NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-20

TELANGANA

MARCH 2021

CONTRIBUTORS

Chander Shekhar
Laxmi Kant Dwivedi
Sarang Pedgaonkar
Pushpendra Kumar

CONTENTS

APPENDIX

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 Telangana was conducted in all 31 districts of the state from 30 June, 2019 to 14 November, 2019 by Karvy Data Management Services Ltd. Information was collected from 27,351 households, 27,518 women age 15-49 (including 4,159 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 3,863 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Telangana, 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 Telangana, just over half (65%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 3.6 members. Nineteen percent of households are headed by women, with 15 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-seven percent of households in Telangana have household heads who are Hindu. Ten percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 3 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

Twenty-three percent of households in Telangana have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 8 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 57 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC). Eleven percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (68%) are nuclear, and 44 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-quarter (23%) of Telangana's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,049 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 917 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-six percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 87 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 11 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 2 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children under 5 years of age (90%) were registered with the civil authorities, and 75 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Seventy-four percent of deaths of usual residents of households were registered with the civil authorities (64 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 79 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 75 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registration by religion shows that 73 percent of deaths are registered among Hindus, 76 percent among Muslims and 86 percent among Christian. Seventy-three percent of deaths are registered among other backward classes, over three-quarters (76%) among scheduled castes, and 68 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Telangana, death registration is higher in urban (79%) than rural areas (71%) and among males (80%) than females (66%).

3

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. Just over 1 percent of (1.1%) of the de jure household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.4%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.2% men compared with 0.9% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 2 percent of the household members age 70 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with about 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Over three-quarters (79%) of households in Telangana live in a *pucca* house and almost all (99%) households have electricity.

Nearly two-fifths (37%) of households in Telangana have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-seven percent of households in Telangana have basic drinking water service, and 99 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 37 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (52%) are more likely than rural households (29%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Sixteen percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by straining water through cloth). A large majority of households (92%) in Telangana use a clean fuel for cooking.

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.

In Telangana, thirteen percent of all households and 18 percent of rural households do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. Eighty-eight percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (97%) than in rural areas (83%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 71 percent among scheduled tribe households to 97 percent among household which are not scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or other backward class households. Access to toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 64 percent in Komaram Bheem Asifabad district to 100 percent in Hyderabad district. More than 99 percent of urban households have access to a toilet facility in seven districts (Hyderabad, Jangoan, Khammam, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Rajanna Sircilla, Ranga Reddy and Siddipet).

Selected household possessions

In Telangana, 69 percent of households own a house (74% of rural households and 60% of urban households). Almost all urban households (96%) and most rural households (91%) in Telangana have a mobile phone. Ninety-seven percent of households have a bank or post office account. Fifty-five percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 85 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 45 percent of rural households and 11 percent of urban households. Overall, 45 percent of all households in Telangana own agricultural land, and 27 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Twenty-seven percent of women and 30 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 31 percent of women and men each are in the 25-34 age group. Sixty-three percent of women and 60 percent men are in rural areas.

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, 65 percent of women age 15-49 and 82 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Thirty-three percent of women and 15 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 27 percent of women age 15-49 in Telangana have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 38 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Telangana. More than three-quarter (75%) of men and same proportion of women watch television at least once a week. However, men (42%) are much more likely than women (17%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Twelve percent of men and 20 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 (74% versus 62%) or widowed (6% versus 0.2%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (18% versus 38%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (86%), while 11 percent are Muslims, and 3 percent are Christian.

Fifty-eight percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 22 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Nine percent of women and 7 percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 10 percent of both men and women 15-49 do not belong to either scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or other backward class.

Fifty-two percent of women and 20 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of women and 29 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 44 percent of women and 48 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to pre-school attendance has been collected for the first 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 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 Telangana, 60% of boys and 64% of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (61%) than children in non-nuclear households (63%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Hindus (65%) or Christian (54%) than household headed by Muslims (51%). Preschool attendance is highest among scheduled tribe and other backward class households (64% each), slightly lower among scheduled caste households (61%), and lowest in households not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class. Preschool attendance is higher in households with 3-5 members (64%), compared with households with 6 or more members (60%). Overall, urban households (59%) show lower preschool attendance than rural households (65%). Preschool attendance is highest in Khammam district (76%) and lowest in Jogulamba Gadwal district (49%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-three percent of children age 6-17 years in Telangana attend school (94% in urban areas and 93% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (97%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 80 percent at age 15-17 years. Gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group does appear in Telangana; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 79 percent of girls compared with 81 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male ■ Female

	6-10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years
Male	98	95	81
Female	99	96	79

6
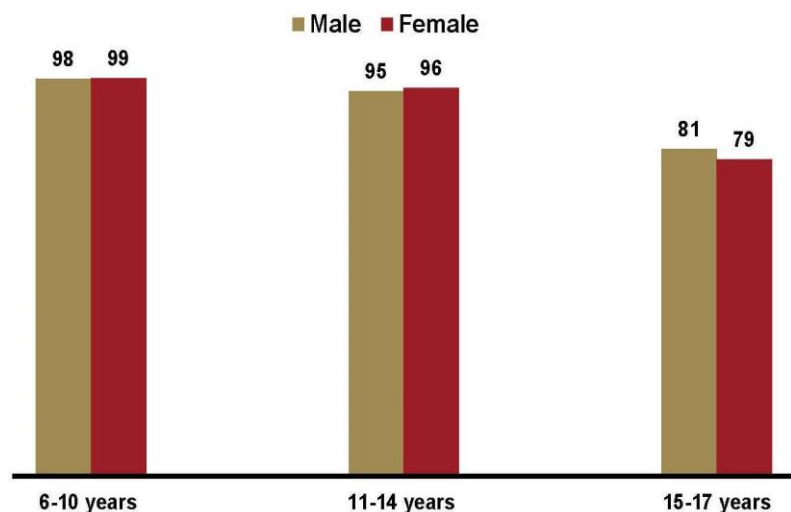
FERTILITY

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 Telangana, the median age at first marriage is 19.3 years among women age 25-29 years and 18.3 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 9 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 27 percent of men age 20-49 years. Less than one-quarter (24%) of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 26 percent in NFHS-4. Thirty-six percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 85 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Telangana.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Telangana is 1.8 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
	1.8	1.8
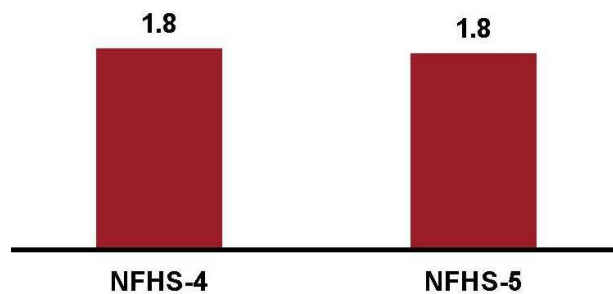
The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.8 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.7 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 3 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 4 percent in NFHS-4.

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 0.1 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 2.0, compared with 1.7) and 0.3 children more than Christian (1.8).

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
2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
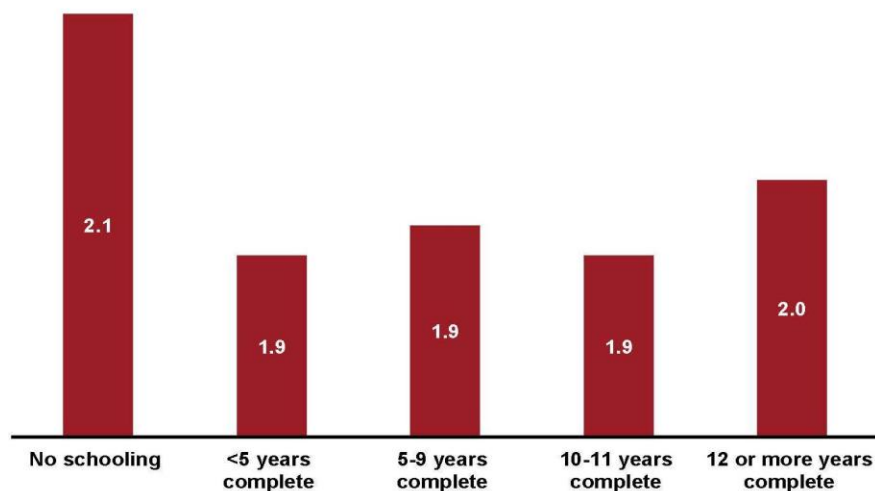
Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 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 4 percent.

The two main reasons for abortion reported by women were health did not permit (27%) unplanned pregnancy (18%) and complications in pregnancy (18%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (59%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (12%), and other surgical methods (19%). A large majority (79%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 15 percent were performed in the public health sector. Eleventh percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions in Telangana (89%) are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Telangana, 6 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is the 11 percent as in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 2 percent at age 17 years to 6 percent among women age 18 years and to 18 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (23%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (6%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Telangana is 30 months. Thirteen percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 33 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 (38%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (45%). Sixty-three 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 three-fifths (63%) of births in Telangana occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-five percent of currently married women and 74 percent of 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, 23 percent of women and 37 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-four percent of women and 81 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Telangana, there is a strong preference for sons. Eleven percent of women and 14 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4-6 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, 82 percent of men and 85 percent women would like to have at least one son and about 80 percent men and 83 percent women 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, 93 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 80 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has increased respectively 6 percentage points and 2 percentage points since NFHS-4.

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

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

Current family size

Current family size	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
2 boys and no girls	87	93
1 boy and 1 girl	85	92
2 girls and no boys	78	80
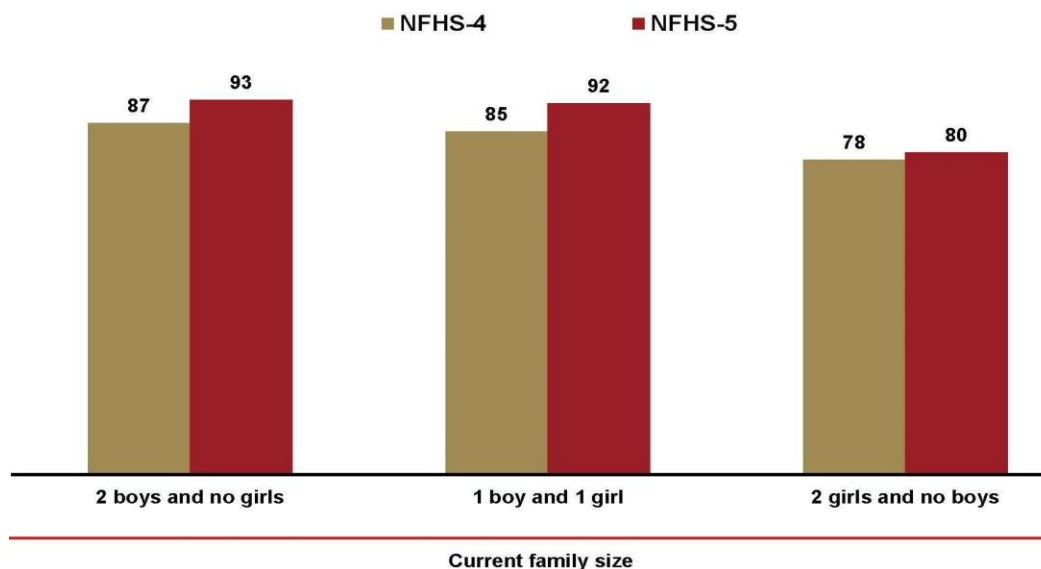
In Telangana, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.8 children per woman.

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 Telangana. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 50 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 17 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 40 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 68 percent, only a slight increase from NFHS-4 (57%). The use of modern family planning methods (67%) has also increased slightly from its level in NFHS-4 (57%). The level of use of female sterilization has increased from 54 percent to 62 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; whereas the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has declined from 95 in NFHS-4 to 91 percent in NFHS-5 surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 9 percent for women age 15-19 to 83 percent for women age 40-49.

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

■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

	Any method	Any modern method
NFHS-4	57	57
NFHS-5	68	67
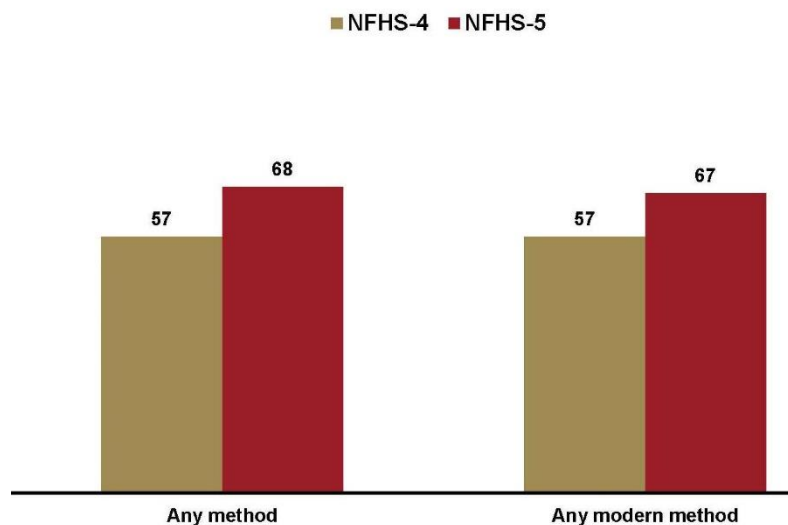
What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women

Not using any method 32%
Withdrawal 0.8%
Rhythm 0.6%
LAM 0.6%
Condom /*Nirodh* 0.8%
Injectables 0.1%
IUD or PPIUD 0.5%
Pill 0.8%
Male sterilization 2.0%
Female sterilization 62%
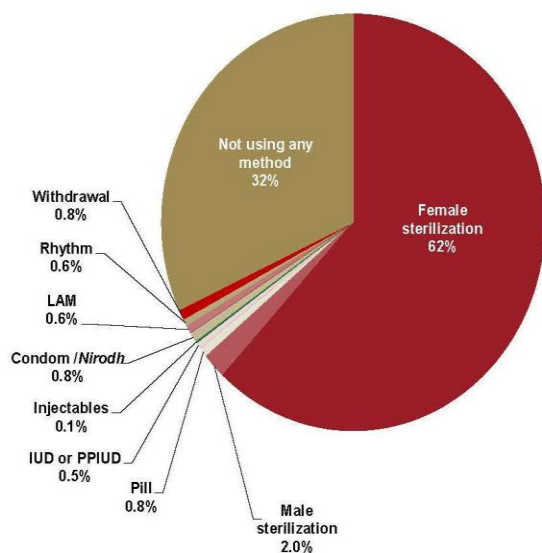
In Telangana, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Seventy-five percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 40 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (65%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (69%) or Christian (67%).

Women in Telangana are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 83 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 74 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Telangana are condoms/*Nirodh* (0.8%) and pill (0.8%), followed by the IUD or PPIUD (0.5%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Sixty-Seven percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 63 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 41 percent of pill users and 48 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Rate
Khammam	79
Nalgonda	79
Suryapet	78
Wanaparthy	77
Nagarkurnool	77
Medchal-Malkajgiri	76
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	76
Jogulamba Gadwal	76
Mahabubabad	75
Bhadradri Kothagudem	75
Ranga Reddy	73
Mahabubnagar	72
Hyderabad	72
Jangoan	71
Vikarabad	70
TELANGANA	68
Warangal Urban	68
Peddapalli	66
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	65
Sangareddy	62
Rajanna Sircilla	61
Nizamabad	60
Warangal Rural	60
Siddipet	60
Nirmal	59
Jagitial	57
Medak	57
Karimnagar	57
Kamareddy	57
Mancherial	55
Adilabad	54
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	49

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 22 percent for all contraceptive methods. Sixty-four 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.

12

----

*Sixty-four 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 61 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 49 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (45%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Almost 50 percent of men age 15-49 in Telangana agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 35 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Half of men (50%) 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, 6 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, slightly declined (7%) since NFHS-4. Currently, 91 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 89 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rates 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 Telangana in NFHS-5 is estimated to be 26 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 30. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 29 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, which has reduced from NFHS-4 (34 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

NFHS-4 NFHS-5

	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
Urban	20	22
Rural	38	29
Total	30	26
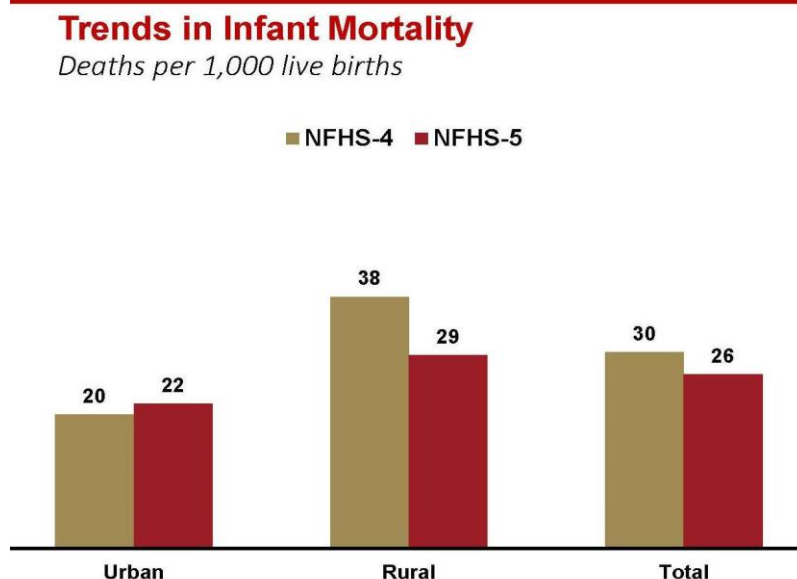
As expected, boys generally have lower mortality rates than girls, especially during the postneonatal period. Girls have a slightly higher mortality rate than boys during the neonatal period (in the first month after birth).

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: 27
- 20-29: 26
- 30-39: 28

BIRTH ORDER
- 1: 31
- 2-3: 23

PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL
- <2 years: 25
- 2-3 years: 18
- 4 years or more: 31
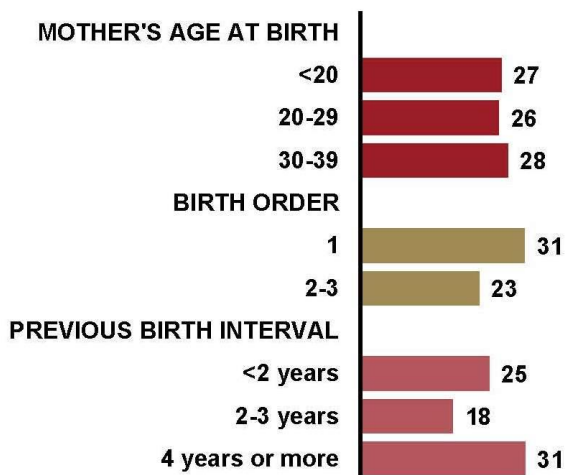
Note: Categories "Mother's age at birth 40-49" and "birth order 4 or more" are not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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 27 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 28 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 26 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29. Infant mortality rates are also higher for Hindus than for Muslims and are highest for scheduled tribes. The infant mortality rate, based on the last five years births, has declined in rural but gone up in urban areas since NFHS-4 to NFHS-5.

The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have less than 10 years of schooling than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling or no schooling at all.

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is 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 (94% from a doctor and 4 percent from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Less than one percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 94 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Eighty-nine percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy 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.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District
Percentage of last births in the past five years

District	Percentage
Jagitial	82
Kamareddy	80
Nizamabad	79
Peddapalli	78
Khammam	76
Ranga Reddy	75
Nagarkurnool	75
Adilabad	75
Jogulamba Gadwal	73
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	73
Warangal Urban	71
TELANGANA	70
Warangal Rural	70
Suryapet	70
Bhadradri Kothagudem	70
Hyderabad	70
Nirmal	70
Medchal-Malkajgiri	70
Karimnagar	70
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	69
Medak	69
Mahabubabad	68
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	67
Rajanna Sircilla	67
Sangareddy	66
Nalgonda	66
Jangoan	65
Mancherial	65
Wanaparthy	63
Siddipet	63
Mahabubnagar	63
Vikarabad	55

Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 83% to 89%) and a slight drop in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 75% to 70%). For 91 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 58 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 34 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty-three percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

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

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth,

more than three-quarters received advice on each of five different areas (96% received advice on breastfeeding, 94% on keeping the baby warm, 91% on the importance of institutional delivery, 84% on cord care, and 79% on family planning).

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

Four or more ANC visits: 66, 74, 70, 72, 71

ANC visit during first trimester: 83, 85, 86, 90, 91

- ■ No schooling
- ■ 5-9 years complete
- ■ 12 or more years complete
- ■ <5 years complete
- ■ 10-11 years complete
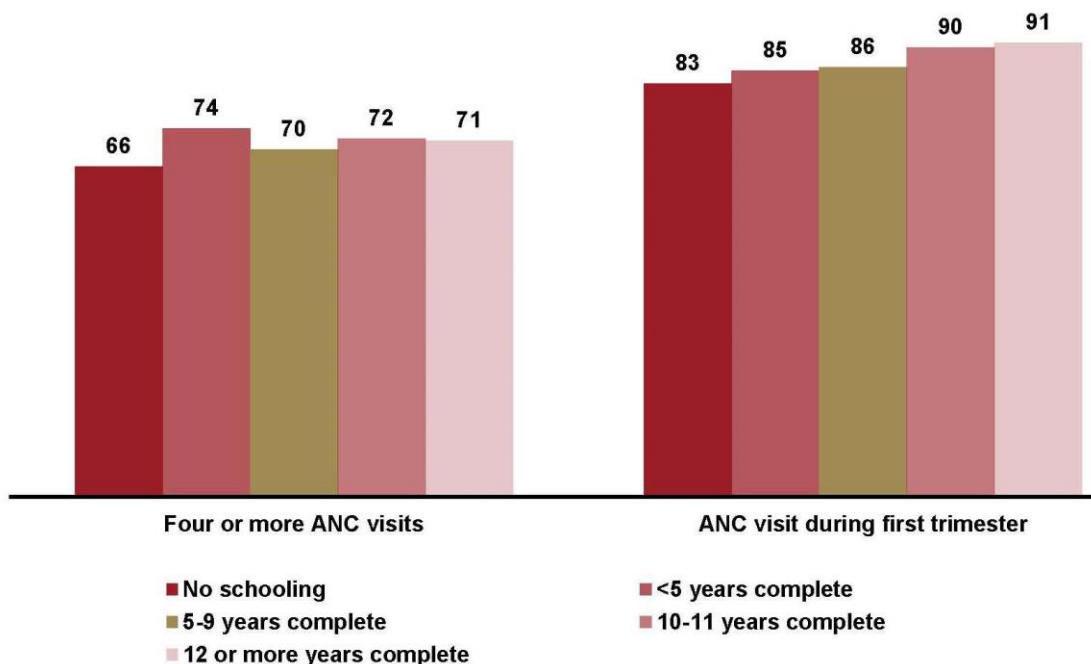
Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Telangana, almost all women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (100%), their blood pressure measured (100%), having a urine sample taken (100%), having a blood sample taken (100%), and having their abdomen examined (98%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 94 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with less than 5 years of schooling were more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Pregnancies of women with no children at the time of pregnancy were more likely (95%) to have an ultrasound test than pregnancies of women with three living children (88%) at the time of pregnancy.

Delivery care
Ninety-seven percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 3 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the four years, from 92 percent (NFHS-4) to 97 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 87 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 49 percent of deliveries. Eighty-five percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Ninety-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 1 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

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

■ NFHS-4　　■ NFHS-5

	In a health facility	Assisted by health personnel
NFHS-4	92	91
NFHS-5	97	94
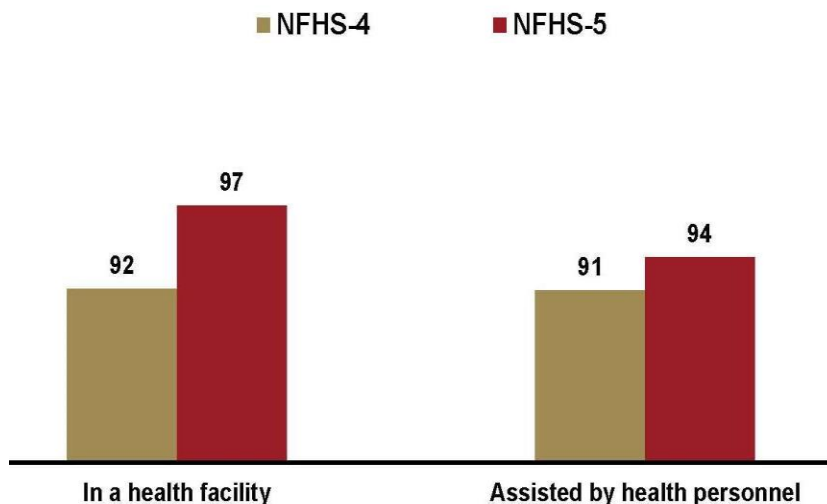
Sixty-one percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-eight percent of caesarean sections (23% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

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

District	Percentage
Warangal Rural	100
Warangal Urban	100
Siddipet	100
Jangoan	100
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	100
Wanaparthy	99
Medak	99
Karimnagar	98
Nalgonda	98
Medchal-Malkajgiri	98
Hyderabad	98
Mahabubnagar	98
Nagarkurnool	98
Khammam	98
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	98
Mahabubabad	98
Rajanna Sircilla	98
Bhadradri Kothagudem	97
Nizamabad	97
Ranga Reddy	97
TELANGANA	97
Kamareddy	97
Nirmal	97
Peddapalli	97
Suryapet	96
Vikarabad	95
Jagitial	94
Jogulamba Gadwal	94
Adilabad	94
Sangareddy	93
Mancherial	90
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	82

17

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 13 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (15%) were more likely than urban women (11%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women and scheduled caste women (17% each) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Ninety-seven percent of children in Telangana 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 Telangana, 92 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 88 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; 88 percent of births in public health facilities and 90 percent of private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 54 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-five percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-three percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Over three-quarters of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (69% in urban areas and 83% in rural areas), but only 55 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 42-65 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. Seventy-nine percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 73 percent of the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Fifty-five 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. Seventy-nine percent 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, 95 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 5 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (87%) of children, which is an improvement over since NFHS-4 (69%)

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

■NFHS-4   ■NFHS-5

	All basic	BCG	Polio 3	DPT 3	Measles
NFHS-4	68	97	75	88	91
NFHS-5	79	94	82	89	91
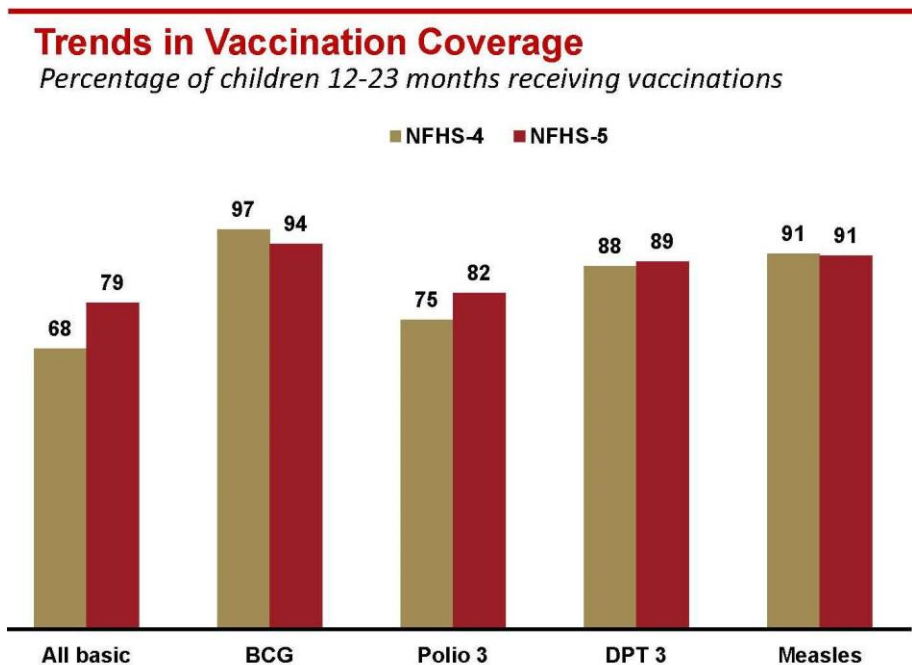
Ninety-four percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, 82 percent have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 89 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 91 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 93% to 89%) and polio vaccine (from 91% to 82%). 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 a marginal increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 88% to 89%), decrease in BCG (from 97% to 94%), and measles remained unchanged (91%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 75 percent to 82 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 68% to 79%). In addition, 91 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 86 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (80% versus 79%) and for rural than urban areas (82% versus 75%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from Scheduled caste (84%) than children from any other caste/class group.

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

District	Percentage
Mahabubnagar	89
Jayashankar..	(88)
Wanaparthy	(87)
Jogulamba Gadwal	87
Khammam	(87)
Vikarabad	86
Nizamabad	86
Ranga Reddy	86
Jangoan	(84)
Rajanna Sircilla	84
Nagarkurnool	81
Bhadradri Kothagudem	80
TELANGANA	79
Warangal Rural	(79)
Sangareddy	79
Nalgonda	(78)
Jagitial	(78)
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	77
Komaram Bheem..	76
Medchal-Malkajgiri	(76)
Mahabubabad	(76)
Mancherial	(76)
Kamareddy	76
Nirmal	75
Hyderabad	(74)
Karimnagar	(73)
Peddapalli	(73)
Suryapet	(70)
Warangal Urban	(70)
Adilabad	69
Medak	(69)
Siddipet	(63)

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 60 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Nineteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 78 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-two percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-seven percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 56 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty-three percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and 62 percent were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-nine percent were given zinc supplements. Seventeen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Telangana only 4 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, nearly two-thirds (65%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Nearly one-third (32%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, 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* center services?
Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services

Any service	Growth monitoring	Supplementary food	Health check-ups	Immunizations	Early childhood care or preschool
71	71	69	64	59	53
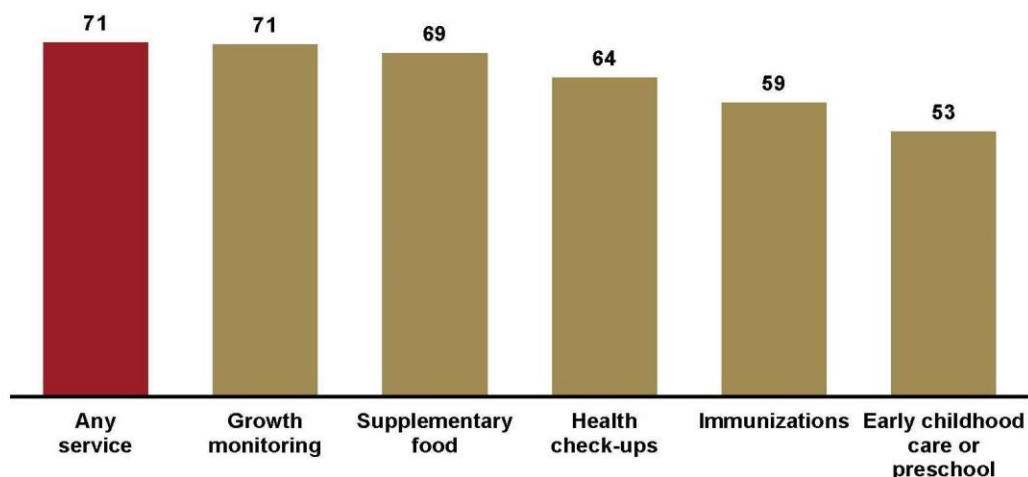
Seventy-one percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age- eligible children receive are growth monitoring (71%), supplementary food (69%), health check-ups (64%), and immunizations (59%) The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (53%). Slightly more than four out of five (84%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, 81 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 80 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Telangana, only 68 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-eight 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, 14 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days, called prelacteal feed. Overall, 90 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and less than three quarter (72%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 26.8 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 half (50%) of children in Telangana receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Thirty-one percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even one fourth are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 9 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 Telangana, more than two-thirds (72%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 43 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. Thirty-four percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 42 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-three 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-two 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 9 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-two 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, 20 percent of children are stunted, 28 percent are wasted, and 24 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Telangana has substantially changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted increased marginally from 28 percent to 33 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (28%) or wasted (18%) has increased respectively from 22 to 32 percent in between NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Telangana.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status
Percentage of children under five years

■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	Stunted (low height-for-age)	Wasted (low weight-for-height)	Underweight (low weight-for-age)
NFHS-4	28	18	29
NFHS-5	33	22	32

Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population
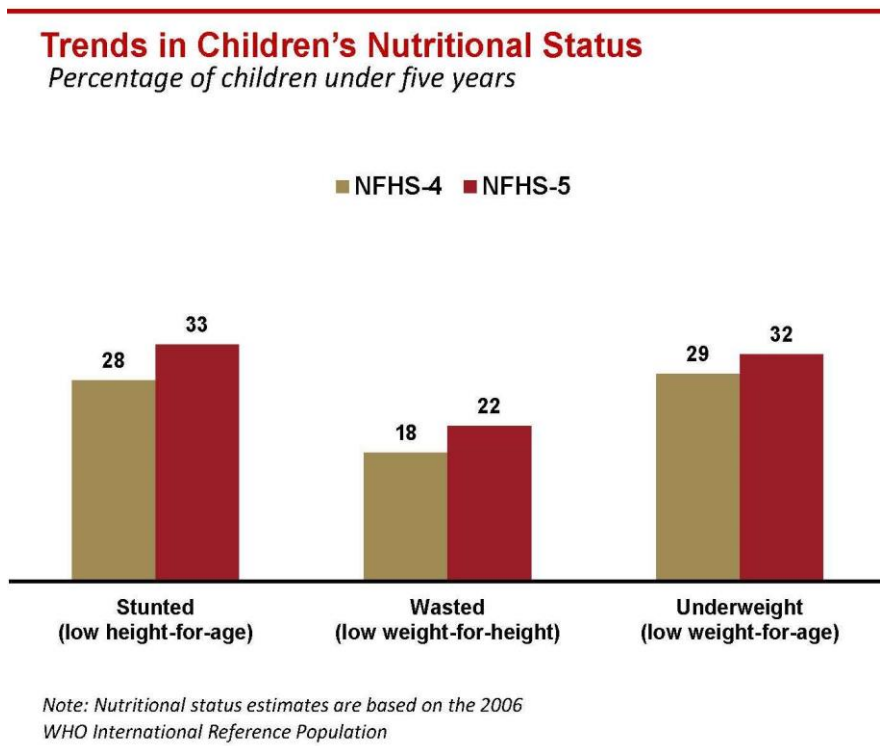
Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is generally higher among scheduled tribe children and lower among Muslim children than among children of any other religion. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major component of childhood undernutrition and a significant contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for growth, immunity, and vision. 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 Telangana, more than two-thirds (72%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the last six months, but only 43 percent of children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed 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. Thirty-four percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 42 percent of children age 6-23 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

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.

The percentage of women and men are either too thin or overweight or obese have same (49%). Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 30 percent, which is 29 percent in NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (32%) than the level observed in NFHS-4 (24%). Nineteen percent of women in Telangana are too thin. Over half of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

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 46 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 50 percent for women age 40-49, and from 20 percent for men age 15-19 to 60 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk of WHR is higher in urban areas (48%) than in rural areas (42%) and the risk among men is also higher in urban areas (48%) than in rural areas (45%).

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

Percent distribution of women

■ Thin ■ Normal weight ■ Overweight/obese

	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12+ years complete		Urban	Rural		Total
Overweight/obese	30	31	32	29	30		42	24		30
Normal weight	55	54	48	47	51		45	55		51
Thin	16	15	19	24	19		14	22		19

Schooling   Residence
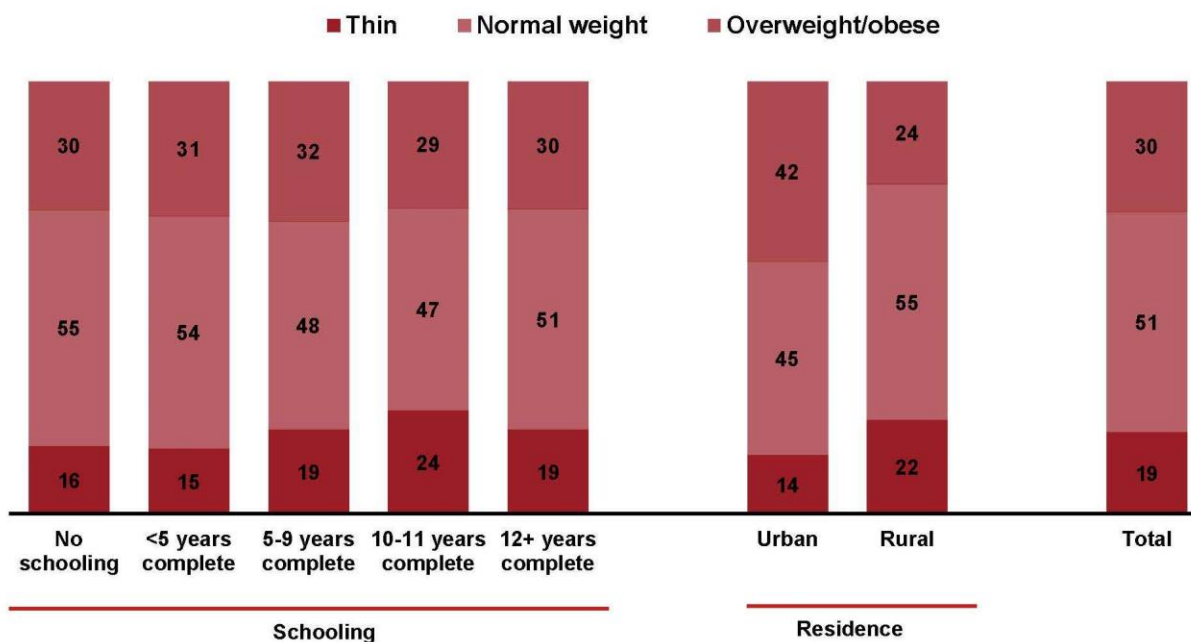
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-six percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia ■ Moderate anaemia ■ Severe anaemia

	Women (58% anaemic)	Men (15% anaemic)	Children 6-59 months (70% anaemic)
Severe anaemia	4.8%	0.5%	3.5%
Moderate anaemia	31%	6.0%	41%
Mild anaemia	22%	8.8%	25%

performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Telangana, especially among women and children.

25
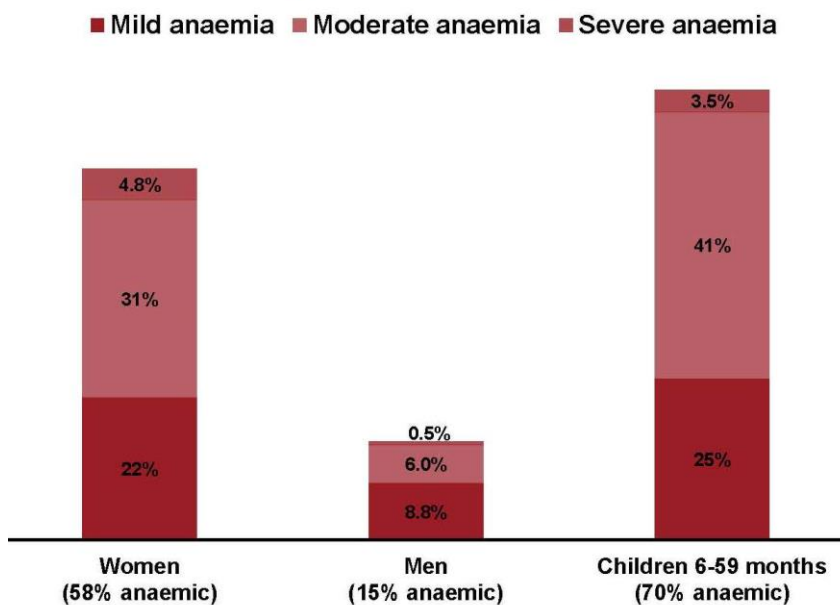
More than two-thirds (70%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 25 percent who are mildly anaemic, 41 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 4 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 61 percent in NFHS-4 to 70 percent in NFHS-5. 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 two-thirds (67%) of children in Telangana are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Fifty-eight percent of women in Telangana have anaemia, including 22 percent with mild anaemia, 31 percent with moderate anaemia, and 5 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia exceeds 44 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 1 percentage points since NFHS-4. About 15 percent of men in Telangana are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and scheduled tribe men are particularly likely to be more anaemic.

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 Telangana, 234 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 (198) than among women (268) and is higher in rural areas (258) than in urban areas (193).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (85% of women and 79% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 77 percent of women and 74 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About more than half (61%) of women and less than half (48%) of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 84 percent of women and 81 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and percent of men and women say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret is same (46%).

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer
According to self-reports, 2,373 women and 3,849 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 2,194 women and 1,070 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling, and those in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (5,763 women and 799 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (886 per 100,000) than among men (1,784 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 120 women and 114 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 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.

Fifteen percent of women age 15-49 in Telangana have hypertension, including 9 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 2 percent each with Stage 2 and less than one percent with 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. One-fourth of men in Telangana have hypertension, including 17 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 5 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-four 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 Telangana, four percent of women age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 6 percent of men age 15-49 have high and 7 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.

Women are more likely than men to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (2.5% of men versus 0.9% of women). More than one percent of both women (1.4%) and men (1.7%) 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 Telangana, only 2 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, below one percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of breast, and 2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly less than among men (2.4%).

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 schemes in India, 61 percent of households in Telangana have any kind of health insurance/financing scheme that covers at least one member of the household. Fifty-three percent health insurance/ financing scheme coverage in rural and 65 percent with urban areas. In Telangana, three types of programmes dominate: Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the State health insurance scheme, and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS). More than half (63%) of women and less than three quarter (71%) percent of men age 15-49 in Telangana are covered by any health/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher among women (75%) and men (74%) with no schooling than among those with 12 or more years of schooling women (54%) and men (72%), respectively.

Tobacco and alcohol use

One-fifth (20%) of men, but only 2 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (11%), *bidis* (4%) *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (3%), *paan* with tobacco and *khaini* are same (3%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (3% for women and 21% for men) than in urban areas (less than one percent (0.7%) for women and 19% for men). Most men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Telangana, among adults age 15-49, below one percent of women and 8 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is much higher in the rural areas. In rural areas, 1 percent of women and 8 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, below one percent (0.2%) of women and 8 percent of men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (54%) or less than once a week (28%), and 19 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

Ninety-three percent of women in Telangana have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 97 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 91 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (96%) than older women age 40-49 (90%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (85%), women with no regular exposure to media (87%), and scheduled tribe

women (88%) 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-four percent of men in Telangana have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 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 69 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 75 percent of men, and 77 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.

Less than one-third (31% each) of women and men 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

■ Women ■ Men

	Women	Men
Use condoms consistently	69	75
Have one uninfected partner who has no other partners	77	76
Have comprehensive knowledge	31	31
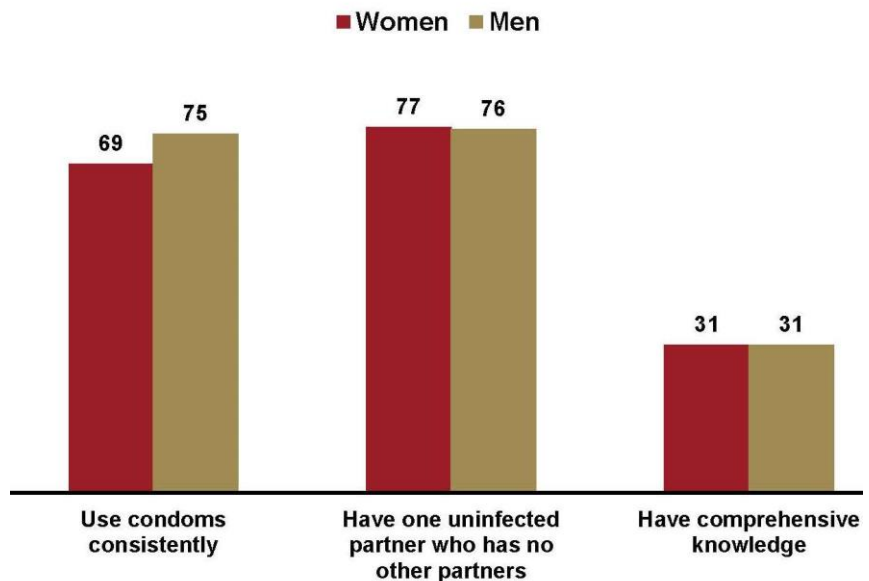
HIV-related stigma

Sixty-two percent of women and 65 percent of men in Telangana would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (73%) and men (81%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fifty-nine percent of women and 70 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Thirty-four percent of women and 29 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Men (78%) are more likely than women (69%) to say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Nearly three-fifths of women (56%) and two-thirds of men (67%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Almost four-fifths (79%) men and nearly three-quarters of women (73%) 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 38 percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Fifty-five 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 (52%) are slightly less likely than rural women (56%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Fifty-five 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 Telangana, 9 percent of women and 4 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 (67% of women, compared with 60% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for three-quarters 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 0.6 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 (11%) in urban areas than in rural areas (7%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.2% of women and 4% of men).

One-thirds (33%) 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 lower in urban areas (31%) than in rural areas (36%). Two percent 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 Telangana, 81 percent use sanitary napkins, 17 percent use cloth, 13 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 4 percent use tampons. Overall, 93 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 76 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 91 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 97 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only less than half (48%) of all women age 15-49, compared to 80 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 94 percent earned cash, including 2 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Six percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (94%), including 2 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Five percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (93%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 64 percent of employed men.

Only 48 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 more likely to participate in decisions about visits to their own family and relatives or about major household purchases (76% each) than decisions about their own health care (68%). Overall, 57 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 13 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 31 percent among women age 15-19 to 65 percent among women age 40-49.

In 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 (85%) and 89 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Four percent of men did not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Telangana, 32 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 (33%) than rural (31%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with below five years of schooling (43%), and is highest among women who are employed and employed for cash (43% each) than any other group of women.

Eighty-four percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Eighty-four percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 85 percent, among women who are Hindus, as well as among women who have below five years of schooling (91%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Sixty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 24 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

More than one-fifth (21%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. urban women are more than twice (28%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (15%). This percentage increases with education with nearly two-fifths (39%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-tenth of women having less than five years of schooling (10%) or no schooling (7%). Nearly one-fifth of employed women who earn in cash use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 6 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash. Hindu women are least likely (19%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Muslim (30%) or Christian (24%) women.

Ownership of assets

Sixty-four percent of women and 74 percent of men age 15-49 in Telangana own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 43 percent of women and 51 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.

Sixty-four percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 43 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Telangana, 60 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 66 percent can read SMS messages. Three-quarters of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with over half (51%) of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 45% among women with no schooling to 81 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 47 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use,

compared with 54-73 percent of women belonging to any other caste/tribe group. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (51%) than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group (59-76%).

Three-fifths of women in Telangana have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Eighty-four 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 (68%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (69%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (27%). Men are less likely to agree: 70 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws or if she neglects the house or children (52% each) and if she argues with him (28%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 80 percent of women and 68 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-four percent of women and 50 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 half of men (55%) 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 Telangana, 36 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 5 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 38 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 4 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.

Violence during pregnancy

Four percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with no schooling, women with 3-4 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 Telangana, 36 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 5 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 19 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Thirty-one percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Fifteen percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Ten percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 8 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 15 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 2 percent that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Four 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 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, 37 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 (5%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Physical or sexual violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, around less than one-fourth (24%) women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (46%) than in urban areas (29%); among divorced, separated, or deserted women (71%) than currently married women (38%); and among half (50%) of women who are employed for cash than women who are not employed (30%). 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 (73%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (72%), gets drunk sometimes (48%), and if the husband never attended school (53%). Three-quarters of women (75%) of women 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

[Bar chart showing percentages by husband's drinking status]

- Husband does not drink: 23
- Husband gets drunk sometimes: 44
- Husband gets drunk often: 70
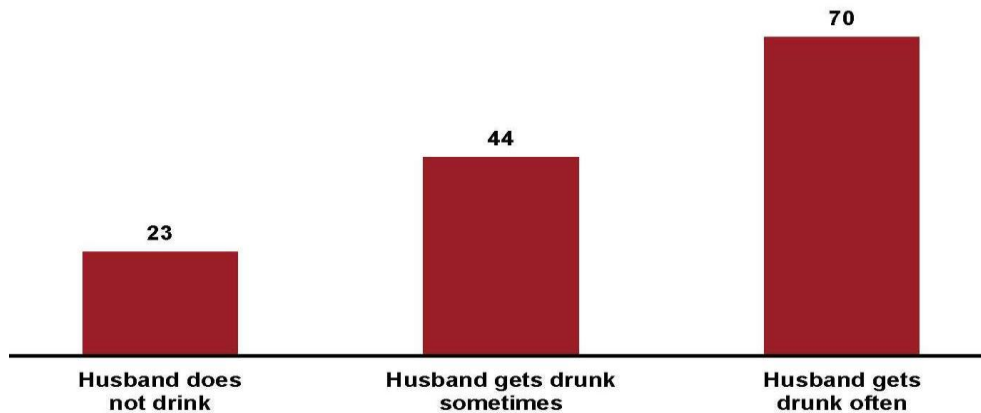
Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk", not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Over one-fourth (28%) 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 more than doubles to 61 percent among ever-married women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (56%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (16%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (23%); severe burns (22%).

Help seeking

Only 21 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 8 percent never sought help but told someone. Less than three-quarters (71%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (79%), their husband's family (18%), or a friend (9%). Only 8 percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	7,830	20,812	28,642
Households occupied	7,661	20,495	28,156
Households interviewed	7,160	20,191	27,351
Household response rate[1]	93.5	98.5	97.1
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	7,962	20,457	28,419
Number of eligible women interviewed	7,509	20,009	27,518
Women response rate[2]	94.3	97.8	96.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,219	2,982	4,201
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,058	2,805	3,863
Men response rate[2]	86.8	94.1	92.0

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, Telangana, 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	
Adilabad	218	695	913	99.7	231	734	965	97.9	33	123	156	94.0
Bhadradri Kothagudem	273	620	893	97.6	288	657	945	98.3	36	100	136	98.6
Hyderabad	703	0	703	78.5	642	0	642	77.0	84	0	84	55.6
Jagitial	192	706	898	98.8	204	681	885	98.0	25	74	99	90.0
Jangoan	105	783	888	97.8	110	733	843	97.5	17	91	108	85.7
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	62	835	897	97.9	74	778	852	98.6	5	119	124	96.9
Jogulamba Gadwal	80	810	890	97.9	100	875	975	98.6	11	114	125	97.7
Kamareddy	106	793	899	98.9	117	740	857	96.8	23	111	134	93.1
Karimnagar	268	606	874	97.3	292	561	853	93.8	42	72	114	87.7
Khammam	185	708	893	98.0	185	721	906	98.3	28	104	132	94.3
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	145	752	897	97.9	131	803	934	98.2	18	118	136	95.1
Mahabubabad	84	804	888	98.0	88	815	903	97.8	11	110	121	94.5
Mahabubnagar	191	716	907	98.8	221	785	1,006	98.1	28	109	137	97.2
Mancherial	380	510	890	97.6	379	467	846	99.1	58	60	118	96.7
Medak	63	818	881	97.9	74	809	883	94.8	10	118	128	88.9
Medchal-Malkajgiri	698	80	778	87.7	743	82	825	93.4	93	14	107	84.3
Nagarkurnool	84	812	896	98.5	99	816	915	98.3	17	119	136	97.1
Nalgonda	210	677	887	98.0	210	669	879	98.3	38	91	129	97.0
Nirmal	188	711	899	98.7	190	661	851	97.9	26	81	107	93.9
Nizamabad	249	642	891	98.3	286	605	891	96.0	37	70	107	86.3
Peddapalli	335	557	892	97.9	357	504	861	98.6	58	84	142	95.9
Rajanna Sircilla	192	715	907	99.3	189	712	901	98.3	29	96	125	97.7
Ranga Reddy	468	384	852	94.2	508	427	935	96.6	53	51	104	86.0
Sangareddy	323	569	892	98.5	336	575	911	95.8	54	65	119	93.0
Siddipet	123	760	883	97.8	123	709	832	96.2	25	91	116	89.9
Suryapet	141	752	893	97.8	139	712	851	98.8	17	108	125	94.0
Vikarabad	123	757	880	97.8	138	791	929	95.9	21	111	132	89.8
Wanaparthy	148	754	902	98.5	175	790	965	98.4	23	123	146	96.7
Warangal Rural	66	838	904	98.7	66	764	830	98.0	16	107	123	92.5
Warangal Urban	610	278	888	98.0	659	241	900	97.9	100	38	138	96.5
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	147	749	896	98.4	155	792	947	98.5	22	133	155	95.1
Telangana	7,160	20,191	27,351	97.1	7,509	20,009	27,518	96.8	1,058	2,805	3,863	92.0

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.3	7.3	7.8	7.9	6.7	7.3	8.0	6.9	7.5
5-9	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.5	7.4	7.9	8.3	7.6	8.0
10-14	8.2	6.9	7.5	7.4	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.5	7.1
15-19	8.0	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.0	7.4
20-24	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.8	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.2
25-29	8.4	10.8	9.6	8.6	9.1	8.9	8.5	9.7	9.1
30-34	8.6	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.9
35-39	8.1	8.6	8.4	7.8	8.7	8.2	7.9	8.7	8.3
40-44	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.7
45-49	6.7	7.6	7.2	7.0	8.2	7.6	6.9	8.0	7.4
50-54	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.6
55-59	3.9	5.4	4.7	4.7	6.1	5.4	4.4	5.8	5.1
60-64	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.4
65-69	2.9	3.2	3.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6
70-74	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.3
75-79	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
80 or more	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	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	95.4	95.9	95.7	95.9	96.2	96.1	95.7	96.1	95.9
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	1,015	na	na	1,070	na	na	1,049
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	927	na	na	910	na	na	917
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	11.8	24.1	18.0	27.0	47.6	37.7	21.2	39.0	30.4
<5 years complete	11.3	10.5	10.9	14.7	11.4	13.0	13.4	11.1	12.2
5-9 years complete	21.5	21.8	21.6	23.2	18.7	20.9	22.6	19.8	21.1
10-11 years complete	18.9	16.5	17.7	15.0	10.5	12.6	16.5	12.7	14.5
12 or more years complete	36.5	27.1	31.7	20.1	11.8	15.8	26.3	17.4	21.7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	16,626	17,060	33,687	27,279	29,638	56,919	43,905	46,699	90,607
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.3	7.2	8.9	5.8	0.6	3.8	7.1	3.9	5.8

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De Jure* population
Household headship				
Male	82.4	80.2	81.0	85.2
Female	17.6	19.8	19.0	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.8	3.5	3.6	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	69.2	66.9	67.7	56.2
Non-nuclear	30.8	33.1	32.3	43.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	76.8	92.8	87.1	84.8
Muslim	19.0	4.5	9.6	12.1
Christian	3.7	2.7	3.0	2.9
Other	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	18.8	24.4	22.5	22.1
Scheduled tribe	4.6	10.2	8.2	8.2
Other backward class	59.7	56.0	57.3	58.2
Other	16.1	8.6	11.2	10.7
Don't know	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.7	99.1	99.3	99.6
No	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.4	98.4	98.7	98.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	52.3	29.1	37.3	38.1
Piped to neighbour	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7
Public tap/standpipe	9.0	13.2	11.8	11.6
Tube well or borehole	3.4	15.3	11.2	10.8
Other improved[2]	33.0	38.7	36.7	36.5
Unimproved source	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
Unprotected dug well	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surface water	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other source	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
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, Telangana, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De Jure* population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	74.8	47.4	57.0	57.7
Less than 30 minutes	24.4	50.0	41.0	40.3
Thirty minutes or longer	0.8	2.7	2.0	2.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	98.5	95.9	96.8	96.8
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	0.8	2.5	1.9	2.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	8.3	3.4	5.1	5.6
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7
Strain through cloth	12.1	12.8	12.5	12.4
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	15.7	3.3	7.7	8.0
Use electric purifier	7.3	0.6	3.0	3.1
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
No treatment	60.9	80.5	73.6	73.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	29.6	8.0	15.6	16.3
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	81.1	70.9	74.4	76.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	80.0	68.1	72.3	74.1
Flush/pour flush don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7
Other[7]	0.5	1.8	1.4	1.4
Shared facility[8]	11.0	9.6	10.1	9.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	10.9	9.3	9.8	9.2
Flush/pour flush don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other[7]	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	5.1	1.5	2.8	2.8
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	4.2	0.4	1.8	1.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dry toilet	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
No facility/uses open spaces/field	2.9	18.1	12.7	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	81.1	70.9	74.4	76.2
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	11.0	9.6	10.1	9.4

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De Jure* population
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	0.2	1.9	1.3	1.2
Semi-pucca	6.5	25.9	19.1	18.0
Pucca	92.9	71.7	79.2	80.3
Missing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	58.1	56.1	56.8	46.5
3-4	32.5	33.9	33.4	38.9
5-6	8.5	8.9	8.8	12.7
7 and over	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.9
LPG/natural gas	96.8	87.8	90.9	91.2
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4
Charcoal	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.7
Wood	1.0	9.1	6.3	6.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Dung cakes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	98.2	88.2	91.8	92.2
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	1.5	11.1	7.7	7.5
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	75.1	55.5	62.4	64.9
In the house, no separate room	21.3	34.7	30.0	27.5
In a separate building	2.6	4.6	3.9	4.0
Outdoors	0.9	5.1	3.6	3.5
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,623	17,728	27,351	98,893

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De Jure* population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	5.2	2.0	2.2	2.2
Chullah	46.5	53.2	52.7	53.2
Open fire	48.3	44.7	45.0	44.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	141	1,976	2,116	7,418
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	10.8	22.7	18.5	19.5
Weekly	4.2	5.3	4.9	5.2
Monthly	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.1
Less than monthly	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0
Never	82.7	68.6	73.6	72.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,623	17,728	27,351	98,893

na = Not applicable

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

[2] Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, 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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	97.2	82.8	87.3
Muslim	98.6	90.2	96.1
Christian	95.2	81.0	87.2
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	95.1	79.4	84.0
Scheduled tribe	91.9	65.7	70.9
Other backward class	98.1	86.4	90.7
Other	99.4	94.0	96.7
Don't know	95.2	74.7	81.7
Total	97.4	83.1	88.2

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 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Adilabad	94.0	54.4	64.7
Bhadradri Kothagudem	98.2	83.2	87.8
Hyderabad	99.9	*	99.9
Jagitial	93.6	85.1	87.3
Jangoan	99.3	91.0	92.4
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	93.8	73.7	74.9
Jogulamba Gadwal	91.6	77.4	78.8
Kamareddy	94.9	76.1	78.6
Karimnagar	97.3	94.0	94.9
Khammam	100.0	93.3	95.2
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	92.4	58.6	63.6
Mahabubabad	87.7	75.2	76.4
Mahabubnagar	96.5	79.3	82.8
Mancherial	91.7	83.3	86.8
Medak	95.6	87.3	87.9
Medchal-Malkajgiri	99.7	95.9	98.5
Nagarkurnool	95.3	79.9	81.8
Nalgonda	94.0	80.4	83.9
Nirmal	91.0	71.7	75.4
Nizamabad	95.0	86.2	88.9
Peddapalli	98.0	93.8	95.4
Rajanna Sircilla	100.0	93.0	94.8
Ranga Reddy	99.7	94.2	97.5
Sangareddy	97.5	81.5	86.3
Siddipet	100.0	94.0	95.3
Suryapet	98.5	83.2	85.6
Vikarabad	92.3	69.2	72.6
Wanaparthy	88.8	82.0	83.2
Warangal Rural	80.8	86.9	86.5
Warangal Urban	93.0	93.0	93.0
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	97.6	91.5	92.4
Telangana	97.4	83.1	88.2

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	79.9	50.4	60.8	64.8
Pressure cooker	77.9	44.9	56.5	60.8
Chair	94.4	90.7	92.0	93.6
Cot or bed	91.5	87.7	89.0	89.5
Table	70.5	48.7	56.3	58.9
Electric fan	98.1	96.1	96.8	97.5
Radio or transistor	2.9	1.4	2.0	2.1
Television (black and white)	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1
Television (colour)	91.1	77.1	82.0	86.3
Any television	91.7	78.5	83.1	87.4
Sewing machine	24.4	14.7	18.1	20.8
Mobile telephone	95.8	90.7	92.5	95.3
Landline telephone	3.3	0.6	1.6	1.7
Internet	42.2	19.8	27.7	31.6
Computer	13.5	1.9	6.0	6.8
Refrigerator	67.1	27.0	41.1	45.0
Air conditioner/cooler	62.7	31.2	42.2	45.1
Washing machine	29.3	3.5	12.5	14.3
Watch or clock	84.4	66.6	72.9	76.2
Water pump	56.8	39.0	45.2	46.7
Thresher	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Tractor	0.7	3.7	2.7	3.2
None of the above	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	21.0	25.7	24.0	26.6
Motorcycle or scooter	66.2	49.4	55.3	62.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.8	6.2	4.3	5.0
Car	10.8	2.1	5.2	5.9
None of the above	26.4	36.1	32.7	26.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	84.7	39.8	55.6	54.8
Irrigated land only	10.0	41.3	30.3	30.9
Non-irrigated land only	4.3	15.2	11.4	11.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.6	3.4	2.4	2.6
Irrigation not determined	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	59.8	74.0	69.0	69.3
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	4.5	38.5	26.6	28.9
Percentage having a bank account/ post office account[2]	95.9	97.5	96.9	97.1
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	52.9	65.0	60.8	60.7
Percentage having a BPL card	72.6	91.6	84.9	85.1
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	3.8	6.6	5.6	5.9
Number	9,623	17,728	27,351	98,893

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 pre-school by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	61.1	66.6	63.7	62.8	67.3	65.0	62.3	67.1	64.6
Muslim	48.5	47.7	48.1	65.1	56.6	60.8	52.1	49.8	51.0
Christian	*	*	(44.4)	*	(66.5)	63.0	(50.3)	56.5	53.9
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	46.7	53.5	50.0	63.5	69.8	66.4	58.2	64.3	61.0
Scheduled tribe	(72.6)	(76.2)	74.5	58.9	65.3	61.8	61.4	67.8	64.3
Other backward class	61.1	61.5	61.3	63.6	66.5	65.0	62.6	64.4	63.5
Other	47.0	59.6	52.4	61.1	58.3	59.6	51.4	59.1	54.9
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	(64.1)	*	*	(67.8)
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	59.8	59.1	59.4	61.3	64.8	62.9	60.7	62.2	61.4
Non-nuclear	53.1	62.4	57.6	64.4	68.3	66.3	60.1	66.1	63.1
Family size									
1-2 members	*	*	*	*	*	(58.7)	*	*	(62.7)
3-5 members	61.1	62.5	61.8	63.5	66.9	65.1	62.5	65.2	63.8
6 or more members	49.7	57.2	53.4	61.9	66.5	64.1	57.0	62.7	59.8
Total	56.7	60.6	58.6	62.9	66.7	64.7	60.4	64.2	62.2

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 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 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending pre-school by district, according to residence and sex, Telangana, 2019-20

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Adilabad	(67.2)	*	57.6	54.7	64.0	58.6	59.0	57.1	58.3
Bhadradri Kothagudem	*	*	(68.6)	(64.6)	(70.0)	67.3	66.5	69.0	67.7
Hyderabad	46.0	53.6	49.9	*	*	*	46.0	53.6	49.9
Jagitial	*	*	(65.7)	69.6	66.9	68.1	65.1	69.4	67.3
Jangoan	*	*	*	(57.3)	(72.9)	65.2	60.3	72.8	66.0
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	*	*	*	65.1	64.5	64.8	64.2	67.3	65.7
Jogulamba Gadwal	*	*	*	43.6	51.0	46.9	45.7	52.2	48.6
Kamareddy	*	*	(63.4)	68.8	66.5	67.8	67.4	66.4	66.9
Karimnagar	(70.0)	(73.4)	71.7	(66.0)	(76.7)	72.1	67.8	75.5	72.0
Khammam	*	*	*	(69.2)	76.7	73.1	70.0	82.0	76.4
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	*	*	*	(56.3)	(59.6)	57.9	58.1	59.2	58.6
Mahabubabad	*	*	*	62.0	57.5	59.6	65.0	59.9	62.3
Mahabubnagar	(75.1)	*	(69.8)	54.9	68.6	60.6	58.9	67.4	62.4
Mancherial	(58.8)	(62.3)	60.3	(75.0)	(72.3)	73.6	65.8	67.5	66.5
Medak	*	*	*	57.4	55.2	56.3	57.7	57.3	57.5
Medchal-Malkajgiri	62.1	60.3	61.3	*	*	*	63.4	65.4	64.3
Nagarkurnool	*	*	*	57.9	61.2	59.3	53.3	62.0	57.2
Nalgonda	*	*	(58.2)	66.0	(66.6)	66.2	65.1	62.8	64.2
Nirmal	*	*	(75.3)	69.4	61.8	65.2	70.5	64.6	67.1
Nizamabad	(65.5)	*	63.8	(60.9)	77.3	70.5	63.1	72.2	67.8
Peddapalli	*	*	(68.6)	*	*	(72.4)	(65.1)	(76.6)	70.5
Rajanna Sircilla	*	*	(77.9)	(57.9)	66.4	62.5	66.2	66.1	66.2
Ranga Reddy	(59.3)	(57.3)	58.2	(70.4)	(60.8)	66.7	64.5	58.5	61.6
Sangareddy	*	(69.5)	61.3	56.4	(55.8)	56.2	54.4	61.4	57.8
Siddipet	*	*	*	66.6	66.5	66.6	60.7	63.0	61.8
Suryapet	*	*	*	(56.5)	(71.5)	63.9	47.6	(71.8)	58.3
Vikarabad	*	*	(61.0)	72.8	71.3	72.1	72.2	68.1	70.3
Wanaparthy	*	*	(57.2)	69.9	54.1	62.0	69.1	52.7	61.0
Warangal Rural	*	*	*	65.0	(63.2)	64.2	65.5	62.1	63.9
Warangal Urban	66.2	(68.5)	67.1	*	*	(63.8)	64.3	68.9	66.3
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	*	*	(55.0)	63.2	75.0	69.1	61.9	72.0	67.0
Telangana	56.7	60.6	58.6	62.9	66.7	64.7	60.4	64.2	62.2

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.1	98.6	98.4	99.1	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.5
6-13 (Elementary)	97.6	97.8	97.8	98.5	97.6	98.0	98.1	97.7	97.9
11-13 (Upper Primary)	96.8	96.4	96.5	97.4	96.3	96.7	97.1	96.3	96.6
14-15 (Secondary)	90.0	92.0	91.2	94.2	89.4	91.1	91.8	90.7	91.1
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	75.3	76.6	76.1	79.8	70.0	73.7	77.4	73.5	75.0
11-14 years	95.0	95.7	95.4	97.4	95.3	96.1	96.1	95.5	95.7
15-17 years	80.6	81.2	81.0	83.5	75.4	78.5	81.9	78.4	79.8
6-14 years	96.7	97.4	97.2	98.4	97.1	97.6	97.5	97.2	97.4
6-17 years	92.7	93.5	93.2	94.9	91.9	93.0	93.7	92.7	93.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	94.8	93.6	94.0	95.5	92.2	93.3	95.1	92.9	93.6
Muslim	87.8	93.7	89.2	93.8	87.9	92.2	90.5	90.9	90.6
Christian	95.1	90.5	92.2	88.7	88.3	88.5	91.6	89.6	90.4
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	93.7	92.8	93.1	94.5	92.8	93.3	94.1	92.8	93.2
Scheduled tribe	93.6	87.7	88.8	92.4	85.5	87.0	93.0	86.7	88.0
Other backward class	92.6	94.7	93.9	95.0	92.0	93.2	93.8	93.4	93.6
Other	91.4	96.5	93.2	95.0	97.4	96.1	92.9	97.0	94.5

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

<u>Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood</u>

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Telangana, 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	91.2	7.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	1.6	7,141
5-9	88.6	8.0	1.2	2.2	100.0	4.0	7,903
10-14	84.9	10.5	1.5	3.1	100.0	7.6	7,006
15-17	79.9	13.4	2.2	4.5	100.0	11.8	4,123
Residence							
Urban	89.1	8.1	0.9	1.9	100.0	5.0	10,189
Rural	85.5	10.3	1.4	2.7	100.0	5.9	15,985
Sex							
Male	87.0	9.4	1.3	2.3	100.0	5.6	13,669
Female	86.8	9.5	1.1	2.5	100.0	5.5	12,502
Total age <15	88.2	8.7	1.0	2.0	100.0	4.4	22,050
Total age <18	86.9	9.5	1.2	2.4	100.0	5.6	26,173

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, Telangana, 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	67.6	19.6	87.2	2,767
2-4	79.5	12.2	91.7	4,374
Sex				
Male	75.3	15.0	90.3	3,752
Female	74.5	15.2	89.7	3,388
Residence				
Urban	79.2	13.7	92.9	2,831
Rural	72.0	16.0	88.0	4,310
Total	74.9	15.1	90.0	7,141

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, Telangana, 2019-20

	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
District	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Adilabad	65.5	18.3	83.9	195
Bhadradri Kothagudem	73.3	16.7	90.0	217
Hyderabad	82.7	11.6	94.3	991
Jagitial	80.4	12.1	92.5	252
Jangoan	70.6	16.0	86.6	112
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	73.9	17.0	90.9	128
Jogulamba Gadwal	64.0	17.6	81.6	167
Kamareddy	74.3	16.6	91.0	232
Karimnagar	77.7	11.0	88.7	182
Khammam	74.3	20.2	94.4	286
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	63.1	19.9	83.0	99
Mahabubabad	75.2	15.8	91.0	148
Mahabubnagar	76.2	15.7	91.9	388
Mancherial	72.6	20.6	93.2	146
Medak	71.1	14.2	85.3	140
Medchal-Malkajgiri	80.9	14.0	95.0	126
Nagarkurnool	73.3	18.1	91.4	180
Nalgonda	68.4	12.0	80.4	277
Nirmal	82.0	11.9	94.0	156
Nizamabad	76.7	13.7	90.4	366
Peddapalli	71.6	16.3	87.9	137
Rajanna Sircilla	80.1	11.0	91.2	127
Ranga Reddy	77.8	15.6	93.4	544
Sangareddy	58.3	21.4	79.6	294
Siddipet	77.3	12.7	90.0	241
Suryapet	76.3	16.4	92.7	155
Vikarabad	75.3	16.4	91.6	227
Wanaparthy	76.8	13.6	90.5	114
Warangal Rural	69.6	12.9	82.6	125
Warangal Urban	66.6	15.8	82.4	226
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	79.8	14.1	93.8	161
Telangana	74.9	15.1	90.0	7,141

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths to 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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
0-4	84.6	(71.2)	80.1	64.7	51.7	58.6	70.8	55.6	64.2
15-24	*	*	*	(82.0)	(66.4)	73.8	(79.8)	(67.3)	73.7
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(59.8)
20-24	*	*	*	(89.0)	*	82.0	(85.3)	(77.0)	81.4
25-34	*	*	*	76.5	(79.2)	77.6	77.4	(81.9)	79.2
35 and over	83.9	72.3	78.9	80.4	65.1	73.6	81.5	67.2	75.2
Religion of household head									
Hindu	82.7	72.7	78.7	77.2	63.1	70.8	78.7	65.3	72.8
Muslim	89.8	69.5	81.3	(74.8)	(62.4)	68.7	84.3	66.3	76.3
Christian	*	*	(82.7)	(90.4)	*	87.7	86.7	(84.1)	85.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	83.2	76.5	80.4	77.0	69.6	73.8	78.6	71.3	75.5
Scheduled tribe	*	*	(80.8)	74.0	51.3	64.7	76.0	55.9	68.3
Other backward class	84.6	70.3	78.5	77.8	61.7	70.3	79.9	64.2	72.8
Other	(81.3)	(73.2)	78.1	80.7	74.9	78.0	80.9	74.3	78.0
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(66.0)
Total	83.7	72.4	79.0	77.7	63.6	71.3	79.5	65.9	73.5

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Adilabad	*	*	*	(87.6)	(57.0)	76.2	89.9	(61.6)	77.3
Bhadradri Kothagudem	*	*	*	(78.0)	*	70.9	81.6	(64.3)	75.3
Hyderabad	(89.6)	*	82.8	*	*	*	(89.6)	*	82.8
Jagitial	*	*	*	(68.5)	(70.1)	69.4	70.6	(69.4)	70.1
Jangoan	*	*	*	78.1	48.3	64.2	79.7	51.2	66.3
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	*	*	*	(63.4)	(48.9)	57.4	(65.5)	(48.9)	58.9
Jogulamba Gadwal	*	*	*	(78.9)	(65.3)	72.1	(81.3)	(63.5)	72.8
Kamareddy	*	*	*	78.7	(65.8)	73.1	79.6	(66.9)	73.9
Karimnagar	*	*	*	(78.2)	*	67.1	(79.4)	(48.7)	66.4
Khammam	*	*	*	87.1	(87.8)	87.3	85.3	(88.4)	86.4
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	*	*	*	(66.6)	*	52.8	68.3	(35.1)	56.4
Mahabubabad	*	*	*	71.5	(64.2)	68.7	73.4	(64.2)	70.0
Mahabubnagar	*	*	*	(85.0)	(54.8)	70.5	(86.8)	(58.1)	72.6
Mancherial	*	*	(77.7)	(76.5)	*	71.9	78.1	(64.7)	73.6
Medak	*	*	*	59.4	54.2	56.9	58.4	58.2	58.3
Medchal-Malkajgiri	(84.6)	*	80.0	*	*	*	(85.6)	(72.5)	78.8
Nagarkurnool	*	*	*	(87.7)	*	84.7	85.9	(82.7)	84.8
Nalgonda	*	*	*	(83.9)	(78.5)	81.2	(87.4)	(71.1)	79.3
Nirmal	*	*	*	(84.9)	(59.6)	73.2	81.6	(59.1)	71.7
Nizamabad	*	*	(78.1)	(84.3)	(71.5)	77.3	(82.5)	(72.0)	77.5
Peddapalli	*	*	(78.5)	(74.5)	(51.3)	64.2	78.9	(57.8)	69.8
Rajanna Sircilla	*	*	*	(77.1)	(76.2)	76.7	78.2	(74.9)	76.7
Ranga Reddy	*	*	(74.2)	*	*	(71.3)	(68.5)	(78.8)	72.8
Sangareddy	*	*	(77.8)	(78.2)	(56.1)	69.7	79.1	(59.6)	71.5
Siddipet	*	*	*	84.0	(57.2)	71.6	81.1	59.4	71.8
Suryapet	*	*	*	(74.9)	(59.2)	66.4	(78.7)	(61.7)	70.1
Vikarabad	*	*	*	60.6	46.9	54.3	63.8	49.9	57.6
Wanaparthy	*	*	*	(85.9)	(64.6)	75.4	(87.0)	(63.3)	75.7
Warangal Rural	*	*	*	80.1	(58.3)	70.5	81.5	(55.9)	70.3
Warangal Urban	(81.1)	(70.3)	75.7	*	*	(81.5)	83.8	72.0	77.7
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	*	*	*	78.1	62.4	70.3	79.6	62.2	71.1
Telangana	83.7	72.4	79.0	77.7	63.6	71.3	79.5	65.9	73.5

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Any	Type of disability						Number of persons
		Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	18,539
Rural	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	31,780
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3,389
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	7,184
15-24	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	7,568
25-34	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	8,738
35-49	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	11,990
50-69	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	9,290
70 and over	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	2,160
Total	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	50,319
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	18,464
Rural	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	30,109
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3,753
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	7,726
15-24	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	7,682
25-34	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	8,086
35-49	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	10,515
50-69	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	8,470
70 and over	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	2,341
Total	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	48,574
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	37,004
Rural	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	61,889
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7,142
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	14,910
15-24	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	15,250
25-34	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	16,824
35-49	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	22,506
50-69	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	17,760
70 and over	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	4,501
Total	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	98,893

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	12.3	15.2	3,379	3,382	535	521
20-24	14.9	14.3	4,106	4,132	505	485
25-29	16.9	16.3	4,657	4,572	576	568
30-34	14.0	15.1	3,863	3,838	532	523
35-39	15.3	15.3	4,207	4,195	538	531
40-44	12.3	11.5	3,385	3,388	404	423
45-49	14.2	12.3	3,921	4,011	435	458
Residence						
Urban	37.3	40.1	10,275	7,509	1,414	971
Rural	62.7	59.9	17,243	20,009	2,110	2,538
Schooling						
No schooling	32.6	14.7	8,983	9,739	519	585
<5 years complete	3.2	2.9	878	932	103	117
5-9 years complete	18.7	21.2	5,138	5,110	747	755
10-11 years complete	19.0	23.4	5,216	4,950	826	814
12 or more years complete	26.5	37.7	7,304	6,787	1,329	1,238
Literacy						
Literate[1]	64.8	82.0	17,834	17,074	2,888	2,830
Not literate	34.2	17.7	9,407	10,142	625	665
Not measured	1.0	0.3	277	302	11	14
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	17.1	41.6	4,716	4,298	1,465	1,373
Watches television at least once a week	75.1	75.2	20,654	20,291	2,651	2,603
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.1	6.1	588	510	215	180
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	15.7	48.4	4,327	3,678	1,705	1,591
Not regularly exposed to any media	20.1	11.8	5,528	5,937	415	454
Marital status						
Never married	18.3	37.7	5,032	4,792	1,329	1,231
Currently married	73.7	61.3	20,268	20,441	2,161	2,238
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.0	0.0	10	10	0	0
Widowed	6.1	0.2	1,672	1,709	7	9
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.9	0.8	536	566	27	31
Religion						
Hindu	85.9	80.5	23,635	24,341	2,838	3,086
Muslim	10.8	17.0	2,965	2,341	601	336
Christian	3.1	2.1	866	800	75	78
Other	0.2	0.3	52	36	11	9

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.4	22.4	6,177	6,192	789	780
Scheduled tribe	8.7	7.3	2,397	2,572	257	318
Other backward class	58.4	60.7	16,081	16,118	2,138	2,149
Other	9.5	9.5	2,606	2,357	334	258
Don't know	0.9	0.2	257	279	6	4
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	27,518	27,518	3,524	3,509
Age 50-54	na	8.8	na	na	339	354
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,863	3,863
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	48.2	79.9	1,978	2,200	2,817	2,863
In agricultural occupation	3.3	29.1	134	118	1,025	1,268
In non-agricultural occupation	44.0	47.6	1,802	2,030	1,679	1,474
Don't know	1.0	3.2	42	52	114	121
Not employed	51.8	20.1	2,122	1,959	707	646
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,100	4,159	3,524	3,509
Age 50-54	na	8.8	na	na	339	354
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,863	3,863

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 and NFHS-4 by residence, Telangana 2019-20

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.034	0.056	0.048	0.045	0.088	0.068
20-24	0.151	0.183	0.171	0.173	0.180	0.177
25-29	0.120	0.083	0.097	0.094	0.083	0.088
30-34	0.038	0.021	0.027	0.016	0.018	0.017
35-39	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004
40-44	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002
TFR (15-49)	1.75	1.74	1.75	1.67	1.88	1.79
CBR	16.0	14.9	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.1

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2013-15 for NFHS-4, and 2017-19 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per 1,000 women.
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, Telangana, 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	1.75	2.7	2.5	1.57
Rural	1.74	3.3	2.6	1.54
Schooling				
No schooling	2.08	0.8	2.7	1.75
<5 years complete	1.92	1.7	2.4	1.73
5-9 years complete	1.94	3.1	2.4	1.71
10-11 years complete	1.92	3.6	2.4	1.69
12 or more years complete	1.97	5.7	2.0	1.85
Religion				
Hindu	1.71	3.0	2.5	1.53
Muslim	2.01	3.8	3.0	1.73
Christian	1.76	2.3	2.7	1.51
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.77	3.2	2.6	1.56
Scheduled tribe	1.61	3.6	2.9	1.39
Other backward class	1.76	3.0	2.6	1.57
Other	1.65	3.0	2.3	1.53
Don't know	2.22	2.6	2.6	1.94
Total	1.75	3.1	2.6	1.55

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Total inlcudes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Telangana, 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	0.4	2.0	2.4	1,910
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	618
16	0.0	0.5	0.5	636
17	0.4	1.5	2.0	656
18	3.2	3.0	6.2	726
19	11.7	6.4	18.1	743
Residence				
Urban	2.3	0.8	3.1	1,264
Rural	4.0	3.4	7.4	2,115
Schooling				
No schooling	17.9	5.5	23.4	78
<5 years complete	(3.8)	(1.8)	(5.6)	26
5-9 years complete	4.6	1.6	6.2	749
10-11 years complete	2.5	1.9	4.4	1,373
12 or more years complete	2.5	3.5	6.0	1,152
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,993
Currently married	29.2	20.9	50.1	382
Religion				
Hindu	3.5	2.6	6.2	2,828
Muslim	1.6	1.8	3.4	451
Christian	5.6	0.0	5.6	92
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.1	1.7	4.8	753
Scheduled tribe	6.1	4.0	10.1	310
Other backward class	3.2	2.6	5.9	2,012
Other	1.9	1.3	3.2	276
Don't know	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.4)	28
Total	3.3	2.4	5.8	3,379

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/ divorced/separated/deserted women and women belonging 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, Telangana, 2019-20, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	87.7	11.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	121
20-29	44.2	41.9	11.9	2.0	100.0	3,657
30-39	23.1	46.6	20.6	9.8	100.0	659
Residence						
Urban	39.6	43.4	13.0	4.0	100.0	1,721
Rural	43.7	40.8	12.7	2.8	100.0	2,735
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	27.9	37.2	24.1	10.8	100.0	578
<5 years complete	27.9	35.6	27.0	9.5	100.0	90
5-9 years complete	37.1	42.6	16.0	4.3	100.0	824
10-11 years complete	39.3	45.1	13.6	2.0	100.0	1,089
12 or more years complete	51.0	41.3	6.8	0.9	100.0	1,874
Religion						
Hindu	42.9	43.0	12.2	2.0	100.0	3,702
Muslim	36.1	36.6	16.9	10.5	100.0	592
Christian	46.4	32.1	14.5	6.9	100.0	150
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	41.3	40.3	14.2	4.2	100.0	1,055
Scheduled tribe	41.5	43.0	13.8	1.7	100.0	373
Other backward class	43.1	42.0	11.9	3.1	100.0	2,616
Other	39.5	45.5	11.2	3.8	100.0	360
Don't know	(31.7)	(30.6)	(35.2)	(2.6)	100.0	52
Total	42.1	41.8	12.8	3.3	100.0	4,456
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	43.8	41.0	11.6	3.6	100.0	1,396

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 40-49 and women belonging to other religions, which 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, Telangana, 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	14.5	23.3	32.8	14.7	7.7	7.0	100.0	3,168	27.3
30-39	7.0	12.2	22.9	14.6	14.6	28.6	100.0	1,024	40.9
40-49	(1.3)	(1.1)	(16.1)	(5.5)	(1.8)	(74.2)	100.0	39	-
Residence									
Urban	13.4	18.5	29.8	14.6	10.8	12.9	100.0	1,697	30.3
Rural	12.2	21.6	30.7	14.5	8.3	12.7	100.0	2,548	29.0
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	9.6	20.5	28.4	12.9	10.2	18.4	100.0	762	32.5
<5 years complete	8.2	15.2	32.6	14.6	10.7	18.6	100.0	117	34.3
5-9 years complete	13.0	20.8	29.8	13.6	9.2	13.7	100.0	916	29.0
10-11 years complete	14.0	20.2	31.7	14.1	8.5	11.4	100.0	1,084	28.5
12 or more years complete	13.5	20.6	30.5	16.4	9.4	9.5	100.0	1,365	29.1
Religion									
Hindu	11.9	20.0	30.6	15.2	9.5	12.9	100.0	3,471	30.2
Muslim	16.8	22.0	28.9	11.7	7.9	12.8	100.0	638	26.5
Christian	11.5	21.8	32.3	12.1	11.7	10.6	100.0	127	27.8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.2	17.9	32.6	16.3	9.0	10.0	100.0	988	29.2
Scheduled tribe	12.3	22.3	31.7	12.4	10.1	11.2	100.0	362	28.3
Other backward class	12.1	21.9	29.3	14.2	8.9	13.6	100.0	2,471	29.6
Other	13.5	14.7	28.2	14.9	12.2	16.5	100.0	375	31.7
Don't know	(10.9)	(22.2)	(41.3)	(8.9)	(7.7)	(8.9)	100.0	49	(32.7)
Birth order									
2-3	12.4	20.2	30.5	14.8	9.3	12.7	100.0	3,997	29.6
4-6	17.9	20.7	29.1	10.4	8.7	13.3	100.0	241	28.9
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	12.2	21.1	31.1	14.6	7.9	13.1	100.0	2,050	29.6
Female	13.1	19.7	29.6	14.5	10.7	12.4	100.0	2,195	29.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	12.1	20.4	30.4	14.7	9.5	12.8	100.0	4,077	29.7
Dead	25.9	18.7	27.5	11.8	4.4	11.7	100.0	168	24.8
Total	12.7	20.4	30.3	14.5	9.3	12.8	100.0	4,245	29.5

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, women belonging to other religions, and births of birth order 7 or more, which is 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, Telangana, 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]	69.4	37.0	3.9	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	13.4	na
Want another later[3]	4.3	21.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	na
Want another, undecided when	4.8	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	na
Undecided	2.7	3.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.6	na
Want no more	4.1	9.4	14.0	8.2	8.8	13.1	27.3	11.2	na
Sterilized[4]	1.6	19.5	76.1	85.5	87.2	83.1	68.9	63.8	na
Declared infecund	10.9	4.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.2	na
Missing	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.5	0.5	2.8	2.4	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	1,499	3,294	10,174	4,142	889	197	73	20,268	na
MEN									
Want another soon[2]	21.5	32.1	3.2	1.7	4.6	*	*	11.9	10.4
Want another later[3]	6.8	24.3	5.3	0.6	0.0	*	*	7.5	6.5
Want another, undecided when	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.8	0.7
Undecided	2.2	4.8	1.2	0.8	0.0	*	*	1.9	1.7
Want no more	60.9	34.2	69.6	77.2	80.8	*	*	63.9	65.8
Sterilized[4]	3.7	1.8	15.6	17.3	9.7	*	*	10.5	11.0
Declared infecund	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	*	*	0.8	0.9
Missing	1.1	1.1	4.3	2.5	3.9	*	*	2.7	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	548	310	891	310	77	12	12	2,161	2,491

Note: 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] 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, Telangana, 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	2.0	5.0	71.6	83.9	*	31.2	(40.5)	(0.0)	*	*	*	28.6
25-34	2.5	20.5	90.3	92.0	95.4	73.3	44.0	21.0	80.4	87.7	*	57.4
35-49	21.1	68.2	93.8	95.0	96.2	89.8	84.4	61.2	88.5	95.6	91.4	86.6
Residence												
Urban	4.4	28.2	90.1	93.8	97.3	74.6	66.0	36.8	81.0	98.3	*	73.7
Rural	6.4	29.4	90.1	93.6	95.2	75.2	63.7	35.4	87.5	92.2	85.3	74.8
Schooling												
No schooling	13.2	56.3	92.1	94.1	95.6	85.7	78.4	72.2	89.1	94.8	(88.2)	86.1
<5 years complete	(7.3)	52.7	93.6	97.2	(97.8)	85.6	(71.7)	*	(83.9)	*	*	78.2
5-9 years complete	4.9	32.8	91.8	93.5	96.1	79.2	62.3	39.3	85.4	94.5	*	75.9
10-11 years complete	4.3	20.4	88.4	94.7	97.8	70.5	72.1	34.4	89.2	90.6	*	78.8
12 or more years complete	2.5	12.7	86.6	88.5	(97.6)	55.7	50.7	26.1	78.9	(97.8)	*	61.3
Religion												
Hindu	5.7	29.4	91.1	94.2	96.0	75.6	65.0	38.8	88.4	93.8	88.3	75.3
Muslim	6.4	24.4	77.2	90.1	96.0	70.5	(65.9)	(20.0)	68.1	(95.8)	*	70.2
Christian	4.1	28.4	89.8	93.7	(97.2)	71.5	*	*	(94.0)	*	*	(72.7)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.4	31.2	88.7	93.8	96.8	73.2	50.0	36.1	88.1	97.2	*	71.8
Scheduled tribe	4.7	31.5	88.3	92.9	93.9	74.4	76.2	(45.6)	86.8	(89.8)	*	78.1
Other backward class	6.5	25.7	90.7	94.1	96.2	75.6	69.2	34.9	84.0	93.7	95.3	75.2
Other	3.3	38.4	90.7	89.9	95.4	76.2	(56.3)	(36.3)	87.4	*	*	71.2
Don't know	*	(40.2)	90.5	(100.0)	*	75.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons[2]												
0	5.7	23.2	79.8	89.7	91.0	43.9	64.6	27.9	69.1	(81.9)	*	58.7
1	na	34.9	92.0	94.4	97.2	82.9	na	46.5	87.8	95.9	(97.0)	83.0
2	na	na	92.8	94.1	96.9	93.6	na	na	88.8	95.5	(90.2)	90.7
3	na	na	na	93.6	96.6	94.6	na	na	na	(95.4)	*	(96.1)
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	92.3	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	5.7	28.9	90.1	93.6	96.1	75.0	64.6	36.0	85.2	94.4	89.4	74.4
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	4.8	24.2	84.1	86.0	84.4	67.8	41.0	30.4	90.3	91.5	88.8	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, Telangana, 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	8.6	3.2	3.3	5.0	6.4	7.3	3.6	5.0	8.5
1	3.4	8.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.4	2.7
2	81.7	82.2	87.0	51.7	36.8	25.8	22.0	76.7	72.7
3	4.5	4.7	7.6	35.3	23.8	22.2	18.2	11.8	11.3
4	0.9	1.0	1.0	6.5	30.2	26.0	19.9	3.2	3.8
5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.8	15.1	12.1	0.4	0.4
6 or more	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	21.7	0.1	0.1
Non-numeric responses	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.7	2.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,807	3,771	11,088	4,563	985	220	84	27,518	7,567
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]									
All	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	4.0	2.1	2.0
Number	6,751	3,767	11,078	4,544	980	214	82	27,415	7,534
Currently married	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	4.0	2.1	2.1
Number of currently married	1,497	3,290	10,164	4,123	885	191	71	20,219	5,597
				MEN					
0	7.7	2.8	3.7	1.8	6.8	*	*	5.7	2.4
1	4.1	11.1	3.1	0.3	0.0	*	*	4.1	5.4
2	73.7	75.5	79.0	46.3	28.4	*	*	71.4	73.8
3	10.7	5.6	11.7	44.2	17.3	*	*	13.7	13.0
4	2.4	4.0	2.1	5.8	45.3	*	*	4.0	4.4
5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	2.2	*	*	0.4	0.1
6 or more	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	*	*	0.3	0.2
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	*	*	0.5	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,889	316	905	311	78	12	12	3,524	1,058
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]									
All	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	*	*	2.1	2.1
Number	1,878	316	903	308	78	11	12	3,506	1,049
Currently married	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	*	*	2.2	2.2
Number of currently married	558	316	902	307	78	11	12	2,185	661

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[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, Telangana, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	Women					Men				
Background characteristics	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	4.6	3.0	78.8	78.1	3,348	13.7	4.8	77.5	72.5	532
20-29	7.6	3.8	84.7	83.4	8,719	9.5	4.8	84.7	83.1	1,072
30-39	11.5	4.5	86.1	83.8	8,041	14.1	6.8	82.2	80.6	1,063
40-49	16.0	4.9	85.2	83.3	7,271	18.5	7.6	82.2	78.5	828
Residence										
Urban	10.3	3.8	83.6	81.9	10,234	13.1	4.4	81.0	77.7	1,408
Rural	10.8	4.5	85.1	83.4	17,145	14.1	7.2	83.0	80.9	2,088
Schooling										
No schooling	16.1	5.1	86.6	84.3	8,940	16.2	9.5	83.9	83.7	511
<5 years complete	11.2	5.3	82.8	81.3	870	28.2	12.2	83.6	75.6	103
5-9 years complete	9.8	4.5	84.7	82.9	5,112	15.0	5.6	82.0	78.8	741
10-11 years complete	8.5	3.5	83.7	82.3	5,200	15.6	6.9	80.6	76.5	818
12 or more years complete	5.8	3.4	82.7	81.6	7,258	9.7	4.1	82.6	80.8	1,323
Marital status										
Never married	4.8	3.0	78.3	77.6	4,984	10.8	5.0	81.0	78.2	1,319
Currently married	11.8	4.5	86.3	84.5	20,196	15.6	6.8	82.9	80.5	2,143
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	13.1	4.4	82.7	79.4	2,200	(5.8)	(1.4)	(87.5)	(81.7)	34
Religion										
Hindu	10.2	4.1	84.4	82.6	23,527	13.3	6.1	81.6	78.8	2,814
Muslim	13.7	5.2	84.9	83.8	2,945	15.0	6.5	84.2	82.4	598
Christian	11.4	4.5	87.2	85.3	854	17.1	4.4	92.4	90.0	73
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	11.4	4.9	84.4	83.4	6,148	15.8	6.8	83.7	81.9	784
Scheduled tribe	12.2	3.1	86.6	84.6	2,391	15.6	5.8	82.1	82.2	256
Other backward class	10.1	4.1	84.9	83.1	16,005	12.2	5.9	81.9	79.2	2,121
Other	11.2	4.3	81.0	78.7	2,585	16.5	6.1	80.5	75.3	330
Total	10.6	4.2	84.5	82.9	27,379	13.7	6.1	82.2	79.6	3,496
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.5	4.1	81.2	79.6	7,531	14.1	4.1	87.8	85.9	1,047

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.2	99.9	96.8	99.0	99.9	97.9
Any modern method	99.2	99.8	96.8	99.0	99.9	97.9
Female sterilization	98.8	99.7	95.6	94.7	98.1	90.2
Male sterilization	91.4	94.3	81.5	87.8	92.7	81.2
Pill	84.8	87.7	77.0	84.3	90.3	76.6
IUD or PPIUD	46.3	51.0	33.3	22.7	28.6	15.4
Injectables	75.5	78.9	67.4	69.2	77.9	58.2
Condom/*Nirodh*	79.8	81.6	78.6	96.9	98.2	95.2
Female condom	21.7	22.7	20.7	37.2	39.9	33.6
Emergency contraception	46.2	49.9	37.3	46.6	50.5	41.8
Diaphragm	10.2	10.9	8.8	9.4	11.9	6.2
Foam or jelly	9.2	9.6	8.4	8.6	11.7	4.6
Standard days method	31.2	35.6	17.1	25.4	31.9	17.4
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	50.4	56.2	31.5	15.8	21.4	8.7
Other modern method	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.5	3.4	1.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	43.2	47.6	31.6	21.2	27.9	12.9
Any traditional method	56.5	64.6	31.6	67.7	75.4	58.1
Rhythm	48.0	54.8	27.7	37.9	45.4	28.8
Withdrawal	42.4	49.7	19.9	63.7	71.2	54.5
Other	1.1	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.7	3.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.4	7.9	6.1	7.0	7.7	6.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,275	7,305	2,272	1,414	791	614

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, Telangana, 2019-20

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
			RURAL			
Any method	99.0	99.5	96.2	98.6	99.3	97.3
Any modern method	98.9	99.5	96.2	98.6	99.3	97.3
Female sterilization	98.4	99.2	94.4	93.3	96.3	87.4
Male sterilization	87.9	90.0	77.7	81.6	85.2	74.3
Pill	74.3	75.6	71.5	72.2	71.7	72.9
IUD or PPIUD	28.1	29.9	24.1	15.7	15.7	15.8
Injectables	64.7	65.9	62.0	55.1	56.6	51.8
Condom/*Nirodh*	62.3	61.6	73.3	92.9	92.2	94.3
Female condom	14.7	14.0	20.3	27.1	26.2	28.5
Emergency contraception	36.1	36.9	35.3	37.6	37.2	37.9
Diaphragm	6.3	6.1	8.8	5.9	5.5	6.5
Foam or jelly	5.3	5.1	7.1	5.5	5.3	5.7
Standard days method	23.4	25.3	14.8	18.9	21.6	13.0
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	43.4	46.6	28.8	14.4	17.0	8.9
Other modern method	0.7	0.6	1.1	3.6	3.3	4.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	24.3	25.6	22.2	14.7	14.7	14.7
Any traditional method	49.1	53.1	30.7	61.3	65.2	53.2
Rhythm	37.1	39.8	25.0	27.8	32.4	18.6
Withdrawal	37.2	41.1	19.5	56.7	60.4	49.2
Other	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.1	6.3	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	17,243	12,963	2,771	2,110	1,370	716

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Method	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
		Women			Men	
		TOTAL				
Any method	99.0	99.6	96.5	98.8	99.5	97.5
Any modern method	99.0	99.6	96.5	98.8	99.5	97.5
Female sterilization	98.6	99.4	94.9	93.9	97.0	88.7
Male sterilization	89.2	91.5	79.4	84.1	87.9	77.5
Pill	78.2	80.0	74.0	77.0	78.5	74.6
IUD or PPIUD	34.9	37.5	28.3	18.5	20.4	15.6
Injectables	68.7	70.6	64.5	60.7	64.4	54.8
Condom/*Nirodh*	68.8	68.8	75.7	94.5	94.4	94.7
Female condom	17.3	17.1	20.5	31.2	31.2	30.8
Emergency contraception	39.9	41.5	36.2	41.2	42.0	39.7
Diaphragm	7.8	7.8	8.8	7.3	7.9	6.4
Foam or jelly	6.8	6.8	7.7	6.7	7.7	5.2
Standard days method	26.3	29.0	15.8	21.5	25.4	15.0
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	46.0	50.1	30.0	15.0	18.7	8.8
Other modern method	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.2	3.3	2.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	31.3	33.5	26.4	17.3	19.5	13.9
Any traditional method	51.9	57.3	31.1	63.8	68.9	55.5
Rhythm	41.2	45.2	26.2	31.9	37.2	23.3
Withdrawal	39.1	44.2	19.7	59.5	64.3	51.6
Other	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.6	6.9	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	27,518	20,268	5,042	3,524	2,161	1,329

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[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, Telangana, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | Any traditional method | Traditional method | | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method			Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Age																			
15-19	8.5	6.4	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.1	0.9	1.3	91.5	100.0	382
20-24	30.1	27.5	20.0	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.5	1.1	1.4	69.9	100.0	2,575
25-29	58.3	56.5	51.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.7	1.0	41.7	100.0	4,143
30-39	78.6	77.0	72.4	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	21.4	100.0	7,224
40-49	82.5	81.9	78.4	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	17.5	100.0	5,943
Residence																			
Urban	69.0	66.9	61.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	31.0	100.0	7,305
Rural	67.6	66.5	62.2	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.7	32.4	100.0	12,963
Schooling																			
No schooling	78.5	78.0	74.6	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	21.5	100.0	7,374
<5 years complete	79.1	78.1	74.0	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	20.9	100.0	748
5-9 years complete	71.2	70.1	65.9	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	28.8	100.0	3,997
10-11 years complete	63.4	61.8	56.1	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	36.6	100.0	3,590
12 or more years complete	50.4	47.3	40.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	3.1	1.4	1.8	49.6	100.0	4,559
Religion																			
Hindu	68.5	67.2	62.5	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.8	31.5	100.0	17,610
Muslim	64.8	63.1	57.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.7	1.3	0.4	35.2	100.0	2,028
Christian	66.8	63.9	58.8	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.9	1.8	1.0	33.2	100.0	595
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	65.8	64.4	60.0	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	34.2	100.0	4,456
Scheduled tribe	65.2	64.1	59.3	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	34.8	100.0	1,740
Other backward class	69.2	67.8	63.0	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	30.8	100.0	11,908
Other	69.3	66.9	62.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	1.4	1.0	30.7	100.0	1,970
Don't know	66.8	66.8	57.3	1.7	4.1	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	100.0	193

Continued…

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method											Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method			Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Number of living children																			
No children	7.3	5.0	0.8	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.0	1.3	92.7	100.0	1,905
1 child	30.6	27.3	19.4	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	3.3	1.4	1.8	69.4	100.0	3,224
1 son	32.5	29.2	21.9	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	3.3	1.4	1.9	67.5	100.0	1,765
No sons	28.2	25.0	16.4	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	3.2	1.5	1.7	71.8	100.0	1,459
2 children	81.6	80.3	75.4	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	18.4	100.0	9,930
1 or more sons	83.0	81.7	77.2	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	17.0	100.0	8,321
No sons	74.3	73.0	66.3	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.3	1.0	25.7	100.0	1,609
3 children	88.0	87.8	84.9	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	12.0	100.0	4,059
1 or more sons	88.6	88.3	85.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	11.4	100.0	3,566
No sons	84.0	83.8	80.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	16.0	100.0	493
4 or more children	86.8	86.7	83.9	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.2	100.0	1,150
1 or more sons	87.0	86.9	84.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.0	100.0	1,036
No sons	85.1	85.1	80.9	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	100.0	113
Total	68.1	66.7	61.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	31.9	100.0	20,268
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	57.2	56.9	54.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	42.8	100.0	5,619

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

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, Telangana, 2019-20

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
Adilabad	54.3	54.1	50.2	0.6	3.4	0.1	446
Bhadradri Kothagudem	75.0	74.0	68.2	2.2	3.6	0.9	699
Hyderabad	71.8	70.0	64.6	0.0	5.4	1.8	2,170
Jagitial	57.4	56.5	47.7	6.3	2.4	0.9	709
Jangoan	71.0	70.4	67.2	1.4	1.7	0.6	366
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	64.8	64.3	51.0	11.3	2.0	0.4	466
Jogulamba Gadwal	75.5	74.9	71.4	0.0	3.4	0.7	390
Kamareddy	56.8	56.8	55.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	565
Karimnagar	56.8	56.4	44.4	10.9	1.2	0.3	631
Khammam	78.7	76.2	73.8	0.4	2.0	2.5	988
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	49.4	49.1	46.9	0.3	2.0	0.3	321
Mahabubabad	75.4	74.7	68.9	4.6	1.2	0.7	553
Mahabubnagar	72.0	70.1	68.0	0.0	2.1	1.9	841
Mancherial	55.3	55.3	53.9	0.5	0.9	0.0	447
Medak	57.3	55.7	53.9	0.3	1.5	1.6	434
Medchal-Malkajgiri	76.4	72.4	65.8	0.8	5.8	4.0	315
Nagarkurnool	77.3	76.5	73.2	0.0	3.3	0.8	502
Nalgonda	78.5	77.2	75.1	0.0	2.1	1.3	1,056
Nirmal	59.3	58.5	53.8	0.3	4.4	0.8	404
Nizamabad	60.3	56.8	52.4	0.0	4.4	3.4	978
Peddapalli	66.1	64.8	60.0	3.3	1.5	1.4	515
Rajanna Sircilla	60.7	59.3	49.9	5.9	3.4	1.4	371
Ranga Reddy	72.6	69.7	67.6	0.1	2.0	2.9	1,548
Sangareddy	62.3	61.7	56.8	0.3	4.6	0.6	744
Siddipet	59.8	59.4	54.5	0.9	4.0	0.4	665
Suryapet	78.2	77.9	75.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	691
Vikarabad	69.8	69.8	68.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	538
Wanaparthy	77.3	75.7	74.4	0.0	1.3	1.6	317
Warangal Rural	60.0	57.5	47.0	8.7	1.7	2.5	483
Warangal Urban	67.7	64.4	50.1	11.2	3.1	3.3	671
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	76.2	75.0	72.3	0.2	2.5	1.2	445
Telangana	68.1	66.7	61.9	2.0	2.8	1.4	20,268

[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, Telangana, 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	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method			Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	16.1	15.1	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	83.9	100.0	2,161
Wife	18.8	17.5	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	81.2	100.0	1,711
Other	6.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.0	100.0	444
Not currently married	(64.5)	(61.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.1)	(34.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(35.5)	100.0	53
Girlfriend	(49.5)	(49.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.6)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.5)	100.0	20
Age																
20-24	19.7	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	15.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	80.3	100.0	103
25-29	10.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	89.7	100.0	306
30-34	12.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.0	1.3	87.8	100.0	458
35-39	24.6	22.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.3	2.3	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	75.4	100.0	524
40-44	15.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	84.1	100.0	387
45-49	18.2	18.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	81.8	100.0	425
Residence																
Urban	19.6	17.9	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.2	1.5	3.2	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	80.4	100.0	817
Rural	15.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	84.2	100.0	1,397
Schooling																
No schooling	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.1	100.0	455
<5 years complete	14.1	14.1	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	100.0	92
5-9 years complete	17.1	16.2	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	82.9	100.0	474
10-11 years complete	17.3	15.4	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	82.7	100.0	509
12 or more years complete	19.9	18.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.2	3.3	3.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	80.1	100.0	684

Continued…

73

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, Telangana, 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	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Marital status															
Never married	(69.2)	(65.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.0)	(36.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(30.8)	100.0	49
Currently married	16.1	15.1	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	83.9	100.0	2,161
Religion															
Hindu	17.6	16.6	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	82.4	100.0	1,816
Muslim	14.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.4	2.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	85.6	100.0	346
Christian	(18.8)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(81.2)	100.0	45
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	21.9	20.5	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	2.2	4.1	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	78.1	100.0	462
Scheduled tribe	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.1	100.0	178
Other backward class	15.4	14.4	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	84.6	100.0	1,389
Other	22.8	20.7	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	2.3	0.8	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	77.2	100.0	183
Total age 15-49	17.2	16.2	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.1	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	82.8	100.0	2,214
Age 50-54	14.1	14.1	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	100.0	331
Total age 15-54	16.8	15.9	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	83.2	100.0	2,544

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, currently unmarried men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner or other, men age 15-19, men who are widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted, men who don't know their caste/tribe, and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

74

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods[1]
		URBAN				
Public health sector	57.7	85.9	28.2	(26.7)	41.2	57.1
Government/municipal hospital	46.0	52.2	16.3	(18.6)	12.6	44.6
Vaidya/hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	0.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.1	0.9	1.3	(3.6)	8.1	2.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	2.3	0.0	3.3	(1.3)	0.0	2.2
PHC/Additional PHC	2.7	4.7	0.8	(0.4)	2.5	2.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	0.0	1.1	(2.8)	1.5	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	1.4	0.0
Camp	3.8	27.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	4.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	5.3	(0.0)	14.2	0.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.3	1.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Private health sector	41.1	14.1	70.7	(73.3)	45.1	41.4
Private hospital	40.5	14.1	47.3	(73.3)	13.6	39.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	0.0	1.7	(0.0)	5.8	0.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	21.7	(0.0)	25.7	0.8
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.6	0.0	1.1	(0.0)	13.7	0.9
Shop	0.0	0.0	1.1	(0.0)	7.4	0.2
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	5.5	0.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	0.6
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	4,930	122	90	70	99	5,324

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			RURAL			
Public health sector	72.4	92.6	58.0	(66.8)	55.9	72.7
Government/municipal hospital	49.4	52.0	12.8	(40.8)	13.6	48.9
Vaidya/*Hakim*/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.5	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.0	0.8	0.7	(0.0)	0.0	1.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.0	10.2	4.2	(14.1)	3.4	6.1
PHC/Additional PHC	6.5	7.6	15.4	(6.3)	8.2	6.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	0.0	4.6	(5.6)	9.6	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Camp	7.8	21.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	8.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	2.5	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	19.7	(0.0)	18.5	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.1
Private health sector	26.9	7.4	31.3	(33.2)	34.8	26.4
Private hospital	26.5	7.4	13.1	(33.2)	3.5	25.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	0.0	4.1	(0.0)	5.0	0.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.9	0.0
Vaidya/*Hakim*/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	14.1	(0.0)	25.5	0.3
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.2	0.0	10.7	(0.0)	8.6	0.4
Shop	0.0	0.0	2.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Husband	0.0	0.0	7.5	(0.0)	8.6	0.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	1.3	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	8,987	314	72	23	76	9,495

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			TOTAL			
Public health sector	67.2	90.7	41.4	36.6	47.6	67.1
Government/municipal hospital	48.2	52.1	14.7	24.1	13.1	47.3
Vaidya/*Hakim*/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.0	0.8	1.0	2.7	4.6	2.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.7	7.4	3.7	4.4	1.5	4.7
PHC/Additional PHC	5.2	6.8	7.3	1.9	5.0	5.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	0.0	2.7	3.5	5.0	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Camp	6.3	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	16.1	0.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Private health sector	31.9	9.3	53.2	63.4	40.6	31.8
Private hospital	31.4	9.3	32.1	63.4	9.2	30.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.5	0.5
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Vaidya/*Hakim*/Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	25.6	0.5
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	11.5	0.6
Shop	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.2	0.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.8	0.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	13,917	436	162	93	175	14,819

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 injectables and 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, Telangana, 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]	51.0	47.5	62.7	42.0	949
Pill	(53.9)	(50.7)	(76.2)	(46.2)	53
IUD or PPIUD	(72.9)	(67.5)	(71.5)	(57.5)	60
Total	52.4	48.8	63.8	43.1	1,062
		RURAL			
Female sterilization[1]	45.3	40.6	57.7	36.9	1,605
Pill	80.8	78.0	82.2	72.7	56
IUD or PPIUD	(80.4)	(80.4)	(81.5)	(71.1)	23
Total	46.9	42.4	58.8	38.5	1,684
		TOTAL			
Female sterilization[1]	47.4	43.2	59.5	38.8	2,553
Pill	67.8	64.8	79.3	59.8	109
IUD or PPIUD	75.0	71.1	74.3	61.3	83
Total	49.0	44.9	60.8	40.3	2,746

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]		
Pill	3.8	19.6	4.4	11.1	2.7	8.1	16.1	65.7	5.3	318
Condom/*Nirodh*	4.4	25.0	4.7	2.9	0.9	9.7	15.0	62.6	6.0	387
Rhythm	(0.7)	(27.7)	(3.4)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(8.4)	(46.8)	(5.0)	202
Withdrawal	(3.7)	(22.1)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(27.2)	(58.4)	(7.3)	252
Other[6]	3.3	39.0	9.1	4.3	3.4	3.7	14.8	77.7	8.5	297
All modern spacing methods[7]	4.0	25.8	5.0	6.4	1.9	6.6	14.0	63.8	6.1	1,184
All spacing methods[8]	3.5	25.5	4.5	5.0	1.4	5.8	15.3	61.0	6.2	1,644
All methods	1.2	9.0	1.6	1.8	0.5	2.1	5.5	21.8	2.2	4,507

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, IUD or PPIUD, Injectables, which are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
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 female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately
[7] 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
[8] 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, Telangana, 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	34.9	29.4	47.6	29.3	2.1	21.0	100.0	535
20-24	46.5	32.7	52.6	34.7	4.8	7.8	100.0	505
25-29	50.7	33.6	50.7	40.1	2.2	7.0	100.0	576
30-34	57.0	40.4	54.8	36.0	3.8	5.4	100.0	532
35-39	57.2	38.7	49.5	38.8	1.3	10.5	100.0	538
40-44	49.4	34.0	46.8	37.6	1.6	14.0	100.0	404
45-49	56.2	39.1	45.3	37.6	1.4	15.7	100.0	435
Residence								
Urban	51.5	32.7	54.4	36.3	2.8	6.5	100.0	1,414
Rural	49.3	37.1	46.8	36.3	2.3	14.7	100.0	2,110
Schooling								
No schooling	53.5	35.4	35.5	39.9	1.7	22.8	100.0	519
<5 years complete	47.9	37.3	46.0	30.6	4.0	19.4	100.0	103
5-9 years complete	48.0	31.1	45.4	37.4	1.7	15.5	100.0	747
10-11 years complete	47.7	34.9	55.2	32.5	2.6	9.6	100.0	826
12 or more years complete	51.8	37.8	54.8	37.0	3.0	5.1	100.0	1,329
Religion								
Hindu	52.7	37.4	50.0	35.9	2.3	11.8	100.0	2,838
Muslim	37.6	26.0	48.1	39.1	3.0	9.8	100.0	601
Christian	57.4	35.6	60.5	24.1	5.0	10.4	100.0	75
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	54.0	33.2	52.8	34.3	1.5	11.4	100.0	789
Scheduled tribe	59.6	46.4	39.5	42.2	2.5	15.8	100.0	257
Other backward class	49.8	36.4	48.4	37.6	2.7	11.3	100.0	2,138
Other	35.7	24.6	60.0	28.0	3.3	8.7	100.0	334
Total age 15-49	50.2	35.3	49.8	36.3	2.5	11.4	100.0	3,524
Age 50-54	49.7	35.1	33.4	41.7	1.7	23.3	100.0	339
Total age 15-54	50.2	35.3	48.4	36.8	2.4	12.4	100.0	3,863

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately,
[1] Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

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, Telangana, 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	14.1	1.8	15.9	6.7	1.8	8.5	20.8	3.6	24.4	382	34.9	26.1
20-24	9.4	5.1	14.5	7.0	23.0	30.1	16.4	28.1	44.6	2,575	67.4	61.8
25-29	4.9	6.2	11.2	4.0	54.4	58.3	8.9	60.6	69.5	4,143	83.9	81.4
30-34	1.2	3.8	4.9	2.2	72.9	75.1	3.3	76.7	80.0	3,517	93.8	91.2
35-39	0.5	2.7	3.2	0.6	81.3	81.9	1.1	84.0	85.1	3,706	96.2	95.0
40-44	0.1	2.1	2.2	0.1	82.4	82.6	0.3	84.5	84.8	2,833	97.4	96.4
45-49	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.1	82.3	82.4	0.1	84.0	84.1	3,110	98.0	97.6
Residence												
Urban	3.1	4.1	7.1	3.5	65.5	69.0	6.6	69.5	76.1	7,305	90.6	88.0
Rural	2.6	3.4	6.1	1.7	65.9	67.6	4.3	69.3	73.7	12,963	91.8	90.3
Schooling												
No schooling	0.8	2.2	3.0	0.6	77.9	78.5	1.5	80.1	81.6	7,374	96.3	95.6
<5 years complete	0.8	1.7	2.4	1.4	77.7	79.1	2.2	79.4	81.6	748	97.0	95.8
5-9 years complete	2.4	4.0	6.4	1.5	69.7	71.2	3.9	73.7	77.6	3,997	91.7	90.3
10-11 years complete	3.8	4.2	8.0	2.7	60.7	63.4	6.5	64.9	71.4	3,590	88.8	86.6
12 or more years complete	5.8	5.5	11.3	5.7	44.7	50.4	11.5	50.3	61.8	4,559	81.6	76.6
Religion												
Hindu	2.7	3.8	6.4	2.1	66.4	68.5	4.8	70.1	75.0	17,610	91.4	89.6
Muslim	3.5	2.8	6.3	3.6	61.2	64.8	7.2	63.9	71.1	2,028	91.2	88.8
Christian	3.5	3.4	6.9	3.7	63.1	66.8	7.3	66.4	73.7	595	90.7	86.7
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	94.6	94.6
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2.6	3.7	6.4	2.4	63.4	65.8	5.0	67.1	72.1	4,456	91.2	89.2
Scheduled tribe	3.5	3.6	7.1	1.7	63.6	65.2	5.2	67.1	72.3	1,740	90.1	88.6
Other backward class	2.7	3.6	6.3	2.2	67.0	69.2	5.0	70.6	75.5	11,908	91.6	89.8
Other	2.6	3.7	6.2	3.3	66.0	69.3	5.8	69.6	75.5	1,970	91.8	88.7
Don't know	6.0	5.2	11.2	4.0	62.8	66.8	10.0	68.0	78.0	193	85.7	85.7
Total	2.8	3.6	6.4	2.3	65.8	68.1	5.1	69.4	74.5	20,268	91.4	89.4

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 totals for NFHS-4, Telangana, 2019-20

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Adilabad	10.1	4.7	5.4	446
Bhadradri Kothagudem	3.8	2.1	1.7	699
Hyderabad	6.1	2.9	3.1	2,170
Jagitial	13.4	3.6	9.8	709
Jangoan	4.6	2.4	2.1	366
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	7.0	2.4	4.6	466
Jogulamba Gadwal	2.6	1.6	1.0	390
Kamareddy	9.8	5.4	4.4	565
Karimnagar	10.0	2.9	7.0	631
Khammam	3.3	1.3	2.0	988
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	6.8	2.7	4.1	321
Mahabubabad	4.7	2.2	2.5	553
Mahabubnagar	2.7	1.7	1.1	841
Mancherial	11.3	2.9	8.4	447
Medak	7.4	3.8	3.6	434
Medchal-Malkajgiri	3.7	2.0	1.7	315
Nagarkurnool	3.9	1.7	2.2	502
Nalgonda	2.0	1.2	0.8	1,056
Nirmal	6.7	3.6	3.1	404
Nizamabad	9.4	5.2	4.2	978
Peddapalli	8.3	3.1	5.2	515
Rajanna Sircilla	9.9	2.9	7.0	371
Ranga Reddy	4.8	2.1	2.6	1,548
Sangareddy	8.5	4.2	4.3	744
Siddipet	9.6	3.7	5.9	665
Suryapet	4.0	2.3	1.7	691
Vikarabad	4.6	3.0	1.6	538
Wanaparthy	3.6	2.1	1.5	317
Warangal Rural	9.4	2.4	6.9	483
Warangal Urban	8.9	3.2	5.7	671
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	5.0	2.0	2.9	445
Telangana	6.4	2.8	3.6	20,268
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	7.3	3.8	3.5	5,619

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

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, Telangana, 2019-20

					Place of hysterectomy				
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	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	Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
Age									
15-29	0.4	12,143	25.2	46	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	46
30-39	8.1	8,069	28.9	653	9.6	89.7	0.7	100.0	653
40-49	21.2	7,306	34.9	1,548	15.4	84.1	0.5	100.0	1,549
Residence									
Urban	4.6	10,275	34.7	468	17.8	82.1	0.1	100.0	468
Rural	10.3	17,243	31.8	1,779	12.3	87.0	0.7	100.0	1,780
Schooling									
No schooling	17.1	8,983	32.3	1,536	14.3	85.3	0.4	100.0	1,537
<5 years complete	13.0	878	31.5	114	12.6	85.1	2.3	100.0	114
5-9 years complete	7.0	5,138	30.9	362	14.5	84.9	0.6	100.0	362
10-11 years complete	2.4	5,216	32.8	127	8.0	92.0	0.0	100.0	127
12 or more years complete	1.5	7,304	36.8	108	4.9	94.0	1.1	100.0	108
Religion									
Hindu	8.9	23,635	32.2	2,100	12.6	86.9	0.5	100.0	2,101
Muslim	3.0	2,965	33.3	90	19.0	81.0	0.0	100.0	90
Christian	5.7	866	(34.3)	49	(32.8)	(64.8)	(2.5)	100.0	49
Other	(15.7)	52	*	8	*	*	*	100.0	8
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	7.5	6,177	32.3	464	16.4	82.7	0.9	100.0	464
Scheduled tribe	9.6	2,397	32.3	230	13.9	85.8	0.3	100.0	230
Other backward class	8.4	16,081	32.2	1,343	12.1	87.3	0.6	100.0	1,344
Other	7.4	2,606	33.7	193	15.0	85.0	0.0	100.0	193
Don't know	6.5	257	*	17	*	*	*	100.0	17
Total	8.2	27,518	32.3	2,247	13.4	86.0	0.6	100.0	2,248

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	75.8	8.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	135
20-29	91.7	3.4	4.3	0.6	100.0	4,419
30-39	90.2	3.7	5.6	0.4	100.0	1,165
40-49	(81.4)	(6.1)	(11.1)	(1.5)	(100.0)	49
Residence						
Urban	89.4	4.1	5.9	0.6	100.0	2,239
Rural	91.8	3.4	4.2	0.6	100.0	3,529
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.8	3.2	4.2	0.8	100.0	827
<5 years complete	90.5	4.4	4.5	0.7	100.0	138
5-9 years complete	90.6	4.4	4.3	0.7	100.0	1,118
10-11 years complete	92.0	3.1	4.3	0.6	100.0	1,389
12 or more years complete	90.1	3.7	5.7	0.5	100.0	2,297
Religion						
Hindu	91.1	3.9	4.4	0.6	100.0	4,852
Muslim	90.6	2.0	6.9	0.5	100.0	731
Christian	85.8	3.4	8.9	2.0	100.0	175
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	88.8	4.5	5.8	0.9	100.0	1,325
Scheduled tribe	88.7	4.4	6.8	0.1	100.0	507
Other backward class	91.8	3.4	4.3	0.5	100.0	3,381
Other	93.2	1.9	3.7	1.2	100.0	492
Don't know	86.4	4.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	63
Total	90.9	3.6	4.9	0.6	100.0	5,768

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

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, 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, Telangana, 2019-20

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	15.9	18.7	17.5
Contraceptive failure	3.7	2.9	3.2
Complications(s) in pregnancy	16.2	18.9	17.7
Health did not permit	36.5	19.5	26.9
Female foetus	0.9	5.3	3.4
Male foetus	0.0	0.8	0.5
Economic reasons	2.3	2.7	2.5
Last child too young	11.0	5.9	8.1
Foetus had congenital abnormality	4.9	11.2	8.5
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	0.5	6.1	3.6
Other	8.1	7.1	7.5
Total	100.0	99.2	99.5
Method of abortion			
Medicines	57.7	60.5	59.3
MVA	12.6	11.7	12.1
Other surgical	14.7	21.4	18.5
Don't know	14.9	5.6	9.6
Total	100.0	99.2	99.5
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	10.2	18.3	14.8
Private health sector[1]	84.9	74.7	79.1
At home	4.9	5.4	5.2
Other	0.0	1.6	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	87.9	89.6	88.8
Nurse/ANM/LHV	0.0	2.8	1.6
Family member/relative/friend	8.5	0.0	3.7
Self	3.6	5.6	4.8
Other	0.0	2.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	3.7	17.2	11.3
Number of women with abortions	91	119	210
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(100.0)
Number of women with complications	3	20	24
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(14.1)
Private health sector[1]	*	*	(83.7)
At home	*	*	(0.0)
Other	*	*	(0.0)
Total	100.0	97.4	97.8
Number of women who sought treatment	3	20	24

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, Telangana, 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	0.6	na	na	na	na	88.6	3,379	a	a	a
20-24	4.0	23.5	45.4	na	na	36.2	4,106	a	a	a
25-29	8.8	35.8	56.9	66.5	86.5	7.9	4,657	19.3	19.3	19.4
30-34	18.6	45.8	64.6	72.8	90.3	2.1	3,863	18.4	18.4	18.5
35-39	24.7	58.3	75.2	81.1	92.0	1.2	4,207	17.3	17.2	17.4
40-44	29.0	60.7	77.4	83.4	92.6	1.2	3,385	16.9	16.8	16.9
45-49	31.9	63.9	78.7	84.3	93.2	0.6	3,921	16.6	16.6	16.6
20-49	18.9	47.3	65.8	na	na	8.5	24,139	18.3	18.2	18.3
25-49	22.0	52.1	70.0	77.1	90.8	2.8	20,033	17.8	17.7	17.9
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.7	535	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.7	2.7	na	na	85.3	505	a	a	a
25-29	0.5	2.4	10.5	16.3	40.8	47.5	576	a	a	a
30-34	0.6	5.4	14.1	18.5	44.8	12.6	532	25.9	25.9	25.2
35-39	0.4	9.6	19.6	28.0	60.0	1.7	538	24.1	24.1	23.6
40-44	1.4	12.8	25.0	31.9	62.8	3.0	404	23.0	22.7	23.3
45-49	0.7	10.9	26.0	32.4	60.6	0.6	435	23.3	23.0	22.9
50-54	0.8	10.9	28.8	39.0	66.4	0.2	339	22.5	22.2	22.4
20-49	0.6	6.6	15.7	na	na	26.6	2,989	a	a	a
25-49	0.7	7.8	18.3	24.6	52.9	14.7	2,484	24.6	24.5	24.2

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, post neonatal, 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, Telangana, 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	13.8	8.2	22.0	2.8	24.7
5-9	15.9	6.3	22.2	2.4	24.6
10-14	16.1	5.4	21.6	3.5	25.0
NFHS-4 (0-4)	12.2	8.1	20.3	4.6	24.9
RURAL					
0-4	18.8	10.5	29.3	3.2	32.4
5-9	24.6	8.5	33.2	6.8	39.8
10-14	34.1	11.9	46.0	8.6	54.2
NFHS-4 (0-4)	30.6	7.6	38.2	3.2	41.3
TOTAL					
0-4	16.8	9.6	26.4	3.0	29.4
5-9	21.4	7.7	29.1	5.2	34.1
10-14	27.5	9.6	37.0	6.8	43.6
NFHS-4 (0-4)	21.9	7.8	29.8	3.9	33.6

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately, 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, post neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post neonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Schooling					
No schooling	31.1	14.7	45.9	4.3	49.9
<10 years complete	19.9	12.8	32.8	3.0	35.7
10 or more years complete	12.6	7.2	19.8	2.5	22.3
Religion					
Hindu	16.9	10.4	27.2	3.7	30.8
Muslim	17.1	3.7	20.8	0.0	20.8
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	16.8	13.5	30.3	6.9	37.0
Scheduled tribe	26.3	13.3	39.6	2.1	41.6
Other backward class	15.6	7.3	22.8	2.2	25.0
Other	13.7	10.1	23.8	0.0	23.8
Child's sex					
Male	16.3	9.0	25.3	4.2	29.4
Female	17.5	10.3	27.7	1.7	29.4
Mother's age at birth					
<20	19.0	7.8	26.8	7.0	33.6
20-29	16.3	10.0	26.3	2.3	28.6
30-39	19.0	9.0	28.0	(1.1)	(29.0)
Birth order					
1	19.6	11.6	31.2	3.9	35.0
2-3	14.2	8.3	22.6	2.2	24.8
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	16.6	7.9	24.5	2.3	26.7
2-3 years	9.2	8.4	17.6	2.7	20.3
4 years or more	23.4	7.9	31.3	1.6	32.8
Total	16.8	9.6	26.4	3.0	29.4

Note: Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49, Christian children, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children of birth order 4 or more, who are not shown separately.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

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, Telangana, 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	35.5	1.0	73.2 [a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	40.4	1.4	7.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.9	1.6	0.1
Mother's age >34	1.1	2.3	8.0
Birth interval <24 months	17.4	1.1	6.0
Birth order >3	1.8	0.8	1.2
Subtotal	22.2	1.1	15.4
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.2	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.2	*	3.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.3	2.2	0.7
Subtotal	1.8	1.5	3.9
In any avoidable high-risk category	24.1	1.2	19.2
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	7,374	na	20,268

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. 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, Telangana, 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											
15-19	93.8	3.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	558	97.1
20-34	93.4	3.5	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	4,829	96.9
35-49	95.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	93	98.2
Birth order											
1	94.5	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,782	97.0
2-3	93.1	3.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	3,488	96.9
4 or more	91.1	5.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	210	96.4
Residence											
Urban	96.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	2,123	98.0
Rural	91.8	4.4	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	100.0	3,358	96.2
Schooling											
No schooling	89.8	5.2	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	100.0	797	95.0
<5 years complete	92.9	1.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	127	94.5
5-9 years complete	92.5	4.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,066	96.5
10-11 years complete	93.9	4.4	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,324	98.3
12 or more years complete	95.0	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	100.0	2,167	97.2
Religion											
Hindu	93.0	3.7	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	4,613	96.7
Muslim	96.0	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	690	98.0
Christian	95.0	3.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166	98.5
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	91.7	4.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	1,238	96.7
Scheduled tribe	92.5	3.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.9	100.0	471	95.6
Other backward class	94.2	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	3,241	97.4
Other	93.3	2.1	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	473	95.4
Don't know	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	100.0
Total	93.5	3.5	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	5,480	96.9

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately
ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 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, Telangana, 2019-20

| | Residence | | Source of ANC | | | | |
Services/information	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	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8
Blood pressure measured	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8
Urine sample taken	99.9	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.9	98.8	99.6
Blood sample taken	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.0	98.8	99.6
Abdomen examined	98.3	97.8	97.9	98.3	99.0	98.8	98.0
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	58.6	55.5	56.8	55.7	54.2	65.1	56.7
Convulsions	57.5	51.8	54.9	52.2	52.4	70.9	54.0
Prolonged labour	62.4	58.5	60.9	57.9	56.1	64.5	60.0
Severe abdominal pain	66.4	61.4	64.0	61.5	60.2	69.9	63.3
High blood pressure	63.9	58.8	61.1	59.6	58.2	67.1	60.8
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	77.6	74.4	76.4	74.6	75.2	77.4	75.6
Number of women	2,108	3,332	3,085	3,135	892	81	5,440

[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, Telangana, 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									
15-19	72.8	88.7	83.6	90.8	87.7	55.8	28.2	21.0	558
20-34	70.0	88.5	84.0	89.5	91.0	58.3	35.1	22.9	4,829
35-49	78.6	84.9	84.3	87.1	90.7	49.6	35.5	17.5	93
Birth order									
1	71.7	91.1	85.4	90.8	91.3	60.8	37.4	22.1	1,782
2-3	69.9	87.8	83.3	89.1	90.7	57.1	33.5	22.7	3,488
4 or more	67.6	77.0	81.7	87.8	84.0	48.1	23.7	24.8	210
Residence									
Urban	71.1	89.8	83.9	89.5	90.2	63.2	37.0	22.8	2,123
Rural	70.0	87.6	84.0	89.7	90.9	54.6	32.7	22.4	3,358
Schooling									
No schooling	66.1	82.8	83.5	88.0	88.4	50.4	27.9	22.8	797
<5 years complete	73.8	85.4	81.5	90.1	89.7	48.2	29.9	16.8	127
5-9 years complete	69.6	86.1	82.7	89.1	87.6	50.9	27.2	20.8	1,066
10-11 years complete	71.7	90.0	85.3	91.3	89.4	57.4	33.9	20.5	1,324
12 or more years complete	71.4	91.0	84.0	89.4	93.8	65.1	40.9	24.9	2,167
Religion									
Hindu	69.8	88.0	83.4	88.9	91.1	58.1	34.3	22.5	4,613
Muslim	73.3	92.1	86.0	92.4	87.0	56.6	34.3	24.5	690
Christian	74.7	88.0	88.8	95.5	92.0	58.5	35.2	18.5	166
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	66.0	88.8	85.0	90.4	92.0	58.2	34.4	18.8	1,238
Scheduled tribe	67.3	82.3	80.7	85.6	90.0	52.6	29.8	26.2	471
Other backward class	71.5	89.2	83.9	89.8	90.5	59.1	35.4	24.6	3,241
Other	76.5	89.1	83.9	89.8	88.7	55.5	33.2	17.3	473
Don't know	78.2	86.9	86.7	90.7	91.1	49.9	25.9	4.1	58
Total	70.4	88.5	83.9	89.6	90.6	57.9	34.4	22.6	5,480

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid.

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

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, Telangana, 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
Adilabad	74.8	89.7	85.3	90.9	80.4	44.4	21.8	29.7	145
Bhadradri Kothagudem	70.1	92.8	89.4	91.2	90.6	62.5	42.3	31.9	171
Hyderabad	69.9	87.9	85.8	89.6	90.8	72.2	38.4	20.8	694
Jagitial	81.8	94.6	83.5	87.9	88.6	53.4	36.3	18.3	201
Jangoan	65.4	89.7	82.2	86.1	94.4	59.4	34.8	21.7	89
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	72.7	94.6	90.8	94.1	85.1	58.9	35.3	24.1	103
Jogulamba Gadwal	72.9	88.3	90.1	92.6	86.6	56.6	27.6	21.8	121
Kamareddy	79.5	87.5	84.8	90.6	93.4	56.1	28.3	23.6	174
Karimnagar	69.6	92.3	77.2	85.2	91.8	48.8	38.6	17.1	144
Khammam	76.2	84.9	87.5	97.2	95.1	66.6	34.9	30.3	221
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	68.8	80.0	85.9	91.8	92.5	49.0	18.8	26.2	77
Mahabubabad	67.7	87.8	91.3	94.0	84.4	52.1	32.3	27.6	122
Mahabubnagar	62.6	86.2	81.7	90.2	93.6	69.1	45.5	25.9	284
Mancherial	64.7	86.6	84.9	89.6	95.4	68.0	49.0	24.5	113
Medak	68.5	78.9	73.5	81.3	89.2	41.8	23.4	27.7	107
Medchal-Malkajgiri	69.6	89.4	87.5	92.2	90.3	60.8	31.8	14.7	88
Nagarkurnool	75.1	92.4	86.2	88.5	86.4	65.9	41.1	23.4	136
Nalgonda	65.7	90.4	85.8	91.8	96.1	66.8	40.1	28.3	237
Nirmal	69.7	85.2	83.3	91.2	87.2	58.7	34.6	24.6	124
Nizamabad	78.5	87.9	70.3	80.0	90.0	40.9	28.2	22.6	287
Peddapalli	77.9	83.5	78.6	87.0	88.4	61.0	41.9	25.7	106
Rajanna Sircilla	67.1	90.3	91.8	96.3	90.8	55.2	34.0	26.7	98
Ranga Reddy	75.1	95.5	87.2	90.3	83.4	48.2	26.6	17.4	419
Sangareddy	66.4	82.8	81.6	89.5	92.9	44.0	21.6	10.4	240
Siddipet	62.6	86.1	83.7	89.8	94.3	60.6	41.5	23.0	182
Suryapet	70.4	92.7	82.1	87.1	97.8	67.1	38.9	20.6	139
Vikarabad	54.8	78.0	73.5	83.2	93.0	37.2	24.4	18.0	174
Wanaparthy	62.8	91.4	86.7	92.6	95.9	64.2	38.8	23.8	86
Warangal Rural	70.4	86.8	78.3	82.3	89.7	51.9	35.2	20.7	104
Warangal Urban	71.3	88.4	87.9	96.2	92.8	63.7	38.9	19.6	168
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	67.2	92.1	88.5	91.5	91.9	60.5	35.7	28.2	127
Telangana	70.4	88.5	83.9	89.6	90.6	57.9	34.4	22.6	5,480

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, Telangana, 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						
15-19	90.7	83.9	93.8	92.8	75.1	473
20-34	91.0	84.0	95.8	94.6	79.3	3,644
35-49	87.8	86.3	97.9	94.9	85.2	55
Birth order						
1	91.0	82.8	95.4	94.1	73.3	1,392
2-3	90.8	84.5	95.6	94.5	81.4	2,644
4 or more	91.2	88.1	95.9	95.6	88.2	135
Residence						
Urban	90.7	86.7	96.5	95.1	83.2	1,329
Rural	91.0	82.8	95.2	94.1	76.9	2,842
Schooling						
No schooling	90.3	84.1	94.5	92.2	78.1	623
<5 years complete	91.9	79.3	98.6	95.8	79.5	105
5-9 years complete	90.2	84.6	95.5	94.7	77.3	859
10-11 years complete	90.8	83.6	96.4	95.1	79.4	1,045
12 or more years complete	91.5	84.3	95.3	94.6	79.8	1,539
Religion						
Hindu	90.7	83.9	95.4	94.3	78.8	3,606
Muslim	92.4	87.4	98.1	95.6	80.6	428
Christian	90.1	76.4	92.6	93.3	74.9	129
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	90.9	82.1	95.1	94.2	76.2	997
Scheduled tribe	90.5	88.6	95.1	94.1	81.2	370
Other backward class	91.2	85.3	96.0	95.1	80.4	2,443
Other	88.4	77.5	94.6	91.3	74.3	316
Don't know	(93.4)	(70.5)	(92.8)	(88.4)	(73.6)	45
Total	90.9	84.0	95.6	94.4	78.9	4,171

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, Telangana, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome[1] | | | | Total percent | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
15-19	94.2	1,713	42.7	43.3	6.3	7.7	100.0	1,613
20-34	93.8	7,140	44.4	39.2	7.3	9.1	100.0	6,696
35-49	91.3	98	46.3	27.2	12.9	13.5	100.0	89
Residence								
Urban	94.1	3,477	44.2	40.1	7.9	7.8	100.0	3,271
Rural	93.7	5,473	44.0	39.7	6.7	9.6	100.0	5,127
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	83.6	45	(54.0)	(34.8)	(7.0)	(4.2)	(100.0)	37
1-3	93.6	1,884	46.3	39.6	6.3	7.7	100.0	1,763
4 or more	93.7	4,748	45.1	39.1	7.3	8.6	100.0	4,451
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	93.5	1,178	46.3	41.7	6.1	5.9	100.0	1,102
<5 years complete	96.3	197	46.2	37.1	9.2	7.5	100.0	189
5-9 years complete	93.4	1,740	44.8	40.2	6.4	8.6	100.0	1,625
10-11 years complete	93.2	2,194	45.8	40.0	6.1	8.1	100.0	2,044
12 or more years complete	94.4	3,641	42.0	39.1	8.3	10.6	100.0	3,437
Religion								
Hindu	93.8	7,448	44.7	39.2	7.2	8.9	100.0	6,988
Muslim	94.3	1,193	41.8	43.0	6.2	9.0	100.0	1,124
Christian	91.5	285	40.4	42.5	9.7	7.4	100.0	261
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	93.1	2,096	44.0	39.1	8.2	8.7	100.0	1,950
Scheduled tribe	92.9	784	45.3	36.8	7.9	10.0	100.0	729
Other backward class	94.6	5,225	43.9	40.5	6.9	8.7	100.0	4,943
Other	92.5	751	45.0	39.3	5.6	10.0	100.0	695
Don't know	85.6	94	42.9	45.5	4.0	7.6	100.0	80
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	94.6	3,979	42.6	39.7	8.0	9.6	100.0	3,765
1 child	94.4	3,692	45.4	40.3	5.7	8.6	100.0	3,487
0 sons	94.7	1,846	47.2	38.8	5.5	8.5	100.0	1,749
1 son	94.1	1,846	43.5	41.8	6.0	8.7	100.0	1,738
2 children	89.8	1,042	45.2	37.6	9.2	8.0	100.0	936
0 sons	90.0	430	50.3	34.6	6.9	8.2	100.0	387
1 or more sons	89.8	612	41.6	39.8	10.8	7.8	100.0	550
3 children	88.0	170	49.6	38.7	6.7	5.0	100.0	149
0 sons	84.4	56	60.4	30.1	4.7	4.8	100.0	47
1 or more sons	89.8	114	44.5	42.7	7.6	5.2	100.0	102
4 or more children	90.5	67	(35.6)	(54.0)	(4.4)	(6.0)	(100.0)	60
1 or more sons	(91.0)	54	(32.7)	(59.7)	(5.4)	(2.2)	(100.0)	49
Total	93.8	8,950	44.1	39.8	7.1	8.9	100.0	8,398

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, and women who have 4 or more children and no sons, who are not shown separately.
[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth
[2] Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mother's given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	96.0	558	89.4	10.5	0.0	96.9	536
20-34	94.2	4,829	88.6	11.3	0.0	96.6	4,550
35-49	80.9	93	87.0	13.0	0.0	98.2	75
Birth order							
1	94.5	1,782	89.0	10.9	0.0	96.6	1,683
2-3	94.6	3,488	88.9	11.0	0.0	96.9	3,301
4 or more	84.2	210	81.9	18.1	0.0	94.2	177
Residence							
Urban	88.2	2,123	87.2	12.6	0.1	94.8	1,871
Rural	98.0	3,358	89.5	10.4	0.0	97.8	3,290
Schooling							
No schooling	95.8	797	88.9	11.1	0.0	96.7	763
<5 years complete	94.7	127	88.6	11.4	0.0	98.2	120
5-9 years complete	96.0	1,066	87.2	12.8	0.0	96.2	1,023
10-11 years complete	95.9	1,324	88.9	11.0	0.1	97.8	1,270
12 or more years complete	91.6	2,167	89.3	10.5	0.0	96.2	1,985
Religion							
Hindu	95.2	4,613	88.3	11.6	0.0	97.1	4,390
Muslim	88.1	690	90.2	9.6	0.1	94.0	608
Christian	92.1	166	92.6	7.4	0.0	96.0	153
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	95.6	1,238	87.7	12.3	0.0	97.5	1,184
Scheduled tribe	92.7	471	85.3	14.7	0.0	97.0	436
Other backward class	94.5	3,241	90.0	9.8	0.0	96.6	3,064
Other	88.9	473	86.1	13.9	0.0	95.0	420
Don't know	97.2	58	85.7	13.5	0.8	97.1	56
Total	94.2	5,480	88.7	11.2	0.0	96.7	5,161

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

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	97.7	96.6	97.0
Public sector	43.4	53.6	49.7
NGO/trust	0.5	0.3	0.4
Private sector	53.8	42.6	46.9
At home	2.0	2.9	2.5
Own home	1.3	1.7	1.6
Parent's home	0.6	1.0	0.9
Other home	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other[1]	0.3	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	90.5	87.2	88.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	4.0	5.5	4.9
Other health personnel	0.1	0.2	0.2
Dai (TBA)	0.8	0.6	0.7
Friends/relatives	4.0	5.8	5.1
Other	0.5	0.6	0.6
No one	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	94.6	92.9	93.6
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	0.7	1.7	1.3
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	64.3	58.4	60.7
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	23.6	22.5	22.9
Number of births	2,874	4,499	7,374
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	48.1	49.0
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	87.6	87.1
Either of the above	*	92.7	91.6
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	87.7	85.1
Number of births delivered at home	29	90	120
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	79.8	77.6	78.4
4-23 hours	1.5	2.5	2.1
1-2 days	6.3	7.8	7.2
3-41 days	3.9	4.1	4.0
No postnatal check	8.5	8.1	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	83.9	82.5	83.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	6.6	7.6	7.3
Other health personnel	0.1	0.3	0.2
Dai (TBA)	0.8	1.0	0.9
Other	0.1	0.4	0.3
No postnatal check	8.5	8.1	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	2,123	3,358	5,480

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

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 include 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, Telangana, 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	57.1	39.8	96.9	91.9	985	90.9	87.2	558	91.9	144
20-34	48.7	48.4	97.1	94.0	6,289	91.8	87.7	4,829	94.7	1,454
35-49	39.2	55.0	94.2	83.2	100	94.5	93.1	93	(84.0)	33
Residence										
Urban	43.4	54.3	97.7	94.6	2,874	91.5	87.6	2,123	94.7	610
Rural	53.6	42.9	96.6	92.9	4,499	91.9	87.8	3,358	94.0	1,020
Birth order										
1	46.9	51.3	98.2	93.9	3,129	91.8	88.1	1,782	93.9	646
2-3	51.8	45.1	96.9	93.7	3,997	91.8	87.5	3,488	95.0	924
4 or more	50.5	34.3	84.8	87.1	248	90.4	87.8	210	(87.3)	60
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	(47.0)	(39.3)	(86.4)	(85.4)	40	(85.7)	(80.6)	40	*	9
1-3	51.4	46.0	97.4	96.1	1,571	88.5	83.6	1,571	95.9	418
4 or more	50.3	47.1	97.4	93.0	3,859	93.2	89.6	3,859	93.5	1,173
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	62.2	30.1	92.4	90.2	1,035	87.6	84.3	797	94.2	197
<5 years complete	56.3	38.9	95.3	91.7	166	94.2	88.8	127	(96.3)	23
5-9 years complete	61.2	35.1	96.3	93.8	1,448	93.2	86.8	1,066	96.0	277
10-11 years complete	50.0	48.0	97.9	93.6	1,841	90.8	87.0	1,324	93.1	393
12 or more years complete	38.8	59.8	98.6	94.8	2,884	93.0	89.8	2,167	94.2	740
Religion										
Hindu	50.0	47.2	97.2	93.7	6,129	92.1	88.2	4,613	94.2	1,360
Muslim	43.2	52.7	96.0	93.3	999	90.4	85.5	690	93.2	210
Christian	64.7	31.2	95.9	94.2	225	87.8	83.5	166	100.0	60
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	65.0	32.1	97.0	94.6	1,694	90.2	84.7	1,238	96.6	399
Scheduled tribe	54.2	39.9	94.0	90.5	628	88.6	86.1	471	91.2	147
Other backward class	45.1	52.3	97.4	94.3	4,358	92.7	88.8	3,241	93.8	936
Other	33.6	63.9	97.5	87.8	615	92.8	89.9	473	93.1	131
Don't know	62.9	32.3	95.2	97.6	80	91.8	89.6	58	*	18

Continued…

99

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, Telangana, 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
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	3,662	92.1	87.8	2,769	95.2	957
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	94.2	3,492	93.1	89.7	2,566	94.5	646
Home	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	186	62.9	53.5	120	*	23
Other[5]	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.9)	35	(52.3)	(42.6)	26	*	5
Total	49.7	47.4	97.0	93.6	7,374	91.8	87.7	5,480	94.3	1,631

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 information on births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits and women belonging to other religions, which is 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
[5] Includes missing

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, Telangana, 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	Mothers who received postnatal care from a health personnel within two days of delivery[2]	Number of women
Adilabad	66.8	27.3	94.1	93.9	40.7	195	84.1	145
Bhadradri Kothagudem	53.9	43.5	97.4	94.2	58.0	222	87.7	171
Hyderabad	48.3	50.0	98.3	94.6	59.6	985	89.9	694
Jagitial	39.8	54.6	94.4	91.9	68.1	259	84.2	201
Jangoan	49.6	49.9	99.6	90.1	79.1	121	85.6	89
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	61.3	38.2	99.5	95.1	64.3	140	89.9	103
Jogulamba Gadwal	46.5	47.7	94.1	91.6	41.7	172	90.9	121
Kamareddy	59.1	38.0	97.0	93.2	55.4	237	86.0	174
Karimnagar	34.1	64.2	98.4	86.9	82.4	191	88.8	144
Khammam	39.0	58.9	97.9	93.2	69.2	286	93.9	221
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	55.7	26.3	82.0	83.4	27.2	101	90.0	77
Mahabubabad	41.5	56.1	97.6	95.4	74.0	163	91.4	122
Mahabubnagar	59.2	38.9	98.1	97.6	43.4	388	86.2	284
Mancherial	33.9	56.1	90.1	96.9	67.8	148	87.8	113
Medak	62.2	36.7	98.9	92.9	51.3	143	80.4	107
Medchal-Malkajgiri	39.4	58.8	98.3	96.2	61.0	119	89.3	88
Nagarkurnool	56.2	41.8	98.0	94.5	53.0	193	90.9	136
Nalgonda	57.4	40.9	98.3	99.0	65.7	304	92.2	237
Nirmal	31.3	65.3	96.7	91.6	77.3	163	87.2	124
Nizamabad	46.4	50.9	97.3	91.8	66.7	386	81.4	287
Peddapalli	45.8	50.6	96.5	96.2	71.6	140	88.8	106
Rajanna Sircilla	37.7	59.9	97.5	95.4	77.2	133	89.4	98
Ranga Reddy	48.2	49.0	97.2	92.7	57.7	547	89.2	419
Sangareddy	63.2	29.7	93.0	95.1	43.2	315	84.4	240
Siddipet	47.3	52.3	99.6	90.5	69.0	234	73.5	182
Suryapet	40.5	55.4	95.9	94.2	77.0	174	90.8	139
Vikarabad	54.9	40.1	95.0	86.7	48.0	241	81.2	174
Wanaparthy	51.4	47.6	98.9	96.6	50.9	123	88.2	86
Warangal Rural	63.1	36.9	100.0	94.5	71.8	138	93.8	104
Warangal Urban	41.9	57.8	99.7	93.0	69.3	229	92.6	168
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	54.9	42.8	97.7	94.1	68.2	184	92.7	127
Telangana	49.7	47.4	97.0	93.6	60.7	7,374	87.7	5,480

[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, Telangana, 2019-20

	Average cost (Rs.)[1]			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Background characteristic	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	3,699	21,351	9,940	18.4	846
20-34	3,867	24,525	14,369	12.3	4,410
35-49	4,919	29,773	20,378	13.7	79
Birth order					
1	3,871	25,164	13,786	16.1	3,046
2-3	3,752	23,074	13,728	9.9	2,167
4 or more	4,660	25,139	13,567	3.3	122
Residence					
Urban	3,594	25,758	16,264	10.7	2,085
Rural	3,966	22,998	12,166	14.9	3,250
Schooling					
No schooling	3,783	21,302	9,211	14.5	737
<5 years complete	3,794	20,558	11,145	15.9	121
5-9 years complete	3,883	22,303	10,668	15.9	1,028
10-11 years complete	3,796	24,212	13,529	13.3	1,303
12 or more years complete	3,898	25,505	17,051	11.5	2,146
Religion					
Hindu	3,924	23,932	13,518	13.6	4,494
Muslim	3,234	26,505	16,577	10.6	669
Christian	3,768	20,570	8,764	15.9	161
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	3,821	23,555	10,228	17.2	1,202
Scheduled tribe	4,426	23,091	12,116	17.4	441
Other backward class	3,786	24,402	14,764	12.0	3,176
Other	3,843	24,490	17,722	9.0	461
Don't know	2,666	34,910	12,826	4.9	54
Total	3,846	24,260	13,758	13.3	5,335

Note: Total includes information on births belonging to other religions, which is not shown separately.
[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, Telangana, 2019-20

District	Percentage of births of order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Adilabad	20.1	116	91.4	19.6	145	13.2	136
Bhadradri Kothagudem	10.1	133	90.9	34.8	171	18.4	167
Hyderabad	22.6	611	96.9	27.4	694	6.7	689
Jagitial	18.0	148	95.3	15.9	201	19.8	191
Jangoan	7.7	76	92.3	13.6	89	5.3	88
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	15.1	80	94.7	26.7	103	13.6	103
Jogulamba Gadwal	22.4	108	96.3	35.8	121	12.1	114
Kamareddy	16.6	141	85.1	32.0	174	18.1	169
Karimnagar	13.7	115	93.8	22.6	144	9.9	144
Khammam	6.0	160	93.3	26.1	221	11.3	218
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	22.2	66	86.4	32.5	77	22.9	63
Mahabubabad	17.7	91	92.8	36.0	122	5.5	120
Mahabubnagar	19.4	245	95.8	30.8	284	14.2	276
Mancherial	14.2	87	95.9	28.2	113	9.4	103
Medak	8.6	85	85.9	22.2	107	13.5	106
Medchal-Malkajgiri	14.1	74	98.1	26.1	88	8.9	87
Nagarkurnool	22.9	128	95.6	29.2	136	14.7	133
Nalgonda	12.6	180	99.3	24.6	237	21.5	233
Nirmal	11.8	102	92.5	20.8	124	10.0	119
Nizamabad	13.8	232	86.6	27.6	287	12.1	281
Peddapalli	7.1	90	94.1	23.5	106	19.1	102
Rajanna Sircilla	12.7	83	96.2	28.7	98	10.5	96
Ranga Reddy	13.2	341	96.5	28.3	419	15.5	409
Sangareddy	22.9	191	89.4	24.4	240	19.7	222
Siddipet	14.9	134	87.9	17.4	182	18.2	181
Suryapet	7.0	105	96.4	19.9	139	16.2	134
Vikarabad	17.5	142	87.2	11.0	174	9.1	165
Wanaparthy	28.3	69	97.8	17.8	86	13.8	86
Warangal Rural	10.6	80	95.1	26.2	104	18.3	104
Warangal Urban	9.8	133	96.5	24.2	168	11.2	168
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	19.1	111	89.8	37.6	127	9.0	126
Telangana	16.1	4,456	93.5	25.8	5,480	13.3	5,335

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the new born

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 background characteristics, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and new-born's first postnatal health check						No postnatal health check[1]	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	20.4	61.1	1.5	7.3	1.1	0.0	8.4	100.0	90.3	869
20-34	21.4	60.6	1.8	6.5	0.5	0.0	8.9	100.0	90.3	4,528
35-49	28.1	60.7	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.0	7.7	100.0	91.6	84
Birth order										
1	21.7	61.0	1.6	6.8	0.8	0.0	7.8	100.0	91.1	1,782
2-3	21.4	60.7	1.7	6.1	0.6	0.0	9.2	100.0	89.9	3,488
4-5	16.9	57.6	4.1	10.5	0.4	0.0	9.9	100.0	89.1	192
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	20.5	62.3	1.9	7.0	0.6	0.0	7.3	100.0	91.8	2,769
Private health facility[2]	23.3	61.4	1.5	5.8	0.6	0.0	7.2	100.0	91.9	2,566
Home	2.3	19.6	1.9	11.3	2.5	0.0	62.4	100.0	35.1	120
Other[3]	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(74.0)	100.0	(23.6)	26
Residence										
Urban	23.0	60.2	1.6	7.0	0.3	0.0	7.8	100.0	91.7	2,123
Rural	20.3	61.0	1.8	6.4	0.8	0.0	9.4	100.0	89.4	3,358
Religion										
Hindu	20.8	61.1	1.7	6.6	0.7	0.0	8.9	100.0	90.2	4,613
Muslim	24.0	58.5	2.0	7.6	0.5	0.0	7.1	100.0	92.1	690
Christian	23.6	58.6	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	100.0	85.2	166
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	19.4	59.6	2.3	6.8	0.6	0.0	10.8	100.0	88.1	1,238
Scheduled tribe	16.5	61.0	1.6	6.5	0.4	0.0	13.8	100.0	85.6	471
Other backward class	22.0	61.1	1.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	7.8	100.0	91.4	3,241
Other	28.3	57.7	2.6	4.8	0.8	0.0	5.1	100.0	93.4	473
Don't know	5.2	82.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0	89.5	58
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	19.3	57.4	2.2	6.3	0.8	0.0	13.5	100.0	85.3	797
<5 years complete	21.8	56.7	1.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	100.0	86.8	127
5-9 years complete	18.0	64.3	1.2	6.0	1.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	89.6	1,066
10-11 years complete	21.2	60.1	1.5	7.2	1.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	90.0	1,324
12 or more years complete	23.8	60.7	1.9	6.6	0.2	0.0	6.6	100.0	92.9	2,167
Total	21.3	60.7	1.7	6.6	0.6	0.0	8.8	100.0	90.3	5,480

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes the children of birth order 6 or more and children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately
[1] Includes new born 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, Telangana, 2019-20

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	99.3	97.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	71.2	77.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	89.9	87.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	97.7	96.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	94.5	94.7
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	99.0	97.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	70.1	72.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	87.6	79.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	96.6	87.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	92.9	88.4
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	99.2	97.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	70.5	75.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	88.5	83.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	97.0	91.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	93.5	91.4

[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, Telangana, 2019-20

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	84.6	99.2	93.2
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	69.1	82.8	77.1
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	37.0	46.1	42.4
Convulsions	43.4	54.9	50.2
Prolonged labour	45.2	58.3	52.9
Severe abdominal pain	70.7	61.2	65.1
High blood pressure	56.4	55.5	55.8
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	60.1	52.2	55.4
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	86.0	96.8	92.4
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	74.4	71.5	72.7
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	80.2	78.3	79.1
Family planning or delaying his next child	57.0	54.1	55.3
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	184	265	449
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	26	8	34

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, Telangana, 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	94.2	74.5	90.7	88.5	86.1	93.2	91.6	89.4	87.5	90.5	87.5	81.9	90.9	79.5	61.5	5.0	87.7	742
Female	92.8	73.2	90.4	89.5	86.6	91.7	91.4	88.9	88.8	90.4	86.6	81.2	90.3	78.5	62.2	5.9	86.2	665
Birth order																		
1	94.9	74.3	91.0	89.4	87.4	92.4	91.2	89.4	88.2	91.1	86.4	81.6	91.1	78.4	61.5	4.5	87.2	609
2-3	92.4	73.6	90.2	88.7	85.5	92.5	92.0	89.0	87.8	90.0	87.8	81.6	90.4	79.5	61.7	6.2	86.5	758
4-5	(95.1)	(71.2)	(89.3)	(86.7)	(86.7)	(93.1)	(87.7)	(87.7)	(92.5)	(90.5)	(83.0)	(81.0)	(87.7)	(81.0)	(69.2)	(4.9)	(92.3)	41
Residence																		
Urban	90.4	72.6	85.7	84.0	80.0	88.9	88.0	84.2	85.3	86.7	82.6	77.0	86.7	74.7	57.8	7.9	85.4	499
Rural	95.3	74.5	93.2	91.7	89.9	94.5	93.5	91.8	89.6	92.5	89.5	84.0	92.8	81.5	64.0	4.1	87.9	909
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	96.1	71.7	94.3	92.8	91.6	94.3	94.3	93.6	89.5	93.6	91.1	88.2	94.1	86.3	64.0	3.1	90.5	200
<5 years complete	(92.7)	(79.1)	(87.0)	(87.0)	(87.0)	(92.7)	(87.0)	(87.0)	(87.0)	(92.7)	(88.8)	(85.9)	(90.7)	(82.2)	(70.6)	(7.3)	(84.9)	36
5-7 years complete	94.6	75.9	87.5	85.9	82.5	94.6	94.0	90.0	88.8	91.3	88.9	81.8	93.8	78.8	60.2	4.2	87.6	180
8-9 years complete	89.9	70.0	84.9	83.5	80.3	85.4	84.2	80.4	85.7	86.8	81.9	72.9	82.0	71.0	55.4	8.9	79.9	100
10-11 years complete	96.4	78.0	91.9	90.9	88.6	94.1	93.0	90.7	92.1	92.9	90.4	85.8	92.1	82.1	66.7	3.6	89.6	332
12 or more years complete	91.3	71.9	90.6	88.5	85.5	91.5	90.4	88.1	85.4	88.1	83.8	77.8	89.1	76.0	59.3	7.0	85.4	560
Religion																		
Hindu	94.4	74.4	91.7	90.2	87.6	93.6	92.7	90.3	89.2	91.7	88.3	83.0	91.9	80.3	62.5	4.4	88.2	1,180
Muslim	87.1	66.0	82.5	80.4	77.6	85.5	84.3	81.4	78.7	81.8	78.9	73.8	82.4	71.8	55.5	12.9	81.2	181
Christian	(95.7)	(88.9)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(89.3)	(89.8)	(89.8)	(89.8)	(95.7)	(91.2)	(87.1)	(78.3)	(90.8)	(78.3)	(71.5)	(4.3)	(79.7)	45

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, Telangana, 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	95.8	76.9	93.3	90.8	90.2	94.2	92.1	91.1	91.2	93.3	89.7	85.6	92.8	83.8	66.0	3.3	89.0	327
Scheduled tribe	89.0	74.9	91.9	91.4	84.6	91.4	90.8	84.6	86.9	87.6	81.7	73.2	86.6	69.5	56.9	5.4	87.3	125
Other backward class	95.3	74.9	91.6	90.1	87.1	94.6	93.8	91.5	89.4	92.4	89.2	83.3	92.8	80.6	62.7	4.2	88.5	830
Other	78.4	57.0	72.7	71.9	70.9	73.2	73.2	70.7	71.2	70.8	69.4	65.8	72.9	63.9	49.5	21.2	69.5	115
Total	93.5	73.9	90.5	89.0	86.4	92.5	91.5	89.2	88.1	90.5	87.1	81.6	90.6	79.1	61.8	5.4	87.0	1,408
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	97.4	88.2	93.8	87.1	70.6	95.6	94.0	87.9	95.3	95.9	91.1	75.3	90.6	68.1	na	1.1	68.7	495

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. 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, Telangana, 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						
Adilabad	91.6	83.9	86.7	83.4	81.9	86.7	83.4	81.9	86.6	78.8	77.1	72.5	86.7	69.3	63.2	6.8	88.7	45
Bhadradri Kothagudem	98.0	83.8	97.6	97.6	93.7	97.6	97.6	93.7	92.6	94.5	94.5	86.7	96.1	80.4	69.8	0.0	92.4	51
Hyderabad	(82.1)	(66.3)	(71.8)	(70.1)	(70.1)	(77.1)	(75.4)	(75.4)	(78.4)	(80.4)	(77.9)	(76.3)	(77.9)	(73.8)	(50.6)	(17.9)	(80.5)	143
Jagitial	(95.7)	(93.6)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(90.8)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(93.2)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(92.7)	(77.7)	(93.2)	(77.7)	(75.6)	(4.3)	(82.6)	45
Jangoan	(94.7)	(66.7)	(92.0)	(89.4)	(89.4)	(94.7)	(94.7)	(94.7)	(92.0)	(94.7)	(92.1)	(84.2)	(94.7)	(84.2)	(58.9)	(5.3)	(89.6)	20
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	(96.9)	(82.3)	(96.9)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(94.4)	(90.9)	(87.9)	(96.9)	(87.9)	(75.8)	(3.1)	(90.4)	21
Jogulamba Gadwal	95.2	70.9	94.1	92.4	92.4	94.1	92.4	92.4	89.3	95.2	89.4	86.8	93.5	86.8	65.5	4.8	89.9	39
Kamareddy	94.3	66.4	90.0	87.8	82.0	96.1	94.2	86.8	88.9	90.8	90.8	85.3	93.0	75.5	53.2	3.9	85.0	45
Karimnagar	(95.8)	(66.1)	(97.4)	(93.8)	(88.5)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(88.5)	(93.2)	(94.4)	(88.6)	(82.1)	(94.0)	(73.4)	(53.1)	(0.0)	(92.0)	39
Khammam	(95.0)	(78.8)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(95.0)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(89.7)	(95.0)	(91.8)	(89.2)	(95.0)	(86.6)	(70.4)	(5.0)	(91.8)	51
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	97.9	80.6	100.0	97.9	95.9	100.0	100.0	97.9	87.7	96.9	93.4	78.2	96.4	76.2	62.0	0.0	79.3	26
Mahabubabad	(89.7)	(75.6)	(89.7)	(89.7)	(87.4)	(87.4)	(87.4)	(87.4)	(87.3)	(89.7)	(85.0)	(76.1)	(87.4)	(76.1)	(59.7)	(10.3)	(76.2)	33
Mahabubnagar	98.2	70.5	92.9	92.9	89.3	98.2	98.2	96.5	94.4	94.8	91.2	89.4	96.5	89.4	65.1	1.8	91.1	68
Mancherial	(100.0)	(87.7)	(94.4)	(87.6)	(81.7)	(95.6)	(95.6)	(92.7)	(96.8)	(94.1)	(91.9)	(83.0)	(87.5)	(76.0)	(63.3)	(0.0)	(81.7)	30
Medak	(93.2)	(83.6)	(93.2)	(88.8)	(85.4)	(93.2)	(90.9)	(87.6)	(86.8)	(89.4)	(79.4)	(72.0)	(82.7)	(69.3)	(64.6)	(6.8)	(73.4)	28
Medchal-Malkajgiri	(87.0)	(62.4)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(88.4)	(92.4)	(92.4)	(88.4)	(83.2)	(86.8)	(85.2)	(79.9)	(89.0)	(76.1)	(50.0)	(7.6)	(85.8)	24
Nagarkurnool	91.8	66.1	90.1	88.0	86.7	91.8	90.1	88.8	82.9	90.5	86.7	81.1	90.1	81.1	56.5	8.2	80.8	41
Nalgonda	(94.1)	(79.3)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(91.2)	(88.0)	(94.1)	(87.3)	(81.2)	(94.1)	(78.3)	(66.6)	(5.9)	(93.9)	51
Nirmal	(100.0)	(71.6)	(92.8)	(90.2)	(87.7)	(97.2)	(94.6)	(89.5)	(92.3)	(97.2)	(91.2)	(83.3)	(97.2)	(75.3)	(58.7)	(0.0)	(91.9)	25
Nizamabad	95.0	75.9	94.4	94.4	94.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	93.9	92.3	90.4	87.8	95.3	86.1	69.4	3.3	88.4	92
Peddapalli	(100.0)	(88.8)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(97.0)	(97.0)	(97.0)	(87.4)	(86.8)	(86.8)	(76.1)	(97.0)	(73.1)	(64.9)	(0.0)	(88.9)	28

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, Telangana, 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						
Rajanna Sircilla	96.4	76.8	94.4	94.4	92.8	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.8	96.4	94.8	86.1	94.8	84.1	67.9	3.6	93.1	30
Ranga Reddy	94.1	72.8	92.0	90.5	87.8	92.0	92.0	89.2	81.0	90.1	88.5	85.8	87.6	85.8	66.3	3.1	93.3	124
Sangareddy	95.0	68.2	91.5	87.7	80.5	96.2	94.3	90.2	89.0	91.9	88.9	81.4	89.7	78.5	60.2	3.8	84.3	62
Siddipet	(93.0)	(67.4)	(83.6)	(81.2)	(81.2)	(90.6)	(86.2)	(84.2)	(90.6)	(88.3)	(72.1)	(65.1)	(88.6)	(63.0)	(56.1)	(7.0)	(71.5)	41
Suryapet	(88.2)	(67.3)	(84.8)	(84.8)	(80.5)	(88.8)	(88.8)	(84.5)	(77.7)	(85.2)	(81.8)	(74.2)	(85.4)	(70.4)	(51.4)	(7.9)	(88.7)	30
Vikarabad	98.4	54.7	96.9	92.0	89.2	96.9	94.9	90.7	90.2	95.5	90.2	87.7	93.6	86.2	51.5	1.6	95.2	52
Wanaparthy	(97.3)	(70.3)	(92.3)	(89.5)	(86.9)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(91.9)	(88.9)	(94.4)	(89.5)	(87.0)	(97.3)	(87.0)	(57.5)	(2.7)	(91.8)	17
Warangal Rural	(93.0)	(76.9)	(93.0)	(93.0)	(93.0)	(93.0)	(93.0)	(93.0)	(81.3)	(81.3)	(81.3)	(79.0)	(93.0)	(79.0)	(65.2)	(7.0)	(94.5)	22
Warangal Urban	(89.2)	(81.3)	(91.8)	(89.5)	(80.0)	(91.8)	(89.2)	(83.3)	(91.8)	(83.6)	(79.6)	(72.7)	(91.8)	(70.1)	(66.2)	(8.2)	(78.6)	43
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	95.2	81.8	93.4	93.4	87.0	93.5	93.5	87.2	90.3	93.0	91.6	80.2	89.9	76.7	60.8	3.4	89.4	41
Telangana	93.5	73.9	90.5	89.0	86.4	92.5	91.5	89.2	88.1	90.5	87.1	81.6	90.6	79.1	61.8	5.4	87.0	1,408

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, measles, 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, Telangana, 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	1.7	10.1	720	*	*	12	78.1	73
6-11	1.7	22.8	758	*	*	13	71.2	173
12-23	2.3	23.3	1,408	(52.0)	(18.1)	32	75.0	328
24-35	2.7	18.9	1,463	(68.0)	(30.9)	39	77.2	277
36-47	2.1	17.3	1,396	(50.3)	(23.9)	29	81.0	241
48-59	2.4	16.6	1,430	(70.5)	(47.0)	34	81.9	237
Sex								
Male	2.3	19.2	3,789	68.4	33.8	86	79.6	728
Female	2.2	17.7	3,386	49.9	24.7	74	74.9	601
Residence								
Urban	1.9	16.0	2,809	59.4	36.5	53	80.0	450
Rural	2.4	20.1	4,366	60.0	26.1	106	76.2	878
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.8	18.8	1,064	*	*	19	74.4	200
<5 years complete	3.3	19.3	154	*	*	5	(84.7)	30
5-7 years complete	1.6	19.4	872	*	*	14	77.4	170
8-9 years complete	1.9	16.1	470	*	*	9	79.8	76
10-11 years complete	2.1	18.7	1,751	(48.9)	(27.7)	36	76.9	327
12 or more years complete	2.7	18.4	2,864	59.2	30.3	76	78.2	526
Religion								
Hindu	2.3	18.7	5,958	59.4	27.1	137	75.9	1,112
Muslim	1.2	16.6	978	*	*	12	89.0	163
Christian	5.0	24.7	220	*	*	11	74.7	54
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.5	20.1	1,642	(60.7)	(20.8)	41	73.9	330
Scheduled tribe	1.2	15.4	603	*	*	7	71.5	93
Other backward class	2.4	18.5	4,255	59.9	32.5	103	78.8	788
Other	1.1	17.4	600	*	*	7	84.9	105
Total	2.2	18.5	7,175	59.8	29.6	159	77.5	1,329

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 belonging to other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.
[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, Telangana, 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	6.7	720	70.5	28.0	0.0	28.0	4.9	29.3	23.2	4.6	29.3	14.6	9.8	1.4	12.6	3.7	4.1	36.3	48
6-11	11.6	758	73.5	54.3	16.7	57.0	0.9	57.0	42.3	26.3	54.3	39.6	11.4	5.5	7.3	0.0	4.1	14.3	88
12-23	11.5	1,408	73.0	55.6	32.2	64.3	5.3	64.3	43.0	27.8	56.9	47.3	15.0	2.3	7.7	0.6	4.0	16.8	162
24-35	5.5	1,463	67.0	67.8	15.8	70.2	4.8	70.2	42.1	31.9	67.8	57.1	15.2	1.4	3.0	1.0	2.8	11.7	80
36-47	5.5	1,396	74.3	52.4	31.5	61.6	3.1	63.5	29.3	19.0	54.2	51.3	14.5	1.2	8.1	0.0	2.6	24.0	77
48-59	5.1	1,430	71.2	70.6	27.4	74.1	3.1	74.4	39.8	28.8	70.9	54.6	28.3	2.0	5.9	0.0	2.5	7.0	73
Sex																			
Male	8.3	3,789	68.8	59.7	21.1	64.5	4.1	64.5	41.0	27.3	60.4	47.0	16.8	2.2	7.7	1.1	3.5	14.6	316
Female	6.3	3,386	76.4	51.3	26.9	57.3	3.4	58.4	34.9	21.4	52.4	44.8	14.0	2.8	6.4	0.0	3.3	20.8	214
Residence																			
Urban	5.5	2,809	71.1	61.8	19.0	65.8	2.8	65.8	39.3	24.3	61.8	45.8	13.4	0.3	4.2	0.6	3.5	15.4	153
Rural	8.6	4,366	72.2	54.1	25.2	59.9	4.2	60.6	38.2	25.1	55.3	46.3	16.6	3.3	8.4	0.7	3.4	17.8	376
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	6.8	1,064	70.2	47.4	33.6	52.1	5.0	53.1	42.1	25.9	50.6	35.4	14.2	0.0	10.1	0.0	1.7	25.5	72
<5 years complete	9.3	154	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
5-7 years complete	7.8	872	69.2	55.4	24.6	64.6	5.5	64.9	34.6	21.1	55.7	42.4	17.2	2.1	6.9	1.4	0.8	18.7	68
8-9 years complete	8.4	470	(73.9)	(63.6)	(15.2)	(64.7)	(0.0)	(64.7)	(24.5)	(22.1)	(63.6)	(48.8)	(8.2)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(4.8)	(24.8)	39
10-11 years complete	7.6	1,751	69.2	60.6	23.8	67.9	4.5	69.0	39.0	28.6	62.1	53.7	17.1	1.0	6.9	0.0	5.1	13.9	133
12 or more years complete	7.1	2,864	74.9	55.2	19.5	58.9	3.4	58.9	40.8	23.5	55.2	45.1	16.3	3.4	8.3	0.4	3.9	14.0	203
Religion																			
Hindu	7.4	5,958	71.7	55.4	23.4	60.5	4.4	61.0	39.8	25.0	56.3	45.5	17.3	2.7	7.5	0.8	3.0	16.5	440
Muslim	6.2	978	75.6	60.0	17.8	60.9	0.9	60.9	35.3	23.5	60.9	40.6	8.4	1.6	5.1	0.0	5.1	20.5	60
Christian	13.3	228	(66.5)	(61.9)	(34.6)	(80.4)	(1.7)	(80.4)	(25.6)	(25.6)	(61.9)	(66.7)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(19.6)	29

Continued…

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, Telangana, 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
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	8.1	1,642	63.6	55.9	22.9	64.8	1.7	65.0	30.6	21.1	56.0	49.8	17.8	0.7	6.5	1.3	3.1	19.2	133
Scheduled tribe	8.0	603	77.3	49.1	28.3	57.1	5.0	57.1	45.8	22.9	49.1	38.1	12.2	2.0	8.9	0.0	2.7	15.0	48
Other backward class	7.2	4,255	74.3	57.1	24.3	60.7	4.2	61.2	39.8	24.7	58.3	45.5	15.9	2.7	7.0	0.6	4.2	16.0	305
Other	5.4	600	(88.2)	(69.1)	(13.0)	(69.1)	(4.5)	(69.1)	(52.6)	(46.3)	(69.1)	(54.8)	(15.6)	(8.6)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.5)	32
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	7.3	7,095	71.6	55.8	23.8	61.2	3.9	61.7	38.5	24.6	56.7	45.6	16.0	2.5	7.2	0.7	3.5	17.1	521
Unimproved	12.8	59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	7.0	5,216	74.5	57.0	23.1	62.7	4.0	63.3	39.5	24.4	58.2	46.2	15.5	2.8	7.3	1.0	3.1	15.0	365
Shared[5]	8.5	915	64.2	54.8	13.8	56.4	3.1	56.4	42.7	29.1	54.8	45.1	13.7	2.1	6.1	0.0	3.7	21.5	78
Unimproved	7.6	175	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
No facility/open defecation	8.5	869	70.5	54.9	34.7	63.3	4.4	63.6	30.9	24.2	55.2	49.1	17.6	1.3	8.7	0.0	3.7	21.9	74
Total	7.4	7,175	71.9	56.3	23.4	61.6	3.8	62.1	38.5	24.9	57.2	46.1	15.7	2.4	7.2	0.7	3.4	17.1	530

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, Telangana, 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	4.9	44.0	25.0	18.9	7.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	32.6	24.1	16.1	0.0	27.2	0.0	100.0	48
6-11	0.9	36.2	38.1	22.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	0.9	34.3	33.4	16.0	5.7	7.4	2.4	100.0	88
12-23	5.3	23.6	46.1	21.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	1.5	23.0	43.4	22.2	5.4	4.0	0.6	100.0	162
24-35	4.8	34.0	36.5	21.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	3.5	37.4	36.2	20.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	80
36-47	3.1	32.4	29.3	30.0	4.6	0.6	100.0	0.7	28.2	46.4	22.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
48-59	3.1	31.5	33.9	25.9	5.7	0.0	100.0	1.1	33.3	30.9	29.9	1.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	73
Sex																
Male	4.1	32.0	35.4	23.3	5.0	0.1	100.0	1.2	31.1	35.2	22.2	2.6	7.4	0.3	100.0	316
Female	3.4	30.8	39.9	23.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	1.7	28.6	41.1	20.3	3.6	3.7	1.0	100.0	214
Residence																
Urban	2.8	30.3	38.8	24.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	25.8	40.1	23.2	3.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	153
Rural	4.2	32.0	36.6	22.8	4.2	0.1	100.0	1.2	31.9	36.5	20.7	2.7	6.3	0.8	100.0	376
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	5.0	21.5	33.5	34.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	1.8	25.9	31.9	30.3	4.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	72
5-7 years complete	5.5	26.5	44.2	15.9	8.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	26.6	38.3	15.3	4.3	9.7	4.5	100.0	68
8-9 years complete	(0.0)	(28.3)	(49.5)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(25.9)	(51.8)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	39
10-11 years complete	4.5	38.1	34.1	18.4	4.7	0.3	100.0	0.4	36.0	37.3	15.7	1.1	9.4	0.0	100.0	133
12 or more years complete	3.4	32.7	36.3	24.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	30.9	34.5	24.5	4.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	203
Religion																
Hindu	4.4	31.4	36.7	24.2	3.2	0.1	100.0	1.7	30.3	36.8	22.7	2.2	5.8	0.7	100.0	440
Muslim	0.9	33.2	35.3	19.6	11.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	29.8	39.1	15.3	8.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	60
Christian	(1.7)	(29.5)	(48.7)	(15.3)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(28.4)	(46.5)	(15.3)	(5.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	1.7	33.0	38.2	22.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	1.3	33.4	38.6	17.7	1.6	5.0	2.3	100.0	133
Scheduled tribe	5.0	30.9	39.3	24.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	31.2	32.9	28.6	1.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	48
Other backward class	4.2	29.9	37.3	23.3	5.1	0.2	100.0	1.4	27.6	38.5	22.3	3.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	305
Other	(4.5)	(33.7)	(35.6)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(31.4)	(37.5)	(25.3)	(3.5)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Total	3.8	31.5	37.2	23.1	4.2	0.1	100.0	1.4	30.1	37.6	21.4	3.0	5.9	0.6	100.0	530

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of mothers with less than 5 years of schooling and children belonging to other religions, 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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	98.3	113
20-24	96.4	1,833
25-34	96.9	3,256
35-49	95.4	279
Residence		
Urban	97.8	2,123
Rural	95.9	3,358
Schooling		
No schooling	95.0	797
<5 years complete	96.4	127
5-9 years complete	96.1	1,066
10-11 years complete	96.8	1,324
12 or more years complete	97.5	2,167
Religion		
Hindu	96.6	4,613
Muslim	96.8	690
Christian	98.8	166
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	96.3	1,238
Scheduled tribe	97.0	471
Other backward class	96.9	3,241
Other	96.0	473
Don't know	95.8	58
Total	96.7	5,480

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
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, Telangana, 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 age 0-71 months	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	77.4	73.7	64.8	68.8	1,478	na	na	69.2	1,478	80.7	1,023
12-23	86.5	84.6	73.2	77.4	1,408	na	na	82.3	1,408	80.3	1,159
24-35	80.3	79.0	66.6	73.2	1,463	na	na	77.2	1,463	81.0	1,129
36-47	71.0	69.5	57.1	64.3	1,396	62.5	1,396	68.8	1,396	81.9	961
48-59	59.3	57.4	48.0	54.0	1,430	51.3	1,430	56.5	1,430	83.6	808
60-71	53.9	51.1	45.2	48.3	1,565	46.8	1,565	na	na	na	na
0-35	81.3	79.0	68.1	73.0	4,349	na	na	76.1	4,349	80.7	3,312
36-71	61.1	59.0	49.9	55.2	4,392	53.2	4,392	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	71.1	69.0	58.5	64.1	4,579	53.2	2,284	70.9	3,789	79.7	2,685
Female	71.2	69.0	59.5	64.1	4,161	53.3	2,108	70.7	3,386	83.2	2,395
Residence											
Urban	58.2	55.4	49.5	52.3	3,443	41.5	1,757	57.3	2,809	81.6	1,611
Rural	79.5	77.7	65.1	71.8	5,298	61.1	2,635	79.5	4,366	81.3	3,470
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	75.6	73.6	63.1	68.8	1,306	57.8	634	75.6	1,064	81.6	804
<5 years complete	74.6	71.7	65.5	66.9	199	60.3	107	76.2	154	85.1	117
5-7 years complete	73.5	71.7	61.5	66.2	1,041	54.2	493	73.0	872	79.6	636
8-9 years complete	72.4	69.0	62.4	65.9	559	54.8	270	71.2	470	83.0	335
10-11 years complete	71.0	68.6	57.2	63.2	2,173	52.7	1,137	70.8	1,751	81.4	1,240
12 or more years complete	68.4	66.4	56.8	61.8	3,462	51.0	1,750	68.0	2,864	81.3	1,947

Continued…

116

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Number of children age 0-71 months	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		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	73.3	71.1	61.4	66.0	7,253	55.3	3,642	73.1	5,958	81.6	4,358
Muslim	56.8	55.5	44.3	51.7	1,193	41.1	615	54.6	978	79.0	535
Christian	75.1	70.1	59.1	68.1	276	55.1	126	79.6	220	81.6	175
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	79.3	77.2	64.7	70.8	1,989	63.2	960	79.0	1,642	83.4	1,298
Scheduled tribe	75.7	75.0	61.8	68.9	768	60.6	406	74.8	603	81.0	451
Other backward class	69.4	67.0	58.3	63.0	5,141	51.0	2,586	69.6	4,255	81.1	2,961
Other	56.1	54.3	45.2	50.9	747	36.0	394	53.4	600	76.6	320
Don't know	72.9	70.5	61.5	50.9	96	(55.8)	46	67.1	75	(75.3)	50
Total	71.1	69.0	59.0	64.1	8,741	53.2	4,392	70.8	7,175	81.4	5,080

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
na = Not applicable
[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

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, Telangana, 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	65.0	64.5	57.0	63.4	3,443	64.1	63.7	56.4	62.1	3,441
Rural	91.3	91.0	81.6	88.1	5,298	89.9	89.4	79.5	86.9	5,296
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	86.1	85.9	77.5	83.3	1,306	85.5	85.3	76.1	83.1	1,306
<5 years complete	91.3	90.3	80.5	88.5	199	87.4	87.4	78.3	85.9	199
5-7 years complete	84.9	84.2	78.2	82.6	1,041	84.2	83.9	77.1	82.7	1,040
8-9 years complete	81.8	81.8	71.9	79.2	559	80.9	80.9	71.9	78.1	559
10-11 years complete	81.2	81.0	70.9	78.8	2,173	79.3	78.6	68.4	76.2	2,172
12 or more years complete	76.8	76.4	68.1	74.2	3,462	75.8	75.4	66.7	73.0	3,461
Religion										
Hindu	83.7	83.3	74.3	80.9	7,253	82.5	82.0	72.6	79.6	7,249
Muslim	63.5	63.4	56.5	61.9	1,193	62.2	61.8	56.2	60.6	1,193
Christian	82.4	82.0	74.8	82.1	276	82.0	81.6	72.5	80.0	276
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	87.7	87.5	77.1	85.4	1,989	86.6	86.5	75.8	83.8	1,989
Scheduled tribe	85.7	85.6	76.2	83.7	768	85.5	85.4	76.2	83.4	766
Other backward class	79.7	79.3	71.3	77.5	5,141	78.4	78.1	69.9	76.2	5,138
Other	65.3	64.3	57.4	60.7	747	63.1	61.3	54.7	59.5	747
Don't know	89.6	89.6	76.1	75.5	96	88.0	88.0	58.4	76.2	96
Total	80.9	80.5	71.9	78.4	8,741	79.7	79.3	70.4	77.1	8,737

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis 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, Telangana, 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	10.1	20.4	-0.4	533	15.0	28.2	6.5	-1.1	502	9.9	24.3	0.8	-1.3	608
6-8	11.5	23.3	-0.5	293	8.6	25.9	5.5	-0.9	279	10.5	24.2	1.6	-1.3	311
9-11	12.5	26.7	-0.8	347	8.9	22.9	5.6	-0.9	345	7.4	23.1	1.5	-1.1	357
12-17	13.4	35.0	-1.1	617	7.2	20.8	3.1	-0.9	609	7.5	25.6	1.0	-1.3	644
18-23	19.4	43.5	-1.3	624	8.5	19.1	2.5	-0.9	607	8.7	29.5	0.8	-1.3	648
24-35	16.4	36.9	-1.4	1,253	8.6	22.0	3.4	-1.0	1,229	11.1	35.1	1.1	-1.6	1,283
36-47	12.2	35.7	-1.4	1,168	6.3	18.3	2.5	-1.0	1,125	12.1	36.9	1.5	-1.6	1,184
48-59	11.0	30.2	-1.3	1,203	8.3	22.4	2.4	-1.1	1,145	11.0	36.2	0.8	-1.6	1,211
Sex														
Male	15.1	34.1	-1.2	3,195	8.5	22.6	3.0	-1.0	3,075	11.3	33.4	1.1	-1.5	3,297
Female	11.7	32.1	-1.1	2,842	8.5	20.7	3.8	-0.9	2,767	9.2	30.0	1.0	-1.4	2,950
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	11.3	30.1	-1.1	2,556	8.1	20.8	3.5	-0.9	2,475	8.4	27.7	0.9	-1.4	2,638
<24	15.0	35.5	-1.2	1,091	9.2	21.7	3.8	-1.0	1,056	12.0	35.2	1.2	-1.6	1,124
24-35	15.1	35.8	-1.3	1,043	7.8	22.1	3.2	-1.0	1,002	11.3	35.6	1.1	-1.5	1,083
36 or more	15.0	34.7	-1.2	1,330	9.3	23.3	3.1	-1.1	1,293	11.9	33.9	1.4	-1.5	1,384
Birth order[3]														
1	11.3	29.9	-1.1	2,536	8.1	20.8	3.6	-0.9	2,453	8.3	27.6	0.9	-1.4	2,616
2-3	14.8	35.2	-1.2	3,293	8.9	22.4	3.2	-1.0	3,180	11.6	34.9	1.3	-1.5	3,415
4-5	19.8	39.9	-1.2	179	8.9	24.3	4.8	-1.0	180	14.0	34.4	0.3	-1.5	184
Residence														
Urban	10.8	28.1	-0.9	2,068	9.2	19.9	4.2	-0.9	1,989	9.4	25.8	1.2	-1.3	2,147
Rural	14.9	35.7	-1.3	3,970	8.1	22.6	3.0	-1.0	3,853	10.8	35.0	1.0	-1.5	4,100
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	15.9	35.1	-1.6	48	13.6	33.9	3.2	-1.6	46	25.0	43.5	0.0	-2.0	50
Small	13.3	40.2	-1.4	376	9.7	29.4	2.5	-1.2	360	15.4	40.4	0.7	-1.8	396
Average or larger	13.4	32.6	-1.1	5,583	8.4	21.2	3.5	-1.0	5,407	9.8	31.2	1.1	-1.4	5,771

Continued…

119

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, Telangana, 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
Mother's schooling[5]														
No schooling	20.0	40.3	-1.4	887	10.4	26.4	3.6	-1.1	858	15.4	41.1	0.8	-1.7	904
<5 years complete	16.9	41.7	-1.5	140	11.2	20.8	6.7	-0.9	141	11.7	42.3	0.0	-1.6	144
5-7 years complete	16.2	37.5	-1.4	771	7.7	23.4	2.8	-1.0	739	12.0	36.2	1.0	-1.6	803
8-9 years complete	15.0	38.6	-1.4	427	6.1	19.1	3.3	-1.0	421	12.6	35.9	1.4	-1.6	445
10-11 years complete	13.3	33.0	-1.2	1,498	8.4	21.9	3.3	-1.0	1,450	10.3	34.1	1.1	-1.5	1,549
12 or more years complete	9.7	27.5	-0.9	2,314	8.3	19.7	3.4	-0.9	2,234	7.3	24.0	1.2	-1.3	2,401
Religion														
Hindu	13.4	33.9	-1.2	5,123	8.4	21.9	3.4	-1.0	4,947	10.4	32.4	1.0	-1.5	5,302
Muslim	11.7	26.0	-1.0	680	8.3	19.3	2.2	-0.9	664	8.3	25.5	0.4	-1.3	702
Christian	19.7	39.0	-1.4	183	13.1	26.1	2.8	-1.0	182	14.8	39.0	0.0	-1.7	192
Other	(21.6)	(31.3)	(-1.1)	51	(7.9)	(20.2)	(22.6)	(-0.5)	49	(11.4)	(35.5)	(21.7)	(-1.0)	51
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	15.0	36.0	-1.2	1,421	9.6	22.9	3.4	-1.0	1,368	11.2	35.3	1.4	-1.5	1,455
Scheduled tribe	16.1	33.4	-1.2	535	8.9	24.6	4.9	-0.9	513	9.6	31.7	0.5	-1.4	553
Other backward class	12.7	32.9	-1.2	3,535	8.2	20.7	3.1	-1.0	3,437	10.0	31.0	0.7	-1.5	3,682
Other	10.9	25.2	-0.9	443	6.2	18.1	3.0	-1.0	423	9.2	25.9	2.4	-1.3	451
Don't know	20.2	36.7	-1.0	70	12.4	46.0	2.5	-1.5	65	18.1	45.6	3.2	-1.7	71
No caste/tribe or missing	(14.6)	(25.5)	(-1.3)	35	(9.3)	(23.5)	(15.6)	(-0.8)	34	(13.4)	(27.6)	(15.4)	(-1.3)	35
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	13.5	33.1	-1.2	6,020	8.5	21.8	3.4	-1.0	5,825	10.3	31.8	1.1	-1.5	6,229

Continued…

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, Telangana, 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
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	17.2	39.5	-1.4	1,350	8.2	26.0	3.3	-1.2	1,306	13.3	40.7	1.0	-1.8	1,382
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.6	32.9	-1.1	3,317	9.2	22.1	3.5	-1.0	3,216	10.5	32.1	1.1	-1.5	3,443
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	9.4	27.3	-0.9	1,325	6.4	15.9	3.4	-0.7	1,282	6.0	21.8	1.1	-1.2	1,376
Missing	(15.0)	(31.3)	(-1.6)	46	(23.0)	(36.7)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	38	(30.4)	(42.4)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	45
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	13.6	33.7	-1.2	5,225	8.3	21.4	3.4	-1.0	5,078	10.1	31.8	1.2	-1.5	5,399
Living with one or neither parent	12.9	29.7	-0.9	810	9.8	23.7	3.7	-1.1	761	11.2	31.8	0.4	-1.5	843
Total	13.5	33.1	-1.2	6,038	8.5	21.7	3.4	-1.0	5,842	10.3	31.8	1.1	-1.5	6,247
NFHS-4	9.1	28.0	-1.2	2,061	4.8	18.0	0.7	-1.0	2,061	7.8	28.3	0.9	-1.4	2,061

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (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. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children whose size at birth is not known, and children whose mother is not interviewed but in household, who are not shown separately.
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 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 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, Telangana, 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	96.9	40.8	87.4	1,020	13.4	988
Rural	97.9	36.9	88.1	1,773	14.1	1,737
Sex						
Male	97.7	36.4	85.9	1,441	15.5	1,407
Female	97.4	40.4	89.8	1,352	12.1	1,317
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.1	39.8	84.8	439	12.8	422
<5 years complete	99.0	32.4	93.4	62	4.0	62
5-7 years complete	95.9	37.3	88.3	376	11.6	361
8-9 years complete	97.3	48.9	88.4	192	10.6	187
10-11 years complete	98.7	38.5	90.2	656	13.2	647
12 or more years complete	98.0	36.4	87.0	1,067	16.6	1,046
Religion						
Hindu	97.4	38.7	87.5	2,336	14.4	2,275
Muslim	97.9	36.2	89.3	358	11.2	350
Christian	100.0	39.1	90.0	96	10.3	96
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	98.5	45.8	90.2	668	12.2	657
Scheduled tribe	98.5	43.6	90.7	246	12.7	243
Other backward class	97.2	35.0	86.8	1,620	14.4	1,574
Other	96.0	36.9	85.5	232	16.6	223
Don't know	(100.0)	(20.9)	(82.0)	27	(13.0)	27
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	97.8	38.3	88.2	2,621	13.9	2,562
Other/no one	94.2	35.7	80.6	163	14.0	154
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.6	38.3	87.7	2,736	14.1	2,671
At home	(97.1)	(47.8)	(95.2)	44	(1.9)	43
Total	97.6	38.3	87.8	2,793	13.9	2,725

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. Total includes women belonging to other religions, delivery assisted by d*ai* (TBA) 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 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Telangana, 2019-20

| Age in months | Not breastfeeding | Exclusively breastfed | 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 |
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids[1]	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	4.8	74.6	3.2	0.7	5.3	11.3	100.0	95.2	221	10.9	226
2-3	3.8	75.8	4.0	1.4	2.9	12.1	100.0	96.2	256	11.0	259
4-5	4.0	53.8	12.0	0.4	7.0	22.7	100.0	96.0	233	8.7	235
6-8	5.1	26.2	13.3	0.4	4.7	50.2	100.0	94.9	332	18.0	341
9-11	3.9	11.1	7.1	1.9	4.5	71.4	100.0	96.1	411	21.2	418
12-17	10.8	4.8	7.8	1.6	2.8	72.1	100.0	89.2	677	28.2	707
18-23	24.9	3.4	3.8	0.7	4.6	62.6	100.0	75.1	609	26.1	700
0-3	4.3	75.2	3.6	1.1	4.0	11.7	100.0	95.7	477	10.9	485
0-5	4.2	68.2	6.4	0.9	5.0	15.3	100.0	95.8	710	10.2	720
6-9	4.4	22.5	11.3	1.2	5.2	55.5	100.0	95.6	451	17.8	460
12-15	9.8	4.9	8.8	1.7	2.8	72.0	100.0	90.2	476	25.8	489
12-23	17.5	4.1	5.9	1.2	3.7	67.6	100.0	82.5	1,287	27.2	1,408
20-23	28.1	2.6	3.2	0.6	3.3	62.3	100.0	71.9	396	26.3	464

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.

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

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, Telangana, 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	26.0	5.4	6.3	2,054
Female	27.6	5.2	6.6	1,806
Residence				
Urban	22.8	4.5	5.5	1,476
Rural	30.3	5.6	6.8	2,384
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	31.1	5.7	6.9	583
5-7 years complete	25.7	6.4	7.7	490
8-9 years complete	(26.2)	4.3	(5.7)	263
10-11 years complete	28.6	5.2	6.3	933
12 or more years complete	24.4	5.1	6.1	1,508
Religion				
Hindu	28.3	5.3	6.5	3,224
Muslim	20.4	5.5	5.8	497
Christian	*	(5.6)	(7.4)	127
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	30.2	5.2	6.4	904
Scheduled tribe	(31.2)	5.4	7.7	328
Other backward class	26.6	5.3	6.1	2,262
Other	(25.8)	5.6	7.1	319
Total	26.8	5.3	6.4	3,859

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased 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. 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, Telangana, 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 age 6-23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-11	25.1	26.2	4.7	710	(27.7)	(3.1)	(32.1)	(3.1)	33	96.8	14.3	26.4	4.6	743
6-8	9.2	36.2	4.3	315	*	*	*	*	17	96.0	5.2	36.1	4.1	332
9-11	37.7	18.2	4.9	395	*	*	*	*	16	97.5	21.6	18.7	5.0	411
12-17	43.2	26.1	8.8	604	68.3	26.4	63.9	23.7	73	96.6	30.5	30.2	10.4	677
18-23	51.6	27.9	13.1	457	62.3	17.2	61.0	13.1	152	90.6	32.1	36.2	13.1	609
Sex														
Male	37.9	25.4	8.1	932	59.0	20.5	57.6	16.7	134	94.9	26.1	29.5	9.2	1,066
Female	38.3	27.9	8.4	839	60.2	15.3	58.7	12.8	124	94.9	23.9	31.9	8.9	963
Residence														
Urban	36.8	29.9	8.3	614	56.7	11.8	57.2	8.9	133	92.3	22.5	34.8	8.4	747
Rural	38.8	24.9	8.2	1,157	62.6	24.5	59.1	21.1	125	96.3	26.5	28.2	9.5	1,282
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	32.9	28.1	8.8	252	(56.8)	(26.6)	(57.4)	(24.2)	27	95.9	23.2	30.9	10.3	279
<5 years complete	(59.0)	(19.0)	(7.1)	42	*	*	*	*	7	(91.3)	(24.9)	(22.6)	(9.2)	49
5-7 years complete	42.8	21.4	8.6	237	(49.2)	(20.6)	(47.4)	(12.7)	33	93.7	29.2	24.6	9.1	270
8-9 years complete	41.3	31.7	13.2	115	*	*	*	*	17	96.9	25.6	38.0	12.9	132
10-11 years complete	35.0	28.6	7.4	419	59.7	9.5	57.7	8.4	70	94.2	21.6	32.8	7.6	490
12 or more years complete	38.4	26.3	7.7	706	62.1	21.6	59.6	17.7	103	95.2	26.3	30.5	8.9	809
Religion														
Hindu	39.0	26.4	7.8	1,516	56.6	20.7	56.7	16.3	186	95.3	26.0	29.7	8.7	1,702
Muslim	28.3	27.7	10.7	195	(73.7)	(11.6)	(69.1)	(11.6)	63	93.6	18.8	37.8	10.9	258
Christian	47.1	28.8	11.9	57	*	*	*	*	9	89.4	24.4	26.0	10.3	66

Continued…

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, Telangana, 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 age 6-23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	42.9	24.6	8.0	442	(39.5)	(9.1)	(36.1)	(6.7)	43	94.6	27.9	25.6	7.9	485
Scheduled tribe	35.4	32.0	11.0	157	*	*	*	*	16	96.1	24.4	36.5	13.1	173
Other backward class	35.6	25.7	6.7	1,024	65.9	18.5	60.8	14.7	156	95.5	23.6	30.3	7.7	1,179
Other	44.9	34.5	17.9	133	(61.1)	(17.4)	(65.9)	(17.4)	41	90.9	28.8	41.8	17.8	174
Total	38.1	26.6	8.2	1,771	59.6	18.0	58.1	14.8	258	94.9	25.1	30.6	9.1	2,029

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 belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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, Telangana, 2019-20

| District | Among last born children in the past 2 years | | Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1] | Number of children | Height-for-age[2] | | Weight-for-height | | Weight-for-age | |
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children
Adilabad	20.7	78	(72.2)	17	45.7	171	29.5	157	52.0	172
Bhadradri Kothagudem	38.9	94	*	17	28.4	207	21.8	197	25.2	209
Hyderabad	53.4	320	*	114	30.4	496	17.7	492	18.9	534
Jagitial	31.1	96	*	26	29.9	224	17.5	197	32.3	236
Jangoan	47.7	45	(79.3)	15	33.4	102	22.9	98	30.9	107
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	42.6	55	*	16	32.5	129	31.8	125	36.7	133
Jogulamba Gadwal	45.2	69	(76.7)	16	49.7	154	17.3	155	41.7	159
Kamareddy	38.2	97	(54.2)	25	33.4	193	34.5	173	43.9	204
Karimnagar	30.3	77	*	13	30.3	161	13.9	155	27.5	168
Khammam	31.8	101	*	31	22.2	268	24.7	267	26.2	273
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	40.5	49	*	8	38.1	86	35.7	84	41.1	88
Mahabubabad	58.1	63	*	15	33.0	143	19.3	137	26.3	149
Mahabubnagar	42.3	150	(74.0)	44	42.6	363	17.8	361	33.0	374
Mancherial	25.3	58	*	13	25.9	136	22.1	128	27.4	140
Medak	36.0	60	(70.8)	19	36.4	119	21.3	117	42.0	125
Medchal-Malkajgiri	46.7	47	*	9	33.4	88	12.0	85	25.0	85
Nagarkurnool	41.2	80	(75.0)	23	35.1	176	27.2	180	30.9	183
Nalgonda	41.7	94	*	31	31.7	275	29.8	262	28.0	282
Nirmal	21.6	64	(61.7)	20	31.7	144	18.1	140	33.4	149
Nizamabad	27.1	157	*	31	30.5	332	26.2	331	38.4	340
Peddapalli	23.8	59	*	12	27.5	130	28.7	116	33.1	132
Rajanna Sircilla	30.7	63	*	14	22.4	116	19.4	113	26.1	120
Ranga Reddy	42.2	213	*	39	37.8	441	13.9	429	29.5	459
Sangareddy	34.5	122	*	29	32.9	253	25.0	249	35.1	256
Siddipet	35.7	84	*	13	28.1	182	19.3	174	29.6	187
Suryapet	25.2	66	*	20	29.1	153	24.9	153	30.0	157
Vikarabad	39.7	94	*	18	32.1	176	20.0	172	37.1	185
Wanaparthy	43.3	41	(75.2)	13	40.4	110	15.1	107	33.2	113
Warangal Rural	35.6	48	*	16	36.1	127	19.0	122	37.9	131
Warangal Urban	33.8	76	*	16	29.5	210	29.5	197	36.0	222
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	44.3	73	(69.7)	19	38.3	172	10.3	171	27.2	175
Telangana	38.3	2,793	68.2	710	33.1	6,038	21.7	5,842	31.8	6,247

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

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Telangana, 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	32.4	43.9	1.7	78.0	258
9-11	24.7	55.2	2.7	82.6	307
12-17	21.1	54.6	7.2	83.0	578
18-23	20.2	59.0	6.0	85.3	567
24-35	25.4	45.6	4.5	75.4	1,175
36-47	26.5	33.5	2.0	61.9	1,056
48-59	26.5	23.8	1.5	51.8	1,092
Sex					
Male	24.7	41.6	3.9	70.2	2,699
Female	25.6	41.0	3.1	69.8	2,335
Birth order[1]					
1	25.1	40.4	2.7	68.3	2,108
2-3	25.2	42.2	3.9	71.3	2,763
4-5	25.0	38.5	8.3	71.8	138
Residence					
Urban	22.6	38.9	3.3	64.7	1,742
Rural	26.5	42.7	3.7	72.8	3,292
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	27.7	41.0	5.2	73.9	671
<5 years complete	28.3	35.1	5.4	68.8	112
5-7 years complete	25.3	42.3	3.2	70.8	637
8-9 years complete	27.4	43.2	4.2	74.8	346
10-11 years complete	24.4	42.8	3.2	70.4	1,299
12 or more years complete	24.0	40.3	3.1	67.4	1,968
Religion					
Hindu	25.3	41.5	3.5	70.3	4,277
Muslim	24.8	39.6	2.7	67.1	559
Christian	22.0	42.6	8.6	73.2	152
Other	(20.9)	(47.1)	(2.1)	(70.1)	45
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	23.6	44.8	4.7	73.1	1,156
Scheduled tribe	31.4	44.1	2.8	78.3	415
Other backward class	25.1	40.6	3.5	69.1	3,016
Other	24.4	35.2	1.7	61.4	362

Continued…

128

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Telangana, 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	25.1	41.4	3.5	70.0	5,019
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.3	40.5	3.7	69.5	4,463
Living with one or neither parent	23.5	48.0	2.3	73.8	570
Mother's anaemia status[4]					
Not anaemic	26.5	36.6	2.8	65.8	2,164
Mildly anaemic	23.6	42.5	3.9	70.0	1,142
Moderately/severely anaemic	24.4	46.6	4.3	75.2	1,670
Total	25.1	41.4	3.5	70.0	5,033
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.7	33.5	2.5	60.7	1,795

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 (Centre for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the Telangana. *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. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, mothers were not interviewed but were in the household, who are not shown separately.

[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 are deceased

[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 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 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Telangana, 2019-20

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[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[5]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	12.7	8.8	332	7.3	40.3	27.9	341	na	na	97.5	347
9-11	37.0	25.5	411	10.8	40.2	30.9	418	71.2	418	96.6	402
12-17	48.5	40.1	677	13.7	43.6	33.0	707	69.0	707	96.1	703
18-23	58.7	47.1	609	8.7	41.2	38.4	700	78.5	700	94.6	694
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	71.6	1,463	95.4	1,411
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.0	1,358
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.8	1,376
Sex											
Male	43.7	34.8	1,066	10.0	39.6	34.2	1,132	70.6	1,748	96.0	3,342
Female	43.1	33.3	963	11.1	44.0	32.9	1,034	74.5	1,540	96.1	2,948
Birth order											
1	42.2	31.9	812	10.5	41.4	31.2	914	73.4	1,408	95.8	2,655
2-3	44.5	35.8	1,164	10.6	41.5	35.1	1,191	71.3	1,789	96.1	3,417
4-5	35.7	30.7	50	10.1	51.9	39.2	57	77.4	81	96.7	187
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	41.8	32.8	1,771	10.4	41.2	33.2	1,771	73.2	1,923	96.2	2,423
Not breastfeeding	54.5	43.0	258	11.1	44.0	35.1	395	71.4	1,365	95.9	3,851
Residence											
Urban	40.5	32.6	747	9.5	37.5	30.2	802	68.7	1,293	98.1	2,377
Rural	45.1	35.0	1,282	11.1	44.1	35.5	1,363	74.9	1,995	94.8	3,913

Continued…

130

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 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Telangana, 2019-20

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[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[5]	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	41.0	32.5	279	10.9	44.6	37.7	306	74.2	467	92.7	890
<5 years complete	(42.9)	(36.1)	49	5.5	56.6	37.1	53	82.8	73	94.4	144
5-7 years complete	45.1	31.8	270	10.8	51.9	39.0	287	73.6	411	95.9	800
8-9 years complete	42.3	31.3	132	8.5	35.9	25.0	142	67.0	212	95.0	444
10-11 years complete	41.6	33.8	490	13.2	38.9	29.7	509	71.3	805	96.3	1,579
12 or more years complete	45.0	36.0	809	9.4	38.9	33.7	871	72.5	1,319	97.3	2,433
Religion											
Hindu	43.4	33.6	1,702	10.6	44.0	35.4	1,810	73.6	2,741	95.6	5,254
Muslim	41.1	34.8	258	11.0	29.9	25.2	279	66.8	428	98.5	798
Christian	51.7	46.6	66	7.7	31.1	17.9	73	68.1	108	95.6	179
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	45.6	35.5	485	10.0	40.5	34.3	522	75.5	780	95.9	1,421
Scheduled tribe	47.5	34.2	173	7.2	53.5	42.2	182	78.8	259	93.2	531
Other backward class	42.2	33.6	1,179	11.5	42.3	33.7	1,264	71.2	1,947	96.3	3,731
Other	42.7	35.1	174	8.8	29.9	24.0	179	69.2	265	97.1	501
Total	43.4	34.1	2,029	10.5	41.7	33.5	2,166	72.4	3,288	96.0	6,290

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 of birth order 6 or more, children belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
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 and the vaccination card (where available)
[4] Based on mother's recall
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis
[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, Telangana, 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	99.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	9,623	97.8	9,572
Rural	99.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	17,728	94.8	17,666
Religion							
Hindu	99.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	22,943	95.5	22,864
Muslim	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,360	97.5	2,353
Christian	99.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	791	97.2	785
Other	98.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	1,258	96.9	1,237
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,798	95.9	5,775
Scheduled tribe	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,212	94.4	2,210
Other backward class	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	15,281	95.8	15,238
Other	99.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	2,583	96.8	2,560
Don't know	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	267	97.2	267
No caste/tribe or missing	98.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	1,209	96.8	1,189
Total	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	27,351	95.8	27,238
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	7,786	95.8	7,716

[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, Telangana, 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
Adilabad	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	589	97.6	588
Bhadradri Kothagudem	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	944	97.6	941
Hyderabad	99.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,908	97.4	2,885
Jagitial	99.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	975	96.5	968
Jangoan	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	506	96.8	506
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	652	97.7	650
Jogulamba Gadwal	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	477	85.3	475
Kamareddy	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	760	93.6	756
Karimnagar	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	848	99.1	843
Khammam	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,384	96.6	1,377
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	99.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	423	92.9	419
Mahabubabad	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	742	96.2	734
Mahabubnagar	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,050	94.1	1,050
Mancherial	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	686	97.7	686
Medak	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	572	97.1	568
Medchal-Malkajgiri	99.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	410	98.8	407
Nagarkurnool	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	699	92.0	695
Nalgonda	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,437	87.5	1,433
Nirmal	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	598	95.1	597
Nizamabad	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,334	96.9	1,326
Peddapalli	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	749	97.8	747
Rajanna Sircilla	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	501	98.5	501
Ranga Reddy	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,928	98.2	1,925
Sangareddy	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	989	97.5	986
Siddipet	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	907	98.5	904
Suryapet	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	968	93.0	964
Vikarabad	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	682	89.1	681
Wanaparthy	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	431	93.5	429
Warangal Rural	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	674	97.4	671
Warangal Urban	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	922	96.6	920
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	602	98.6	602
Telangana	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	27,351	95.8	27,238

[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, Telangana, 2019-20

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	71.3	14.9	10.2	3.6	100.0	27,518
Pulses or beans	35.2	56.6	7.6	0.6	100.0	27,518
Dark green leafy vegetables	20.4	59.7	19.1	0.9	100.0	27,518
Fruits	13.6	37.3	48.1	1.1	100.0	27,518
Eggs	13.6	63.1	18.2	5.2	100.0	27,518
Fish	0.8	17.8	65.7	15.8	100.0	27,518
Chicken or meat	1.5	68.5	23.5	6.6	100.0	27,518
Fish or chicken/meat	2.0	70.4	21.9	5.7	100.0	27,518
Fried foods	5.9	20.9	68.0	5.1	100.0	27,518
Aerated drinks	0.8	10.0	80.9	8.2	100.0	27,518
MEN						
Milk or curd	68.9	22.4	6.1	2.6	100.0	3,524
Pulses or beans	30.5	60.9	7.7	0.8	100.0	3,524
Dark green leafy vegetables	19.4	64.8	15.0	0.8	100.0	3,524
Fruits	11.1	49.8	38.0	1.1	100.0	3,524
Eggs	10.3	69.9	17.6	2.3	100.0	3,524
Fish	2.2	30.5	59.9	7.5	100.0	3,524
Chicken or meat	3.2	67.9	25.5	3.4	100.0	3,524
Fish or chicken/meat	4.6	70.0	22.8	2.6	100.0	3,524
Fried foods	7.0	28.5	55.6	8.9	100.0	3,524
Aerated drinks	3.7	26.2	60.4	9.7	100.0	3,524

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Telangana, 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	43.4	20.2	23.2	7.5	6.0	1.5	2,928	49.9	18.0	31.9	10.4	8.4	2.0	425
20-29	23.6	12.6	11.0	21.7	16.2	5.5	7,251	16.4	9.6	6.8	25.2	17.5	7.8	925
30-39	13.1	7.9	5.1	35.5	25.2	10.3	7,463	7.1	4.4	2.7	44.4	34.9	9.5	921
40-49	9.4	5.4	4.0	42.7	28.5	14.2	6,873	7.8	5.0	2.8	38.9	31.0	7.9	722
Marital status														
Never married	37.5	17.5	20.0	12.6	9.6	3.0	4,413	30.5	13.0	17.6	19.3	12.6	6.7	1,097
Currently married	14.7	8.4	6.2	34.1	23.8	10.3	18,001	7.9	5.2	2.6	40.1	32.1	8.0	1,868
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	14.6	8.3	6.3	32.6	22.8	9.7	2,101	(13.9)	(7.7)	(6.2)	(21.4)	(16.1)	(5.4)	29
Residence														
Urban	13.5	7.0	6.5	41.7	26.8	14.9	8,596	15.2	7.0	8.3	40.2	28.8	11.3	1,046
Rural	21.6	11.7	9.9	23.8	18.1	5.7	15,919	16.8	8.7	8.1	28.1	22.6	5.5	1,947
Schooling														
No schooling	15.6	9.0	6.7	29.7	22.2	7.5	8,470	20.3	11.9	8.4	25.9	21.0	4.9	469
<5 years complete	15.0	8.6	6.4	31.1	21.4	9.7	839	8.5	5.5	3.0	36.2	31.8	4.4	96
5-9 years complete	19.4	10.6	8.9	32.3	21.0	11.3	4,602	20.4	7.7	12.6	27.2	21.5	5.7	665
10-11 years complete	23.8	11.8	11.9	29.2	18.7	10.5	4,623	18.2	9.3	8.9	34.5	26.4	8.2	670
12 or more years complete	19.4	10.0	9.4	29.6	21.8	7.8	5,982	11.5	6.2	5.3	36.5	26.9	9.6	1,094
Religion														
Hindu	19.4	10.4	8.9	28.6	20.5	8.0	21,265	16.9	8.2	8.7	30.4	24.2	6.2	2,534
Muslim	14.8	7.0	7.7	42.3	26.4	15.9	2,405	12.0	7.2	4.8	48.3	31.3	17.0	378
Christian	14.6	8.4	6.2	33.6	21.2	12.3	806	14.4	8.8	5.7	18.3	16.2	2.2	71

Continued…

135

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, Telangana, 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
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	19.2	10.0	9.3	28.3	21.0	7.3	5,593	18.3	8.8	9.5	29.4	24.5	4.9	727
Scheduled tribe	21.5	11.3	10.2	23.0	15.8	7.2	2,187	19.7	9.8	9.9	21.1	15.9	5.3	232
Other backward class	18.9	10.3	8.6	30.2	20.9	9.3	14,246	14.8	7.3	7.4	33.2	25.6	7.6	1,779
Other	13.4	6.9	6.5	41.2	28.8	12.5	2,262	16.2	8.8	7.5	45.4	28.1	17.2	250
Total age 15-49	18.8	10.0	8.7	30.1	21.2	8.9	24,515	16.2	8.1	8.1	32.3	24.8	7.5	2,993
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.8	7.3	3.5	45.9	34.1	11.8	314
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.7	8.0	7.7	33.6	25.7	7.9	3,308
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	22.9	12.1	10.7	28.7	20.0	8.6	6,726	21.5	11.9	9.6	24.2	19.5	4.8	966

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m2). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
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, Telangana, 2019-20

	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
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	84.3	15.7	4.3	64.6	35.4	2,918	95.9	4.1	0.8	79.9	20.1	425
20-29	64.3	35.7	14.0	58.3	41.7	7,229	84.7	15.3	4.7	62.7	37.3	925
30-39	49.3	50.7	23.7	55.7	44.3	7,459	73.4	26.6	10.6	44.0	56.0	922
40-49	40.0	60.0	31.1	50.2	49.8	6,861	71.8	28.2	6.7	39.9	60.1	722
Marital status												
Never married	78.1	21.9	7.9	62.2	37.8	4,392	88.4	11.6	3.8	71.9	28.1	1,097
Currently married	50.4	49.6	23.4	54.6	45.4	17,975	74.6	25.4	8.1	43.4	56.6	1,869
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	49.7	50.3	23.2	54.7	45.3	2,100	(82.3)	(17.7)	(3.8)	(43.9)	(56.1)	29
Residence												
Urban	44.6	55.4	29.6	52.5	47.5	8,566	73.9	26.1	9.0	52.4	47.6	1,047
Rural	61.1	38.9	15.7	57.9	42.1	15,901	82.9	17.1	5.1	54.7	45.3	1,947
Schooling												
No schooling	52.8	47.2	20.8	54.5	45.5	8,467	82.5	17.5	4.0	55.2	44.8	468
<5 years complete	55.6	44.4	22.4	56.2	43.8	839	82.2	17.8	3.5	46.7	53.3	96
5-9 years complete	53.8	46.2	22.8	56.2	43.8	4,598	81.6	18.4	6.0	54.5	45.5	664
10-11 years complete	58.5	41.5	19.6	57.5	42.5	4,609	80.5	19.5	5.1	50.4	49.6	670
12 or more years complete	57.4	42.6	19.1	56.7	43.3	5,954	76.7	23.3	8.9	55.7	44.3	1,096
Religion												
Hindu	56.8	43.2	19.4	56.7	43.3	21,232	81.7	18.3	5.5	54.4	45.6	2,534
Muslim	43.9	56.1	29.9	52.4	47.6	2,389	66.1	33.9	14.2	50.4	49.6	378
Christian	50.8	49.2	24.5	47.3	52.7	806	78.0	22.0	2.5	55.1	44.9	71

Continued…

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, Telangana, 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	57.1	42.9	19.3	54.1	45.9	5,590	81.7	18.3	6.1	56.8	43.2	728
Scheduled tribe	60.1	39.9	18.0	55.0	45.0	2,179	89.4	10.6	4.2	55.4	44.6	232
Other backward class	55.6	44.4	20.7	57.0	43.0	14,225	80.1	19.9	5.7	54.1	45.9	1,778
Other	44.1	55.9	26.4	54.8	45.2	2,245	62.3	37.7	15.3	41.7	58.3	250
Total	55.3	44.7	20.6	56.0	44.0	24,467	79.7	20.3	6.5	53.9	46.1	2,994

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Telangana, 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
Age										
15-19	24.2	34.3	6.2	64.6	2,975	12.3	11.3	1.5	25.1	425
20-29	22.0	29.7	3.9	55.6	7,912	6.7	4.3	0.2	11.2	915
30-39	21.4	31.4	5.4	58.3	7,444	7.0	4.6	0.2	11.8	906
40-49	21.9	29.8	4.4	56.1	6,712	11.7	6.9	0.7	19.3	705
Marital status										
Never married	22.9	32.8	6.3	62.1	4,290	8.5	6.2	0.7	15.5	1,086
Currently married	22.1	30.2	4.2	56.6	18,690	9.1	5.9	0.4	15.4	1,836
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	19.8	31.7	6.4	57.9	2,063	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.9)	30
Maternity status										
Pregnant	26.2	26.0	0.9	53.2	790	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	23.0	25.8	2.6	51.4	2,759	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	21.8	31.6	5.2	58.6	21,494	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	21.3	29.4	4.5	55.2	8,660	8.0	4.6	0.6	13.2	1,033
Rural	22.5	31.5	4.9	58.9	16,383	9.2	6.8	0.5	16.5	1,918
Schooling										
No schooling	21.6	31.4	4.6	57.5	8,395	10.7	7.5	1.0	19.2	460
<5 years complete	22.0	30.3	5.9	58.3	842	8.0	8.3	0.0	16.3	95
5-9 years complete	22.2	31.8	5.2	59.2	4,714	10.2	8.7	0.2	19.1	658
10-11 years complete	23.3	31.3	5.3	59.9	4,731	9.0	4.9	0.6	14.5	658
12 or more years complete	21.8	29.0	4.0	54.8	6,361	7.1	4.2	0.5	11.8	1,080
Religion										
Hindu	22.5	30.6	4.7	57.8	21,783	8.6	6.5	0.5	15.6	2,492
Muslim	19.5	32.2	5.1	56.8	2,403	10.9	3.1	0.6	14.6	378
Christian	19.7	31.0	5.2	55.9	813	3.1	4.1	0.0	7.2	70
Other	(24.8)	(17.3)	(2.2)	(44.3)	44	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	21.1	31.7	5.5	58.3	5,750	6.8	5.4	0.4	12.5	717
Scheduled tribe	22.9	36.8	4.3	64.0	2,248	15.0	9.8	1.2	26.0	226
Other backward class	22.2	29.7	4.7	56.6	14,529	8.7	6.0	0.5	15.3	1,754
Other	22.6	29.6	3.7	55.9	2,283	9.7	4.1	0.2	14.0	248

Continued…

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Telangana, 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
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/ bidis	*	*	*	*	20	5.1	6.2	0.9	12.2	426
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	22.1	30.8	4.7	57.6	25,023	9.4	6.7	0.4	16.6	2,831
Total age 15-49	22.1	30.8	4.8	57.6	25,043	8.8	6.0	0.5	15.3	2,951
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	9.4	12.7	0.2	22.4	306
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	8.8	6.6	0.5	16.0	3,257
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	22.9	28.7	5.0	56.6	6,866	7.8	6.4	1.2	15.3	959

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 (Centre for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the Telangana. 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. Total includes women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
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, Telangana, 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]
Adilabad	76.3	120	61.1	579	26.9	15.7	551
Bhadradri Kothagudem	69.3	184	68.7	937	14.9	31.0	907
Hyderabad	63.6	404	52.6	2,360	12.4	51.0	2,379
Jagitial	59.9	194	56.3	902	22.4	26.0	882
Jangoan	69.5	82	57.5	456	18.2	24.1	446
Jayashankar Bhupalapally	67.9	110	65.9	582	17.7	22.4	565
Jogulamba Gadwal	82.4	126	64.6	494	27.5	21.9	473
Kamareddy	71.6	155	58.9	671	21.6	21.0	659
Karimnagar	70.8	144	61.1	792	20.5	28.8	768
Khammam	60.5	238	62.4	1,312	12.8	36.1	1,275
Komaram Bheem Asifabad	70.7	64	67.3	410	25.7	14.0	397
Mahabubabad	81.1	125	62.8	712	18.6	23.7	694
Mahabubnagar	82.6	285	54.7	1,106	24.0	24.0	1,058
Mancherial	58.7	108	56.7	594	21.9	24.5	594
Medak	70.0	84	54.4	517	25.4	23.3	513
Medchal-Malkajgiri	73.8	75	56.8	359	15.2	41.8	356
Nagarkurnool	75.1	149	54.0	678	19.1	22.8	659
Nalgonda	74.5	246	54.3	1,321	15.5	28.5	1,281
Nirmal	65.3	108	57.7	506	26.9	22.5	494
Nizamabad	65.3	274	57.0	1,150	21.0	27.5	1,134
Peddapalli	69.5	111	64.6	675	16.5	26.1	673
Rajanna Sircilla	65.7	90	56.0	456	18.6	23.8	441
Ranga Reddy	75.8	394	53.2	1,820	14.9	40.6	1,790
Sangareddy	67.0	190	48.3	920	20.0	29.4	904
Siddipet	63.5	150	56.7	738	17.8	26.8	740
Suryapet	76.6	134	57.5	856	16.0	33.9	839
Vikarabad	70.0	141	61.0	646	25.6	25.7	632
Wanaparthy	75.3	93	58.7	438	24.6	23.5	421
Warangal Rural	71.5	105	59.3	573	22.6	26.4	553
Warangal Urban	67.0	197	57.8	889	16.8	32.0	862
Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	65.3	154	53.8	592	19.4	24.6	573
Telangana	70.0	5,033	57.6	25,043	18.8	30.1	24,515

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 (Centre for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the Telangana. 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, Telangana, 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	94.9	95.1	71.5	76.3	78.1	76.5	32.9	30.3	87.5	75.4	1,111	1,040
15-19	94.8	93.7	66.1	72.5	74.1	73.2	32.8	31.4	85.7	72.2	511	535
20-24	95.0	96.5	76.2	80.3	81.6	80.0	33.0	29.1	89.0	78.8	600	505
25-29	96.0	93.8	76.8	79.8	82.0	78.5	39.6	30.1	90.9	76.1	687	576
30-39	92.0	95.5	68.2	77.4	76.7	77.1	30.9	35.6	85.8	84.0	1,243	1,070
40-49	89.7	90.0	62.0	68.4	71.8	73.2	22.3	24.5	84.5	78.2	1,059	838
Residence												
Urban	96.8	97.4	74.7	78.0	82.1	80.3	36.9	33.0	89.8	79.9	1,562	1,414
Rural	90.5	91.4	65.4	73.5	73.4	73.5	26.9	28.8	84.9	78.1	2,538	2,110
Schooling												
No schooling	84.7	82.3	52.9	58.5	64.0	63.5	16.5	13.0	79.1	62.3	1,292	519
<5 years complete	87.8	83.6	58.7	60.6	67.0	61.3	17.9	16.5	80.9	61.5	120	103
5-7 years complete	91.4	89.3	70.4	69.5	76.3	69.0	32.8	21.7	84.3	69.5	499	434
8-9 years complete	97.0	93.3	68.6	67.2	78.4	66.6	24.1	18.3	87.5	72.2	266	313
10-11 years complete	97.5	96.5	75.5	79.6	81.0	80.3	36.2	36.6	90.3	84.1	889	826
12 or more years complete	99.4	99.0	83.9	84.1	89.9	84.5	45.8	40.3	95.1	87.9	1,034	1,329
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	94.4	95.0	71.5	77.3	79.8	77.6	33.4	32.5	87.9	80.6	3,300	3,109
No	86.7	84.6	58.6	60.0	64.2	65.8	19.7	15.4	82.0	65.2	800	415

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, Telangana, 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	93.7	93.8	73.0	79.8	79.8	78.7	31.0	32.4	87.8	79.3	196	392
Not been away	92.9	93.8	68.7	74.7	76.6	75.9	30.7	30.2	86.7	78.7	3,904	3,132
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	91.6	92.3	71.7	79.6	76.6	79.8	30.0	30.7	87.1	79.1	177	218
Not been away	93.0	93.9	68.8	75.0	76.7	76.0	30.7	30.5	86.8	78.8	3,923	3,306
Religion												
Hindu	92.5	93.8	68.2	75.4	76.3	75.9	30.4	31.3	86.4	79.5	3,345	2,838
Muslim	94.5	93.6	70.7	75.6	77.7	78.5	33.1	26.6	87.3	77.1	604	601
Christian	95.7	95.8	75.1	77.4	79.2	78.8	22.2	35.9	92.3	69.9	127	75
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	92.9	94.2	67.2	79.1	76.1	81.3	26.1	34.4	86.5	75.7	848	789
Scheduled tribe	87.9	90.9	63.2	66.9	69.1	66.3	24.6	23.2	83.8	77.7	314	257
Other backward class	93.5	93.7	68.7	73.9	76.9	75.2	31.8	30.2	87.2	81.2	2,541	2,138
Other	94.0	95.8	80.8	82.1	84.6	78.9	40.3	29.1	89.3	71.2	371	334
Don't know	(74.6)	*	(47.3)	*	(58.8)	*	(3.2)	*	(53.8)	*	25	6
Total	92.9	93.8	68.9	75.3	76.7	76.2	30.7	30.5	86.8	78.8	4,100	3,524

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Partner who has no other 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

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, Telangana, 2019-20

	Percentage of women who:								
Background characteristic	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	60.4	57.8	74.5	33.9	69.6	56.8	74.8	8.6	1,055
15-19	55.7	55.3	75.2	33.2	67.6	54.2	74.6	8.6	484
20-24	64.4	60.0	74.0	34.6	71.2	59.0	74.9	8.6	571
25-29	64.5	61.9	76.1	35.8	72.7	56.9	76.5	8.9	660
30-39	63.0	63.2	72.4	33.2	69.0	56.1	72.8	8.8	1,144
40-49	60.4	52.7	71.4	34.1	65.5	53.5	69.0	6.9	951
Residence									
Urban	60.6	56.8	76.6	35.7	69.3	58.1	76.7	9.0	1,511
Rural	62.7	60.2	71.2	33.0	68.7	54.3	70.6	7.8	2,298
Schooling									
No schooling	56.8	49.0	63.7	34.9	59.8	47.7	62.5	5.1	1,095
<5 years complete	63.2	49.0	61.9	28.1	56.2	50.8	62.4	3.9	105
5-7 years complete	59.7	55.8	73.0	31.9	64.2	54.0	74.7	6.0	456
8-9 years complete	57.2	58.1	67.2	35.3	66.1	52.1	65.4	8.9	258
10-11 years complete	61.4	57.4	76.0	37.6	67.5	54.9	76.6	9.4	867
12 or more years complete	69.7	73.1	84.3	31.5	84.0	67.4	83.5	12.0	1,028
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	62.3	60.0	75.3	34.0	70.6	56.8	74.9	8.3	3,116
No	60.1	53.7	64.7	34.5	61.4	51.2	64.9	8.1	693
Marital status									
Never married	59.2	59.6	80.0	35.5	72.6	58.3	77.5	10.0	700
Currently married	63.2	59.3	72.6	33.7	68.6	55.9	72.7	8.3	2,800
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	56.5	52.7	64.9	33.8	63.3	49.3	66.2	4.6	309

Continued…

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, Telangana, 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
Religion									
Hindu	62.3	59.4	74.0	34.3	69.0	55.6	73.5	8.4	3,093
Muslim	58.8	54.9	71.7	33.4	68.6	58.8	72.1	8.2	571
Christian	72.0	60.0	69.4	31.1	67.2	49.4	68.3	7.1	122
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	64.1	58.9	71.3	33.4	68.0	53.8	70.8	9.3	788
Scheduled tribe	54.2	49.7	71.9	37.3	63.5	55.9	70.4	7.5	276
Other backward class	60.9	58.4	73.3	34.9	68.1	55.6	73.0	8.2	2,377
Other	70.2	69.5	80.3	26.3	81.4	62.8	81.1	6.9	349
Total	61.9	58.9	73.4	34.1	68.9	55.8	73.0	8.3	3,809

Note: 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

145

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:								Number of men 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	
Age									
15-24	62.1	68.8	80.8	26.1	78.9	65.7	76.7	11.0	988
15-19	57.9	64.9	79.2	26.0	74.6	60.8	73.2	9.3	501
20-24	66.5	72.8	82.5	26.2	83.4	70.7	80.4	12.7	487
25-29	68.0	72.3	81.9	25.4	80.8	67.1	81.7	9.4	540
30-39	67.1	71.8	81.9	32.8	78.6	68.1	81.0	13.4	1,022
40-49	65.6	69.5	77.9	31.9	75.0	64.9	75.7	10.8	754
Residence									
Urban	67.4	74.3	85.5	25.6	82.7	69.6	81.8	11.0	1,378
Rural	64.1	67.7	77.2	32.1	75.1	64.3	76.4	11.7	1,928
Schooling									
No schooling	63.4	63.2	68.4	35.1	66.4	59.8	68.0	8.8	427
<5 years complete	65.3	63.2	75.7	32.1	76.3	59.4	72.6	11.5	86
5-7 years complete	66.4	62.7	73.7	28.8	69.4	65.8	73.5	9.6	388
8-9 years complete	56.8	65.4	74.7	24.8	73.8	56.6	72.7	9.5	292
10-11 years complete	61.9	69.5	81.6	27.6	77.3	64.0	77.8	8.6	797
12 or more years complete	69.9	77.2	87.8	29.7	86.4	73.1	85.8	15.0	1,315
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	66.5	72.3	82.3	28.9	80.1	68.1	80.1	11.9	2,954
No	56.4	54.4	67.3	33.6	62.8	53.4	65.9	7.9	351
Marital status									
Never married	62.7	71.7	82.1	25.7	80.2	66.9	78.5	11.1	1,276
Currently married	67.3	69.6	79.8	31.7	77.0	66.4	78.7	11.7	1,999
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(60.3)	(74.3)	(78.5)	(30.5)	(77.6)	(56.4)	(80.2)	(10.7)	31

Continued…

146

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:								Number of men 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	66.3	71.8	80.6	31.0	79.3	67.8	79.7	12.4	2,662
Muslim	63.0	64.1	80.9	20.4	73.3	60.8	74.2	7.4	562
Christian	54.5	65.3	77.3	42.1	76.9	62.1	73.4	8.8	72
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	65.0	70.5	81.7	28.2	80.4	64.4	80.2	9.5	743
Scheduled tribe	69.8	65.8	71.5	36.6	69.5	69.6	70.4	11.3	234
Other backward class	66.4	72.6	81.8	30.1	79.2	68.5	79.8	12.6	2,003
Other	56.6	60.5	77.7	23.3	74.4	56.1	73.1	9.3	320
Total	65.4	70.4	80.7	29.4	78.3	66.5	78.6	11.4	3,305

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.

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, Telangana, 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	5.0	0.0	2.2	3.3	0.9	1.9	4.0	0.6	2.0
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	10.8	0.0	4.7	7.4	0.9	3.6	8.7	0.6	4.0
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	4.3	0.0	1.9	3.2	0.3	1.5	3.6	0.2	1.6
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	700	922	1,623	1,142	1,625	2,767	1,843	2,547	4,390
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]	(30.5)	*	(30.4)	35.7	*	36.0	33.2	*	33.6
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	76	0	76	85	15	100	161	16	176
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.9	1.6	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	796	1,102	1,898	1,291	2,037	3,328	2,087	3,139	5,226
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.9	na	na	1.7	na	na	2.2	na	na
Number of men	1,414	na	na	2,110	na	na	3,524	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	(29.3)	na	na	(35.4)	na	na	32.1	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months	41	na	na	35	na	na	76	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	52.2	na	na	56.3	na	na	54.7	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	341	na	na	510	na	na	851	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	13.2	39.9	27.2	13.1	37.0	26.1	13.1	38.1	26.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.1	6.8	5.1	4.4	9.7	7.3	3.9	8.6	6.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	55.7	55.1	55.4	62.6	74.8	69.3	59.8	67.3	63.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.3
Number of respondents	1,414	1,562	2,976	2,110	2,538	4,648	3,524	4,100	7,624
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	72.1	85.8	79.2	64.4	78.7	72.8	67.3	80.9	75.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	787	861	1,649	1,321	1,900	3,221	2,109	2,761	4,870

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

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, Telangana, 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]	32.7	36.2	34.4	28.5	30.7	29.7	30.3	32.9	31.6
Percentage who know a condom source	85.2	57.5	71.3	87.1	46.9	65.9	86.3	51.2	68.2
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	14.4	30.4	22.4	16.9	47.6	33.1	15.8	40.7	28.7
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.8	1.1
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	1.0	22.2	11.7	5.2	33.0	19.9	3.4	28.7	16.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.6	4.9	4.8	3.4	7.7	5.7	3.9	6.6	5.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	61.7	49.0	55.3	63.6	70.3	67.1	62.8	61.7	62.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6
Number age 15-24	443	446	890	596	665	1,261	1,040	1,111	2,151
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	71.9	88.2	79.1	64.5	79.6	72.8	67.6	82.3	75.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	273	219	492	379	467	847	653	686	1,339
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(22.6)	9.6	13.6	21.4	7.4	10.7	21.9	8.1	11.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	65	145	210	103	324	427	168	469	637
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	(55.3)	0.3	17.5	45.6	0.6	9.8	49.9	0.5	12.5
Number who had sexual intercourse the past 12 months	55	122	177	69	266	335	125	388	513
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	*	nc	*	(40.9)	*	(41.5)	29.7	*	30.1
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	31	0	31	32	1	33	62	2	64
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	91.0	98.1	94.0	90.0	97.3	92.8	90.4	97.7	93.4
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	6.8	0.0	3.9	5.4	1.1	3.7	6.0	0.6	3.8
Number never married	416	306	722	549	350	899	964	656	1,621

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.
nc = No cases
[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, Telangana, 2019-20

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	204	204	18,538
Male	201	182	18,464
Age			
<15	233	206	8,618
15-59	164	159	24,411
60 or more	372	372	3,974
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	424	424	506
Other fuel	200	190	36,498
Total[4]	203	193	37,004
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	314	305	31,778
Male	216	209	30,109
Age			
<15	336	325	13,432
15-59	211	204	39,875
60 or more	414	405	8,582
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	300	300	6,913
Other fuel	262	253	54,977
Total[4]	266	258	61,889
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	273	268	50,316
Male	211	198	48,574
Age			
<15	296	279	22,050
15-59	193	187	64,286
60 or more	401	395	12,557
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	308	308	7,418
Other fuel	237	228	91,475
Total[4]	242	234	98,893

[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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who: Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who: Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	87.8	3,379	83.0	64.9	84.2	44.2	2,965	74.0	535	77.4	42.7	76.7	47.8	396
20-34	86.9	12,626	78.9	61.1	85.3	46.2	10,978	81.1	1,613	75.2	50.2	81.1	44.7	1,309
35-49	82.5	11,513	74.0	59.0	82.2	46.6	9,500	78.1	1,376	70.3	46.5	82.5	47.2	1,075
Residence														
Urban	90.5	10,275	82.9	63.7	87.9	44.3	9,301	82.6	1,414	80.3	44.7	82.5	44.4	1,168
Rural	82.0	17,243	73.9	58.8	81.3	47.3	14,142	76.4	2,110	68.8	49.9	79.9	47.3	1,612
Schooling														
No schooling	75.6	8,983	69.2	54.7	76.5	48.2	6,787	66.8	519	63.5	40.4	76.9	47.9	347
<5 years complete	80.4	878	64.7	56.4	77.3	48.7	705	57.5	103	69.4	43.7	75.3	49.7	59
5-7 years complete	84.3	3,410	72.6	57.9	82.2	47.2	2,874	72.9	434	64.5	43.1	75.3	46.7	317
8-9 years complete	85.0	1,729	77.4	60.6	86.0	46.9	1,469	73.9	313	65.5	40.6	72.6	54.3	231
10-11 years complete	89.6	5,216	80.3	61.0	86.3	44.5	4,675	79.3	826	76.7	45.7	81.7	51.2	655
12 or more years complete	94.9	7,304	86.9	68.0	90.6	44.3	6,934	88.1	1,329	79.2	53.8	85.3	40.7	1,170
Religion														
Hindu	85.0	23,635	77.4	60.9	83.6	46.4	20,084	79.9	2,838	72.5	47.6	81.7	44.6	2,267
Muslim	86.1	2,965	76.6	58.7	86.4	45.9	2,552	74.0	601	80.0	45.3	77.8	53.8	444
Christian	88.0	866	79.1	61.8	84.5	41.3	762	78.6	75	62.7	67.1	75.1	40.3	59

Continued…

151

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Telangana, 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	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	85.2	6,177	76.1	59.5	82.1	46.2	5,265	81.5	789	70.1	51.5	82.6	43.6	643
Scheduled tribe	80.9	2,397	76.9	63.5	82.6	45.9	1,939	77.4	257	66.3	48.7	81.3	44.0	199
Other backward class	85.6	16,081	77.5	60.6	84.5	46.7	13,761	77.5	2,138	74.6	45.7	80.9	47.2	1,658
Other	88.8	2,606	81.9	62.5	87.2	44.1	2,314	83.7	334	81.4	50.1	78.1	46.8	279
Total	85.2	27,518	77.4	60.7	83.9	46.1	23,443	78.9	3,524	73.6	47.7	81.0	46.1	2,779

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

[1] 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, Telangana, 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	65.9	3,379	66.4	535
20-24	52.8	4,106	71.0	505
25-34	52.0	8,520	70.0	1,108
35-49	74.1	11,513	74.0	1,376
Residence				
Urban	52.2	10,275	64.3	1,414
Rural	69.5	17,243	75.8	2,110
Schooling				
No schooling	74.5	8,983	73.5	519
<5 years complete	69.2	878	68.0	103
5-7 years complete	63.2	3,410	72.0	434
8-9 years complete	60.2	1,729	67.8	313
10-11 years complete	55.8	5,216	70.0	826
12 or more years complete	54.1	7,304	71.7	1,329
Religion				
Hindu	64.6	23,635	73.4	2,838
Muslim	51.2	2,965	62.8	601
Christian	65.3	866	58.1	75
Other	(11.4)	52	*	11
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	66.7	6,177	77.6	789
Scheduled tribe	64.6	2,397	70.0	257
Other backward class	63.7	16,081	71.6	2,138
Other	49.7	2,606	54.1	334
Don't know	58.4	257	*	6
Total age 15-49	63.1	27,518	71.2	3,524
Age 50-54	na	na	75.3	339
Total age 15-54	na	na	71.5	3,863

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 89 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance /financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Telangana, 2019-20

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	36.7	35.5	35.9
Government/municipal hospital	28.2	22.5	24.5
Government dispensary	0.7	0.6	0.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.3	0.6	1.2
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	1.3	3.9	3.0
PHC/additional PHC	3.9	7.3	6.1
Sub-centre	0.2	0.6	0.5
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.5	0.4	0.8
Private health sector	58.5	59.0	58.9
Private hospital	42.5	36.2	38.4
Private doctor/clinic	15.7	22.4	20.0
Private paramedic	0.3	0.4	0.4
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	2.5	4.5	3.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	2.4	4.4	3.7
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	52.9	65.0	60.8
Number of households	9,623	17,728	27,351
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)	12.1	1.3	4.6
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	3.2	0.6	1.4
State health insurance scheme	80.5	97.9	92.6
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Community health insurance programme	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other health insurance through employer	2.4	0.2	0.9
Medical reimbursement from employer	0.8	0.1	0.3
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	3.0	0.5	1.3
Other	1.1	0.5	0.7
Number of households	5,087	11,528	16,616

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, Telangana, 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	294	930	1,751	130	0	3,379	1,228	743	2,749	1,791	0	535
20-34	678	1,576	5,836	625	97	12,626	1,638	1,032	328	677	65	1,613
35-49	4,843	3,242	6,861	1,394	180	11,513	7,461	1,241	593	3,080	215	1,376
Residence												
Urban	3,413	2,185	8,122	919	85	10,275	4,680	542	1,048	3,088	0	1,414
Rural	1,753	2,199	4,357	866	141	17,243	3,293	1,423	632	910	190	2,110
Schooling												
No schooling	3,367	2,694	4,011	1,066	170	8,983	3,804	858	633	1,694	187	519
<5 years complete	3,070	3,004	4,887	1,054	233	878	6,029	1,371	1,193	605	0	103
5-7 years complete	2,974	2,846	6,590	1,594	147	3,410	5,219	2,283	961	532	198	434
8-9 years complete	2,230	1,927	6,189	1,048	0	1,729	2,618	1,735	4,034	1,624	359	313
10-11 years complete	1,935	1,789	6,761	773	73	5,216	3,979	1,073	431	1,220	126	826
12 or more years complete	1,133	1,528	6,824	355	94	7,304	3,461	573	247	2,708	0	1,329
Marital status												
Never married	390	1,113	1,828	304	37	5,042	617	598	1,161	1,217	78	1,329
Currently married	2,639	2,356	6,809	970	134	20,268	5,847	1,231	536	2,160	137	2,161
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	4,461	3,167	5,153	1,442	179	2,208	(3227)	(9311)	(3332)	(0)	(0)	34
Religion												
Hindu	2,199	2,234	5,627	865	127	23,635	4,321	1,058	553	1,778	141	2,838
Muslim	3,528	1,844	6,560	1,046	91	2,965	1,798	1,048	2,072	2,067	0	601
Christian	3,257	2,270	6,810	902	38	866	2,989	1,849	0	0	0	75
Other	(1083)	(2376)	(4541)	(1171)	(0)	52	*	*	*	*	*	11

Continued…

155

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, Telangana, 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	2,838	2,339	5,563	947	66	6,177	2,595	1,015	249	2,973	123	789
Scheduled tribe	1,326	2,183	3,554	1,444	201	2,397	4,112	227	1,305	1,275	0	257
Other backward class	2,377	2,116	5,925	800	130	16,081	4,287	1,025	525	1,632	142	2,138
Other	2,337	2,487	7,517	843	126	2,606	3,874	1,193	3,471	372	0	334
Don't know	1,056	673	3,241	0	0	257	*	*	*	*	*	6
Total age 15-49	2,373	2,194	5,763	886	120	27,518	3,849	1,070	799	1,784	114	3,524
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	12,628	5,706	612	3,082	139	339
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,620	1,476	782	1,898	116	3,863

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.
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 characteristics, Telangana, 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	0.4	0.2	1.1	3,119	0.8	458
20-24	0.9	0.2	1.3	3,826	1.0	456
25-29	1.2	0.3	1.6	4,399	3.6	539
30-34	1.6	0.3	2.5	3,673	2.8	469
35-39	2.8	0.3	1.9	4,038	1.3	507
40-44	4.6	0.3	2.4	3,253	2.5	376
45-49	4.9	0.5	3.6	3,754	4.9	400
Residence						
Urban	1.7	0.3	2.8	9,307	1.6	1,177
Rural	2.6	0.3	1.7	16,756	2.8	2,027
Schooling						
No schooling	3.9	0.3	2.2	8,700	2.6	486
<5 years complete	4.0	0.2	2.2	859	3.5	101
5-7 years complete	2.4	0.3	2.1	3,269	1.4	399
8-9 years complete	1.6	0.2	1.9	1,626	3.2	306
10-11 years complete	1.0	0.4	2.0	4,921	2.7	716
12 or more years complete	1.1	0.3	1.9	6,687	2.1	1,197
Religion						
Hindu	2.4	0.3	2.1	22,488	2.6	2,671
Muslim	1.6	0.4	2.5	2,687	1.2	450
Christian	1.8	0.3	0.6	842	1.9	72
Other	(5.2)	(0.0)	(2.7)	46	*	11
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	2.4	0.2	1.4	5,943	1.7	755
Scheduled tribe	2.8	0.2	3.4	2,315	3.6	245
Other backward class	2.3	0.3	2.1	15,164	2.7	1,926
Other	1.9	0.5	2.4	2,402	1.3	272
Don't know	4.3	0.5	2.1	239	*	6
Total	2.3	0.3	2.1	26,063	2.4	3,204

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 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, Telangana, 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	Number of women
Age									
15-19	3.3	82.3	15.1	2.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.4	3,004
20-24	4.5	75.7	21.0	2.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.5	3,734
25-29	6.3	69.1	25.5	4.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.6	4,291
30-34	12.1	56.2	33.5	7.7	2.2	0.5	100.0	0.8	3,591
35-39	17.3	46.6	38.4	11.7	2.4	0.9	100.0	1.0	3,968
40-44	26.8	35.5	41.3	17.3	4.3	1.5	100.0	0.9	3,204
45-49	35.6	29.6	41.6	20.5	6.6	1.7	100.0	2.1	3,695
Residence									
Urban	17.3	53.5	32.6	10.5	2.7	0.7	100.0	1.2	8,873
Rural	13.8	57.9	30.2	8.8	2.3	0.8	100.0	0.8	16,614
Schooling									
No schooling	21.3	44.0	37.5	13.4	4.0	1.2	100.0	1.0	8,582
<5 years complete	18.7	48.3	35.6	12.0	3.3	0.8	100.0	1.0	855
5-7 years complete	18.1	52.2	32.6	11.7	2.6	0.8	100.0	1.0	3,222
8-9 years complete	12.0	66.0	24.7	7.1	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.6	1,565
10-11 years complete	11.3	64.0	27.5	6.4	1.6	0.4	100.0	1.2	4,812
12 or more years complete	8.3	67.9	25.3	5.4	0.9	0.4	100.0	0.7	6,451
Religion									
Hindu	14.4	56.7	30.9	9.2	2.4	0.7	100.0	0.8	22,128
Muslim	20.1	51.8	33.2	11.5	2.5	1.0	100.0	1.7	2,486
Christian	15.8	60.7	28.0	7.8	2.3	1.2	100.0	1.4	829
Other	(18.1)	(61.4)	(20.5)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	44
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.8	57.6	31.0	8.5	2.2	0.8	100.0	0.9	5,845
Scheduled tribe	14.2	56.5	30.6	10.1	2.3	0.6	100.0	0.6	2,281
Other backward class	15.4	56.3	30.8	9.6	2.5	0.8	100.0	1.0	14,797
Other	16.9	53.3	33.4	10.3	2.4	0.6	100.0	0.9	2,327
Don't know	12.5	58.0	30.4	7.8	2.9	1.0	100.0	0.0	237
Total	15.0	56.4	31.1	9.4	2.4	0.7	100.0	0.9	25,487

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure
[1] A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has blood pressure levels >=140 mmHg or >=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, Telangana, 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	Hypertensive Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine	Number of men
Age									
15-19	4.4	65.1	30.8	4.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	427
20-24	14.7	43.4	42.0	13.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	0.0	431
25-29	17.1	39.0	45.1	12.4	3.1	0.4	100.0	0.4	497
30-34	22.2	30.4	48.2	16.4	3.9	1.1	100.0	0.2	437
35-39	35.4	21.7	48.3	22.3	5.2	2.5	100.0	0.6	486
40-44	41.1	19.4	44.4	26.0	9.3	0.8	100.0	2.2	346
45-49	45.2	17.2	39.9	28.7	11.5	2.7	100.0	0.7	376
Residence									
Urban	29.6	32.6	41.5	18.9	5.9	1.0	100.0	0.9	1,048
Rural	22.4	35.2	43.6	16.3	3.8	1.2	100.0	0.4	1,952
Schooling									
No schooling	26.0	35.8	40.6	17.1	6.0	0.5	100.0	1.6	463
<5 years complete	28.6	23.8	50.7	18.6	6.2	0.7	100.0	0.6	96
5-7 years complete	25.4	33.1	42.4	18.3	4.4	1.9	100.0	0.2	385
8-9 years complete	24.2	39.9	36.6	15.9	7.1	0.5	100.0	0.5	286
10-11 years complete	24.9	33.5	43.8	18.2	3.1	1.3	100.0	0.2	672
12 or more years complete	24.2	34.0	44.3	16.4	4.0	1.2	100.0	0.5	1,099
Religion									
Hindu	23.8	34.5	43.6	16.6	4.0	1.3	100.0	0.4	2,537
Muslim	30.9	32.6	39.9	21.9	5.4	0.2	100.0	1.6	382
Christian	32.7	32.8	35.5	16.0	15.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	70
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	25.6	37.0	38.6	18.0	5.3	1.1	100.0	0.4	730
Scheduled tribe	17.0	34.4	49.0	13.0	1.7	1.9	100.0	0.2	229
Other backward class	26.0	33.9	42.7	17.8	4.5	1.1	100.0	0.6	1,785
Other	23.3	28.3	51.4	14.6	5.1	0.5	100.0	1.1	250
Total age 15-49	25.0	34.3	42.8	17.2	4.5	1.1	100.0	0.6	3,000
Age 50-54	45.7	21.9	42.7	26.2	6.9	2.3	100.0	5.4	316
Total age 15-54	26.9	33.1	42.8	18.0	4.8	1.2	100.0	1.0	3,315

Note: 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 blood pressure levels >=140 mmHg or >=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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			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 women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	96.8	2.2	1.0	100.0	0.4	0.0	2,975
20-24	97.6	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.4	0.0	3,669
25-29	96.2	2.5	1.3	100.0	0.4	0.2	4,249
30-34	93.5	3.7	2.8	100.0	0.4	0.3	3,552
35-39	90.5	4.9	4.6	100.0	0.7	1.3	3,895
40-44	86.4	5.4	8.2	100.0	1.8	3.0	3,125
45-49	81.9	7.9	10.2	100.0	2.5	4.9	3,608
Residence							
Urban	90.7	4.1	5.2	100.0	1.5	2.2	8,666
Rural	92.5	4.0	3.4	100.0	0.6	0.9	16,409
Schooling							
No schooling	88.9	5.3	5.7	100.0	1.3	1.9	8,411
<5 years complete	91.0	4.3	4.6	100.0	0.9	1.8	843
5-7 years complete	91.4	4.0	4.6	100.0	1.0	2.0	3,166
8-9 years complete	94.1	3.5	2.4	100.0	0.7	0.7	1,551
10-11 years complete	93.2	3.3	3.5	100.0	0.9	1.1	4,736
12 or more years complete	94.8	3.0	2.2	100.0	0.5	0.6	6,367
Religion							
Hindu	92.1	4.0	3.8	100.0	0.8	1.2	21,813
Muslim	89.8	4.2	6.0	100.0	1.5	2.5	2,404
Christian	92.5	3.9	3.6	100.0	2.3	1.0	813
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.9	3.6	4.5	100.0	1.0	1.6	5,764
Scheduled tribe	92.1	4.8	3.1	100.0	0.5	0.4	2,251
Other backward class	91.9	4.2	3.9	100.0	1.0	1.4	14,538
Other	91.5	3.8	4.6	100.0	0.7	1.5	2,288
Total	91.9	4.1	4.0	100.0	0.9	1.4	25,075

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

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			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
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	96.4	1.9	1.7	100.0	0.3	0.0	425
20-24	97.5	2.2	0.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	425
25-29	91.3	5.0	3.7	100.0	0.9	0.3	491
30-34	88.1	6.8	5.1	100.0	0.7	0.9	432
35-39	80.1	8.2	11.7	100.0	4.3	3.6	475
40-44	79.6	9.0	11.4	100.0	8.8	2.0	342
45-49	73.8	11.1	15.1	100.0	4.2	5.5	365
Residence							
Urban	84.3	7.7	8.0	100.0	3.2	3.3	1,033
Rural	88.7	5.3	6.0	100.0	2.1	0.8	1,921
Schooling							
No schooling	83.6	10.3	6.1	100.0	2.8	0.4	461
<5 years complete	88.4	3.9	7.7	100.0	3.9	2.6	97
5-7 years complete	86.7	5.8	7.5	100.0	1.1	1.7	375
8-9 years complete	90.4	4.1	5.4	100.0	1.3	0.9	283
10-11 years complete	86.9	4.2	8.9	100.0	3.0	1.2	658
12 or more years complete	88.1	6.4	5.5	100.0	2.8	2.6	1,081
Religion							
Hindu	87.4	6.4	6.2	100.0	2.2	1.7	2,495
Muslim	85.9	5.3	8.7	100.0	4.0	1.3	378
Christian	87.0	3.8	9.1	100.0	1.8	0.0	70
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	88.8	6.9	4.3	100.0	1.6	0.7	719
Scheduled tribe	86.8	7.5	5.8	100.0	0.7	0.5	226
Other backward class	87.7	4.9	7.4	100.0	2.9	2.0	1,755
Other	79.2	11.0	9.7	100.0	4.0	3.5	248
Total age 15-49	87.2	6.2	6.7	100.0	2.5	1.7	2,954
Age 50-54	73.1	6.9	20.0	100.0	14.5	6.5	306
Total age 15-54	85.8	6.2	7.9	100.0	3.6	2.1	3,261

Note: Total includes men belonging 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, Telangana, 2019-20

	Women			Men		
Tobacco use	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.1	0.1	12.0	10.0	10.8
Smokes *bidis*	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	5.4	3.9
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
Smokes *hookah*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chews *gutkha* or *paan* masala with tobacco	0.2	0.7	0.5	3.4	3.0	3.2
Uses *khaini*	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.7	1.9	2.6
Chews *paan* with tobacco	0.2	0.8	0.6	2.7	2.9	2.8
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.9
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	0.7	2.5	1.8	18.9	20.5	19.8
Drinks alcohol	0.2	1.0	0.7	7.5	8.0	7.8
Number of respondents	10,275	17,243	27,518	1,414	2,110	3,524
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	52.6	64.9	59.4
5-9	*	*	*	34.7	14.0	23.3
10-14	*	*	*	5.8	11.1	8.7
15-24	*	*	*	5.3	2.4	3.7
25 or more	*	*	*	0.0	0.3	0.2
Missing	*	*	*	1.6	7.3	4.8
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	5	12	17	170	212	382
Among those who smoke bidis, number of bidis smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	*	18.5	17.0
5-9	*	*	*	*	21.8	18.7
10-14	*	*	*	*	24.4	28.2
15-24	*	*	*	*	27.7	26.6
25 or more	*	*	*	*	6.2	8.3
Missing	*	*	*	*	1.5	1.2
Total	*	*	*	*	100.0	100.0
Number of *bidi* smokers	3	10	12	23	114	137
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	17.3	25.9	24.5	16.6	19.6	18.6
About once a week	32.6	29.8	30.3	58.6	51.1	53.6
Less than once a week	50.1	44.3	45.2	24.8	29.3	27.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	211	1,146	1,357	589	1,172	1,760

Note: 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, Telangana, 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	14.1	13.5	82.6	3.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	95.0	3,379
20-24	19.3	13.3	79.7	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	91.6	4,106
Residence									
Urban	11.6	13.8	85.7	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	97.0	2,769
Rural	20.1	13.2	78.2	4.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	90.8	4,716
Schooling									
No schooling	43.7	11.8	64.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	74.9	390
<5 years complete	33.3	6.5	79.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.4	75
5-7 years complete	30.0	11.7	72.8	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	83.5	505
8-9 years complete	17.1	14.0	78.4	4.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	93.1	858
10-11 years complete	15.8	14.4	81.1	3.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	93.8	2,248
12 or more years complete	12.3	13.1	84.7	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	96.3	3,409
Religion									
Hindu	18.3	13.2	80.0	3.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	92.6	6,282
Muslim	9.8	13.7	86.7	3.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	96.4	944
Christian	10.9	15.9	83.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	94.8	242
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.2	12.6	79.1	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	92.5	1,669
Scheduled tribe	25.2	18.2	69.6	3.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	88.3	746
Other backward class	15.9	12.3	83.3	3.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	93.9	4,377
Other	9.1	17.8	82.8	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	94.7	621
Don't know	8.9	9.9	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.5	72
Total	16.9	13.4	81.0	3.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	93.1	7,485

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, 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, Telangana, 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	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
						WOMEN						
15-19	13.5	511	84.5	2.9	1.2	11.3	0.0	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	69
20-24	32.6	600	88.6	2.6	0.3	8.4	0.0	100.0	4.8	95.2	100.0	196
25-29	40.7	687	91.1	2.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	280
30-34	57.5	580	93.5	2.8	0.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	334
35-39	63.9	662	93.1	2.4	0.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	423
40-44	66.0	482	90.3	1.8	0.2	7.7	0.0	100.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	319
45-49	62.2	577	91.5	1.1	0.2	7.3	0.0	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0	359
Total	48.2	4,100	91.4	2.1	0.4	6.1	0.0	100.0	6.8	93.2	100.0	1,978
						MEN						
15-19	23.7	535	89.6	0.0	0.4	10.0	0.0	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	127
20-24	66.2	505	94.2	0.8	0.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	28.0	72.0	100.0	334
25-29	89.2	576	95.1	1.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	32.8	67.2	100.0	514
30-34	95.5	532	92.6	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	33.2	66.8	100.0	508
35-39	97.1	538	93.1	0.6	0.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	35.4	64.6	100.0	522
40-44	96.1	404	92.1	1.5	0.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0	388
45-49	97.6	435	89.7	2.3	0.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0	424
Total	79.9	3,524	92.7	1.5	0.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	2,817
Age 50-54	95.4	339	88.8	1.5	3.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0	323
Total age 15-54	81.3	3,863	92.3	1.5	0.7	5.5	0.0	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	3,141

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, Telangana, 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	*	16	(60.9)	31	*	11	*	0	*	1	*	0
20-29	72.1	365	64.0	734	35.4	282	(80.3)	32	62.6	348	(45.2)	28
30-39	73.2	631	69.6	806	39.8	469	90.7	193	67.5	898	44.9	181
40-49	80.2	480	74.6	497	39.4	286	84.0	199	67.1	727	42.1	179
Residence												
Urban	76.6	352	64.7	754	37.8	250	87.7	132	70.4	755	37.0	126
Rural	74.8	1,142	71.0	1,314	38.8	797	86.4	292	64.2	1,220	46.8	262
Schooling												
No schooling	75.6	717	72.4	700	38.9	481	90.4	105	65.5	408	40.1	97
<5 years complete	78.8	69	69.2	61	(34.8)	43	(90.0)	25	68.5	83	(45.7)	24
5-7 years complete	74.2	194	66.0	326	30.3	152	77.2	68	68.9	304	38.7	57
8-9 years complete	70.4	57	65.5	122	(29.5)	41	(71.0)	31	61.9	116	(50.2)	25
10-11 years complete	73.6	238	65.3	412	41.8	177	86.3	84	60.9	461	38.3	76
12 or more years complete	76.5	219	68.8	446	45.4	153	93.1	112	71.0	603	51.1	108
Religion												
Hindu	74.5	1,350	70.3	1,714	38.9	941	86.8	373	68.0	1,598	41.3	340
Muslim	83.7	95	57.0	287	33.4	72	(90.7)	36	60.0	327	(56.2)	34
Christian	78.6	48	79.0	61	(38.7)	34	*	14	(69.5)	44	*	13
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	75.7	357	70.4	455	36.9	259	91.8	90	63.3	417	52.7	87
Scheduled tribe	70.6	140	64.2	187	39.3	111	(90.7)	42	73.0	160	(59.6)	36
Other backward class	75.1	883	67.8	1,239	39.0	609	84.6	270	67.2	1,244	39.2	243
Other	84.4	100	74.8	175	42.8	60	*	21	63.2	153	*	21
Total	75.2	1,493	68.7	2,068	38.5	1,047	86.8	424	66.5	1,975	43.6	388

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, Telangana, 2019-20

| Decision | According to women, person who usually makes the decision | | | | | | According to men, person who usually makes the decision | | | | | |
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	10.2	61.0	28.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	28.8	57.1	12.3	1.8	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	10.6	66.9	22.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	23.4	63.8	12.2	0.3	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.2	71.5	21.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	11.6	55.0	32.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	26.4	58.4	14.6	0.6	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	16.1	59.8	21.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	26.3	63.6	8.8	1.2	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.5	66.2	23.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	11.1	57.2	30.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	27.2	57.9	13.8	1.0	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	14.0	62.4	21.6	1.3	0.7	100.0	25.2	63.6	10.1	0.9	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.0	68.2	22.4	1.0	0.4	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, Telangana, 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	49.2	55.7	55.8	30.7	25.1	47	*	*	*	*	1
20-24	62.6	68.5	71.2	52.1	19.0	397	81.4	85.7	73.9	6.8	74
25-29	65.4	76.6	70.9	54.5	14.9	624	86.3	85.5	75.2	3.4	297
30-39	68.4	76.9	77.4	56.1	11.0	1,111	84.0	90.7	79.0	4.3	979
40-49	74.0	80.6	82.0	65.3	10.1	842	86.4	88.2	77.0	2.4	809
Residence											
Urban	71.2	77.4	78.7	59.3	11.1	1,115	85.8	87.2	76.8	3.8	791
Rural	66.6	75.8	74.7	56.3	13.8	1,906	84.7	89.8	78.0	3.4	1,370
Schooling											
No schooling	68.8	78.8	76.1	58.4	12.3	1,033	87.0	90.5	81.1	3.7	452
<5 years complete	74.7	75.5	80.5	63.9	12.5	100	82.7	87.7	72.8	2.4	92
5-7 years complete	65.6	74.5	76.2	56.1	11.7	432	84.0	86.3	76.0	5.7	329
8-9 years complete	57.7	69.9	71.4	47.3	19.6	170	83.3	85.1	73.2	4.8	137
10-11 years complete	69.7	75.4	77.9	57.6	12.6	624	86.6	88.4	77.3	2.3	501
12 or more years complete	69.7	76.8	75.3	58.1	13.0	662	84.0	90.4	77.6	3.2	650
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	71.2	79.2	77.2	60.1	11.3	1,610	85.3	88.9	77.7	3.5	2,097
Employed, for cash	71.0	79.5	76.6	59.8	11.3	1,493	85.1	88.4	77.2	3.7	1,975
Employed, not for cash	72.7	75.3	85.2	64.7	10.7	116	88.2	96.3	85.0	0.5	122
Not employed	65.0	73.2	75.0	54.3	14.6	1,411	79.7	87.8	72.3	4.8	64

Continued…

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, Telangana, 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
Number of living children											
0	55.8	66.5	69.8	45.7	20.6	238	86.3	90.9	79.0	1.7	601
1-2	68.7	76.7	76.1	57.8	12.7	1,974	84.2	86.3	75.1	4.7	1,160
3-4	70.4	79.1	78.5	60.7	11.1	761	85.7	93.0	82.0	3.2	375
5 or more	(78.6)	(73.0)	(73.0)	(49.1)	(8.8)	47	*	*	*	*	24
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	70.5	77.7	77.7	58.9	11.2	1,802	85.5	89.9	78.9	3.6	1,281
Non-nuclear	65.1	74.5	73.9	55.2	15.2	1,219	84.3	87.4	75.2	3.4	843
Religion											
Hindu	68.6	77.2	76.6	58.2	12.6	2,493	85.1	90.1	78.6	3.3	1,764
Muslim	66.8	72.1	75.3	53.6	14.5	429	87.8	83.7	74.7	3.1	344
Christian	67.9	72.0	66.9	53.9	14.7	87	(66.9)	(77.2)	(59.1)	(15.0)	45
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	70.2	78.9	74.1	59.2	13.1	628	85.2	91.2	79.8	3.4	437
Scheduled tribe	63.9	75.8	70.6	56.6	16.4	236	83.3	88.1	76.7	5.2	173
Other backward class	68.6	75.4	77.2	57.3	12.5	1,850	84.7	87.9	76.3	3.7	1,368
Other	67.4	81.1	80.3	57.4	10.1	286	90.2	91.1	82.4	1.0	182
Don't know	(45.9)	(40.3)	(56.4)	(28.7)	(32.1)	21	*	*	*	*	1
Total	68.3	76.4	76.2	57.4	12.8	3,021	85.1	88.9	77.5	3.5	2,161

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

Table 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, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and percentage 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, Telangana, 2019-20

	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					
Background characteristic	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	10.2	59.0	42.4	1.4	15.6	511	20.2	153
20-24	18.7	79.3	51.0	7.6	24.4	600	23.4	387
25-29	31.2	86.6	63.0	24.1	36.2	687	22.6	495
30-39	37.2	89.9	68.7	32.6	45.5	1,243	20.9	851
40-49	43.6	91.5	69.3	34.5	55.4	1,059	18.6	573
Residence								
Urban	32.6	83.0	51.9	14.7	38.0	1,562	27.7	1,175
Rural	31.3	85.2	68.3	29.9	40.7	2,538	15.0	1,284
Schooling								
No schooling	37.6	88.5	65.9	35.0	52.4	1,292	7.4	583
<5 years complete	43.0	91.0	62.8	35.7	43.0	120	10.0	67
5-7 years complete	30.5	83.4	67.2	27.2	37.9	499	10.3	302
8-9 years complete	21.8	68.5	56.7	18.8	22.9	266	15.8	116
10-11 years complete	26.3	78.4	56.3	19.7	32.2	889	16.7	554
12 or more years complete	31.0	88.2	61.0	12.9	35.1	1,034	38.9	838
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	42.5	89.2	72.0	35.8	51.0	1,978	18.3	1,127
Employed, for cash	43.4	88.9	72.7	36.2	51.0	1,850	19.3	1,050
Employed, not for cash	29.9	93.0	61.9	29.8	50.3	128	5.5	77
Not employed	21.8	79.9	52.7	13.3	29.2	2,122	23.4	1,332

Continued…

169

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, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and percentage 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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	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				
Number of living children								
0	18.7	68.7	49.0	6.2	24.6	1,019	26.8	524
1-2	37.3	89.5	65.5	29.7	44.0	2,193	20.2	1,450
3-4	33.2	90.1	67.7	31.0	47.0	835	16.9	468
5 or more	33.0	83.1	80.3	27.8	36.8	54	*	17
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	32.4	84.8	63.0	26.5	41.4	2,443	21.1	1,466
Non-nuclear	30.9	83.7	60.6	20.6	37.2	1,657	21.0	993
Religion								
Hindu	32.8	84.9	63.9	26.4	41.8	3,345	19.0	1,942
Muslim	27.1	82.1	51.9	12.1	27.7	604	29.5	433
Christian	33.2	79.9	67.5	26.7	44.9	127	24.2	68
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	33.8	85.2	69.1	28.1	42.9	848	21.5	456
Scheduled tribe	31.7	79.8	48.8	19.9	40.7	314	16.7	146
Other backward class	30.5	84.8	62.0	24.0	39.1	2,541	21.4	1,576
Other	35.9	83.3	57.0	19.3	36.8	371	21.5	270
Don't know	(35.3)	(85.8)	(72.5)	(22.0)	(23.5)	25	*	11
Total	31.8	84.4	62.0	24.1	39.7	4,100	21.1	2,459

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

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women						Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	53.7	37.4	30.0	511	95.7	153	62.4	42.6	535
20-24	57.3	39.6	64.4	600	88.4	387	71.0	53.8	505
25-29	59.5	41.1	72.0	687	81.8	495	69.1	44.3	576
30-34	64.3	43.3	70.0	580	67.3	406	75.0	48.6	532
35-39	65.9	42.3	67.2	662	48.8	445	81.5	55.6	538
40-44	72.2	44.6	57.3	482	45.8	276	82.8	54.9	404
45-49	73.1	50.4	51.4	577	34.7	296	82.1	61.0	435
Residence									
Urban	51.3	22.9	75.2	1,562	79.2	1,175	69.3	36.8	1,414
Rural	71.1	54.7	50.6	2,538	53.1	1,284	77.6	60.6	2,110
Religion									
Hindu	66.4	47.3	58.1	3,345	62.4	1,942	75.3	55.1	2,838
Muslim	50.7	19.2	71.7	604	80.7	433	70.7	34.7	601
Christian	55.8	38.5	53.4	127	59.2	68	62.1	34.4	75
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	67.8	46.5	53.7	848	59.1	456	73.7	48.1	789
Scheduled tribe	70.8	56.4	46.6	314	50.9	146	82.1	65.3	257
Other backward class	62.3	40.6	62.0	2,541	67.3	1,576	75.9	53.1	2,138
Other	55.9	35.5	72.8	371	75.7	270	59.6	33.9	334
Schooling									
No schooling	72.9	53.6	45.1	1,292	2.9	583	80.5	58.2	519
<5 years complete	72.6	50.5	55.5	120	19.4	67	82.3	63.8	103
5-7 years complete	61.1	35.6	60.6	499	57.4	302	78.2	48.5	434
8-9 years complete	55.9	39.0	43.4	266	78.8	116	71.8	52.9	313
10-11 years complete	58.1	38.0	62.2	889	91.2	554	77.3	51.5	826
12 or more years complete	58.8	36.3	81.0	1,034	97.2	838	68.7	47.4	1,329
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	64.5	42.2	60.0	2,443	61.7	1,466	75.0	50.6	2,057
Non-nuclear	62.3	43.2	59.9	1,657	71.3	993	75.2	54.1	1,279
Total age 15-49	63.6	42.6	60.0	4,100	65.6	2,459	74.3	51.1	3,524
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	89.6	56.8	339
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	75.6	51.6	3,863

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

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, Telangana, 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	31.8	26.4	28.1	26.8	31.2	26.6
She neglects the house or children	70.1	52.0	63.8	50.8	69.0	51.5
She argues with him	30.5	29.7	23.5	25.0	29.3	27.9
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	17.7	16.2	13.3	16.0	16.9	16.1
She doesn't cook properly	15.0	13.4	14.7	11.9	15.0	12.9
He suspects her of being unfaithful	28.0	30.8	21.3	27.5	26.8	29.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	68.7	50.5	62.4	53.9	67.6	51.8
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	84.9	69.5	78.9	72.0	83.8	70.4
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	88.8	74.1	75.8	68.6	86.5	72.0
Knows her husband has sex with other women	84.7	69.5	73.4	65.1	82.7	67.8
Is tired or not in the mood	85.0	64.4	71.9	59.3	82.7	62.4
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	76.5	51.0	61.1	48.6	73.8	50.1
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	6.5	14.7	16.5	20.9	8.3	17.0
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	28.7	na	23.1	na	26.6
Refuse to give her financial support	na	16.5	na	14.5	na	15.7
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	18.7	na	16.0	na	17.7
Have sex with another woman	na	19.5	na	17.0	na	18.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	6.7	na	5.4	na	6.2
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	56.2	na	61.6	na	58.2
Number of respondents	3,370	2,195	730	1,329	4,100	3,524

na = Not applicable

172

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, Telangana, 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	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age								
15-19	78.5	71.1	60.6	45.3	0.0	49.4	511	535
20-24	84.5	75.3	73.7	45.3	0.0	51.4	600	505
25-29	85.9	72.9	78.1	54.7	0.0	59.4	687	576
30-39	84.4	65.9	75.9	51.4	0.0	55.4	1,243	1,070
40-49	84.0	71.3	74.8	51.3	0.0	56.4	1,059	838
Residence								
Urban	81.7	65.4	74.0	53.1	0.0	54.3	1,562	1,414
Rural	85.2	73.8	73.6	48.1	0.0	55.2	2,538	2,110
Schooling								
No schooling	84.7	75.5	74.7	50.4	0.0	54.7	1,292	519
<5 years complete	84.5	79.3	74.9	37.2	0.0	51.2	120	103
5-7 years complete	87.1	67.2	74.2	49.6	0.0	56.3	499	434
8-9 years complete	87.6	72.1	72.4	49.4	0.0	54.4	266	313
10-11 years complete	83.9	71.3	69.1	47.8	0.0	55.3	889	826
12 or more years complete	80.0	67.9	76.7	52.7	0.0	54.4	1,034	1,329
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	86.2	71.4	76.2	51.2	0.0	55.8	1,978	2,817
Employed, for cash	86.6	71.2	76.7	51.7	0.0	55.4	1,850	2,655
Employed, not for cash	81.0	74.5	69.0	44.1	0.0	62.2	128	162
Not employed	81.6	66.6	71.5	45.6	0.0	50.9	2,122	707
Marital status								
Never married	78.9	72.0	61.1	48.6	0.0	55.2	730	1,329
Currently married	85.3	69.6	76.6	51.0	0.0	54.4	3,021	2,161
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	81.6	(59.6)	76.2	(51.2)	0.0	(64.4)	349	34
Number of living children								
0	80.5	72.7	65.4	49.0	0.0	54.7	1,019	1,942
1-2	86.0	66.5	77.9	50.7	0.0	56.9	2,193	1,181
3-4	82.3	69.5	73.8	53.7	0.0	50.4	835	377
5 or more	85.3	*	61.3	*	0.0	*	54	24
Household structure[4]								
Nuclear	83.5	70.1	73.1	52.0	0.0	56.8	2,443	2,152
Non-nuclear	84.4	71.0	74.8	47.1	0.0	51.6	1,657	1,372

Continued…

173

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Telangana, 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	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion								
Hindu	84.5	72.3	73.8	49.4	0.0	54.1	3,345	2,838
Muslim	81.7	61.5	71.7	52.7	0.0	56.0	604	601
Christian	75.6	72.7	78.7	55.9	0.0	66.8	127	75
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	82.2	74.1	74.4	56.0	0.0	56.3	848	789
Scheduled tribe	90.8	74.4	69.1	49.6	0.0	38.6	314	257
Other backward class	83.3	69.9	73.1	46.7	0.0	54.8	2,541	2,138
Other	85.3	62.2	80.8	59.3	0.0	64.4	371	334
Don't know	(86.1)	*	(71.6)	*	(0.0)	*	25	6
Total	83.8	70.4	73.8	50.1	0.0	54.8	4,100	3,524

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.

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	35.9	14.0	33.6
Sexual violence only	0.4	0.2	0.4
Physical and sexual violence	4.5	0.3	4.1
Physical or sexual violence	40.9	14.6	38.1
Number of women	2,644	318	2,962
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	90.1	na	86.4
Former husband	0.1	na	0.1
Father/step-father	5.6	(20.1)	6.2
Mother/step-mother	11.9	(60.1)	13.9
Sister/brother	3.3	(20.7)	4.0
Daughter/son	0.3	(1.3)	0.4
Other relative	0.7	(0.0)	0.7
Current boyfriend	0.2	(3.2)	0.3
Former boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Mother in-law	0.9	na	1.1
Father in-law	0.0	na	0.0
Other in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Teacher	1.7	(14.4)	2.2
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.4	(3.3)	0.5
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	1,069	46	1,115
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	90.7	na	89.5
Former husband	0.7	na	0.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.4	*	0.4
Brother/step-brother	1.1	*	1.1
Other relative	1.1	*	1.6
Own friend/acquaintance	3.5	*	3.4
Family friend	0.5	*	0.5
Employer/someone at work	0.7	*	0.7
Stranger	1.3	*	2.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	131	2	133

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. 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 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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	2.6	254
25-29	4.5	451
30-39	3.4	990
40-49	4.9	795
Residence		
Urban	2.1	916
Rural	5.1	1,593
Marital status		
Currently married	3.6	2,261
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	7.6	248
Number of living children		
0	0.0	62
1-2	4.3	1,706
3-4	3.5	704
5 or more	(7.4)	37
Schooling		
No schooling	5.5	978
<5 years complete	0.0	86
5-7 years complete	4.3	370
8-9 years complete	4.3	126
10-11 years complete	3.3	481
12 or more years complete	2.3	468
Religion		
Hindu	3.7	2,074
Muslim	2.7	343
Christian	17.7	80
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	6.7	526
Scheduled tribe	3.3	187
Other backward class	3.4	1,557
Other	2.8	222
Total	4.0	2,509

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, 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, Telangana, 2019-20

		In the past 12 months		
Type of violence	Ever[1]	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	36.4	2.6	25.9	28.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	15.3	1.1	10.0	11.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	10.2	0.7	7.5	8.2
Slapped her	31.3	1.7	21.3	23.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.0	0.9	5.4	6.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	15.1	0.9	11.2	12.1
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.1
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.6	0.2	1.1	1.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.5	0.5	3.1	3.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.7	0.4	2.4	2.8
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.0	0.2	1.4	1.6
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.4	0.3	1.5	1.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	18.6	1.9	14.0	15.9
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	10.6	1.3	7.4	8.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.0	0.6	5.1	5.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	13.3	1.3	9.9	11.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	36.9	2.8	26.2	28.9
Any form of physical and sexual violence	4.0	0.3	2.8	3.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	40.2	3.7	29.5	33.2
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.1	0.2	2.1	2.3
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	5.1	0.7	3.7	4.4
Number of ever-married women	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644

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, Telangana, 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	(7.8)	(16.5)	(10.3)	(16.5)	(16.5)	33
20-24	14.3	25.2	3.5	25.4	30.1	289
25-29	16.8	31.1	3.3	31.5	36.3	475
30-39	18.6	40.2	4.3	40.7	43.3	1,025
40-49	21.5	39.6	5.6	40.2	43.2	821
Residence						
Urban	14.3	27.0	2.8	27.3	29.4	953
Rural	21.0	41.8	5.4	42.3	46.3	1,690
Schooling						
No schooling	25.0	49.2	6.5	49.9	52.3	1,021
<5 years complete	20.2	46.1	9.8	47.5	49.1	93
5-7 years complete	18.8	35.7	3.0	35.9	40.1	383
8-9 years complete	16.5	33.6	5.1	33.6	36.6	131
10-11 years complete	15.2	26.2	3.0	26.2	31.4	503
12 or more years complete	9.0	20.7	1.9	21.3	24.2	513
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	11.8	26.4	3.1	27.0	30.3	1,174
Employed for cash	24.9	46.0	5.8	46.3	49.7	1,376
Employed not for cash	10.3	21.9	2.2	23.6	24.8	93
Marital status						
Currently married	16.0	34.3	3.5	34.8	38.2	2,359
Widowed	30.3	51.5	11.8	51.5	52.2	208
Divorced/separated/deserted	65.1	62.0	15.7	63.1	70.7	77
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	18.5	36.3	4.4	36.8	40.0	2,618
0-4 years	12.6	18.4	3.3	19.0	25.6	317
5-9 years	14.6	30.5	3.8	31.0	34.1	402
10 or more years	20.3	40.6	4.8	41.0	43.7	1,899
Married more than once	(24.2)	(48.0)	(9.0)	(48.0)	(57.6)	26
Number of living children						
0	21.3	28.3	7.1	28.8	33.2	197
1-2	19.5	36.7	4.6	37.0	40.5	1,706
3-4	15.4	37.2	3.2	38.0	40.6	704
5 or more	(19.7)	(54.3)	(7.4)	(54.3)	(55.5)	37
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	17.7	37.5	4.8	38.0	40.4	1,552
Non-nuclear	19.8	34.9	4.1	35.3	39.9	1,092

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	18.6	36.9	4.4	37.3	40.8	2,191
Muslim	12.0	29.4	2.5	29.4	31.5	355
Christian	35.6	49.4	17.2	51.3	56.3	86
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	23.3	44.2	7.6	44.9	48.7	557
Scheduled tribe	18.5	40.1	5.1	41.2	45.8	199
Other backward class	17.7	34.4	3.6	34.8	37.8	1,639
Other	13.8	28.4	2.6	28.4	31.2	231
Don't know	(15.2)	(47.6)	(6.3)	(47.6)	(47.6)	17
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	26.0	53.6	5.6	53.7	58.1	958
No	13.9	26.1	3.7	26.8	29.5	1,630
Don't know	27.0	45.5	8.5	45.5	47.4	55
Total	18.6	36.4	4.5	36.9	40.2	2,644

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

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, Telangana, 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	25.2	49.5	6.3	50.0	53.4	785
<5 years complete	27.1	44.5	6.9	46.0	49.9	113
5-7 years complete	20.8	42.4	5.4	43.1	45.0	357
8-9 years complete	15.4	47.5	4.2	47.5	49.0	119
10-11 years complete	13.4	28.3	2.7	28.5	30.7	536
12 or more years complete	13.3	22.4	3.1	22.8	27.8	730
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	8.5	22.4	1.5	22.9	25.4	1,179
Gets drunk sometimes	21.6	43.2	4.2	43.6	47.7	1,187
Gets drunk often	49.8	69.0	19.5	70.0	73.4	266
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife is same age	(15.1)	(42.3)	(0.0)	(42.3)	(42.3)	51
Wife 1-4 years younger	15.4	35.1	3.6	35.7	38.1	881
Wife 5-9 years younger	17.6	35.0	3.5	35.3	39.7	1,029
Wife 10 or more years younger	13.7	29.6	2.9	30.0	33.6	388
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	18.0	32.6	4.5	33.1	37.1	1,114
Wife has more schooling	17.0	35.5	3.9	35.9	39.5	562
Both have equal schooling	11.2	24.5	2.8	24.7	26.1	360
Neither attended school	25.4	51.5	6.0	52.1	55.0	605
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	8.0	24.9	1.6	25.1	26.7	1,345
1-2	21.6	46.0	3.3	46.6	50.1	937
3-4	45.7	54.3	14.5	55.0	62.6	272
5-6	62.9	55.0	29.9	57.3	72.0	89
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	19.0	29.4	5.5	30.3	36.5	308
1-2	20.4	43.1	3.4	43.9	48.1	720
3	13.0	30.7	3.1	30.9	33.2	1,331
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]						
0	13.8	25.2	4.1	26.2	29.0	397
1-2	19.0	35.8	3.6	36.0	39.4	1,035
3-4	19.7	42.5	3.8	42.8	47.1	784
5-6	17.2	37.8	7.3	38.6	40.2	315
7	27.7	35.5	11.1	37.3	38.8	112

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, Telangana, 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	9.9	31.4	4.2	32.0	32.9	165
1-2	21.6	35.3	5.1	36.7	42.3	470
3	18.6	37.1	4.4	37.4	40.3	2,009
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	52.9	69.1	17.5	70.1	74.5	341
Sometimes	14.9	34.7	2.9	35.2	38.2	1,923
Never	6.4	15.8	1.0	15.8	19.6	379
Total	18.6	36.4	4.5	36.9	40.2	2,644

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 whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk, and women who are older than their husband, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

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, Telangana, 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]	24.1	6.0	7.8	4.5	28.6	964
In the past 12 months	23.3	6.5	7.4	4.8	27.5	754
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever[1]	51.1	19.2	20.8	14.2	55.3	119
In the past 12 months	47.8	19.2	16.8	12.9	51.9	94
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	23.8	5.9	7.7	4.4	28.3	976
In the past 12 months	23.0	6.4	7.3	4.7	27.2	765
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever[1]	56.2	21.5	23.2	15.8	60.9	106
In the past 12 months	53.9	21.9	19.1	14.2	58.6	83

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, Telangana, 2019-20

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	73.0	*	52.9	70.9	(71.6)	71.0
Never sought help but told someone	8.2	*	7.2	7.7	(15.9)	8.0
Sought help	18.8	*	39.9	21.4	(12.5)	21.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	994	12	121	1,081	47	1,127
Sources of help among those who sought any help[1]						
Own family	78.8	*	80.0	78.9	*	79.2
Husband's family	19.3	*	11.2	17.9	*	17.5
Current/former husband	1.5	*	0.0	1.2	*	1.2
Friend	6.2	*	21.0	8.0	*	9.2
Neighbour	10.3	*	12.9	10.8	*	10.7
Religious leader	1.2	*	1.3	1.2	*	1.2
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	2.6	0.5	*	0.5
Police	6.1	*	15.1	8.1	*	7.9
Lawyer	0.5	*	2.9	1.0	*	1.0
Social service organization	0.6	*	3.8	1.3	*	1.3
Other	0.8	*	0.0	0.7	*	0.6
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	186	2	48	231	6	237

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.

183

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 Jack knife 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 Telangana, there were 1302 clusters. Hence, 1302 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 1302 clusters,

       $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1301 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 Telangana as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. 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, Telangana, 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)	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	0.987	0.001	27351	27351	1.88	0.001	0.985	0.99
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.744	0.005	27351	27351	1.977	0.007	0.734	0.755
Using iodized salt	0.958	0.003	27246	27238	2.086	0.003	0.953	0.963
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1048.726	5.905	47709	48604	1.283	0.006	1036.917	1060.535
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.39	0.004	46386	46699	1.653	0.009	0.383	0.398
Urban residence	0.373	0.008	27518	27518	2.871	0.022	0.357	0.39
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.326	0.004	27518	27518	1.477	0.013	0.318	0.335
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.455	0.005	27518	27518	1.7	0.011	0.445	0.465
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.183	0.004	27518	27518	1.604	0.02	0.176	0.191
Currently married	0.737	0.004	27518	27518	1.467	0.005	0.729	0.744
Married before age 18	0.473	0.005	24136	24139	1.471	0.01	0.463	0.482
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.681	0.005	20441	20268	1.682	0.008	0.67	0.692
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.667	0.006	20441	20268	1.671	0.008	0.656	0.678
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.014	0.002	20441	20268	1.853	0.107	0.011	0.018
Currently using pill	0.008	0.001	20441	20268	1.755	0.141	0.005	0.01
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.005	0.001	20441	20268	1.835	0.19	0.003	0.006
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.008	0.001	20441	20268	1.352	0.105	0.006	0.01
Currently using female sterilization	0.619	0.005	20441	20268	1.595	0.009	0.608	0.63
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.671	0.007	14686	14819	1.737	0.01	0.658	0.685
Unmet need for family planning	0.064	0.002	20441	20268	1.367	0.036	0.06	0.069
Want no more children	0.75	0.004	20441	20268	1.429	0.006	0.741	0.759
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.043	0.002	20441	20268	1.26	0.041	0.04	0.047
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.704	0.01	5429	5480	1.558	0.014	0.685	0.723
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.579	0.011	5429	5480	1.582	0.018	0.558	0.6
Birth registration	0.9	0.005	6956	7141	1.248	0.006	0.89	0.91
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.936	0.005	7318	7374	1.548	0.006	0.925	0.946
Institutional delivery	0.97	0.003	7318	7374	1.441	0.004	0.963	0.977
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.877	0.006	5429	5480	1.455	0.007	0.864	0.89
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.903	0.005	5429	5480	1.346	0.006	0.892	0.914
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.682	0.027	704	710	1.523	0.039	0.629	0.735
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.074	0.004	7100	7175	1.184	0.051	0.066	0.081
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.563	0.026	583	530	1.162	0.046	0.511	0.615
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.719	0.024	583	530	1.172	0.033	0.672	0.766
Child received BCG vaccination	0.935	0.01	1443	1408	1.579	0.011	0.915	0.956
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.892	0.012	1443	1408	1.476	0.014	0.867	0.916
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.816	0.014	1443	1408	1.351	0.017	0.788	0.844
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.906	0.011	1443	1408	1.459	0.013	0.884	0.929
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.864	0.013	1443	1408	1.462	0.016	0.837	0.891
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.791	0.015	1443	1408	1.375	0.019	0.761	0.821
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.331	0.008	6204	6038	1.278	0.025	0.315	0.348
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.217	0.007	5993	5842	1.307	0.034	0.202	0.232
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.318	0.008	6396	6247	1.246	0.025	0.303	0.334
Children with any anaemia	0.7	0.009	5108	5033	1.317	0.012	0.683	0.718
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.576	0.005	25694	25043	1.502	0.008	0.567	0.586
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.188	0.003	25046	24515	1.4	0.019	0.181	0.195
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.301	0.005	25046	24515	1.557	0.015	0.292	0.31
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	0.44	0.007	25014	24467	2.09	0.015	0.427	0.453
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.929	0.006	4159	4100	1.424	0.006	0.918	0.94
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.307	0.012	4159	4100	1.693	0.039	0.283	0.331
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.381	0.015	2962	2962	1.696	0.04	0.35	0.411
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.745	0.035	79523	79598	1.377	0.02	1.676	1.815
Neonatal mortality	16.841	1.672	7344	7395	1.052	0.099	13.497	20.184
Postneonatal mortality	9.596	1.377	7367	7431	1.174	0.143	6.842	12.35
Infant mortality	26.437	2.349	7351	7401	1.181	0.089	21.738	31.135
Child mortality	3.03	0.953	7387	7495	1.513	0.315	1.123	4.937
Under-five mortality	29.387	2.502	7361	7413	1.211	0.085	24.383	34.39
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.212	0.003	43114	43905	1.607	0.015	0.206	0.218
Urban residence	0.401	0.022	3509	3524	2.614	0.054	0.358	0.445
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.147	0.01	3509	3524	1.699	0.069	0.127	0.168
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.612	0.016	3509	3524	1.914	0.026	0.58	0.643
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.377	0.015	3509	3524	1.809	0.039	0.348	0.407
Currently married	0.613	0.015	3509	3524	1.782	0.024	0.584	0.643
Married before age 21	0.246	0.011	2503	2484	1.313	0.046	0.224	0.269
Want no more children	0.744	0.013	2238	2161	1.405	0.017	0.718	0.77
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.075	0.008	2238	2161	1.501	0.111	0.058	0.092
Men with any anaemia	0.153	0.01	3134	2951	1.375	0.063	0.134	0.172
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.162	0.011	3179	2993	1.482	0.066	0.141	0.184
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.323	0.012	3179	2993	1.286	0.037	0.299	0.347
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	0.461	0.014	3179	2994	1.552	0.031	0.433	0.49
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.938	0.006	3509	3524	1.397	0.006	0.927	0.949
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.305	0.016	3509	3524	2.015	0.051	0.274	0.336

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	0.001	7160	9623	1.336	0.001	0.991	0.996
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.811	0.011	7160	9623	2.318	0.013	0.789	0.832
Using iodized salt	0.978	0.004	7128	9572	2.409	0.004	0.969	0.986
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1014.533	11.783	13339	18479	1.36	0.012	990.966	1038.099
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.241	0.008	12566	17060	2.006	0.032	0.226	0.256
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.188	0.008	7509	10275	1.81	0.043	0.171	0.204
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.609	0.012	7509	10275	2.078	0.019	0.585	0.632
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.221	0.008	7509	10275	1.717	0.037	0.205	0.238
Currently married	0.711	0.008	7509	10275	1.582	0.012	0.694	0.727
Married before age 18	0.362	0.009	6595	9011	1.507	0.025	0.345	0.38
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.69	0.012	5403	7305	1.849	0.017	0.667	0.713
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.669	0.012	5403	7305	1.858	0.018	0.646	0.693
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.02	0.003	5403	7305	1.809	0.17	0.013	0.027
Currently using pill	0.012	0.003	5403	7305	1.803	0.224	0.007	0.017
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.01	0.002	5403	7305	1.695	0.235	0.005	0.014
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.013	0.002	5403	7305	1.277	0.154	0.009	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.613	0.012	5403	7305	1.741	0.019	0.59	0.636
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.571	0.016	3863	5324	2.015	0.028	0.539	0.603
Unmet need for family planning	0.071	0.005	5403	7305	1.457	0.072	0.061	0.081
Want no more children	0.746	0.009	5403	7305	1.586	0.013	0.727	0.765
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.044	0.004	5403	7305	1.323	0.084	0.036	0.051
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.711	0.018	1534	2123	1.607	0.026	0.674	0.748
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.632	0.021	1534	2123	1.717	0.033	0.59	0.673
Birth registration	0.929	0.008	2042	2831	1.316	0.009	0.913	0.945
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.946	0.01	2061	2874	1.653	0.011	0.926	0.966
Institutional delivery	0.977	0.007	2061	2874	1.591	0.007	0.964	0.99
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.876	0.013	1534	2123	1.514	0.014	0.851	0.901
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.917	0.01	1534	2123	1.394	0.011	0.897	0.936
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.591	0.061	168	257	1.72	0.104	0.468	0.713
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.055	0.005	2008	2809	1.018	0.095	0.044	0.065
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.618	0.053	151	153	1.128	0.085	0.513	0.723
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.711	0.045	151	153	1.058	0.064	0.62	0.802
Child received BCG vaccination	0.904	0.025	383	499	1.616	0.027	0.854	0.953
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.842	0.028	383	499	1.495	0.034	0.786	0.899
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.77	0.031	383	499	1.393	0.04	0.709	0.832
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.867	0.026	383	499	1.496	0.03	0.815	0.92
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.8	0.031	383	499	1.5	0.039	0.737	0.863
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.747	0.032	383	499	1.42	0.043	0.682	0.811
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.281	0.016	1672	2068	1.37	0.058	0.249	0.314
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.199	0.016	1596	1989	1.459	0.08	0.168	0.231
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.258	0.016	1711	2147	1.391	0.064	0.225	0.291
Children with any anaemia	0.647	0.019	1411	1742	1.431	0.029	0.61	0.685
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.552	0.01	6656	8660	1.578	0.018	0.532	0.572
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.135	0.007	6554	8596	1.568	0.05	0.121	0.148
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.417	0.009	6554	8596	1.472	0.022	0.399	0.435
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	0.475	0.013	6541	8566	2.122	0.028	0.448	0.502
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.968	0.008	1169	1562	1.487	0.008	0.952	0.983
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.369	0.024	1169	1562	1.696	0.065	0.321	0.417
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.261	0.028	822	1123	1.836	0.108	0.205	0.317
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.749	0.069	21702	29783	1.472	0.039	1.612	1.886
Neonatal mortality	13.787	2.977	2067	2879	1.109	0.216	7.834	19.74
Postneonatal mortality	8.204	2.498	2091	2908	1.188	0.305	3.207	13.201
Infant mortality	21.991	4.565	2067	2879	1.342	0.208	12.86	31.122
Child mortality	2.792	2.09	2135	2966	1.849	0.748	0	6.972
Under-five mortality	24.722	4.91	2070	2887	1.388	0.199	14.901	34.543
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.118	0.006	11979	16626	1.991	0.052	0.105	0.13
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.084	0.022	971	1414	2.44	0.259	0.041	0.128
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.71	0.036	971	1414	2.445	0.05	0.638	0.781
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.434	0.032	971	1414	1.988	0.073	0.371	0.497
Currently married	0.56	0.031	971	1414	1.96	0.056	0.497	0.622
Married before age 21	0.166	0.02	694	971	1.394	0.119	0.126	0.205
Want no more children	0.737	0.029	597	791	1.591	0.039	0.68	0.795
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.11	0.019	597	791	1.445	0.169	0.073	0.147
Men with any anaemia	0.132	0.022	814	1033	1.58	0.171	0.087	0.177
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.152	0.026	821	1046	1.726	0.168	0.101	0.204
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.402	0.029	821	1046	1.337	0.072	0.344	0.46
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	0.476	0.035	822	1047	1.863	0.073	0.407	0.546
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.974	0.007	971	1414	1.279	0.007	0.961	0.987
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.33	0.031	971	1414	2.067	0.095	0.267	0.392

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Telangana, 2019-20

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	0.984	0.002	20191	17728	2.069	0.002	0.98	0.988
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.709	0.005	20191	17728	1.667	0.008	0.698	0.719
Using iodized salt	0.948	0.003	20118	17666	2.015	0.003	0.941	0.954
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1069.7	5.989	34370	30126	1.096	0.006	1057.722	1081.679
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.476	0.004	33820	29638	1.429	0.008	0.469	0.484
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.409	0.005	20009	17243	1.343	0.011	0.4	0.418
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.363	0.004	20009	17243	1.209	0.011	0.355	0.372
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.161	0.003	20009	17243	1.09	0.018	0.155	0.166
Currently married	0.752	0.003	20009	17243	1.128	0.005	0.745	0.759
Married before age 18	0.538	0.005	17541	15128	1.3	0.009	0.529	0.548
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.676	0.005	15038	12963	1.437	0.008	0.665	0.687
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.665	0.005	15038	12963	1.404	0.008	0.654	0.676
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.011	0.001	15038	12963	1.657	0.128	0.008	0.014
Currently using pill	0.005	0.001	15038	12963	1.212	0.138	0.004	0.007
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.002	0	15038	12963	1.11	0.214	0.001	0.003
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.005	0.001	15038	12963	1.273	0.141	0.004	0.007
Currently using female sterilization	0.622	0.005	15038	12963	1.378	0.009	0.611	0.633
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.727	0.006	10823	9495	1.308	0.008	0.716	0.739
Unmet need for family planning	0.061	0.002	15038	12963	1.182	0.038	0.056	0.065
Want no more children	0.752	0.004	15038	12963	1.199	0.006	0.744	0.761
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.043	0.002	15038	12963	1.141	0.044	0.039	0.047
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.7	0.01	3895	3358	1.422	0.015	0.679	0.721
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.546	0.011	3895	3358	1.348	0.02	0.525	0.568
Birth registration	0.88	0.006	4914	4310	1.21	0.007	0.868	0.893
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.929	0.006	5257	4499	1.364	0.006	0.918	0.94
Institutional delivery	0.966	0.004	5257	4499	1.229	0.004	0.959	0.973
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.878	0.007	3895	3358	1.305	0.008	0.864	0.892
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.894	0.006	3895	3358	1.255	0.007	0.882	0.907
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.734	0.021	536	453	1.066	0.028	0.693	0.775
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.086	0.005	5092	4366	1.244	0.06	0.076	0.097
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.541	0.03	432	376	1.198	0.055	0.481	0.601
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.722	0.027	432	376	1.229	0.038	0.667	0.777
Child received BCG vaccination	0.953	0.008	1060	909	1.257	0.009	0.936	0.969
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.918	0.011	1060	909	1.245	0.011	0.897	0.94
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.84	0.014	1060	909	1.222	0.017	0.813	0.868
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.928	0.01	1060	909	1.214	0.011	0.908	0.947
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.899	0.011	1060	909	1.214	0.013	0.876	0.921
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.815	0.015	1060	909	1.252	0.019	0.785	0.845
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.357	0.009	4532	3970	1.141	0.024	0.34	0.374
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.226	0.008	4397	3853	1.143	0.034	0.211	0.241
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.35	0.008	4685	4100	1.062	0.022	0.334	0.365
Children with any anaemia	0.728	0.009	3697	3292	1.139	0.012	0.711	0.745
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.589	0.005	19038	16383	1.358	0.008	0.579	0.599
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.216	0.004	18492	15919	1.274	0.018	0.208	0.224
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.238	0.004	18492	15919	1.395	0.018	0.23	0.247
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	0.421	0.007	18473	15901	2.01	0.017	0.407	0.436
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.905	0.007	2990	2538	1.39	0.008	0.89	0.92
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.269	0.012	2990	2538	1.436	0.043	0.246	0.292
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.454	0.015	2140	1839	1.358	0.032	0.424	0.483
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.737	0.035	57820	49815	1.175	0.02	1.667	1.808
Neonatal mortality	18.796	1.969	5277	4516	0.983	0.105	14.857	22.735
Postneonatal mortality	10.507	1.605	5276	4523	1.116	0.153	7.297	13.717
Infant mortality	29.303	2.521	5284	4522	1.014	0.086	24.262	34.345
Child mortality	3.16	0.784	5252	4529	1.017	0.248	1.592	4.729
Under-five mortality	32.371	2.641	5291	4527	1.021	0.082	27.088	37.654
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.27	0.003	31135	27279	1.42	0.013	0.263	0.277
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.189	0.008	2538	2110	1.045	0.043	0.173	0.206
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.546	0.011	2538	2110	1.066	0.019	0.525	0.567
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.339	0.009	2538	2110	0.946	0.026	0.321	0.357
Currently married	0.649	0.009	2538	2110	0.973	0.014	0.631	0.668
Married before age 21	0.298	0.012	1809	1513	1.071	0.039	0.275	0.321
Want no more children	0.748	0.012	1641	1370	1.114	0.016	0.724	0.772
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.055	0.007	1641	1370	1.304	0.134	0.04	0.07
Men with any anaemia	0.165	0.008	2320	1918	1.035	0.05	0.148	0.181
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.168	0.009	2358	1947	1.155	0.056	0.149	0.186
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.281	0.011	2358	1947	1.175	0.04	0.259	0.304
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	0.453	0.012	2357	1947	1.132	0.026	0.43	0.477
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.914	0.008	2538	2110	1.443	0.009	0.898	0.93
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.288	0.016	2538	2110	1.767	0.055	0.256	0.32