8	62.0	62.4	60.9	1,502
Christian	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	43	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	43
Other	(27.7)	(25.6)	(27.7)	(27.7)	60	(30.4)	(29.6)	(30.4)	(30.4)	60
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	76.1	73.7	74.5	70.9	1,435	72.3	70.2	70.8	68.4	1,434
Scheduled tribe	88.8	87.7	88.4	87.6	2,071	87.4	86.7	86.9	86.3	2,070
Other backward class	74.6	72.8	73.2	71.1	5,348	70.9	69.8	69.4	67.9	5,348
Other	57.3	54.4	56.4	54.6	2,326	55.1	52.7	54.2	52.6	2,323
Don't know	67.6	65.2	66.1	63.8	142	57.7	56.4	56.0	52.6	142
Total	73.8	71.8	72.6	70.6	11,322	70.7	69.3	69.5	68.0	11,317

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations
[2] Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

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)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	15.7	26.8	-0.7	735	18.2	32.3	8.8	-1.0	667	14.6	31.8	1.5	-1.5	787
6-8	13.6	25.0	-0.7	391	9.1	24.0	7.0	-0.9	386	10.2	27.4	0.7	-1.3	407
9-11	16.1	30.5	-1.0	512	9.5	24.2	5.9	-0.8	501	11.3	31.3	0.9	-1.3	525
12-17	19.6	39.7	-1.3	833	11.8	26.3	4.8	-1.0	836	15.4	35.8	1.3	-1.6	865
18-23	26.6	48.6	-1.8	846	11.6	23.1	3.5	-1.0	839	15.4	39.8	1.0	-1.7	869
24-35	20.7	42.5	-1.6	1,765	10.2	24.9	3.2	-1.1	1,719	15.4	43.5	0.8	-1.8	1,792
36-47	16.5	42.9	-1.5	1,797	8.4	22.8	2.6	-1.1	1,759	14.1	41.7	0.4	-1.7	1,815
48-59	15.8	37.3	-1.5	1,816	9.8	25.7	2.7	-1.2	1,750	15.2	44.2	0.5	-1.8	1,816
Sex														
Male	19.4	40.0	-1.5	4,436	10.8	25.8	4.3	-1.1	4,321	15.1	40.3	0.8	-1.7	4,553
Female	17.1	38.0	-1.4	4,260	10.4	24.4	3.6	-1.1	4,136	13.9	39.0	0.8	-1.6	4,323
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	16.1	35.1	-1.3	3,588	8.5	22.9	4.4	-0.9	3,496	11.8	36.0	0.7	-1.5	3,670
<24	23.6	46.2	-1.7	1,171	12.6	26.5	2.7	-1.2	1,124	19.4	46.5	0.6	-1.9	1,194
24-35	22.6	47.8	-1.7	1,469	12.1	27.4	3.6	-1.2	1,445	17.5	47.9	0.6	-1.8	1,498
36 or more	16.4	35.9	-1.2	2,429	11.7	26.1	4.0	-1.1	2,354	14.4	36.9	1.1	-1.6	2,474
Birth order[3]														
1	16.0	35.2	-1.3	3,540	8.5	22.7	4.5	-0.9	3,455	11.7	35.7	0.8	-1.5	3,620
2-3	18.8	40.1	-1.4	4,260	11.6	26.0	3.7	-1.1	4,132	15.7	40.7	0.9	-1.7	4,349
4-5	24.3	49.9	-1.8	720	14.3	29.1	2.8	-1.3	699	20.9	50.9	0.5	-2.0	731
6 or more	31.0	46.1	-1.6	136	11.7	33.7	4.0	-1.2	134	17.0	52.5	0.6	-1.9	136
Residence														
Urban	15.5	32.4	-1.2	3,245	9.7	22.4	4.6	-0.9	3,150	11.8	33.3	1.1	-1.4	3,323
Rural	19.9	43.0	-1.5	5,451	11.1	26.7	3.5	-1.1	5,307	16.1	43.5	0.6	-1.8	5,553

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

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)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	28.3	49.3	-1.9	259	12.2	30.7	1.8	-1.4	255	30.6	55.3	0.6	-2.2	264
Small	21.1	44.0	-1.6	729	10.4	28.6	3.9	-1.2	704	16.8	46.4	0.9	-1.8	741
Average or larger	17.7	38.3	-1.4	7,613	10.5	24.5	4.0	-1.0	7,405	13.8	38.6	0.8	-1.6	7,777
Don't know	15.0	22.6	-1.3	54	8.0	27.4	8.2	-1.0	55	6.4	26.7	0.0	-1.4	54
Mother's schooling[5]														
No schooling	23.9	47.1	-1.6	1,696	12.9	29.0	3.8	-1.2	1,649	19.9	49.4	0.5	-2.0	1,724
<5 years complete	21.4	47.0	-1.6	630	11.1	27.0	3.1	-1.3	612	16.1	48.9	0.6	-1.9	637
5-7 years complete	18.7	41.3	-1.5	2,212	10.9	25.8	3.2	-1.1	2,151	14.3	40.5	0.6	-1.7	2,258
8-9 years complete	17.4	37.6	-1.4	1,535	9.7	25.8	4.5	-1.0	1,494	14.6	40.0	1.1	-1.7	1,582
10-11 years complete	14.5	31.4	-1.1	968	11.3	23.2	3.9	-1.0	950	11.9	34.1	1.5	-1.4	997
12 or more years complete	13.7	30.4	-1.1	1,655	8.0	20.0	4.9	-0.9	1,601	10.3	28.0	0.8	-1.3	1,680
Religion														
Hindu	18.2	39.2	-1.4	7,405	10.7	25.5	3.9	-1.1	7,198	15.1	40.6	0.7	-1.7	7,557
Muslim	19.0	37.4	-1.4	1,145	10.2	22.9	4.3	-0.8	1,116	11.2	34.7	1.2	-1.5	1,171
Christian	3.3	20.3	-0.7	37	(15.3)	(33.4)	(0.4)	(-1.2)	36	6.4	32.2	1.3	-1.3	37
Other	17.1	47.0	-1.6	109	6.0	19.5	4.6	-0.9	106	15.0	31.7	0.0	-1.6	110
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	15.0	38.2	-1.4	1,083	9.7	23.5	3.8	-1.1	1,057	11.1	36.5	0.9	-1.6	1,092
Scheduled tribe	23.0	45.4	-1.6	1,596	13.4	29.5	4.9	-1.2	1,534	21.1	48.7	0.5	-2.0	1,635
Other backward class	18.8	40.0	-1.4	4,101	10.4	24.8	3.5	-1.1	4,004	14.2	40.3	0.5	-1.7	4,186
Other	15.1	30.6	-1.2	1,736	9.3	22.5	4.2	-0.9	1,682	11.5	31.7	1.5	-1.4	1,780
Don't know	12.8	43.4	-1.6	117	10.9	33.2	2.2	-1.2	120	12.6	44.3	2.3	-1.7	120
No caste/tribe or missing	19.8	50.8	-1.6	61	2.5	17.9	7.0	-0.9	60	12.8	37.9	0.0	-1.7	62

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
Background characteristic	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	18.3	39.0	-1.4	8,656	10.6	25.0	3.9	-1.1	8,419	14.5	39.7	0.8	-1.7	8,836
Not interviewed but in the household	(10.7)	(44.6)	(-1.3)	39	(15.3)	(38.3)	(1.1)	(-1.4)	38	(13.6)	(40.9)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	40
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	21.6	47.0	-1.7	2,221	12.4	31.3	3.8	-1.3	2,176	19.0	50.9	0.3	-2.0	2,280
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	19.2	38.1	-1.3	4,645	10.9	25.0	4.3	-1.0	4,494	14.7	38.4	1.0	-1.6	4,742
Overweight (BMI≥ 25.0)	11.6	31.1	-1.2	1,772	7.7	17.7	3.2	-0.9	1,732	8.2	28.8	0.8	-1.4	1,795
Missing	(15.2)	(51.2)	(-1.6)	57	(2.8)	(18.9)	(1.5)	(-0.9)	55	(16.0)	(36.9)	(4.0)	(-1.6)	58
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	18.4	39.1	-1.4	8,008	10.8	25.3	3.8	-1.1	7,788	14.7	39.9	0.8	-1.7	8,166
Living with one or neither parent	17.0	37.6	-1.3	676	7.3	22.1	5.7	-0.9	658	12.4	37.1	1.1	-1.6	697
Total	18.3	39.0	-1.4	8,695	10.6	25.1	3.9	-1.1	8,457	14.5	39.7	0.8	-1.7	8,876
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	16.5	38.5	-1.4	6,416	9.5	26.4	1.9	-1.2	6,416	12.40	39.3	0.4	-1.7	6,416

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 (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
BMI = Body mass index
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child 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] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the age 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the age 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	97.1	35.2	84.0	1,307	20.0	1,270
Rural	97.4	39.5	86.9	2,339	16.0	2,277
Sex						
Male	97.1	37.7	84.5	1,870	17.9	1,816
Female	97.5	38.3	87.3	1,776	16.9	1,731
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	97.8	38.2	87.0	708	17.6	693
<5 years complete	95.0	36.6	84.1	275	16.6	261
5-7 years complete	98.1	41.8	87.3	961	17.5	943
8-9 years complete	97.0	36.0	84.2	603	15.5	586
10-11 years complete	97.2	36.5	84.9	392	21.4	381
12 or more years complete	96.7	35.6	85.4	706	16.9	683
Religion						
Hindu	97.2	37.6	85.6	3,149	18.3	3,062
Muslim	97.6	40.4	86.9	465	12.5	453
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.8	37.0	87.1	463	16.5	453
Scheduled tribe	97.4	35.6	88.5	673	10.4	655
Other backward class	97.6	38.3	85.5	1,752	18.4	1,709
Other	95.9	40.0	83.9	713	21.4	684
Don't know	(100.0)	(40.5)	(80.3)	46	(29.8)	46
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	97.3	38.5	86.0	3,424	17.7	3,332
Dai (TBA)	97.9	38.7	80.6	97	16.5	95
Other/no one	95.6	24.0	85.4	125	11.9	120
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.3	38.2	86.0	3,488	17.6	3,395
At home	96.0	32.7	83.4	153	13.2	147
Total	97.3	38.0	85.9	3,646	17.4	3,547

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to Christian or other religions and women who delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately

TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Gujarat, 2019-20

| Age in months | Not breastfeeding | Breastfeeding and consuming: | | | | | Total | Percentage currently breastfeeding | Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of all children under age 2 years |
		Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids[1]	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	2.9	79.0	5.0	1.4	2.3	9.4	100.0	97.1	320	7.2	328
2-3	3.6	65.3	14.9	1.2	4.3	10.7	100.0	96.4	296	7.3	297
4-5	2.3	45.2	27.4	1.5	7.2	16.3	100.0	97.7	230	10.7	232
6-8	6.7	16.5	21.3	2.8	11.7	40.9	100.0	93.3	431	18.2	437
9-11	5.3	6.3	11.1	2.0	10.7	64.6	100.0	94.7	554	19.9	559
12-17	13.5	4.8	6.0	1.1	7.1	67.4	100.0	86.5	897	23.1	917
18-23	33.1	1.3	2.4	0.4	4.8	58.0	100.0	66.9	828	19.3	910
0-3	3.2	72.4	9.7	1.3	3.3	10.0	100.0	96.8	616	7.2	624
0-5	3.0	65.0	14.5	1.4	4.4	11.7	100.0	97.0	847	8.2	856
6-9	5.9	13.8	18.7	2.5	12.0	47.0	100.0	94.1	632	18.8	640
12-15	12.3	5.6	4.4	1.0	8.3	68.4	100.0	87.7	642	22.8	650
12-23	22.9	3.1	4.3	0.8	6.0	62.9	100.0	77.1	1,725	21.2	1,827
20-23	35.5	0.6	2.4	0.4	4.8	56.3	100.0	64.5	556	21.0	614

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at 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, 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.
[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years[1]			
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]	Number of children
Sex				
Male	26.2	4.4	6.6	2,696
Female	23.4	4.0	6.3	2,483
Residence				
Urban	22.4	4.6	6.4	1,962
Rural	27.0	4.0	6.5	3,217
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	31.2	3.4	6.7	973
<5 years complete	25.0	3.7	6.0	388
5-7 years complete	24.8	4.6	6.4	1,301
8-9 years complete	28.8	4.7	6.5	902
10-11 years complete	25.6	3.5	6.4	575
12 or more years complete	22.7	4.3	6.5	1,040
Religion				
Hindu	26.1	4.3	6.4	4,435
Muslim	21.9	3.7	7.1	688
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	25.3	4.8	6.7	668
Scheduled tribe	31.3	4.8	6.9	925
Other backward class	26.4	4.0	6.0	2,500
Other	21.6	4.3	6.7	1,026
Total	25.1	4.2	4.0	5,179

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (status). Includes living and deceased children. Total includes children belonging to Christian or other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50 percent in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

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

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	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:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	22.2	18.2	4.0	927	50.1	6.1	33.7	6.1	58	97.1	11.2	19.2	4.1	986
6-8	13.7	26.4	5.1	402	(45.7)	(3.7)	(31.3)	(3.7)	29	96.4	8.0	26.7	5.0	431
9-11	28.7	12.0	3.1	525	(54.4)	(8.6)	(36.1)	(8.6)	29	97.6	13.7	13.3	3.4	554
12-17	36.3	18.9	6.2	776	53.5	8.6	42.2	5.5	121	93.7	17.1	22.1	6.1	897
18-23	48.3	21.5	8.5	554	51.9	10.3	46.0	6.2	274	84.1	21.7	29.6	7.7	828
Sex														
Male	34.7	19.6	6.6	1,197	48.3	7.7	42.6	5.5	211	92.2	17.0	23.1	6.5	1,408
Female	32.5	18.9	5.0	1,060	55.5	10.7	44.2	6.4	242	91.7	15.6	23.6	5.3	1,302
Residence														
Urban	35.5	15.8	6.5	821	50.3	11.3	45.2	7.2	191	90.6	18.4	21.3	6.6	1,012
Rural	32.6	21.3	5.5	1,436	53.5	7.8	42.1	5.1	262	92.8	15.2	24.5	5.4	1,699
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	31.8	21.7	6.9	428	45.8	4.6	39.6	2.4	88	90.8	14.7	24.7	6.2	516
<5 years complete	31.6	23.8	5.8	177	(55.0)	(8.4)	(34.1)	(4.9)	31	93.3	12.3	25.3	5.7	208
5-7 years complete	32.2	20.7	4.2	588	46.9	5.4	37.7	3.0	105	92.0	14.7	23.3	4.0	693
8-9 years complete	36.2	18.1	7.0	367	60.7	14.9	51.9	7.3	72	93.5	22.0	23.7	7.1	439
10-11 years complete	37.0	18.3	6.7	264	(48.2)	(9.8)	(42.5)	(8.0)	48	92.0	18.1	22.0	6.9	312
12 or more years complete	34.1	14.7	5.6	432	57.5	13.2	49.4	10.3	110	91.4	16.1	21.7	6.6	542

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Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	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:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Religion														
Hindu	33.8	19.9	6.1	1,942	52.5	8.7	43.9	6.2	398	91.9	16.3	24.0	6.1	2,339
Muslim	33.2	15.5	4.5	292	48.0	14.0	41.3	4.6	54	91.9	17.1	19.5	4.5	346
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	35.2	20.4	6.5	284	44.0	9.4	37.8	7.2	54	91.1	17.1	23.2	6.6	338
Scheduled tribe	27.9	17.5	5.3	422	54.2	7.1	36.3	4.8	59	94.4	15.6	19.8	5.3	481
Other backward class	36.0	20.5	6.5	1,087	53.6	7.4	44.4	4.7	225	92.0	16.4	24.6	6.2	1,312
Other	32.6	16.8	4.7	437	51.8	14.5	47.6	8.7	113	90.1	16.9	23.1	5.5	549
Don't know	(26.7)	(27.1)	(2.9)	28	*	*	*	*	3	(96.3)	(8.9)	(29.7)	(2.7)	30
Total	33.7	19.3	5.9	2,257	52.1	9.3	43.4	6.0	454	92.0	16.4	23.3	5.9	2,711

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belongings to Christian or other religions, who are not shown separately.

[1] Children received foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

[5] For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

[6] Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, 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 2 and 5

[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 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 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Gujarat, 2019-20

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Height-for-age[2] Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Weight-for-height Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Weight-for-age Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children
Ahmadabad	36.2	340	*	73	35.4	859	17.5	839	34.0	870
Amreli	41.8	87	(88.2)	21	35.3	168	23.7	166	30.6	176
Anand	30.9	134	*	23	38.4	310	28.6	305	46.6	321
Aravali	32.7	73	(51.0)	19	47.1	175	29.0	175	47.2	179
Banas Kantha	46.8	241	(57.5)	58	39.0	525	25.5	513	44.1	533
Bharuch	28.4	83	*	12	40.9	204	24.5	191	45.5	206
Bhavnagar	33.0	127	*	23	32.6	307	29.6	299	39.5	316
Botad	34.9	47	*	7	32.2	95	26.0	96	32.3	99
Chhotaudepur	24.0	68	(58.7)	18	48.6	146	28.4	136	48.1	150
Devbhumi Dwarka	54.1	46	(67.3)	11	30.2	109	26.1	103	36.2	112
Dohad	40.3	189	(47.6)	47	55.3	442	27.7	435	53.0	457
Gandhinagar	37.7	81	*	11	38.1	188	30.6	181	44.6	190
Gir Somnath	35.1	64	(75.6)	15	44.4	147	18.5	148	30.3	156
Jamnagar	44.4	67	(74.0)	25	28.3	163	23.8	151	28.9	165
Junagadh	33.5	80	*	20	37.3	181	17.3	169	26.4	183
Kachchh	45.1	170	(61.9)	51	37.5	376	20.2	368	33.4	381
Kheda	25.8	139	(47.4)	30	37.3	305	30.9	301	39.5	307
Mahesena	28.6	115	*	30	31.0	275	28.2	272	41.4	275
Mahisagar	24.2	67	(64.4)	14	43.4	167	26.2	156	49.0	171
Morbi	47.6	63	(75.1)	16	32.9	146	25.2	141	32.3	150
Narmada	30.8	35	(74.2)	8	47.2	97	23.0	94	52.8	98
Navsari	15.7	69	*	16	36.8	179	29.0	164	43.6	181
Panch Mahals	42.0	134	(58.9)	24	47.1	324	35.7	308	51.8	333
Patan	42.4	96	(35.9)	21	50.5	222	20.9	219	42.3	227
Porbandar	52.8	33	(72.7)	11	18.2	77	21.8	69	25.5	79
Rajkot	44.7	173	*	39	38.9	376	17.5	372	37.0	386
Sabar Kantha	38.0	114	(71.6)	33	37.0	260	33.1	239	41.0	263
Surat	45.4	283	*	63	36.0	832	26.0	826	32.4	858
Surendranagar	29.9	96	(67.5)	25	39.2	213	27.1	211	41.8	218
Tapi	42.5	40	*	11	41.7	108	36.6	102	51.8	109
The Dangs	34.0	15	(76.2)	5	37.6	39	40.9	36	53.1	40
Vadodara	44.0	162	*	36	42.3	357	20.1	356	39.8	367
Valsad	34.9	115	(49.9)	27	37.8	323	23.2	314	34.8	321
Gujarat	38.0	3,646	65.0	847	39.0	8,695	25.1	8,457	39.7	8,876

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[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

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Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

| 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					
6-8	27.6	49.5	1.2	78.2	303
9-11	23.3	53.6	4.5	81.4	408
12-17	24.2	60.5	4.6	89.3	714
18-23	23.8	59.0	4.7	87.5	689
24-35	25.5	55.8	4.7	86.0	1,440
36-47	29.9	42.9	1.7	74.5	1,430
48-59	31.8	36.7	1.5	69.9	1,446
Sex					
Male	27.3	49.6	3.5	80.3	3,301
Female	27.7	48.5	2.7	79.0	3,129
Birth order[1]					
1	28.3	48.1	2.7	79.1	2,721
2-3	27.0	49.1	3.5	79.6	3,185
4-5	27.9	53.0	2.2	83.1	443
6 or more	20.8	55.3	11.8	87.8	54
Residence					
Urban	27.4	46.9	3.4	77.6	2,666
Rural	27.6	50.6	2.9	81.2	3,763
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	29.1	47.7	4.1	80.9	992
<5 years complete	26.9	49.9	3.7	80.5	458
5-7 years complete	26.2	51.5	2.4	80.2	1,638
8-9 years complete	29.0	48.0	3.9	80.9	1,187
10-11 years complete	28.1	49.1	2.9	80.1	775
12 or more years complete	26.5	47.7	2.5	76.7	1,379
Religion					
Hindu	27.5	49.7	3.1	80.3	5,408
Muslim	28.5	46.5	2.5	77.5	907
Christian	(22.1)	(20.3)	(12.8)	(55.2)	32
Other	23.0	43.4	3.3	69.7	83
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	27.8	48.5	3.2	79.6	808
Scheduled tribe	27.6	55.5	3.1	86.2	1,025
Other backward class	27.1	49.9	3.2	80.2	3,013
Other	27.9	43.1	3.0	73.9	1,446
Don't know	33.5	49.0	2.1	84.6	92
No caste/tribe or missing	24.0	49.9	0.0	73.9	46

Continued…

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

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)		
Mother's interview status[3]					
Interviewed	27.6	49.0	3.1	79.7	6,402
Not interviewed but in the household	(15.7)	(59.4)	(3.4)	(78.5)	28
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.6	49.1	2.9	79.6	6,000
Living with one or neither parent	26.5	48.8	5.7	81.0	429
Mother's anaemia status[4]					
Not anaemic	29.3	40.8	1.9	72.1	2,131
Mildly anaemic	27.9	51.0	3.2	82.0	1,769
Moderately/severely anaemic	26.0	54.3	4.1	84.4	2,492
Total	27.5	49.1	3.1	79.7	6,430
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	31.5	29.3	1.7	62.6	6,022

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. 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). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[2] For mothers 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 not interviewed and not in the household, who are not shown separately.

[4] Mildly anaemic is 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 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total from NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months	16.5	2.7	431	4.9	39.2	35.5	437	na	na	93.2	432
6-8	16.5	2.7	431	4.9	39.2	35.5	437	na	na	93.2	432
9-11	33.3	4.2	554	7.7	47.5	47.5	559	79.6	559	94.4	548
12-17	45.7	7.0	897	9.1	48.2	47.1	917	90.8	917	95.0	903
18-23	58.3	9.1	828	7.0	46.5	46.9	910	87.4	910	93.7	899
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	83.9	1,886	94.2	1,852
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.9	1,881
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.7	1,884
Sex											
Male	42.2	6.7	1,408	7.0	46.5	44.7	1,462	86.9	2,213	95.0	4,315
Female	42.5	6.1	1,302	8.0	45.8	46.0	1,362	84.1	2,060	93.9	4,085
Birth order											
1	40.4	5.3	1,150	6.6	46.5	45.1	1,219	85.8	1,808	95.4	3,409
2-3	44.3	7.1	1,328	7.9	45.7	45.5	1,364	86.1	2,091	94.0	4,125
4-5	42.8	7.1	207	9.7	47.5	45.4	215	81.7	325	92.8	697
6 or more	(26.5)	(10.7)	26	4.5	(40.5)	(48.1)	26	74.9	48	96.4	128
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	39.9	6.2	2,257	7.5	45.6	45.4	2,258	86.4	2,452	94.4	3,081
Not breastfeeding	54.5	7.4	454	7.1	48.3	45.1	566	84.4	1,821	94.6	5,279
Residence											
Urban	43.7	9.3	1,012	6.3	45.6	43.9	1,051	86.8	1,652	96.9	3,175
Rural	41.5	4.7	1,699	8.2	46.4	46.2	1,773	84.8	2,621	93.0	5,225

Continued…

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 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 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days and, who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months , and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total from NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	43.2	5.6	516	6.9	41.0	44.9	540	83.7	803	92.6	1,636
<5 years complete	39.9	7.4	208	9.3	38.2	40.0	218	81.1	323	94.5	645
5-7 years complete	40.3	3.9	693	5.7	44.6	42.3	728	82.6	1,045	94.3	2,152
8-9 years complete	41.8	8.6	439	7.3	48.9	52.1	455	88.3	732	94.0	1,435
10-11 years complete	48.1	9.3	312	12.9	51.3	48.0	321	89.8	492	94.6	929
12 or more years complete	42.3	6.4	542	6.6	50.8	44.7	562	87.8	878	96.8	1,603
Religion											
Hindu	42.8	4.2	2,339	7.7	46.8	45.3	2,440	86.1	3,644	94.5	7,128
Muslim	39.5	21.0	346	6.1	40.2	45.6	357	81.4	584	94.7	1,128
Christian	*	*	13	9.5	*	*	13	*	22	86.2	37
Other	*	*	11	0.0	*	*	13	*	22	90.5	107
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	45.2	4.8	338	4.4	42.6	40.0	354	83.5	535	95.6	1,030
Scheduled tribe	35.8	5.5	481	10.1	57.4	54.9	500	90.0	761	92.1	1,510
Other backward class	44.2	6.4	1,312	6.9	43.3	45.0	1,374	84.8	2,082	94.6	3,953
Other	42.8	8.5	549	8.2	45.4	42.0	565	85.3	850	96.7	1,730
Don't know	(28.6)	(0.0)	30	12.0	(44.4)	(28.6)	31	(75.1)	44	80.8	111
No caste/tribe or missing	*	*	0	-	*	*	0	*	0	89.4	66
Total	42.4	6.4	2,711	7.5	46.1	45.3	2,824	85.5	4,273	94.5	8,400

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, 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, and eggs
[3] Based on mother's recall
[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis
[5] Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested
[7] Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	12,640	97.4	12,570
Rural	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	16,728	94.3	16,651
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	25,394	95.5	25,275
Muslim	99.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	2,995	96.6	2,973
Christian	99.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	137	95.9	136
Other	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	842	94.8	838
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,871	95.8	3,855
Scheduled tribe	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	4,529	94.7	4,509
Other backward class	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	12,957	95.8	12,893
Other	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	7,054	96.2	7,013
Don't know	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	268	89.5	267
No caste/tribe or missing	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	689	94.8	685
Total	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	29,368	95.6	29,221
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	98.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	20, 236	95.5	19, 953

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Gujarat, 2019-20

| District | Percentage of households: | | | | | Among households with tested salt: | |
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Ahmadabad	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,303	98.7	3,295
Amreli	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	696	93.5	693
Anand	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,044	92.6	1,036
Aravali	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	525	93.5	520
Banas Kantha	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,371	96.6	1,369
Bharuch	98.3	0.4	1.3	100.0	803	98.9	789
Bhavnagar	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	1,103	87.2	1,089
Botad	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	317	98.7	316
Chhotaudepur	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	459	94.3	456
Devbhumi Dwarka	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	342	97.5	341
Dohad	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	871	93.4	870
Gandhinagar	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	803	93.6	798
Gir Somnath	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	504	87.5	498
Jamnagar	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	680	99.2	679
Junagadh	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	735	97.4	734
Kachchh	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,037	98.0	1,032
Kheda	99.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,045	89.8	1,037
Mahesena	99.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,159	91.5	1,150
Mahisagar	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	476	96.6	476
Morbi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	443	98.1	443
Narmada	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	295	98.5	295
Navsari	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	704	95.1	703
Panch Mahals	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	861	95.4	848
Patan	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	656	98.1	655
Porbandar	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	308	99.0	307
Rajkot	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,354	98.6	1,350
Sabar Kantha	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	699	94.5	693
Surat	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,184	96.7	3,171
Surendranagar	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	741	97.5	740
Tapi	99.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	420	97.9	416
The Dangs	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	116	98.2	116
Vadodara	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,346	94.6	1,335
Valsad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	969	95.7	969
Gujarat	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	29,368	95.6	29,221

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Gujarat, 2019-20

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	58.6	22.0	13.6	5.8	100.0	33,343
Pulses or beans	38.0	55.5	6.4	0.2	100.0	33,343
Dark green leafy vegetables	53.8	36.6	9.4	0.2	100.0	33,343
Fruits	15.5	38.6	44.1	1.9	100.0	33,343
Eggs	2.2	16.3	19.4	62.1	100.0	33,343
Fish	1.7	12.1	19.4	66.8	100.0	33,343
Chicken or meat	1.3	15.2	20.9	62.5	100.0	33,343
Fish or chicken/meat	2.4	17.8	18.6	61.1	100.0	33,343
Fried foods	2.6	26.8	65.4	5.2	100.0	33,343
Aerated drinks	3.7	17.6	69.8	8.8	100.0	33,343
MEN						
Milk or curd	50.8	34.3	10.5	4.4	100.0	4,957
Pulses or beans	33.1	59.1	7.5	0.3	100.0	4,957
Dark green leafy vegetables	57.4	36.6	5.8	0.3	100.0	4,957
Fruits	8.0	31.8	58.5	1.7	100.0	4,957
Eggs	2.0	17.8	32.3	47.9	100.0	4,957
Fish	1.5	10.7	31.3	56.4	100.0	4,957
Chicken or meat	1.0	16.9	31.0	51.2	100.0	4,957
Fish or chicken/meat	2.1	18.5	30.3	49.1	100.0	4,957
Fried foods	2.8	21.0	66.9	9.3	100.0	4,957
Aerated drinks	2.8	19.4	69.2	8.7	100.0	4,957

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	52.5	25.1	27.4	4.9	3.5	1.4	4,917	46.5	20.7	25.7	8.8	6.7	2.1	784
20-29	31.3	16.6	14.8	14.8	10.6	4.2	9,205	25.1	14.2	10.9	14.0	10.8	3.2	1,495
30-39	15.7	8.7	7.1	29.6	20.9	8.7	9,013	11.1	7.3	3.8	25.5	20.2	5.4	1,333
40-49	12.0	6.6	5.4	34.6	23.5	11.1	8,096	9.8	5.2	4.6	28.4	22.3	6.2	1,192
Marital status														
Never married	46.1	22.6	23.5	7.2	5.2	2.0	7,463	35.0	17.5	17.6	11.1	8.6	2.6	1,652
Currently married	18.5	10.0	8.6	27.6	19.2	8.4	22,492	13.1	7.5	5.6	25.0	19.6	5.4	3,035
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	19.2	11.5	7.8	25.1	18.2	6.8	1,276	23.7	15.6	8.1	13.9	11.9	1.9	117
Residence														
Urban	17.2	9.6	7.6	30.4	20.4	10.0	13,088	15.9	8.6	7.4	25.6	19.4	6.3	2,082
Rural	30.8	15.5	15.3	17.0	12.5	4.6	18,143	24.7	13.1	11.6	15.6	12.7	2.9	2,722
Schooling														
No schooling	23.8	12.9	10.9	20.0	14.3	5.7	6,609	20.2	9.7	10.5	17.9	15.9	2.0	419
<5 years complete	21.8	12.1	9.7	23.1	16.5	6.6	2,266	20.6	15.3	5.3	19.8	17.1	2.8	276
5-9 years complete	27.2	13.6	13.5	23.0	15.8	7.2	11,798	23.7	11.2	12.5	16.7	12.5	4.1	1,925
10-11 years complete	28.1	14.1	14.1	22.4	15.5	6.9	3,898	23.6	13.2	10.4	21.5	16.0	5.5	836
12 or more years complete	22.3	11.9	10.4	24.6	17.1	7.5	6,660	15.4	9.2	6.3	24.3	19.3	5.0	1,348
Religion														
Hindu	25.8	13.3	12.5	21.4	15.2	6.2	27,503	21.1	11.3	9.9	19.9	15.7	4.2	4,178
Muslim	20.0	11.2	8.8	32.3	20.6	11.7	3,423	19.2	9.5	9.7	20.1	15.0	5.2	565
Christian	33.5	15.2	18.3	19.6	13.9	5.6	147	(28.3)	(20.6)	(7.7)	(22.7)	(17.3)	(5.3)	26
Other	14.9	7.4	7.5	32.7	16.1	16.6	158	*	*	*	*	*	*	35

Continued…

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Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
Background characteristic	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	26.8	14.4	12.5	20.3	14.9	5.4	4,201	24.2	12.7	11.5	19.7	15.4	4.3	698
Scheduled tribe	35.1	17.0	18.1	10.8	8.0	2.8	5,131	25.1	14.2	10.9	9.6	8.3	1.3	722
Other backward class	25.1	13.3	11.9	22.2	15.8	6.5	14,297	20.7	10.8	9.9	19.8	16.1	3.7	2,255
Other	17.1	9.1	8.0	33.3	22.0	11.3	7,330	16.3	8.9	7.4	27.0	19.4	7.6	1,107
Don't know	29.6	13.2	16.4	16.6	11.5	5.1	271	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Total age 15-49	25.1	13.0	12.1	22.6	15.8	6.8	31,231	20.9	11.1	9.8	19.9	15.6	4.3	4,804
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.5	6.3	6.2	27.0	19.3	7.8	384
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.3	10.8	9.5	20.5	15.9	4.6	5,188
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	27.2	13.8	13.4	23.8	16.7	7.1	21, 238	24.7	13.2	11.5	19.7	16.0	3.8	5, 297

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
Background characteristic	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	89.5	10.5	3.1	65.1	34.9	4,910	96.2	3.8	2.3	76.3	23.7	783
20-29	73.8	26.2	8.9	60.6	39.4	9,200	93.8	6.2	1.8	66.0	34.0	1,489
30-39	55.1	44.9	20.1	54.5	45.5	9,012	84.4	15.6	4.6	55.0	45.0	1,333
40-49	47.2	52.8	25.8	48.2	51.8	8,095	80.8	19.2	8.6	43.9	56.1	1,191
Marital status												
Never married	85.1	14.9	4.3	64.0	36.0	7,456	94.5	5.5	2.3	71.0	29.0	1,649
Currently married	57.3	42.7	19.2	54.0	46.0	22,485	85.0	15.0	5.5	52.6	47.4	3,031
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	58.5	41.5	18.0	52.0	48.0	1,276	89.6	10.4	2.4	62.6	37.4	117
Residence												
Urban	54.6	45.4	21.0	52.9	47.1	13,082	85.4	14.6	5.7	56.7	43.3	2,076
Rural	70.8	29.2	11.7	58.8	41.2	18,134	90.6	9.4	3.3	61.0	39.0	2,721
Schooling												
No schooling	64.4	35.6	15.1	54.1	45.9	6,607	87.3	12.7	3.6	57.8	42.2	420
<5 years complete	61.3	38.7	16.5	56.8	43.2	2,265	89.9	10.1	2.6	46.0	54.0	276
5-9 years complete	65.6	34.4	15.4	58.2	41.8	11,796	90.3	9.7	4.2	60.1	39.9	1,925
10-11 years complete	64.6	35.4	14.7	58.2	41.8	3,893	88.6	11.4	3.6	63.3	36.7	831
12 or more years complete	61.3	38.7	16.7	54.0	46.0	6,657	85.4	14.6	5.6	58.4	41.6	1,344
Religion												
Hindu	65.4	34.6	14.6	57.2	42.8	27,491	88.7	11.3	4.3	59.8	40.2	4,173
Muslim	53.3	46.7	23.2	49.2	50.8	3,421	86.7	13.3	4.8	56.2	43.8	563
Christian	68.6	31.4	14.3	53.4	46.6	147	(91.0)	(9.0)	(5.3)	(50.8)	(49.2)	26
Other	47.6	52.4	28.0	58.6	41.4	158	*	*	*	*	*	35

Continued…

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Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio—*Continued*

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	66.6	33.4	13.6	61.0	39.0	4,199	87.5	12.5	3.8	63.6	36.4	698
Scheduled tribe	74.1	25.9	9.4	47.6	52.4	5,127	95.1	4.9	0.9	56.5	43.5	722
Other backward class	65.7	34.3	14.6	59.0	41.0	14,290	89.3	10.7	4.2	60.8	39.2	2,254
Other	51.9	48.1	23.1	54.4	45.6	7,329	82.4	17.6	7.3	54.4	45.6	1,100
Don't know	72.0	28.0	12.6	60.5	39.5	271	*	*	*	*	*	22
Total	64.0	36.0	15.6	56.3	43.7	31,217	88.3	11.7	4.3	59.2	40.8	4,797

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	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	25.9	39.4	3.7	69.0	5,037	16.2	19.5	0.4	36.0	778
20-29	26.8	34.9	3.4	65.2	10,212	13.5	10.1	0.7	24.2	1,485
30-39	25.9	34.7	4.0	64.5	9,163	12.3	11.7	1.1	25.0	1,319
40-49	24.7	33.5	4.5	62.7	7,986	12.9	11.1	1.3	25.2	1,172
Marital status										
Never married	26.5	35.9	3.4	65.9	7,439	14.4	15.9	0.8	31.2	1,645
Currently married	25.8	34.9	4.0	64.7	23,694	12.8	10.1	0.9	23.7	2,997
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	23.1	37.1	5.3	65.5	1,265	16.6	17.8	2.3	36.7	114
Maternity status										
Pregnant	24.1	36.2	2.2	62.5	1,127	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	28.2	35.9	2.9	66.9	3,748	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	25.7	35.1	4.1	64.8	27,523	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	27.3	31.1	2.8	61.3	13,491	12.7	10.1	0.5	23.3	2,054
Rural	24.9	38.1	4.7	67.6	18,907	14.0	14.0	1.2	29.2	2,701
Schooling										
No schooling	24.9	37.5	4.9	67.3	6,757	14.6	13.8	1.3	29.7	416
<5 years complete	23.3	37.5	4.4	65.1	2,313	15.6	10.9	1.4	27.8	275
5-9 years complete	25.9	35.5	4.1	65.5	12,397	15.4	13.9	0.6	29.8	1,915
10-11 years complete	27.7	33.3	3.3	64.4	4,035	11.8	13.6	1.1	26.5	819
12 or more years complete	26.6	32.7	2.7	62.1	6,896	10.9	9.1	0.9	20.9	1,331
Religion										
Hindu	25.8	35.8	4.1	65.7	28,497	13.5	12.4	0.9	26.8	4,134
Muslim	26.3	29.9	2.9	59.0	3,588	12.1	10.6	0.3	23.0	560
Christian	33.8	33.7	2.1	69.6	149	(16.2)	(20.1)	(6.7)	(43.0)	26
Other	20.6	41.2	1.2	63.0	164	*	*	*	*	35

Continued…

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	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
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.9	34.4	3.9	63.2	4,355	10.4	11.8	1.2	23.3	690
Scheduled tribe	27.1	45.6	5.6	78.3	5,371	21.3	17.2	1.5	40.0	715
Other backward class	25.7	33.5	3.8	63.1	14,846	12.8	10.9	0.7	24.4	2,238
Other	26.0	31.3	2.7	60.0	7,546	11.8	12.3	0.6	24.7	1,090
Don't know	22.9	39.9	7.4	70.3	281	*	*	*	*	22
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	*	*	*	*	17	11.7	9.7	2.0	23.4	396
Does not smoke cigarettes/*bidis*	25.9	35.2	3.9	65.0	32,381	13.5	12.6	0.8	27.0	4,730
Total age 15-49	25.9	35.2	3.9	65.0	32,398	13.4	12.3	0.9	26.6	4,755
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.7	13.6	1.7	27.9	371
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	13.4	12.4	0.9	26.7	5,126
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	25	26.9	3.1	54.9	22, 026	11.6	8.8	1.3	21.7	5, 272

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 formulae (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 are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl
[2] For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl
[3] For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl
[4] For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 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 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women[2]
Ahmadabad	72.0	671	63.7	3,659	19.4	30.1	3,523
Amreli	72.0	142	50.0	739	18.2	29.1	713
Anand	78.4	266	66.4	1,080	32.0	20.8	1,061
Aravali	89.5	121	77.3	630	34.4	18.0	609
Banas Kantha	79.0	308	60.0	1,548	36.7	11.7	1,502
Bharuch	81.0	171	71.8	824	30.3	25.5	796
Bhavnagar	71.5	247	49.4	1,142	20.8	29.3	1,098
Botad	75.5	69	58.8	363	19.6	27.3	352
Chhotaudepur	87.7	78	78.9	527	30.9	7.6	505
Devbhumi Dwarka	66.6	60	48.8	425	22.3	24.1	412
Dohad	87.2	248	75.1	1,184	39.1	6.5	1,113
Gandhinagar	81.2	142	68.8	819	21.2	29.5	805
Gir Somnath	68.9	126	49.9	628	24.7	17.3	605
Jamnagar	75.0	117	50.2	756	17.3	29.5	728
Junagadh	74.7	149	58.8	786	18.7	33.4	756
Kachchh	68.6	251	57.5	1,137	28.1	25.7	1,095
Kheda	85.1	202	76.1	1,169	32.2	17.8	1,115
Mahesena	86.0	179	69.3	1,181	24.4	24.3	1,138
Mahisagar	85.9	120	72.5	528	30.7	9.4	502
Morbi	75.3	110	50.7	536	21.2	24.6	515
Narmada	93.2	69	75.9	327	30.7	11.1	313
Navsari	75.3	152	68.7	776	21.8	18.7	758
Panch Mahals	91.0	223	69.8	1,027	33.1	16.1	962
Patan	76.2	146	59.8	724	29.3	18.3	692
Porbandar	77.9	58	47.6	333	15.8	27.8	323
Rajkot	77.0	318	60.5	1,456	19.5	28.0	1,430
Sabar Kantha	81.1	161	67.3	785	26.6	15.5	751
Surat	83.6	697	69.0	3,432	21.0	25.1	3,330
Surendranagar	81.0	171	55.6	778	24.1	20.7	745
Tapi	80.7	74	77.4	457	35.4	12.6	439
The Dangs	82.4	27	77.2	116	33.7	8.1	110
Vadodara	86.4	308	72.3	1,424	20.9	27.6	1,371
Valsad	87.6	250	75.7	1,102	23.8	21.3	1,064
Gujarat	79.7	6,430	65.0	32,398	25.1	22.6	31,231

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 State. *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 metres (kg/m^{2}).
[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 82 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 condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting 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 her baby, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say 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 getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex 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
Age												
15-24	74.3	88.2	64.1	81.2	61.2	74.4	27.2	33.4	68.5	71.5	1,585	1,663
15-19	71.8	85.6	60.2	78.2	59.5	69.0	26.8	28.8	66.0	67.8	779	813
20-24	76.7	90.7	67.9	84.1	62.8	79.6	27.5	37.9	70.9	75.0	806	849
25-29	79.3	94.0	70.7	85.3	67.7	80.9	30.0	39.9	74.2	82.2	774	699
30-39	78.8	90.5	69.5	84.1	68.2	76.1	29.9	36.3	72.8	78.8	1,471	1,373
40-49	72.8	88.4	64.2	80.8	60.5	75.5	27.5	35.8	67.8	77.5	1,199	1,223
Residence												
Urban	87.3	94.8	79.1	89.1	76.4	80.7	36.3	40.8	81.5	82.5	2,129	2,144
Rural	67.8	85.8	57.6	77.5	55.1	72.5	22.8	31.8	62.4	72.0	2,900	2,813
Schooling												
No schooling	57.8	72.2	49.2	63.9	45.5	58.7	15.5	24.1	53.5	60.2	1,030	427
<5 years complete	65.1	77.9	55.1	71.7	51.3	64.7	23.3	28.0	60.4	61.7	404	281
5-7 years complete	69.3	84.7	60.6	76.4	57.2	70.0	21.6	28.0	63.5	73.5	963	723
8-9 years complete	75.3	88.9	65.3	81.2	64.0	73.6	27.0	32.6	69.4	73.3	939	1,267
10-11 years complete	89.6	93.9	80.3	84.9	75.9	79.6	38.4	34.8	82.3	81.1	663	874
12 or more years complete	96.8	98.2	87.0	93.1	86.5	87.0	45.0	48.3	91.2	86.1	1,030	1,386
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	84.1	93.5	74.6	88.0	72.2	80.1	33.4	39.6	77.6	80.9	2,971	3,296
No	64.4	82.1	55.3	71.6	52.3	68.1	21.4	28.0	60.2	67.9	2,058	1,661
Marital status												
Never married	75.5	88.9	64.8	82.1	62.1	73.8	28.5	34.2	69.5	72.2	1,143	1,718
Currently married	76.2	90.1	67.1	82.7	64.7	77.4	28.5	36.9	70.9	78.9	3,702	3,116
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	76.7	90.7	69.8	82.2	62.8	73.1	28.3	27.5	68.8	75.8	184	123

Continued…

Table 82 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 condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting 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 her baby, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say 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 getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	77.9	86.7	70.8	80.7	67.3	70.1	29.4	31.7	73.2	74.4	296	447
Not been away	75.9	90.0	66.4	82.7	63.9	76.7	28.4	36.1	70.3	76.7	4,733	4,511
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	76.4	84.1	60.1	80.0	64.1	68.9	24.3	38.0	72.5	75.8	208	140
Not been away	76.0	89.9	67.0	82.6	64.1	76.3	28.7	35.6	70.4	76.5	4,821	4,817
Religion												
Hindu	75.7	89.5	66.3	82.3	63.6	76.0	28.6	35.4	70.4	76.6	4,374	4,313
Muslim	76.6	90.0	67.6	82.4	65.8	77.2	26.9	37.3	70.9	74.6	601	584
Christian	(94.7)	(98.3)	(77.9)	(87.8)	(75.9)	(59.5)	(30.8)	(12.8)	(85.6)	(78.5)	19	26
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	74.1	89.4	66.0	80.3	61.7	72.6	30.0	34.7	70.0	75.1	701	717
Scheduled tribe	78.0	92.0	70.5	84.4	67.7	80.7	29.8	32.4	73.8	80.3	750	737
Other backward class	72.4	86.9	62.2	78.7	59.1	73.2	25.0	33.9	67.1	73.5	2,419	2,328
Other	85.5	95.3	76.3	91.2	75.7	82.1	35.2	42.9	77.5	81.9	1,119	1,150
Don't know	(30.1)	*	(14.5)	*	(13.3)	*	(3.7)	*	(24.9)	*	40	25
Total	76.0	89.7	66.7	82.5	64.1	76.1	28.5	35.7	70.5	76.5	5,029	4,957

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

[1] Partner who has no other partners

[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom 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

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Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:								
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	84.8	72.1	79.6	45.4	74.6	78.7	75.8	20.4	1,178
15-19	85.1	71.4	79.8	43.4	75.3	77.0	75.9	20.9	560
20-24	84.5	72.7	79.3	47.3	74.0	80.3	75.6	20.0	619
25-29	84.6	69.7	80.4	48.2	76.9	77.9	74.3	19.4	614
30-39	88.2	70.4	79.9	47.8	76.5	78.7	78.5	22.9	1,160
40-49	86.9	68.8	80.7	50.8	74.8	77.3	77.1	22.2	872
Residence									
Urban	89.0	75.8	84.4	45.5	80.1	82.6	81.3	22.9	1,858
Rural	83.7	65.4	75.9	50.0	71.3	74.1	72.3	20.0	1,966
Schooling									
No schooling	83.5	67.9	75.9	44.4	70.9	71.4	69.6	15.0	595
<5 years complete	87.1	70.2	80.3	50.4	76.2	80.5	74.5	23.0	263
5-7 years complete	84.5	64.6	77.8	49.3	72.7	76.7	72.6	19.0	667
8-9 years complete	85.4	67.0	77.8	45.3	71.9	78.9	75.0	18.5	707
10-11 years complete	86.3	73.9	79.4	49.8	76.0	78.0	78.6	25.0	595
12 or more years complete	89.4	76.3	86.0	48.8	82.6	82.5	84.2	26.4	998
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	87.5	72.5	82.6	49.8	78.2	80.8	79.2	24.7	2,498
No	83.9	66.5	75.2	44.1	70.6	73.4	71.8	15.3	1,326
Marital status									
Never married	84.4	72.5	81.0	48.1	76.9	78.6	76.2	22.6	862
Currently married	86.4	69.7	79.6	47.3	75.1	78.2	76.7	20.8	2,821
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	94.9	71.9	84.4	56.5	77.5	76.3	78.3	27.1	141

Continued…

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Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women—*Continued*

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:								Number of women who have heard of HIV or 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	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	
Religion									
Hindu	86.3	70.6	80.0	48.6	75.9	78.0	77.0	21.7	3,312
Muslim	85.7	70.0	79.3	40.6	73.3	79.1	73.2	17.9	460
Christian	(86.1)	(56.1)	(74.5)	(65.7)	(68.9)	(74.4)	(79.6)	(18.3)	18
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	85.7	76.1	82.1	47.8	80.1	78.2	78.2	28.1	519
Scheduled tribe	87.5	68.3	80.7	41.6	75.7	79.8	78.0	17.6	585
Other backward class	85.7	69.0	78.2	49.8	72.2	77.0	73.6	20.9	1,752
Other	86.6	71.9	82.2	47.5	79.6	79.8	80.7	21.2	957
Total	86.3	70.4	80.1	47.8	75.6	78.3	76.7	21.4	3,824

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women 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

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Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Gujarat, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of men who: | | | | | | | | |
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	87.4	69.5	79.3	65.5	76.6	71.9	74.3	31.2	1,466
15-19	88.7	67.9	77.1	60.4	74.4	70.8	73.2	26.6	696
20-24	86.2	70.9	81.2	70.2	78.6	72.9	75.3	35.4	770
25-29	87.5	73.3	82.1	67.9	80.2	76.2	80.7	36.7	657
30-39	88.9	75.8	82.9	67.5	80.2	77.4	79.9	35.2	1,243
40-49	87.6	72.1	79.3	69.4	77.2	72.6	76.3	33.0	1,080
Residence									
Urban	87.3	77.4	82.8	64.3	81.7	75.6	80.7	34.4	2,034
Rural	88.4	68.3	78.9	70.0	75.4	73.1	74.4	32.9	2,413
Schooling									
No schooling	80.7	72.7	77.2	69.2	76.7	75.6	75.0	32.5	308
<5 years complete	82.2	70.3	76.8	70.7	77.4	71.4	71.4	34.5	219
5-7 years complete	87.4	64.8	76.9	68.3	73.6	69.6	74.2	29.6	612
8-9 years complete	86.7	67.6	79.4	67.7	74.1	71.8	73.7	31.5	1,126
10-11 years complete	88.2	71.7	78.1	64.4	78.2	74.4	77.3	32.9	821
12 or more years complete	91.5	80.6	86.5	67.6	84.4	78.4	83.0	37.7	1,360
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	88.8	76.5	85.0	65.3	82.6	78.8	81.7	35.9	3,083
No	85.9	63.2	71.0	72.1	68.5	64.0	67.4	28.4	1,364

Continued…

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Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men—*Continued*

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:								
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Marital status									
Never married	87.4	71.0	80.7	64.5	77.6	72.4	75.3	32.0	1,527
Currently married	88.1	73.3	80.6	69.0	78.7	75.3	78.5	34.6	2,808
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	89.0	70.3	82.0	66.8	76.8	73.2	74.1	28.7	111
Religion									
Hindu	88.3	72.1	80.7	66.8	78.2	73.9	77.1	32.7	3,861
Muslim	84.3	74.3	80.3	71.0	78.8	76.3	78.0	38.6	526
Christian	(82.2)	(67.9)	(71.4)	(72.6)	(65.2)	(58.9)	(59.8)	(19.7)	26
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	88.9	70.5	82.1	62.4	78.4	71.4	77.7	27.0	641
Scheduled tribe	89.2	68.9	80.1	75.0	77.1	73.5	75.4	40.6	678
Other backward class	87.5	70.0	78.1	67.9	75.4	72.0	75.1	30.1	2,023
Other	87.2	80.5	84.8	64.6	84.4	80.6	82.4	39.8	1,096
Total	87.9	72.4	80.7	67.4	78.3	74.2	77.3	33.6	4,446

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and 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

Table 84 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	9.2	0.7	4.9	8.3	1.3	4.6	8.7	1.0	4.7
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,413	1,481	2,895	1,846	2,027	3,873	3,259	3,508	6,767
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]	50.1	*	51.6	30.0	(45.2)	32.1	39.2	(52.6)	40.7
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	131	10	141	154	25	179	284	36	320
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	1,520	1,625	3,145	2,017	2,266	4,283	3,537	3,891	7,428
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.8	na	na	0.8	na	na	0.8	na	na
Number of men	2,144	na	na	2,813	na	na	4,957	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	*	na	*	(27.7)	na	(27.7)	29.3	na	29.3
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months	18	na	na	22	na	na	40	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	24.0	24.0	na	16.2	16.2	na	19.3	19.3
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	471	471	na	694	694	na	1,165	1,165
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	5.2	16.0	10.5	3.2	9.2	6.2	4.1	12.1	8.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.6	6.5	5.1	3.2	8.3	5.8	3.4	7.5	5.5
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	26.6	35.1	30.8	31.1	42.9	37.1	29.2	39.6	34.4
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.1
Number of respondents	2,144	2,129	4,273	2,813	2,900	5,713	4,957	5,029	9,987
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	92.6	96.0	94.5	93.8	94.2	94.0	93.3	94.9	94.2
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	570	747	1,317	875	1,243	2,118	1,446	1,989	3,435

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
ANC = Antenatal care
[1] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

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Table 85 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[1]	38.3	33.4	36.0	30.0	23.1	26.6	33.4	27.2	30.4
Percentage who know a condom source	90.3	50.2	71.3	82.1	36.8	59.5	85.5	42.1	64.3
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	28.3	30.1	29.1	33.6	41.1	37.3	31.4	36.8	34.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.3
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	3.6	7.7	5.6	1.2	6.1	3.7	2.2	6.8	4.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.4	3.9	3.1	3.3	5.0	4.2	3.0	4.6	3.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	25.4	37.1	31.0	28.8	44.0	36.4	27.4	41.3	34.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Number age 15-24	695	624	1,319	968	961	1,929	1,663	1,585	3,248
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	88.0	95.5	92.2	93.8	95.4	94.8	91.6	95.4	93.8
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	177	232	408	279	423	702	456	655	1,111
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	41.5	39.2	40.4	26.9	23.1	24.8	32.3	28.3	30.2
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	198	191	389	332	398	730	530	590	1,120
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	40.5	2.7	21.3	26.0	5.0	14.3	31.3	4.3	16.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	171	176	348	297	372	669	469	548	1,017
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	(49.6)	*	50.5	37.1	(51.6)	39.9	43.0	(54.1)	44.5
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	69	5	74	77	19	96	147	23	170
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	82.5	97.9	89.0	84.5	95.8	89.5	83.6	96.7	89.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	13.3	1.7	8.4	12.6	3.4	8.5	12.9	2.7	8.5
Number never married	602	441	1,043	752	584	1,337	1,354	1,025	2,380

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[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

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	172	172	26,188
Male	189	179	28,344
Age			
<15	501	477	12,079
15-59	86	86	36,092
60 or more	110	110	6,365
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	242	242	2,884
Other fuel	177	172	51,652
Total[4]	181	176	54,536
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	247	243	38,297
Male	232	228	39,039
Age			
< 15	355	342	19,471
15-59	170	170	48,522
60 or more	353	353	9,347
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	302	297	42,681
Other fuel	161	160	34,658
Total[4]	239	236	77,339
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	216	215	64,486
Male	214	207	67,383
Age			
< 15	411	394	31,549
15-59	134	134	84,614
60 or more	255	255	15,712
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	298	294	45,565
Other fuel	171	167	86,310
Total[4]	215	211	131,875

[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
[4] Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 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, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				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	
Age														
15-19	86.5	5,206	64.0	57.9	83.6	22.1	4,502	86.9	813	69.6	62.9	91.4	18.9	707
20-34	87.3	15,257	66.1	61.5	89.3	19.2	13,322	91.9	2,207	69.5	66.0	93.5	15.1	2,029
35-49	86.0	12,880	64.0	59.1	91.1	19.3	11,080	91.1	1,937	70.2	64.5	94.5	13.3	1,764
Residence														
Urban	93.4	13,906	69.5	65.1	92.6	17.5	12,989	93.8	2,144	71.8	68.2	95.1	14.2	2,012
Rural	81.9	19,437	61.3	55.9	86.3	21.5	15,915	88.4	2,813	68.1	62.2	92.3	15.6	2,488
Schooling														
No schooling	75.1	6,956	56.6	51.4	85.4	23.7	5,224	84.8	427	65.5	63.4	89.2	15.0	362
<5 years complete	82.6	2,377	56.5	55.5	87.4	20.9	1,962	86.8	281	65.2	63.6	91.0	17.6	244
5-7 years complete	83.8	6,313	60.2	55.3	88.1	19.8	5,287	87.5	723	68.5	64.5	93.6	16.3	633
8-9 years complete	88.0	6,443	64.2	60.2	87.5	19.9	5,667	89.3	1,267	68.4	61.9	92.4	14.1	1,132
10-11 years complete	93.7	4,146	69.2	63.9	90.0	20.0	3,885	91.0	874	73.1	64.6	94.1	16.2	795
12 or more years complete	96.7	7,109	75.8	69.2	94.0	15.9	6,877	96.4	1,386	71.6	68.4	95.8	14.0	1,335
Religion														
Hindu	86.4	29,267	64.7	59.4	88.8	19.5	25,280	90.8	4,313	69.5	65.2	93.6	15.1	3,915
Muslim	88.5	3,741	65.8	64.9	91.3	21.5	3,311	89.9	584	72.2	61.6	93.9	14.0	525
Christian	97.0	154	75.3	69.3	95.8	17.5	150	(96.5)	26	(63.8)	(84.7)	(96.4)	(40.1)	25
Other	90.0	181	87.8	58.3	92.4	8.1	163	*	35	*	*	*	*	35
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	85.4	4,486	63.0	58.8	90.1	25.5	3,831	88.5	717	70.9	68.0	96.9	15.7	634
Scheduled tribe	89.5	5,487	69.2	62.0	90.0	18.6	4,913	94.6	737	69.3	62.1	94.7	13.1	697
Other backward class	84.3	15,255	62.9	58.3	87.6	19.4	12,860	89.2	2,328	67.4	66.8	91.9	15.1	2,077
Other	90.9	7,813	67.6	63.0	91.0	17.8	7,104	93.6	1,150	74.1	62.0	93.9	15.4	1,077
Don't know	64.8	302	38.9	38.0	76.2	21.7	196	*	25	*	*	*	*	16
Total	86.7	33,343	65.0	60.0	89.1	19.7	28,904	90.8	4,957	69.8	64.9	93.6	15.0	4,500

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[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

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	31.9	5,206	36.6	813
20-24	29.0	5,380	35.4	849
25-34	31.4	9,877	37.8	1,358
35-49	38.9	12,880	43.8	1,937
Residence				
Urban	30.8	13,906	33.6	2,144
Rural	36.3	19,437	44.0	2,813
Schooling				
No schooling	33.1	6,956	29.4	427
<5 years complete	35.4	2,377	42.4	281
5-7 years complete	33.8	6,313	38.7	723
8-9 years complete	34.1	6,443	37.3	1,267
10-11 years complete	33.6	4,146	42.8	874
12 or more years complete	34.7	7,109	42.5	1,386
Religion				
Hindu	35.2	29,267	42.0	4,313
Muslim	25.0	3,741	21.4	584
Christian	30.7	154	(71.4)	26
Other	25.6	181	*	35
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	36.3	4,486	45.2	717
Scheduled tribe	39.2	5,487	42.8	737
Other backward class	33.7	15,255	38.9	2,328
Other	30.2	7,813	35.9	1,150
Don't know	19.4	302	*	25
Total age 15-49	34.0	33,343	39.5	4,957
Age 50-54	na	na	41.9	394
Total age 15-54	na	na	39.7	5,351

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

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 a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financial scheme, type of a health insurance/health scheme coverage, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	46.0	59.6	53.8
Government/municipal hospital	21.1	15.0	17.6
Government dispensary	2.9	1.8	2.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	7.8	0.8	3.8
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	9.7	18.6	14.8
PHC/additional PHC	4.0	20.6	13.5
Sub-centre	0.5	2.8	1.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.5	0.8	1.1
Private health sector	51.1	38.6	44.0
Private hospital	30.1	20.9	24.8
Private doctor/clinic	20.7	17.4	18.8
Private paramedic	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.8	0.2	0.5
Shop	0.0	0.1	0.0
Home treatment	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	0.5	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 insurance/financing scheme	36.3	41.1	39.0
Number of households	12,640	16,728	29,368
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State insurance scheme (ESIS)	5.3	1.7	3.1
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	9.1	15.4	12.9
State health insurance scheme	56.9	58.2	57.7
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	9.4	18.7	15.0
Community health insurance programme	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other health insurance through employer	2.6	0.8	1.5
Medical reimbursement from employer	4.7	0.7	2.3
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	5.8	2.0	3.5
Other	16.2	15.8	16.0
Number of households	4,584	6,873	11,457

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

Table 90 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, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	271	447	304	122	65	5,206	292	967	0	0	0	813
20-34	488	902	817	300	94	15,257	899	455	198	339	275	2,207
35-49	2,774	1,349	1,889	508	310	12,880	2,320	1,466	56	557	103	1,937
Residence												
Urban	1,797	1,012	1,927	312	219	13,906	1,515	807	176	275	176	2,144
Rural	1,008	998	596	381	140	19,437	1,232	1,030	60	440	153	2,813
Schooling												
No schooling	1,511	1,309	666	443	123	6,956	1,318	1,563	0	483	0	427
<5 years complete	2,229	1,239	1,092	646	249	2,377	3,159	1,117	0	596	0	281
5-7 years complete	1,586	1,000	1,166	431	220	6,313	1,045	1,550	0	572	217	723
8-9 years complete	1,051	829	903	354	169	6,443	1,039	916	133	209	85	1,267
10-11 years complete	856	712	1,547	160	213	4,146	966	703	0	303	0	874
12 or more years complete	1,188	959	1,626	206	136	7,109	1,694	543	272	369	391	1,386
Marital status												
Never married	176	537	252	146	90	7,702	769	898	255	321	262	1,718
Currently married	1,647	1,115	1,393	401	190	24,344	1,731	854	35	409	115	3,116
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,408	1,684	1,948	672	346	1,297	0	3,478	0	0	0	123
Religion												
Hindu	1,245	906	1,018	343	182	29,267	1,144	973	126	384	187	4,313
Muslim	1,828	1,554	1,959	344	94	3,741	2,447	590	0	295	0	584
Christian	1,838	2,322	3,213	1,158	0	154	(1,804)	(3,398)	(0)	(0)	(0)	26
Other	5,660	4,235	4,132	1,366	410	181	*	*	*	*	*	35

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Table 90 Health problems—*Continued*

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,194	1,140	1,274	373	124	4,486	478	1,341	150	259	369	717
Scheduled tribe	1,102	903	394	247	131	5,487	731	1,293	0	0	125	737
Other backward class	1,221	914	946	441	246	15,255	1,109	662	26	511	31	2,328
Other	1,846	1,147	2,030	238	95	7,813	2,461	1,022	328	393	328	1,150
Don't know	437	1,626	719	413	0	302	*	*	*	*	*	25
Total age 15-49	1,337	1,004	1,151	352	173	33,343	1,354	934	110	369	163	4,957
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,951	3,076	708	1,788	373	394
Total age 15-54	Na	na	na	na	na	na	1,693	1,092	154	473	178	5,351

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristic, Gujarat 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.1	5,095	0.2	789
20-24	0.4	0.2	0.1	5,287	0.9	829
25-29	0.1	0.1	0.2	5,040	0.8	670
30-34	0.2	0.1	0.1	4,725	0.8	626
35-39	0.2	0.1	0.3	4,576	0.9	693
40-44	0.2	0.2	0.2	4,299	0.8	600
45-49	0.3	0.2	0.1	3,855	0.5	581
Residence						
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.2	13,718	0.4	2,087
Rural	0.2	0.2	0.2	19,160	0.9	2,702
Schooling						
No schooling	0.2	0.1	0.2	6,875	0.3	416
<5 years complete	0.1	0.1	0.1	2,353	0.3	275
5-7 years complete	0.2	0.2	0.3	6,208	0.5	693
8-9 years complete	0.2	0.1	0.2	6,348	0.9	1,222
10-11 years complete	0.2	0.1	0.1	4,089	0.3	833
12 or more years complete	0.4	0.2	0.2	7,006	1.0	1,349
Religion						
Hindu	0.2	0.1	0.2	28,890	0.6	4,161
Muslim	0.2	0.0	0.3	3,660	1.0	564
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0	152	(8.0)	28
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	175	*	35
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.2	0.1	0.1	4,416	0.6	695
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.1	0.2	5,440	0.4	720
Other backward class	0.2	0.1	0.2	15,037	0.6	2,243
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	7,697	1.2	1,108
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.1	288	*	22
Total	0.2	0.1	0.2	32,878	0.7	4,788

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive 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	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	2.9	78.3	19.3	2.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.5	5,051
20-24	4.0	72.3	24.7	2.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.8	5,246
25-29	6.2	64.6	30.3	4.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.7	5,001
30-34	9.0	52.9	39.1	6.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.6	4,701
35-39	13.1	45.8	42.7	9.1	1.9	0.5	100.0	0.6	4,545
40-44	19.7	37.2	45.8	12.3	3.1	1.6	100.0	1.2	4,273
45-49	24.2	32.8	47.1	14.5	4.4	1.2	100.0	1.6	3,837
Residence									
Urban	10.5	55.5	36.0	6.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.9	13,597
Rural	10.6	57.0	33.8	7.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.8	19,057
Schooling									
No schooling	14.9	46.7	40.2	10.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.8	6,827
<5 years complete	13.9	48.1	40.5	8.5	2.3	0.6	100.0	1.1	2,338
5-7 years complete	11.5	53.8	36.4	7.8	1.5	0.6	100.0	1.0	6,172
8-9 years complete	8.1	62.5	30.5	5.5	1.1	0.3	100.0	0.5	6,316
10-11 years complete	9.2	61.1	31.2	6.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	1.0	4,058
12 or more years complete	7.4	62.6	31.6	4.5	1.0	0.4	100.0	0.7	6,944
Religion									
Hindu	10.2	56.6	34.7	6.7	1.4	0.5	100.0	0.8	28,724
Muslim	13.4	54.1	34.7	8.7	1.9	0.7	100.0	1.1	3,616
Christian	16.5	58.3	26.9	6.6	7.7	0.6	100.0	1.6	149
Other	11.1	53.9	36.1	7.8	0.7	1.5	100.0	0.4	165

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Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—*continued*

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive 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	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	7.5	59.3	34.4	4.8	0.9	0.6	100.0	0.6	4,392
Scheduled tribe	12.5	53.4	34.9	9.4	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.3	5,415
Other backward class	9.9	57.3	34.4	6.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	0.8	14,929
Other	12.3	54.7	35.5	7.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	1.2	7,627
Don't know	11.7	61.1	29.3	7.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	2.1	292
Total	10.6	56.4	34.7	6.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	0.8	32,654

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

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive 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	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Age									
15-19	3.5	65.3	31.6	2.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.2	781
20-24	7.2	49.1	44.0	6.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.1	819
25-29	9.6	43.1	48.0	6.1	2.2	0.6	100.0	0.0	674
30-34	14.8	28.6	56.9	12.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	0.1	633
35-39	18.6	26.0	56.5	13.5	3.1	0.9	100.0	0.2	698
40-44	21.0	28.2	52.4	15.6	2.7	1.1	100.0	0.5	603
45-49	28.0	22.7	51.0	18.8	6.0	1.6	100.0	0.5	585
Residence									
Urban	13.6	39.3	48.0	10.1	1.8	0.9	100.0	0.1	2,082
Rural	14.1	38.7	47.9	10.3	2.6	0.5	100.0	0.3	2,713
Schooling									
No schooling	17.8	32.3	51.9	12.5	3.0	0.3	100.0	0.7	419
<5 years complete	19.0	38.1	43.5	16.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	274
5-7 years complete	13.5	34.5	52.3	8.4	4.1	0.8	100.0	0.0	700
8-9 years complete	11.7	42.3	46.6	8.8	1.7	0.7	100.0	0.3	1,222
10-11 years complete	14.0	44.5	42.6	9.4	2.4	1.2	100.0	0.1	834
12 or more years complete	13.7	37.2	50.0	10.9	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.2	1,346
Religion									
Hindu	14.3	38.8	47.7	10.6	2.3	0.6	100.0	0.1	4,169
Muslim	10.4	40.6	50.7	6.3	1.6	0.8	100.0	0.8	565
Christian	(20.0)	(30.6)	(49.4)	(17.6)	(1.8)	(0.6)	(100.0)	(0.0)	26

Continued…

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Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—*continued*

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
				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			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.4	34.7	51.7	11.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	0.1	696
Scheduled tribe	16.9	38.3	45.8	11.4	3.3	1.2	100.0	0.4	721
Other backward class	12.3	41.2	47.0	9.1	2.1	0.5	100.0	0.1	2,257
Other	14.8	37.8	48.7	11.0	2.0	0.6	100.0	0.4	1,100
Total age 15-49	13.9	39.0	48.0	10.2	2.2	0.6	100.0	0.2	4,794
Age 50-54	28.2	24.7	49.7	17.7	5.6	2.3	100.0	0.6	382
Total age 15-54	14.9	37.9	48.1	10.7	2.5	0.8	100.0	0.2	5,176

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and men 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 ≥ 140 mmHg or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

	Random blood glucose values				Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with => 140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	
Background characteristic	≤ 140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)	Total			Number of women
Age							
15-19	96.7	2.3	1.0	100.0	0.6	0.0	5,044
20-24	95.0	3.7	1.4	100.0	0.5	0.0	5,241
25-29	93.7	4.5	1.8	100.0	0.5	0.0	4,986
30-34	92.1	5.2	2.8	100.0	0.5	0.4	4,664
35-39	88.6	7.5	3.9	100.0	1.0	0.4	4,505
40-44	84.5	8.6	6.9	100.0	0.6	1.3	4,214
45-49	82.6	8.9	8.5	100.0	1.1	2.1	3,788
Residence							
Urban	91.1	5.3	3.6	100.0	0.9	0.9	13,494
Rural	90.9	5.8	3.4	100.0	0.5	0.3	18,948
Schooling							
No schooling	88.8	6.7	4.5	100.0	0.9	0.5	6,771
<5 years complete	88.7	5.6	5.7	100.0	0.2	0.5	2,318
5-7 years complete	89.1	7.1	3.8	100.0	0.5	0.7	6,123
8-9 years complete	93.0	4.4	2.6	100.0	0.8	0.5	6,294
10-11 years complete	92.2	4.9	2.9	100.0	0.4	0.7	4,036
12 or more years complete	92.8	4.5	2.6	100.0	0.7	0.5	6,899
Religion							
Hindu	91.0	5.6	3.4	100.0	0.6	0.5	28,537
Muslim	90.6	5.4	4.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	3,592
Christian	90.9	6.7	2.4	100.0	1.1	0.3	149
Other	85.8	5.2	9.1	100.0	0.0	0.6	164
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	92.0	4.6	3.4	100.0	0.9	0.3	4,365
Scheduled tribe	92.3	4.9	2.9	100.0	0.5	0.3	5,373
Other backward class	90.9	5.8	3.3	100.0	0.5	0.4	14,867
Other	89.5	6.2	4.3	100.0	0.9	1.1	7,555
Don't know	90.1	6.2	3.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	282
Total	90.9	5.6	3.5	100.0	0.7	0.5	32,442

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

	Random blood glucose values						
Background characteristic	≤ 140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)	Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with => 140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
Age							
15-19	96.9	2.5	0.6	100.0	0.4	0.0	778
20-24	92.7	4.5	2.8	100.0	0.3	0.0	816
25-29	93.3	4.0	2.7	100.0	0.7	0.0	671
30-34	92.6	6.0	1.4	100.0	0.4	0.0	630
35-39	87.5	7.6	4.9	100.0	1.0	0.3	690
40-44	84.3	10.3	5.4	100.0	2.4	0.8	595
45-49	80.3	13.0	6.8	100.0	1.9	1.1	579
Residence							
Urban	89.7	7.2	3.1	100.0	1.1	0.3	2,054
Rural	90.5	6.0	3.5	100.0	0.9	0.3	2,705
Schooling							
No schooling	87.3	9.4	3.2	100.0	2.2	0.0	418
<5 years complete	90.6	5.2	4.2	100.0	0.6	0.1	275
5-7 years complete	87.6	7.6	4.8	100.0	0.5	0.2	698
8-9 years complete	90.9	6.1	3.0	100.0	0.6	0.2	1,219
10-11 years complete	90.4	7.1	2.5	100.0	1.7	0.2	819
12 or more years complete	91.4	5.4	3.2	100.0	0.8	0.5	1,331
Religion							
Hindu	90.4	6.2	3.4	100.0	0.9	0.2	4,138
Muslim	89.1	8.2	2.7	100.0	1.2	0.7	560
Christian	(84.3)	(7.1)	(8.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	92.2	5.6	2.2	100.0	0.7	0.1	690
Scheduled tribe	91.8	5.3	2.9	100.0	1.1	0.2	715
Other backward class	90.1	6.2	3.6	100.0	0.6	0.3	2,242
Other	87.7	8.5	3.8	100.0	1.7	0.4	1,090
Total age 15-49	90.1	6.5	3.4	100.0	1.0	0.3	4,759
Age 50-54	71.6	16.0	12.4	100.0	3.4	2.2	372
Total age 15-54	88.8	7.2	4.0	100.0	1.1	0.4	5,131

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belongings to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe , who are not shown separately

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.5	3.8
Smokes *bidis*	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	6.5	4.6
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.7
Smokes *hookah*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
Chews *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco	2.8	5.0	4.1	27.5	38.2	33.6
Uses *khaini*	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.5	2.9	2.7
Chews *paan* with tobacco	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.6	4.6	3.7
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.0	2.9	2.5
Uses snuff	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.7
Uses any type of tobacco	3.8	6.9	5.6	37.3	52.5	45.9
Drinks alcohol	1.2	2.5	1.9	14.5	22.0	18.7
Number of respondents	13,906	19,437	33,343	2,144	2,813	4,957
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	73.4	86.9	80.4
5-9	*	*	*	10.4	2.7	6.4
10-14	*	*	*	7.1	5.6	6.3
15-24	*	*	*	2.0	0.0	0.9
25 or more	*	*	*	2.2	0.0	1.1
Missing	*	*	*	4.8	4.8	4.8
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	1	5	6	90	99	189
Among those who smoke *bidis*, number of *bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	(10.4)	16.7	15.5
5-9	*	*	*	(20.1)	17.4	18.0
10-14	*	*	*	(22.6)	26.5	25.7
15-24	*	*	*	(33.9)	21.1	23.7
25 or more	*	*	*	(13.0)	17.2	16.4
Missing	*	*	*	(0.0)	1.0	0.8
Total	*	*	*	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of *bidi* smokers	0	12	12	46	181	227
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	(47.6)	43.5	28.8	31.6	30.5
About once a week	*	(34.2)	29.0	35.3	34.5	34.8
Less than once a week	*	(18.2)	27.5	35.9	33.9	34.7
Don't know	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	*	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	15	31	46	115	180	294

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection[1]							Percentage using a hygienic method[2]	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	50.7	26.5	43.7	5.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	66.2	5,206
20-24	51.5	28.4	43.9	4.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	66.8	5,380
Residence									
Urban	40.8	23.2	59.2	7.4	1.5	1.1	0.2	78.8	4,030
Rural	57.5	30.1	34.4	3.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	58.9	6,556
Schooling									
No schooling	71.9	23.5	16.3	2.4	0.1	0.3	1.6	37.3	655
<5 years complete	70.2	27.3	18.5	1.8	0.7	0.8	2.7	42.3	348
5-7 years complete	63.9	29.6	29.0	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	54.1	1,578
8-9 years complete	56.0	26.8	37.5	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	60.3	3,219
10-11 years complete	45.4	29.3	51.0	5.6	0.9	0.9	0.2	74.7	1,970
12 or more years complete	35.2	26.6	63.8	8.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	84.6	2,816
Religion									
Hindu	51.6	27.7	42.6	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	65.6	9,188
Muslim	48.9	26.8	50.0	5.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	71.4	1,296
Christian	21.8	10.7	67.7	11.9	2.5	7.2	0.0	75.6	53
Other	(43.9)	(8.1)	(79.6)	(1.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.1)	48
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	52.3	28.9	46.4	4.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	69.4	1,487
Scheduled tribe	62.0	27.2	29.4	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	53.8	1,842
Other backward class	51.7	28.4	41.8	5.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	65.6	5,008
Other	39.0	24.8	60.4	5.0	1.2	1.5	0.4	78.6	2,151
Don't know	65.8	17.9	18.5	0.6	6.1	0.0	0.5	41.5	98
Total	51.1	27.4	43.8	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.5	66.5	10,586

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 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 type of employment, according to age, Gujarat, 2019-20

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	31.0	779	72.3	6.5	2.6	18.6	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	241
20-24	34.9	806	75.8	3.7	2.8	17.6	100.0	11.6	88.4	100.0	282
25-29	32.8	774	74.8	6.3	4.7	14.2	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	254
30-34	40.0	797	79.1	6.5	1.6	12.9	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	319
35-39	44.4	674	68.7	4.2	3.8	23.3	100.0	12.1	87.9	100.0	299
40-44	46.5	656	76.7	4.9	3.0	15.4	100.0	13.8	86.2	100.0	305
45-49	43.1	543	72.1	8.3	1.6	18.0	100.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	234
Total	38.5	5,029	74.4	5.7	2.9	17.1	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0	1,934
MEN											
15-19	42.0	813	81.7	8.3	1.0	9.0	100.0	38.3	61.7	100.0	341
20-24	79.5	849	86.9	5.6	1.1	6.4	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	675
25-29	95.4	699	87.5	7.1	0.8	4.5	100.0	30.9	69.1	100.0	667
30-34	98.5	659	83.8	10.3	1.3	4.7	100.0	29.8	70.2	100.0	650
35-39	98.1	714	83.7	10.8	0.7	4.9	100.0	34.4	65.6	100.0	700
40-44	97.7	622	79.3	12.2	2.0	6.5	100.0	34.2	65.8	100.0	608
45-49	98.7	601	79.6	10.3	1.0	9.0	100.0	38.6	61.4	100.0	593
Total	85.4	4,957	83.5	9.2	1.1	6.2	100.0	33.1	66.9	100.0	4,235
Age 50-54	96.0	394	77.5	12.0	1.9	8.5	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	378
Total age 15-54	86.2	5,351	83.0	9.5	1.2	6.4	100.0	34.3	65.7	100.0	4,612

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Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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 cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash 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 cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	(85.8)	21	73.5	57	*	14	*	1	*	22	*	1
20-29	86.9	263	76.9	860	51.1	203	75.5	75	74.8	672	64.0	70
30-39	92.0	453	82.9	1,156	52.8	392	85.4	163	70.7	1,121	54.7	150
40-49	91.5	374	83.8	831	54.2	289	86.3	188	75.0	1,010	55.5	178
Residence												
Urban	93.0	379	84.4	1,310	54.8	333	84.9	180	76.8	1,290	56.4	179
Rural	89.2	732	78.6	1,594	52.2	564	83.1	246	69.9	1,535	56.7	219
Schooling												
No schooling	91.2	361	76.8	699	51.7	282	89.5	66	63.7	300	56.1	62
<5 years complete	95.5	130	82.8	279	52.3	110	(79.2)	33	71.3	202	(57.6)	32
5-7 years complete	91.0	228	82.4	643	54.4	188	79.4	88	71.5	502	49.6	85
8-9 years complete	85.7	155	75.5	440	57.4	122	79.6	78	74.8	673	64.4	73
10-11 years complete	82.0	83	85.8	325	41.2	69	(87.2)	61	75.2	462	(61.7)	58
12 or more years complete	93.4	154	86.7	518	57.7	125	87.0	99	75.7	685	53.2	89
Religion												
Hindu	90.5	1,042	81.7	2,537	53.3	839	84.2	398	72.5	2,454	56.1	371
Muslim	92.8	57	76.5	332	(55.8)	47	*	24	76.0	340	*	24
Christian	*	7	*	12	*	6	*	3	(93.6)	14	*	3
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	94.4	160	82.0	424	61.7	138	(92.0)	54	80.0	408	(48.3)	52
Scheduled tribe	90.3	276	78.2	446	51.3	216	86.8	115	63.9	418	61.0	103
Other backward class	90.5	506	80.1	1,328	51.4	405	78.2	173	73.4	1,318	51.2	165
Other	89.3	159	84.9	688	53.0	133	86.1	83	73.7	668	(67.1)	77
Total	90.5	1,111	81.2	2,905	53.2	897	83.9	427	73.1	2,824	56.5	399

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Gujarat, 2019-20

| | According to women, person who usually makes the decision | | | | | | According to men, person who usually makes the decision | | | | | |
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
					URBAN							
Own health care	15.2	71.8	9.0	3.8	0.3	100.0	34.7	61.4	3.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	14.5	71.5	8.4	4.6	1.0	100.0	19.3	67.5	10.9	2.2	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.6	79.6	7.7	2.7	0.4	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
					RURAL							
Own health care	13.5	71.1	13.7	1.2	0.5	100.0	39.2	54.5	5.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	10.3	68.4	15.0	4.7	1.6	100.0	29.2	59.9	8.9	1.6	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.3	78.7	13.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
					TOTAL							
Own health care	14.2	71.4	11.7	2.3	0.4	100.0	37.3	57.4	4.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	12.0	69.7	12.3	4.6	1.4	100.0	25.0	63.2	9.8	1.9	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.6	79.1	10.8	1.9	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	84.2	68.1	77.5	61.6	11.6	90	(88.1)	(86.5)	(84.7)	(10.1)	25
20-24	82.9	72.7	85.2	67.4	9.5	463	95.5	88.5	85.6	1.6	274
25-29	81.4	77.3	82.1	70.3	11.7	672	94.0	84.9	82.1	3.1	476
30-39	88.0	84.0	89.0	77.9	5.8	1,391	94.3	87.9	83.8	1.5	1,209
40-49	86.3	86.5	88.0	78.5	6.9	1,086	95.4	89.8	86.6	1.5	1,132
Residence											
Urban	86.9	86.0	89.1	78.4	5.6	1,546	96.1	86.8	85.3	2.4	1,326
Rural	84.6	78.7	84.9	72.5	9.3	2,156	93.7	89.2	84.3	1.5	1,790
Schooling											
No schooling	83.3	79.5	83.5	72.6	9.7	918	93.6	88.8	83.7	1.4	339
<5 years complete	86.4	81.0	88.3	76.4	7.9	346	94.6	87.5	82.7	0.6	226
5-7 years complete	85.1	81.6	85.6	74.6	8.9	812	93.4	88.9	84.0	1.7	541
8-9 years complete	82.5	76.6	84.2	68.0	9.4	580	93.9	89.3	85.2	2.0	750
10-11 years complete	86.7	85.1	88.8	78.4	6.3	400	95.7	88.5	87.3	3.1	498
12 or more years complete	91.0	87.9	92.8	82.2	3.0	646	96.4	86.2	84.1	1.4	763
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	89.4	85.3	89.1	79.9	5.4	1,413	94.6	88.0	84.4	1.9	3,054
Employed, for cash	90.2	87.0	89.7	81.3	4.7	1,111	94.6	87.9	84.4	1.9	2,824
Employed, not for cash	86.2	79.1	86.7	74.7	8.2	302	94.8	89.0	85.0	1.2	230
Not employed	83.2	79.5	85.2	72.0	9.2	2,289	99.2	98.3	98.3	0.8	62
Number of living children											
0	83.1	74.5	85.2	65.8	8.6	383	94.3	84.1	82.0	3.7	479
1-2	86.6	82.4	88.2	76.6	7.4	2,076	95.2	88.0	84.8	1.6	1,707
3-4	84.0	82.3	84.4	74.1	8.4	1,050	94.9	90.5	86.8	1.4	788
5 or more	88.3	85.8	86.4	80.0	7.3	193	89.3	91.3	81.6	1.1	142

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Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—*continued*

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	88.0	88.1	89.5	80.9	5.4	1,499	94.7	89.0	85.4	1.7	1,244
Non-nuclear	84.0	77.4	84.8	70.9	9.4	2,203	94.6	87.3	83.9	2.0	1,745
Religion											
Hindu	86.2	82.5	87.2	75.5	7.0	3,247	95.0	88.1	84.7	1.6	2,731
Muslim	80.4	75.6	81.6	70.3	14.3	415	92.1	88.2	84.0	3.7	354
Christian	(88.5)	(70.4)	(91.0)	(70.4)	(2.9)	15	(100.0)	(98.9)	(98.9)	(0.0)	14
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	87.0	82.9	87.6	75.7	5.3	505	97.3	92.0	89.8	0.5	435
Scheduled tribe	87.4	80.2	85.2	75.3	9.6	574	96.5	90.3	87.6	0.8	469
Other backward class	85.2	81.3	86.1	74.6	7.8	1,762	94.4	87.9	84.0	1.7	1,484
Other	85.0	83.9	89.4	75.9	7.2	833	92.6	85.1	81.3	3.6	713
Don't know	(65.3)	(54.9)	(61.4)	(54.9)	(30.5)	29	*	*	*	*	15
Total	85.6	81.7	86.7	75.0	7.8	3,702	94.7	88.2	84.7	1.8	3,116

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total included women and men belonging to other religions, 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 100 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, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Women's access to money | | Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes | | | | | | |
	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]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Age								
15-19	40.3	68.9	31.9	1.1	40.2	779	19.2	259
20-24	56.7	65.0	44.0	2.5	48.0	806	23.1	440
25-29	59.9	65.1	44.7	3.6	54.0	774	24.5	426
30-39	62.1	74.8	46.6	4.8	61.6	1,471	23.0	821
40-49	62.2	71.4	44.9	5.8	67.0	1,199	17.1	510
Residence								
Urban	62.4	73.5	50.0	3.6	63.0	2,129	26.4	1,406
Rural	54.0	67.5	38.2	4.1	51.3	2,900	15.4	1,049
Schooling								
No schooling	56.7	59.2	34.0	4.6	52.5	1,030	13.8	237
<5 years complete	54.8	61.9	42.4	3.5	56.1	404	4.7	111
5-7 years complete	58.3	66.0	41.1	4.3	51.6	963	11.9	424
8-9 years complete	52.0	69.0	42.2	3.6	51.3	939	12.8	449
10-11 years complete	56.4	74.5	43.5	3.2	56.5	663	16.4	366
12 or more years complete	64.7	85.7	55.5	3.7	68.7	1,030	37.6	868
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	64.5	71.6	47.1	6.2	58.5	1,934	27.6	830
Employed, for cash	67.3	73.3	47.6	6.3	60.1	1,549	29.9	722
Employed, not for cash	53.6	64.5	45.0	5.8	51.9	386	11.8	108
Not employed	53.2	69.1	40.8	2.4	54.8	3,095	18.7	1,625

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Table 100 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, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					
	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]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Number of living children								
0	51.0	68.4	41.1	1.9	45.8	1,556	26.0	741
1-2	61.4	72.8	46.3	4.8	62.0	2,176	23.5	1,253
3-4	59.8	67.2	41.8	4.9	59.2	1,103	9.3	403
5 or more	54.7	67.8	34.0	4.6	58.4	194	(12.1)	58
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	57.1	71.0	42.2	3.7	59.2	2,175	17.5	1,069
Non-nuclear	57.9	69.3	44.0	4.1	54.0	2,855	24.9	1,386
Religion								
Hindu	58.1	70.7	43.5	3.9	57.6	4,374	22.2	2,110
Muslim	53.9	63.2	40.4	3.4	44.2	601	16.9	311
Christian	(55.8)	(84.2)	(37.7)	(12.4)	(49.0)	19	*	10
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	56.5	72.8	43.9	4.5	60.1	701	21.2	322
Scheduled tribe	56.3	65.3	39.3	4.3	55.3	750	14.9	253
Other backward class	55.2	67.4	41.5	3.7	52.7	2,419	21.0	1,097
Other	65.4	77.5	50.1	3.8	63.0	1,119	25.3	778
Don't know	(26.3)	(57.3)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(32.2)	40	*	6
Total	57.6	70.0	43.2	3.9	56.2	5,029	21.7	2,455

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately

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

[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 101 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages		Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women		Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	35.4	28.3	33.2	779	91.8	259	38.0	27.4	813
20-24	37.0	33.4	54.6	806	85.3	440	54.6	35.0	849
25-29	41.1	36.2	55.0	774	80.8	426	60.4	40.5	699
30-34	49.5	43.2	58.0	797	71.5	462	66.2	44.7	659
35-39	42.1	32.6	53.2	674	65.1	359	73.6	50.1	714
40-44	41.5	32.4	44.2	656	60.9	290	79.3	51.0	622
45-49	51.3	38.8	40.4	543	60.3	219	84.1	55.1	601
Residence									
Urban	41.3	31.3	66.0	2,129	80.7	1,406	59.4	32.4	2,144
Rural	42.8	37.6	36.2	2,900	66.2	1,049	66.9	50.1	2,813
Religion									
Hindu	42.3	35.8	48.2	4,374	75.0	2,110	64.6	44.0	4,313
Muslim	41.3	29.5	51.7	601	69.2	311	57.9	31.7	584
Christian	(43.8)	(37.5)	(51.5)	19	*	10	(59.4)	(38.7)	26
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	43.9	34.9	45.9	701	71.0	322	64.9	36.2	717
Scheduled tribe	55.0	48.3	33.8	750	71.9	253	67.5	52.8	737
Other backward class	38.6	32.5	45.3	2,419	69.2	1,097	65.3	41.6	2,328
Other	40.7	31.7	69.5	1,119	84.6	778	56.6	40.7	1,150
Don't know	(28.4)	(23.6)	(14.0)	40	*	6	*	*	25

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Table 101 Ownership of assets—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages		Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women		Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Schooling									
No schooling	43.8	36.4	23.0	1,030	15.0	237	77.0	52.4	427
<5 years complete	44.3	35.1	27.6	404	21.9	111	70.8	44.6	281
5-7 years complete	40.6	33.7	44.0	963	53.1	424	64.3	43.8	723
8-9 years complete	40.4	34.0	47.8	939	81.7	449	64.9	42.6	1,267
10-11 years complete	41.8	34.0	55.2	663	91.3	366	56.8	39.0	874
12 or more years complete	43.1	36.1	84.2	1,030	97.3	868	60.9	40.2	1,386
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	42.0	32.8	49.2	2,175	69.8	1,069	65.6	41.5	2,054
Non-nuclear	42.3	36.6	48.6	2,855	78.2	1,386	63.1	43.9	2,557
Total age 15-49	42.2	35.0	48.8	5,029	74.5	2,455	63.7	42.4	4,957
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.5	60.7	394
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	65.6	43.8	5,351

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religion, who are not shown separately
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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	10.4	9.3	9.9	13.4	10.3	10.7
She neglects the house or children	15.3	12.9	16.7	15.8	15.6	13.9
She argues with him	13.3	11.0	11.5	13.2	12.9	11.8
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	7.7	4.7	7.3	7.1	7.6	5.5
She doesn't cook properly	13.1	7.9	12.4	9.8	13.0	8.5
He suspects her of being unfaithful	15.2	14.4	13.8	17.1	14.9	15.4
She shows disrespect for in-laws	19.4	17.9	18.4	24.9	19.2	20.3
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	30.8	26.4	29.2	31.9	30.4	28.3
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	87.0	80.2	83.7	76.4	86.3	78.9
Knows her husband has sex with other women	86.1	77.2	82.7	73.7	85.3	76.0
Is tired or not in the mood	89.0	77.4	84.5	73.3	88.0	76.0
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	78.7	69.9	75.0	66.6	77.9	68.8
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.3	14.0	10.2	17.9	7.2	15.3
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	9.6	na	10.0	na	9.7
Refuse to give her financial support	na	6.3	na	7.2	na	6.6
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	4.6	na	4.4	na	4.5
Have sex with another woman	na	4.7	na	5.8	na	5.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	2.2	na	2.3	na	2.2
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	86.8	na	85.2	na	86.2
Number of respondents	3,887	3,239	1,143	1,718	5,029	4,957

na = Not applicable

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Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	34.2	30.9	71.5	64.0	79.2	779	813
20-24	27.3	32.7	79.7	70.2	85.4	806	849
25-29	27.4	27.7	80.6	72.7	89.0	774	699
30-39	31.1	28.6	79.6	67.6	86.2	1,471	1,373
40-49	31.1	23.7	76.8	70.1	85.0	1,199	1,223
Residence							
Urban	25.5	28.2	81.7	68.8	87.3	2,129	2,144
Rural	34.0	28.4	75.0	68.8	83.2	2,900	2,813
Schooling							
No schooling	35.7	25.6	71.6	62.4	81.0	1,030	427
<5 years complete	34.1	40.5	76.1	67.1	82.6	404	281
5-7 years complete	31.1	28.5	76.3	69.4	84.9	963	723
8-9 years complete	30.5	30.8	78.5	68.1	83.9	939	1,267
10-11 years complete	30.0	31.0	77.5	66.7	83.7	663	874
12 or more years complete	23.3	22.6	86.0	72.7	88.6	1,030	1,386
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	31.3	28.0	77.3	69.4	85.7	1,934	4,235
Employed, for cash	30.6	27.7	77.6	69.9	85.9	1,549	3,926
Employed, not for cash	34.1	31.6	76.0	64.2	82.6	386	309
Not employed	29.9	30.1	78.2	64.9	81.2	3,095	723
Marital status							
Never married	29.2	31.9	75.0	66.6	82.7	1,143	1,718
Currently married	30.9	26.1	78.9	70.3	86.4	3,702	3,116
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	27.6	35.8	76.0	61.1	82.7	184	123

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Table 103 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, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason[1]		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons[2]		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours[3]	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	30.0	32.5	76.5	66.0	82.5	1,556	2,263
1-2	30.1	24.8	79.9	72.9	88.4	2,176	1,754
3-4	30.9	24.8	75.7	68.3	85.4	1,103	795
5 or more	35.0	26.0	77.9	66.2	80.9	194	145
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	29.1	28.9	77.6	67.2	83.1	2,175	2,183
Non-nuclear	31.4	27.9	78.1	70.0	86.5	2,855	2,774
Religion							
Hindu	30.9	28.2	78.0	69.2	84.8	4,374	4,313
Muslim	28.3	29.3	76.7	65.3	86.4	601	584
Christian	(33.3)	(32.6)	(74.4)	(48.3)	(84.4)	19	26
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	32.6	23.9	74.5	58.8	85.9	701	717
Scheduled tribe	31.2	27.5	82.2	82.9	87.2	750	737
Other backward class	32.7	31.3	75.9	66.4	83.0	2,419	2,328
Other	22.9	26.0	82.0	71.6	86.9	1,119	1,150
Don't know	(49.2)	*	(59.0)	*	*	40	25
Total	30.4	28.3	77.9	68.8	85.0	5,029	4,957

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

[4] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Gujarat, 2019-20

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	11.9	3.4	10.7
Sexual violence only	1.0	0.0	0.8
Physical and sexual violence	2.6	0.3	2.3
Physical or sexual violence	15.5	3.8	13.8
Number of women	2,836	468	3,304
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	89.4	na	85.7
Former husband	1.9	na	1.8
Father/step-father	6.3	*	7.8
Mother/step-mother	5.4	*	6.1
Sister/brother	3.6	*	4.9
Daughter/son	0.1	*	0.1
Other relative	1.0	*	0.9
Current boyfriend	0.2	*	0.2
Former boyfriend	0.1	*	0.4
Mother-in-law	0.9	na	1.0
Father-in-law	0.2	na	0.3
Teacher	0.9	*	1.6
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	412	18	429
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	94.0	na	92.7
Former husband	2.9	na	4.3
Current/former boyfriend	0.1	*	0.1
Father/step-father	0.1	*	0.1
Brother/step-brother	0.4	*	0.4
Other relative	1.8	*	1.8
Family friend	0.3	*	0.3
Teacher	0.3	*	0.3
Priest/religious leader	0.1	*	0.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	102	2	103

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	(0.0)	37
20-24	0.7	266
25-29	1.4	437
30-39	1.3	1,051
40-49	2.4	871
Residence		
Urban	2.2	1,094
Rural	1.2	1,569
Marital status		
Currently married	1.6	2,553
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2.0	107
Number of living children		
0	0.0	94
1-2	1.2	1,556
3-4	1.5	840
5 or more	6.4	173
Schooling		
No schooling	2.9	694
<5 years complete	1.2	283
5-7 years complete	0.8	587
8-9 years complete	2.2	393
10-11 years complete	0.9	281
12 or more years complete	0.7	426
Religion		
Hindu	1.6	2,324
Muslim	1.8	306
Christian	(0.0)	11
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	1.1	372
Scheduled tribe	2.0	411
Other backward class	1.8	1,289
Other	1.2	570
Don't know	*	22
Total	1.6	2,663

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes never married women, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Gujarat, 2019-20

Type of violence	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	13.2	1.4	8.9	10.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	6.2	0.9	4.2	5.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.5	0.6	3.0	3.6
Slapped her	10.5	0.8	7.2	8.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.5	0.5	1.3	1.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.8	0.4	2.6	3.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	3.4	0.5	2.3	2.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.8
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.2
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.4
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	7.4	1.6	5.4	7.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.3	1.1	3.8	4.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.3	0.5	1.6	2.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	4.0	0.9	2.9	3.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	14.0	1.6	9.6	11.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	2.5	0.2	1.7	1.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	16.3	2.4	11.2	13.5
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.4	0.2	1.0	1.2
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	2.9	0.3	2.3	2.7
Number of ever-married women	2,836	2,836	2,836	2,836

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 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	(16.6)	(13.6)	(0.8)	(13.6)	(20.4)	53
20-24	6.4	9.8	2.3	11.3	13.2	340
25-29	5.7	10.3	3.7	11.4	13.7	469
30-39	6.4	14.7	3.9	15.1	16.8	1,086
40-49	9.3	14.1	3.2	15.1	18.0	887
Residence						
Urban	6.6	9.6	3.0	10.0	12.6	1,173
Rural	8.0	15.7	3.7	16.8	18.9	1,663
Schooling						
No schooling	8.8	18.8	4.4	19.5	22.2	721
<5 years complete	9.0	14.7	3.4	15.5	18.6	292
5-7 years complete	6.2	10.4	3.0	11.5	14.2	619
8-9 years complete	8.8	11.8	3.1	13.5	15.9	429
10-11 years complete	5.1	9.2	3.1	9.7	10.9	298
12 or more years complete	5.9	11.0	2.8	11.3	12.5	476
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	5.6	10.4	2.1	11.0	12.8	1,692
Employed for cash	11.2	17.4	5.6	18.5	21.9	911
Employed not for cash	5.4	16.8	3.9	18.6	19.8	233
Marital status						
Currently married	6.9	12.5	3.1	13.3	15.6	2,711
Widowed	2.7	19.6	4.8	20.5	20.5	89
Divorced/separated/deserted	(56.6)	(48.9)	(24.6)	(48.9)	(57.6)	36
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	7.1	12.8	3.3	13.6	15.9	2,781
0-4 years	5.8	10.5	2.9	11.7	13.1	446
5-9 years	6.7	8.4	2.5	9.0	12.1	492
10 or more years	7.6	14.5	3.6	15.3	17.6	1,843
Married more than once	20.3	32.1	8.8	33.7	37.0	55
Number of living children						
0	8.2	10.1	3.2	11.0	12.4	270
1-2	7.1	12.5	3.5	13.4	15.3	1,556
3-4	6.4	13.2	2.2	13.9	16.1	837
5 or more	13.4	23.5	8.5	24.5	32.1	173
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	7.3	13.2	2.8	13.8	16.4	1,185
Non-nuclear	7.5	13.2	3.8	14.2	16.2	1,651

Continued…

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	7.5	13.6	3.5	14.5	16.5	2,477
Muslim	7.6	10.5	2.7	11.1	15.7	324
Christian	(0.0)	(15.7)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(15.7)	12
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	5.6	9.2	2.9	10.3	11.7	395
Scheduled tribe	10.9	22.5	5.8	23.7	27.1	445
Other backward class	7.3	13.0	3.1	13.9	16.1	1,376
Other	6.1	9.1	2.6	9.6	11.5	598
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	15.9	37.1	8.6	39.8	43.3	211
No	6.7	11.2	2.8	11.9	14.0	2,583
Don't know	(6.0)	(16.4)	(14.4)	(16.4)	(22.4)	42
Total	7.4	13.2	3.4	14.0	16.3	2,836

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Gujarat, 2019-20

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	12.3	23.6	7.1	23.8	28.0	363
<5 years complete	7.8	12.7	2.1	13.3	16.4	216
5-7 years complete	6.6	11.3	3.2	12.5	14.2	449
8-9 years complete	8.3	13.7	2.8	14.8	16.9	658
10-11 years complete	4.8	9.9	2.0	10.9	13.0	465
12 or more years complete	5.8	10.5	3.1	11.2	12.9	676
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	6.0	10.8	2.6	11.5	13.8	2,640
Gets drunk sometimes	18.6	40.6	9.6	43.4	45.7	123
Gets drunk often	46.2	65.8	22.0	65.8	68.0	58
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	5.2	11.0	2.9	12.2	13.9	184
Wife is same age	5.3	9.9	2.7	9.9	11.6	244
Wife 1-4 years younger	5.5	11.4	2.6	12.5	14.3	1,468
Wife 5-9 years younger	10.6	15.5	3.9	16.3	19.7	687
Wife 10 or more years younger	9.0	15.2	5.1	16.2	18.4	128
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	6.6	12.7	2.8	13.8	15.7	1,485
Wife has more schooling	8.7	13.6	3.6	14.1	16.6	643
Both have equal schooling	6.2	7.0	2.6	8.1	11.6	434
Neither attended school	9.7	24.3	6.9	24.3	25.8	265
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	1.8	4.8	0.4	5.1	6.0	1,783
1-2	11.1	22.3	5.7	24.3	27.4	708
3-4	20.8	32.5	9.6	34.0	39.7	277
5-6	59.9	58.1	31.1	60.5	74.4	68
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	13.6	23.2	5.3	23.9	27.6	208
1-2	7.6	10.3	4.6	12.1	14.8	458
3	6.1	11.9	2.5	12.5	14.6	2,045
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]						
0	5.8	9.8	2.5	10.6	12.4	1,964
1-2	9.2	17.8	3.5	18.8	21.5	414
3-4	11.8	22.1	8.5	23.7	27.0	257
5-6	17.4	28.1	6.5	29.6	32.9	101
7	10.3	21.3	3.3	21.3	27.8	100

Continued…

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Gujarat, 2019-20

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 husband[5]						
0	10.6	20.0	4.5	20.3	23.0	164
1-2	8.2	11.9	5.2	13.5	17.5	466
3	7.0	12.9	2.9	13.7	15.6	2,206
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	41.1	48.2	17.5	49.4	53.4	98
Sometimes	10.5	18.8	4.0	19.9	23.7	1,297
Never	2.3	5.8	1.9	6.4	7.2	1,442
Total	7.4	13.2	3.4	14.0	16.3	2,836

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

[1] Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Gujarat, 2019-20

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 violence						
Ever[1]	21.0	4.2	6.3	4.1	23.6	374
In the past 12 months	23.2	3.2	5.4	2.6	26.4	293
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever[1]	40.8	9.2	19.4	13.2	47.0	96
In the past 12 months	36.8	3.7	15.1	7.4	44.5	78
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	20.5	4.0	5.9	3.9	23.0	398
In the past 12 months	22.4	3.1	4.9	2.4	25.4	318
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever[1]	50.6	11.7	25.9	17.6	58.3	72
In the past 12 months	48.1	4.6	22.1	10.9	58.5	53

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 violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Gujarat, 2019-20

| | Type of violence experienced | | | |
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Total
Help seeking				
Never sought help and never told anyone	74.7	(81.1)	47.6	70.6
Never sought help but told someone	9.9	(9.1)	20.5	11.6
Sought help	15.4	(9.7)	31.9	17.8
Number of women who experienced violence	353	27	76	457
Sources of help among those who sought any help[1]				
Own family	47.1	*	(30.8)	40.7
Husband's family	15.3	*	(17.0)	15.8
Current/former husband	0.7	*	(0.0)	1.0
Current/former boyfriend	5.9	*	(0.0)	3.9
Friend	37.1	*	(49.0)	41.7
Neighbour	5.0	*	(15.3)	7.9
Religious leader	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	(1.7)	0.5
Police	0.0	*	(9.5)	2.8
Lawyer	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Social service organization	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.7	*	(0.0)	0.4
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	54	3	24	81

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

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 fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 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-5 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-5 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-5 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 hth stratum,
        y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth 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-5 sample for Gujarat, there were 1386 clusters. Hence, 1386 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 1386 clusters,
        $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1385 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 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±2SE) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Gujarat as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Tables A.2-A4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (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±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Gujarat**, 2019-20**

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	*De facto* household population, all ages
	WOMEN	
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	*De facto* 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 *gauna* 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/*Nirodh*	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	*De jure* children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a skilled provider	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 in the last two weeks	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 penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	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
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
Non-pregnant 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
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or 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	*De facto* 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 *gauna* 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
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	R+2SE
			HOUSEHOLDS					
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.975	0.002	29368	29368	2.26	0.002	0.971	0.979
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.74	0.006	29368	29368	2.35	0.008	0.728	0.752
Using iodized salt	0.956	0.002	29223	29221	1.838	0.002	0.952	0.961
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	964.862	5.312	66435	66648	1.452	0.006	954.238	975.487
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.271	0.004	59537	58749	1.899	0.013	0.264	0.278
Urban residence	0.417	0.006	33343	33343	2.171	0.014	0.405	0.429
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.209	0.004	33343	33343	1.961	0.021	0.2	0.217
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.338	0.007	33343	33343	2.771	0.021	0.323	0.352
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.231	0.003	33343	33343	1.382	0.014	0.225	0.237
Currently married	0.73	0.003	33343	33343	1.407	0.005	0.723	0.737
Married before age 18	0.319	0.005	28000	28137	1.743	0.015	0.309	0.328
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.653	0.006	24321	24344	1.861	0.009	0.641	0.664
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.536	0.006	24321	24344	1.776	0.011	0.524	0.547
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.117	0.004	24321	24344	2.072	0.037	0.108	0.126
Currently using pill	0.023	0.001	24321	24344	1.509	0.063	0.02	0.026
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.031	0.002	24321	24344	1.406	0.05	0.028	0.034
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.114	0.003	24321	24344	1.716	0.031	0.107	0.121
Currently using female sterilization	0.359	0.006	24321	24344	1.835	0.016	0.348	0.37
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.687	0.008	13764	13557	2.087	0.012	0.671	0.704
Unmet need for family planning	0.103	0.003	24321	24344	1.398	0.026	0.098	0.109
Want no more children	0.701	0.004	24321	24344	1.415	0.006	0.693	0.71
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.109	0.003	24321	24344	1.333	0.024	0.104	0.114
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.769	0.008	7575	7548	1.576	0.01	0.754	0.784
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.6	0.009	7575	7548	1.593	0.015	0.582	0.618
Birth registration	0.975	0.002	9742	9498	1.143	0.002	0.971	0.979
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.932	0.004	9868	9748	1.43	0.005	0.923	0.94
Institutional delivery	0.943	0.004	9868	9748	1.31	0.004	0.935	0.95
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.911	0.004	7575	7548	1.202	0.004	0.903	0.918
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.9	0.004	7575	7548	1.283	0.005	0.891	0.909
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.65	0.019	899	847	1.157	0.029	0.612	0.688
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.082	0.004	9545	9429	1.266	0.045	0.075	0.09
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.665	0.021	854	775	1.18	0.031	0.624	0.706
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.696	0.018	854	775	1.075	0.026	0.66	0.732
Child received BCG vaccination	0.947	0.007	1864	1827	1.316	0.007	0.933	0.961
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.861	0.011	1864	1827	1.319	0.012	0.839	0.882
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.796	0.012	1864	1827	1.305	0.016	0.771	0.821
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.868	0.011	1864	1827	1.325	0.012	0.847	0.889
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.849	0.011	1864	1827	1.308	0.013	0.827	0.871
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.763	0.013	1864	1827	1.286	0.017	0.738	0.789
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.39	0.008	8910	8695	1.449	0.021	0.374	0.406
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.251	0.007	8596	8457	1.426	0.028	0.237	0.265
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.397	0.008	9101	8876	1.436	0.02	0.381	0.413
Children with any anaemia	0.797	0.007	6414	6430	1.399	0.009	0.782	0.811
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.65	0.005	32469	32398	1.794	0.007	0.64	0.659
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.251	0.004	31257	31231	1.682	0.016	0.243	0.26
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.226	0.004	31257	31231	1.767	0.018	0.218	0.235
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	0.437	0.007	31244	31217	2.601	0.017	0.422	0.451
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.76	0.011	5050	5029	1.801	0.014	0.739	0.782
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.285	0.013	5050	5029	2.11	0.047	0.258	0.312
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.138	0.009	3304	3304	1.506	0.065	0.12	0.156
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.863	0.032	95132	95164	1.367	0.017	1.799	1.926
Neonatal mortality	21.803	2.03	9865	9761	1.32	0.093	17.744	25.863
Postneonatal mortality	9.413	1.241	9861	9754	1.131	0.132	6.931	11.895
Infant mortality	31.217	2.317	9875	9772	1.261	0.074	26.582	35.851
Child mortality	6.626	0.88	9926	9864	1.114	0.133	4.866	8.386
Under-five mortality	37.636	2.461	9909	9803	1.237	0.065	32.714	42.558
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.107	0.002	60450	60780	1.862	0.023	0.102	0.112
Urban residence	0.433	0.013	4936	4957	1.779	0.029	0.407	0.458
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.086	0.005	4936	4957	1.368	0.063	0.075	0.097
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.456	0.015	4936	4957	2.079	0.032	0.426	0.485
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.347	0.008	4936	4957	1.173	0.023	0.331	0.362
Currently married	0.629	0.008	4936	4957	1.19	0.013	0.612	0.645
Married before age 21	0.317	0.013	3293	3295	1.555	0.04	0.291	0.342
Want no more children	0.702	0.01	3133	3116	1.22	0.014	0.682	0.722
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.129	0.007	3133	3116	1.17	0.054	0.115	0.143
Men with any anaemia	0.266	0.01	4742	4755	1.473	0.039	0.246	0.287
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.209	0.007	4787	4804	1.145	0.034	0.195	0.223
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.199	0.008	4787	4804	1.311	0.04	0.183	0.215
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	0.408	0.013	4782	4797	1.793	0.031	0.383	0.434
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.897	0.007	4936	4957	1.713	0.008	0.882	0.912
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.357	0.014	4936	4957	2.066	0.039	0.329	0.385

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
			HOUSEHOLDS					
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.994	0.002	9232	12640	2.225	0.002	0.99	0.997
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.884	0.01	9232	12640	3.056	0.012	0.863	0.904
Using iodized salt	0.974	0.003	9183	12570	1.97	0.003	0.968	0.981
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	929.156	9.86	20436	28109	1.565	0.011	909.437	948.876
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.163	0.006	17882	24058	2.2	0.038	0.151	0.176
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.117	0.007	10163	13906	2.333	0.064	0.102	0.132
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.479	0.016	10163	13906	3.292	0.034	0.446	0.512
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.238	0.006	10163	13906	1.398	0.025	0.226	0.25
Currently married	0.727	0.007	10163	13906	1.474	0.009	0.714	0.74
Married before age 18	0.232	0.009	8728	12037	2.036	0.04	0.214	0.25
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.695	0.009	7312	10110	1.74	0.013	0.676	0.714
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.54	0.009	7312	10110	1.59	0.017	0.521	0.558
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.155	0.009	7312	10110	2.058	0.056	0.138	0.173
Currently using pill	0.031	0.003	7312	10110	1.367	0.09	0.025	0.036
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.042	0.003	7312	10110	1.331	0.074	0.036	0.048
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.168	0.008	7312	10110	1.722	0.045	0.153	0.183
Currently using female sterilization	0.291	0.009	7312	10110	1.78	0.033	0.272	0.31
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.511	0.018	3939	5615	2.252	0.035	0.475	0.547
Unmet need for family planning	0.097	0.005	7312	10110	1.339	0.048	0.088	0.106
Want no more children	0.703	0.007	7312	10110	1.349	0.01	0.689	0.718
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.112	0.005	7312	10110	1.357	0.045	0.102	0.122
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.824	0.013	2182	2974	1.555	0.016	0.799	0.85
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.62	0.016	2182	2974	1.541	0.026	0.588	0.653
Birth registration	0.987	0.003	2654	3536	1.086	0.003	0.982	0.992
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.967	0.005	2658	3616	1.24	0.005	0.957	0.977
Institutional delivery	0.978	0.005	2658	3616	1.411	0.005	0.968	0.988
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.933	0.006	2182	2974	1.169	0.007	0.92	0.946
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.923	0.007	2182	2974	1.247	0.008	0.909	0.938
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.703	0.036	225	281	1.127	0.052	0.63	0.775
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.057	0.006	2599	3534	1.253	0.105	0.045	0.069
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.698	0.045	168	200	1.142	0.064	0.609	0.788
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.705	0.043	168	200	1.127	0.061	0.618	0.791
Child received BCG vaccination	0.956	0.011	527	686	1.182	0.012	0.934	0.978
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.852	0.018	527	686	1.108	0.021	0.816	0.888
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.797	0.02	527	686	1.083	0.025	0.757	0.836
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.885	0.016	527	686	1.098	0.018	0.853	0.917
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.85	0.017	527	686	1.074	0.02	0.816	0.885
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.77	0.02	527	686	1.078	0.027	0.729	0.811
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.324	0.014	2414	3245	1.38	0.042	0.296	0.351
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.224	0.014	2326	3150	1.525	0.063	0.196	0.252
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.333	0.015	2475	3323	1.432	0.045	0.303	0.362
Children with any anaemia	0.776	0.013	1957	2666	1.375	0.017	0.749	0.802
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.613	0.009	9838	13491	1.902	0.015	0.594	0.631
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.172	0.007	9540	13088	1.691	0.038	0.159	0.185
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.304	0.008	9540	13088	1.786	0.028	0.288	0.321
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	0.471	0.014	9534	13082	2.724	0.03	0.443	0.499
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.873	0.014	1575	2129	1.679	0.016	0.845	0.901
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.363	0.027	1575	2129	2.26	0.076	0.308	0.417
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.104	0.016	1047	1401	1.716	0.156	0.071	0.136
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.646	0.051	29203	39979	1.37	0.031	1.544	1.749
Neonatal mortality	16.809	4.042	2659	3632	1.487	0.24	8.725	24.893
Postneonatal mortality	7.276	2.07	2657	3631	1.295	0.284	3.137	11.416
Infant mortality	24.085	4.395	2660	3636	1.415	0.182	15.296	32.875
Child mortality	2.677	1.008	2694	3754	1.064	0.377	0.661	4.693
Under-five mortality	26.698	4.439	2666	3642	1.378	0.166	17.819	35.576
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.057	0.004	18790	25887	1.971	0.064	0.049	0.064
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.043	0.007	1553	2144	1.427	0.17	0.029	0.058
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.569	0.029	1553	2144	2.316	0.051	0.511	0.628
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.359	0.014	1553	2144	1.112	0.038	0.332	0.387
Currently married	0.618	0.014	1553	2144	1.142	0.023	0.59	0.647
Married before age 21	0.21	0.023	1054	1450	1.811	0.108	0.164	0.255
Want no more children	0.697	0.019	963	1326	1.296	0.028	0.658	0.735
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.123	0.013	963	1326	1.204	0.104	0.097	0.148
Men with any anaemia	0.233	0.02	1480	2054	1.661	0.086	0.193	0.273
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.159	0.013	1500	2082	1.338	0.079	0.134	0.185
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.256	0.015	1500	2082	1.279	0.059	0.226	0.287
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	0.433	0.024	1495	2076	1.87	0.055	0.385	0.481
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.948	0.007	1553	2144	1.321	0.008	0.934	0.963
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.408	0.027	1553	2144	2.191	0.067	0.354	0.463

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
			HOUSEHOLDS					
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.96	0.003	20136	16728	2.449	0.004	0.954	0.967
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.632	0.007	20136	16728	2.159	0.012	0.617	0.646
Using iodized salt	0.943	0.003	20040	16651	1.794	0.003	0.937	0.949
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	990.904	5.561	45999	38540	1.231	0.006	979.781	1002.027
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.346	0.004	41655	34692	1.805	0.012	0.337	0.354
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.274	0.005	23180	19437	1.852	0.02	0.263	0.285
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.236	0.005	23180	19437	1.877	0.022	0.226	0.247
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.226	0.003	23180	19437	1.256	0.015	0.219	0.233
Currently married	0.732	0.004	23180	19437	1.222	0.005	0.725	0.739
Married before age 18	0.383	0.005	19272	16100	1.526	0.014	0.373	0.394
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.622	0.007	17009	14234	1.862	0.011	0.609	0.636
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.533	0.007	17009	14234	1.869	0.013	0.518	0.547
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.09	0.004	17009	14234	1.599	0.039	0.083	0.097
Currently using pill	0.018	0.002	17009	14234	1.497	0.085	0.015	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.024	0.002	17009	14234	1.308	0.065	0.021	0.027
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.075	0.003	17009	14234	1.419	0.038	0.07	0.081
Currently using female sterilization	0.408	0.007	17009	14234	1.83	0.017	0.394	0.421
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.812	0.006	9825	7942	1.54	0.007	0.8	0.824
Unmet need for family planning	0.108	0.003	17009	14234	1.385	0.031	0.101	0.114
Want no more children	0.7	0.005	17009	14234	1.402	0.007	0.69	0.71
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.107	0.003	17009	14234	1.207	0.027	0.101	0.113
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.733	0.009	5393	4575	1.548	0.013	0.714	0.751
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.587	0.01	5393	4575	1.574	0.018	0.566	0.608
Birth registration	0.967	0.003	7088	5962	1.217	0.003	0.962	0.973
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.911	0.006	7210	6132	1.556	0.007	0.898	0.923
Institutional delivery	0.922	0.005	7210	6132	1.36	0.006	0.911	0.932
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.896	0.005	5393	4575	1.218	0.006	0.886	0.906
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.885	0.006	5393	4575	1.294	0.006	0.874	0.896
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.624	0.022	674	565	1.177	0.035	0.58	0.668
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.097	0.005	6946	5895	1.292	0.048	0.088	0.107
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.654	0.023	686	574	1.222	0.035	0.608	0.699
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.693	0.019	686	574	1.068	0.028	0.655	0.732
Child received BCG vaccination	0.942	0.009	1337	1141	1.399	0.009	0.924	0.959
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.866	0.013	1337	1141	1.451	0.016	0.839	0.893
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.795	0.016	1337	1141	1.446	0.02	0.764	0.827
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.858	0.014	1337	1141	1.463	0.016	0.83	0.886
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.849	0.014	1337	1141	1.459	0.017	0.82	0.877
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.759	0.016	1337	1141	1.415	0.022	0.726	0.792
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.43	0.01	6496	5451	1.491	0.023	0.41	0.449
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.267	0.007	6270	5307	1.28	0.028	0.252	0.282
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.435	0.009	6626	5553	1.405	0.021	0.417	0.454
Children with any anaemia	0.812	0.008	4457	3763	1.328	0.01	0.796	0.828
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.676	0.005	22631	18907	1.545	0.007	0.667	0.686
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.308	0.005	21717	18143	1.695	0.017	0.298	0.319
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.17	0.004	21717	18143	1.483	0.022	0.162	0.178
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	0.412	0.008	21710	18134	2.319	0.019	0.396	0.427
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.678	0.014	3475	2900	1.794	0.021	0.649	0.706
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.228	0.012	3475	2900	1.671	0.052	0.204	0.252
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.164	0.01	2257	1903	1.27	0.06	0.144	0.184
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.004	0.037	65929	55186	1.319	0.019	1.93	2.079
Neonatal mortality	24.765	2.187	7206	6129	1.172	0.088	20.39	29.139
Postneonatal mortality	10.696	1.539	7204	6123	1.031	0.144	7.618	13.773
Infant mortality	35.46	2.609	7215	6136	1.142	0.074	30.242	40.679
Child mortality	9.082	1.262	7232	6110	1.184	0.139	6.557	11.607
Under-five mortality	44.22	2.879	7243	6162	1.155	0.065	38.462	49.978
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.144	0.003	41660	34893	1.87	0.023	0.138	0.151
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.119	0.008	3383	2813	1.381	0.065	0.103	0.134
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.369	0.014	3383	2813	1.711	0.038	0.341	0.398
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.337	0.009	3383	2813	1.155	0.028	0.318	0.356
Currently married	0.636	0.01	3383	2813	1.156	0.015	0.617	0.656
Married before age 21	0.401	0.013	2239	1845	1.288	0.033	0.374	0.427
Want no more children	0.706	0.01	2170	1790	1.018	0.014	0.686	0.726
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.134	0.008	2170	1790	1.06	0.058	0.118	0.149
Men with any anaemia	0.292	0.01	3262	2701	1.188	0.035	0.271	0.312
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.247	0.009	3287	2722	1.044	0.035	0.23	0.264
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.156	0.008	3287	2722	1.153	0.05	0.141	0.171
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	0.39	0.013	3287	2721	1.561	0.034	0.363	0.416
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.858	0.011	3383	2813	1.874	0.013	0.835	0.88
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.318	0.014	3383	2813	1.692	0.043	0.291	0.345