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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Madhya Pradesh



**National Family Health
Survey (NFHS-5)**

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

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MADHYA PRADESH

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CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education.....	6
Fertility	7
Family Planning	10
Infant and Child Mortality.....	13
Maternal Health.....	14
Child Health.....	18
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia.....	21
Adult Health and Health Care	24
HIV/AIDS.....	27
Sexual Behaviour.....	28
Women's Empowerment	29
Domestic Violence.....	32
TABLES	
Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews	35
Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	36
Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an <i>Aadhaar</i> card.....	37
Table 4 Household and housing characteristics	38
Table 5 Access to a toilet facility	42
Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district	43
Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership	44
Table 8 Preschool attendance	45
Table 9 Preschool attendance by district.....	46
Table 10 School attendance	47
Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	48
Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5.....	49
Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district.....	50
Table 14 Death registration.....	51
Table 15 Death registration by district.....	52
Table 16 Disability.....	53
Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents	54
Table 18 Fertility trends.....	56
Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics	57
Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood.....	58
Table 21 Birth order	59
Table 22 Birth intervals	60
Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children	61

	Page
Table 24	Desire not to have any more children 62
Table 25	Ideal number of children 63
Table 26	Indicators of sex preference 64
Table 27	Knowledge of contraceptive methods..... 65
Table 28	Current use of contraception by background characteristics 68
Table 29	Current use of contraceptive methods by district 70
Table 30	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse 71
Table 31	Source of modern contraceptive methods 73
Table 32	Informed choice 76
Table 33	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates..... 77
Table 34	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge 78
Table 35	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women 79
Table 36	Unmet need for family planning by district..... 80
Table 37	Hysterectomy 81
Table 38	Pregnancy outcome..... 82
Table 39	Characteristics of abortions..... 83
Table 40	Age at first marriage 84
Table 41	Early childhood mortality rates..... 85
Table 42	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics..... 86
Table 43	High-risk fertility behaviour..... 87
Table 44	Antenatal care 88
Table 45	Antenatal care services and information received 89
Table 46	Antenatal care indicators..... 90
Table 47	Antenatal care indicators by district..... 91
Table 48	Advice received during pregnancy 92
Table 49	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done..... 93
Table 50	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card 95
Table 51	Delivery and postnatal care 96
Table 52	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics 98
Table 53	Delivery and postnatal care by district 100
Table 54	Delivery costs and financial assistance 101
Table 55	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district 102
Table 56	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn 103
Table 57	Trends in maternal care indicators 104
Table 58	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report..... 105
Table 59	Vaccinations by background characteristics..... 106
Table 60	Vaccinations by district..... 108
Table 61	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever 110
Table 62	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea 111
Table 63	Feeding practices during diarrhoea..... 113
Table 64	Knowledge of ORS packets..... 115
Table 65	Indicators of utilization of ICDS services..... 116

Table 66	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding.....	118
Table 67	Nutritional status of children	119
Table 68	Initial breastfeeding	122
Table 69	Breastfeeding status by age.....	123
Table 70	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.....	124
Table 71	Minimum acceptable diet.....	125
Table 72	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district.....	127
Table 73	Prevalence of anaemia in children	129
Table 74	Micronutrient intake among children	131
Table 75	Presence of iodized salt in household	133
Table 76	Presence of iodized salt in household by district	134
Table 77	Women's and men's food consumption.....	135
Table 78	Nutritional status of adults	136
Table 79	Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio	138
Table 80	Prevalence of anaemia in adults.....	140
Table 81	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district.....	142
Table 82	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS	143
Table 83.1	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women	145
Table 83.2	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men.....	147
Table 84	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections.....	149
Table 85	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth.....	150
Table 86	Prevalence of tuberculosis.....	151
Table 87	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis.....	152
Table 88	Health insurance coverage among women and men.....	154
Table 89	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households	155
Table 90	Health problems	156
Table 91	Screening tests for cancer	158
Table 92.1	Blood pressure status: Women	159
Table 92.2	Blood pressure status: Men.....	161
Table 93.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women	163
Table 93.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men	164
Table 94	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men	165
Table 95	Methods of menstrual protection.....	167
Table 96	Employment and cash earnings of women and men.....	168
Table 97	Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings.....	169
Table 98	Participation in decision making.....	171
Table 99	Decision making by background characteristics	172
Table 100	Women's access to money and credit.....	174
Table 101	Ownership of assets	176
Table 102	Gender role attitudes	177

	Page
Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics	178
Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence	180
Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy	181
Table 106 Forms of spousal violence	182
Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics	183
Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators	185
Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence	187
Table 110 Help seeking.....	188
 APPENDIX	
Estimates of sampling errors	189

INTRODUCTION

The 2019-21 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 a 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 Madhya Pradesh was conducted in two parts of all the 51 districts of the state from 6th January 2020 to 21st March 2020, and 28th November 2020 to 30th April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS) and Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). Information was collected from 43,552 households, 48,410 women age 15-49 (including 6,965 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 7,025 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Madhya Pradesh, 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 includes 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 Madhya Pradesh, nearly three-fourths (73%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.6 members. Eleven percent of households are headed by women, with 9 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Ninety-four percent of households in Madhya Pradesh have household heads who are Hindu. Five percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 1 percent of households have household heads who are from other religious group.

Eighteen percent of households in Madhya Pradesh have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 21 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 43 percent belong to an other backward class. Eighteen percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (57%) are nuclear, and 43 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

More than one-fourth (27%) of Madhya Pradesh population is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 970 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 940 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-three percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 87 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 9 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all (94%) children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 87 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Seventy-four percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (57% of deaths at age 0-4, 81% of deaths at age 25-34, and 78% of deaths at age 35 and over).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 82 percent of deaths were registered among Muslims and 74 percent among Hindus. Four-fifths (81%) of deaths were registered among those not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class. Seventy-seven percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 70 percent among scheduled castes, and 67 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Madhya Pradesh, death registration is higher in urban (85%) than rural areas (71%) and among males (79%) than females (69%).

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 (1.2%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.6%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.5% 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 50 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with about 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Less than half (45%) of households in Madhya Pradesh live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (98%) have electricity. Seventy-eight percent of households in Madhya Pradesh have basic drinking water service, and 89 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 28 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (58%) are more likely than rural households (17%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Fifteen percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable. Only two-fifths of households in Madhya Pradesh use a clean fuel for cooking.

More than one-fourth (28%) of households in Madhya Pradesh have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Access to toilet facility

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

Just over one-fourth (26%) of all households (33% in rural areas and 7% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Madhya Pradesh, 76 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (94%) than in rural areas (70%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 64 percent among scheduled tribe households to 88 percent among households which are not scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class households. Access to a toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 52 percent in Damoh district (much lower (44%) in the rural areas) to 98 percent in Indore district. At least 99 percent of urban households have access to a toilet facility in ten districts (Indore, Betul, Ratlam, Alirajpur, Narsimhapur, Khandwa (East Nimar), Bhopal, Dewas, Jhabua and Mandla).

Selected household possessions

In Madhya Pradesh, 74 percent of households own a house (76% of rural households and 69% of urban households). Almost all urban households (96%) and most rural households (87%) in Madhya Pradesh have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post office account. Fifty-two percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 55 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 49 percent of rural households and 14 percent of urban households. Overall, half of households in Madhya Pradesh own agricultural land, and more than half (56%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Thirty-five percent of women and 34 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 30 and 29 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. At least seven in ten of both women (72%) and men (73%) 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 81 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

More than one-fourth (26%) of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 18 percent of women age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 25 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Madhya Pradesh. Forty-eight percent of men and 49 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Men (23%) are much more likely than women (11%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Forty-four percent of men and 47 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 (72% versus 62%) or widowed (3% versus 1%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (36% versus 24%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (94%), while 5 percent are Muslims, and 1 percent are not Hindus or Muslims or Jain.

Forty-five percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 17 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Twenty percent of women and 19 percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 16 percent each of women and men age 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Sixty-five percent of women and 17 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Two percent of women and 41 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 32 percent of women and 40 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool 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.

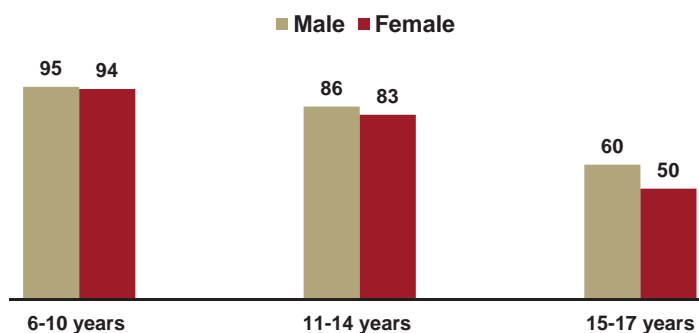
In Madhya Pradesh, 25 percent each of boys and girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is higher among children in non-nuclear households (27%) than children in nuclear households (22%). Preschool attendance is slightly higher among children in households headed by Hindus or Muslims (25% each) than households with household head not belonging to Hindu, Muslim, or Jain religions (23%). Preschool attendance is marginally higher in households not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (27%) than scheduled caste (26%) and other backward class households (25%), and is lowest among scheduled tribe households (22%). Preschool attendance is higher in households with 6 or more members (26%) than in households with 3-5 members (23%). Overall, urban households (28%) show higher preschool attendance than rural households (24%). Preschool attendance is highest in Harda district (52%) and lowest in Singrauli district (4%).

School attendance among children

Four-fifths (81%) of children age 6-17 years in Madhya Pradesh attend school (87% in urban areas and 79% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (90%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 55 percent at age 15-17 years. There is not much gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 50 percent of girls compared with 60 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



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 Madhya Pradesh, the median age at first marriage is 19.1 years among women age 25-29 years and 18.4 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 10 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 23 percent of men age 20-49 years. Less than one-fourth (23%) of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 32 percent in NFHS-4. Thirty-seven percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 74 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Madhya Pradesh.

Fertility levels

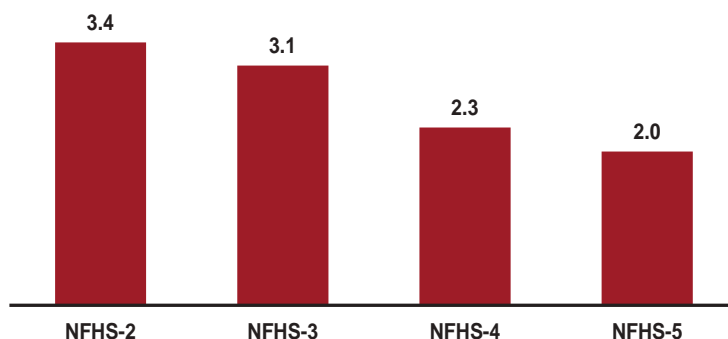
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Madhya Pradesh is 2.0 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.6 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 2.1 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 12 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 14 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 1.0 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.4 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.4, compared with 2.0) and 0.4 children more than women belonging to other religions (a TFR of 2.0).

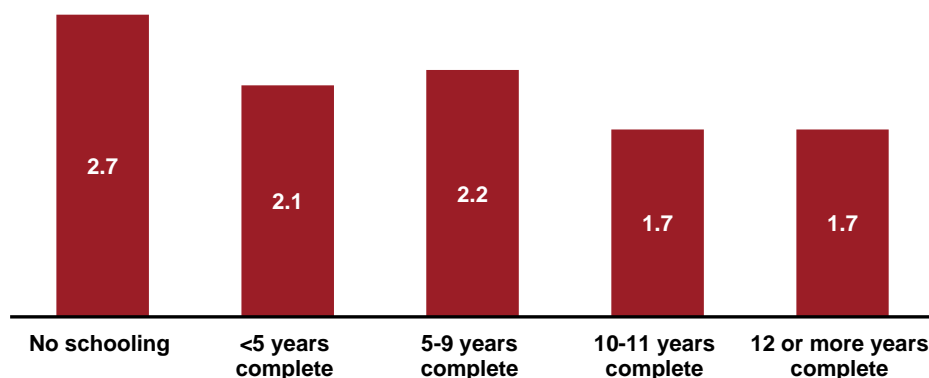
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 8 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 6 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (48%) and contraceptive failure (11%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (68%), other surgical methods (20%), and manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (9%). A large majority (53%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 16 percent were performed in the public health sector. Fourteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions (40%) in Madhya Pradesh are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Madhya Pradesh, 5 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is 7 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 2 percent at age 17 years to 7 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 have no schooling (19%) or with less than 5 years of schooling (8%) than among those with 12 or more years of schooling (2%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Madhya Pradesh is 29.6 months. Eleven percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 30 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (36%) for mothers age 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (56%). Two-thirds 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.

Two-thirds of births in Madhya Pradesh occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-four percent of currently married women and 76 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, 49 percent of women and 46 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-two percent of women and 83 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

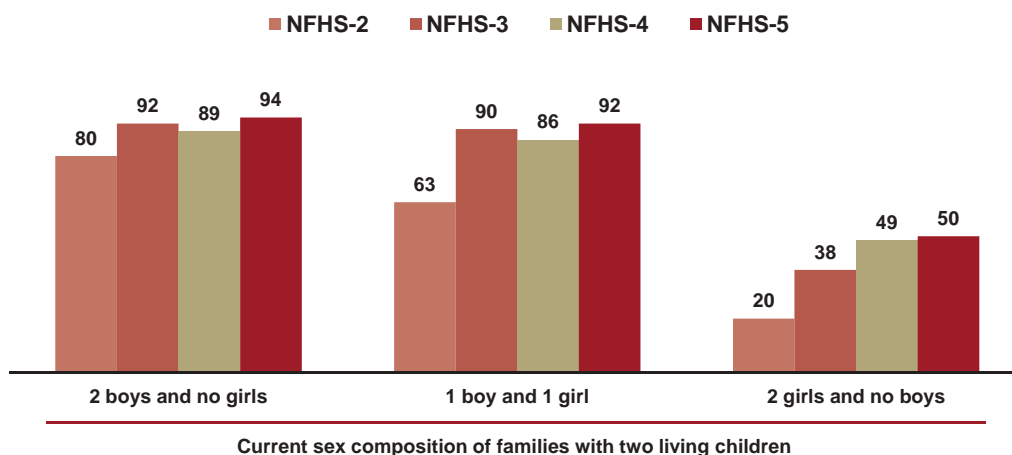
In Madhya Pradesh, there is a strong preference for sons. Fifteen percent of women and 13 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-4 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, more than four-fifths of women (88%) and men (84%) would like to have at least one son and 84 percent women and 81 percent men want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 92-94 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 50 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 (88% and 91%, respectively) has increased by 6 percentage points in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

In Madhya Pradesh, 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 2.0 children per woman.

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

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



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 age 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 Madhya Pradesh. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 55 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 21 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 49 percent know about emergency contraception.

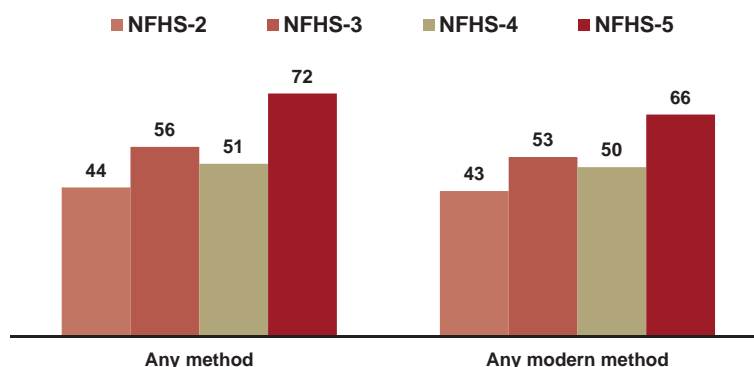
The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 72 percent, substantial increase from NFHS-4 (51%). The use of modern family planning methods (66%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (50%). The use of female sterilization has increased, from 42 percent to 52 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 72 and 82 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 21 percent for women age 15-19 to 83 percent for women age 40-49.

In Madhya Pradesh, contraceptive use shows not much difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Seventy-one percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 23 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (66%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (72%) or women belonging to other religions women (77%).

Women in Madhya Pradesh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 85 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 59 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

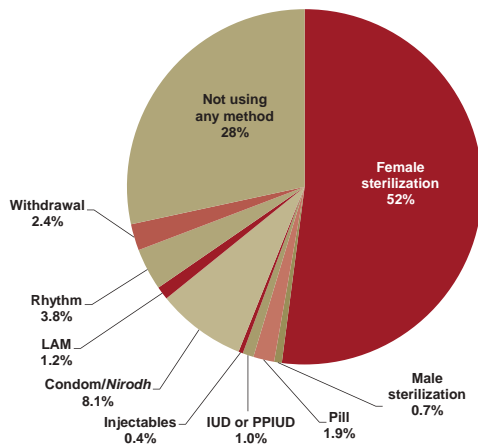
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Madhya Pradesh are condoms (8%), followed by the pills (2%) and IUDs or PPIUDs (1%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Ninety-five percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 17 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 58 percent of pill users and 28 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 48 percent for all contraceptive methods. Sixty-three 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.

Sixty-three percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

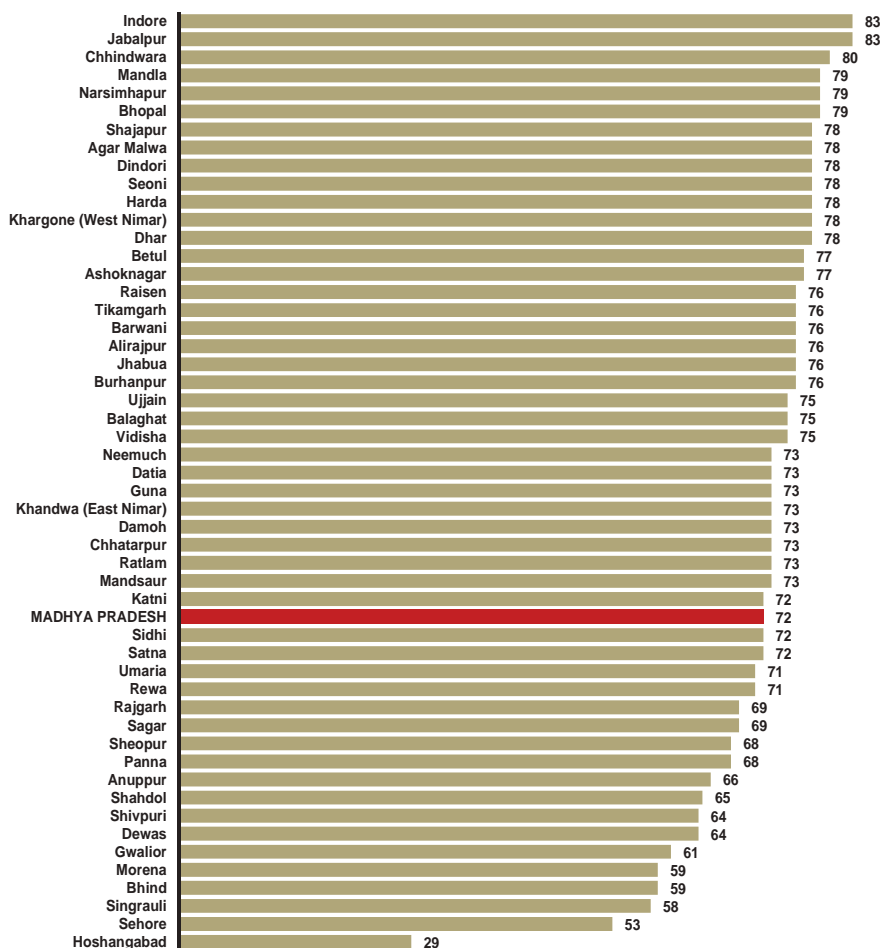
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 75 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 70 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (61%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

More than one-third (35%) of men age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 13 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Fifty-six percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

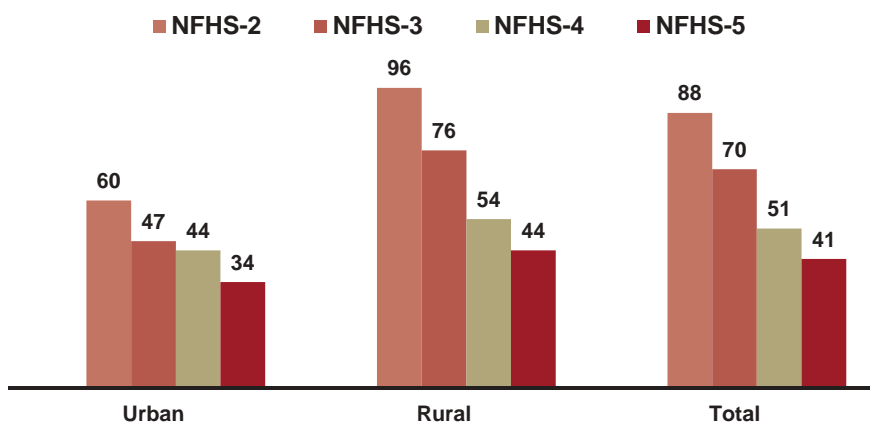
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, decrease of 4 percentage points since NFHS-4. Currently, 90 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 83 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Madhya Pradesh in NFHS-5 is estimated at 41 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 51, the NFHS-3 estimate of 70, the NFHS-2 estimate of 88. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 49 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, decline from U5MR in NFHS-4 (65 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality

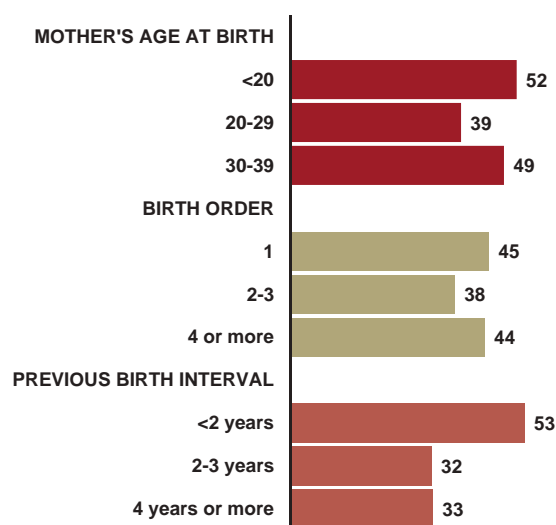
Deaths per 1,000 live births



As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). Not much difference is observed in the mortality rates of girls and boys during the postneonatal period (1-11 month period).

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" 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 years are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 52 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 49 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 39 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

Infant mortality rates are higher for Hindus than Muslims and is higher for scheduled caste than for any other caste/tribe group. The infant mortality rate is 44 per 1,000 live births in rural areas and 34 per 1,000 live births in urban areas, a huge decline since NFHS-4. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have no schooling than mothers who have some years of schooling.

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health 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 are 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.

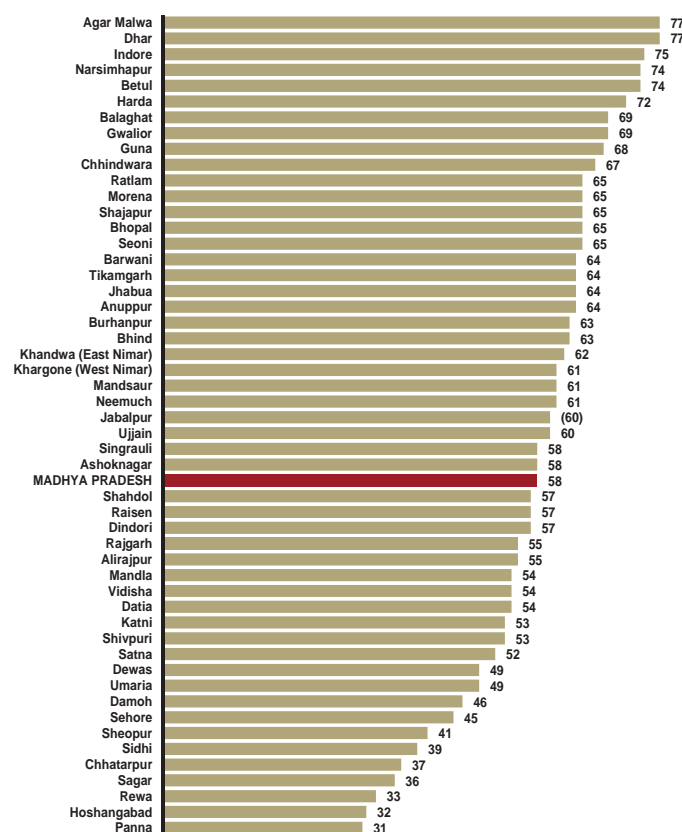
Antenatal care

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 (36% from a doctor and 44% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Five percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 96 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Three-fourths of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Fifty-eight percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



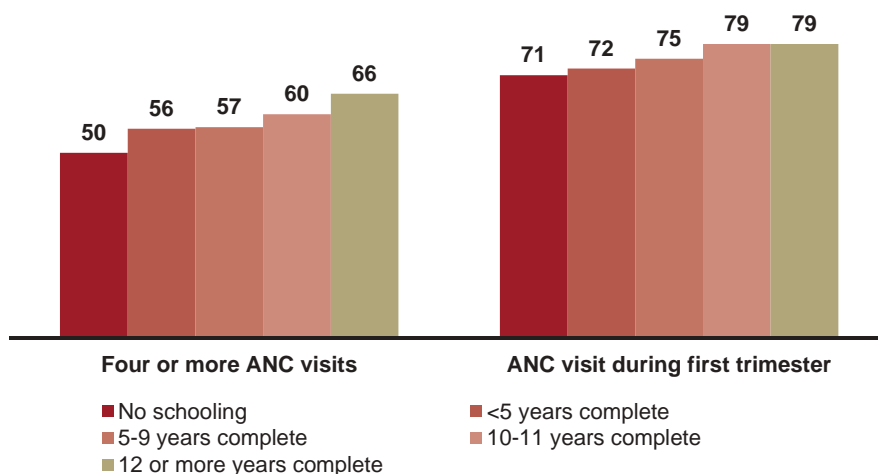
Over half (58%) of mothers in Madhya Pradesh had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 53% to 75%) and increase in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 36% to 58%). For 93 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 51 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 32 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-five percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Thirty-four percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 8 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (93% each received advice on breastfeeding and on the importance of institutional delivery, 89% each on family planning and advice on keeping the baby warm, and 87% on cord care).

How does appropriate antenatal care (ANC) vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Madhya Pradesh, at least 93 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (99%), their blood pressure measured (98%), having a blood sample taken (97%), having a urine sample taken (95%), and having their abdomen examined (93%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 68 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling or less schooling. Eighty-two percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test, compared with 56 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with

no sons (61%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (50%).

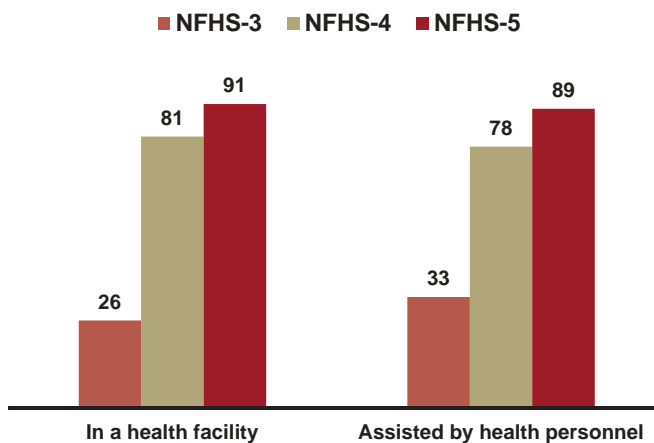
Delivery care

Ninety-one percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 9 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 81 percent (NFHS-4) to 91 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 5 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 92 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 51 percent of deliveries. Eighty-eight percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-one percent of children in Madhya Pradesh who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

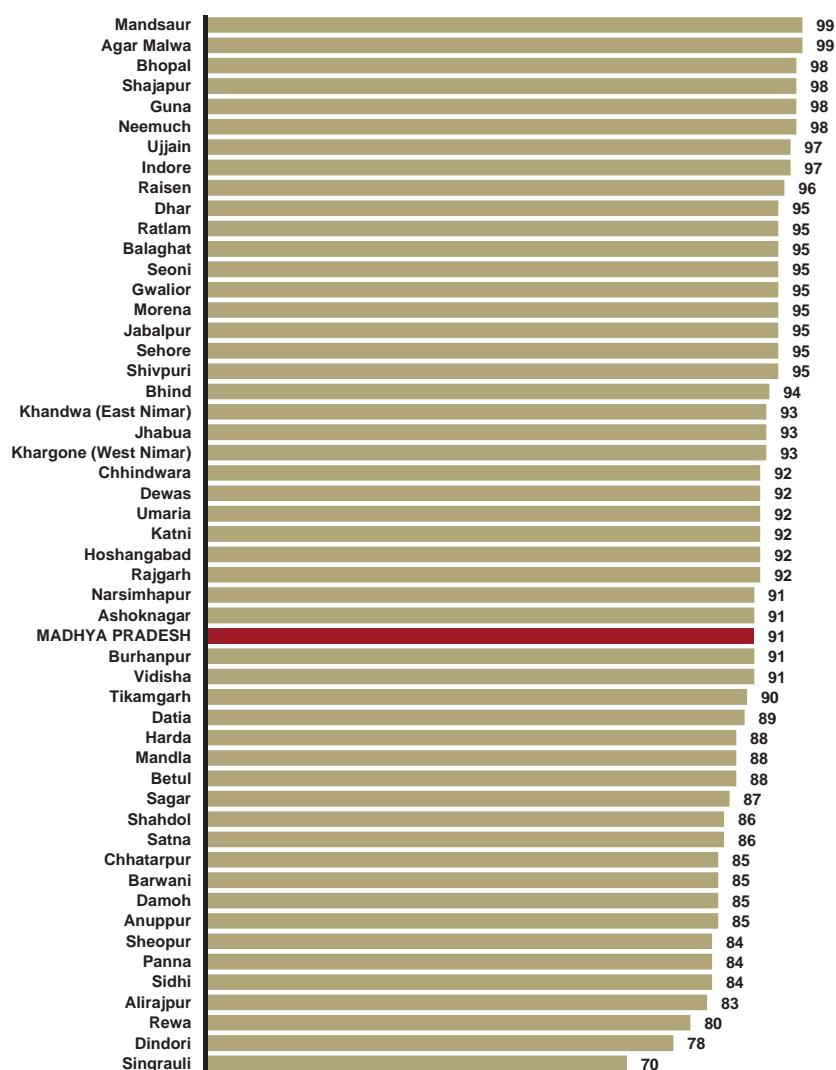
Eighty-nine percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 4 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twelve percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-two percent of caesarean sections (5% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 55 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (59%) were more likely than urban women (44%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (61%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Madhya Pradesh, 89 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 86 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; 89 percent of births in public health facilities and 92 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 54 percent of home births.

Eighty-six percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 39 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-six percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-seven percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (82% in urban areas and 75% in rural areas), but only 60 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 55-66 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (vaginal bleeding, convulsions, high blood pressure, prolonged labour, 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-seven percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 68 percent told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Sixty-one percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

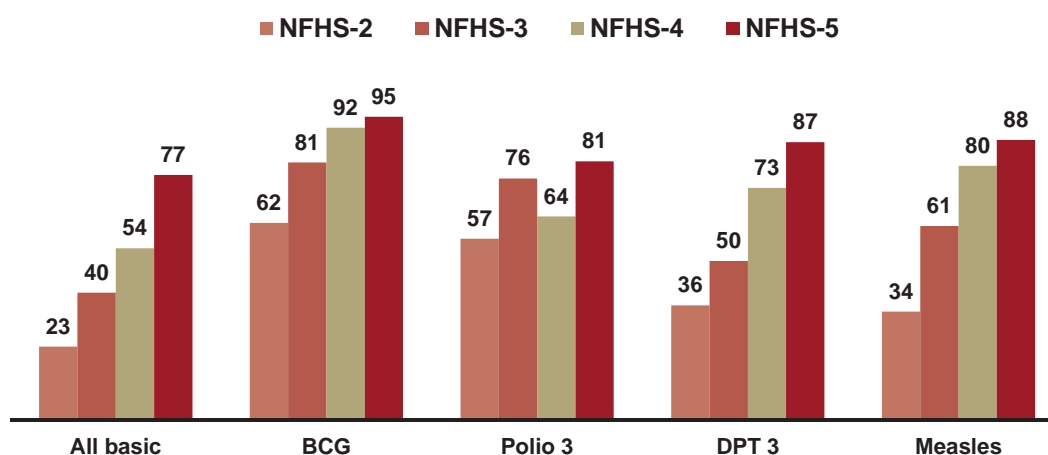
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Seventy-seven 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, 96 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 4 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (87%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (53%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about four-fifths (81%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 87 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 88 percent have been vaccinated against

measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 94% to 87%) and polio vaccine (from 92% to 81%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 73% to 87%), measles (from 80% to 88%), and BCG (from 92% to 95%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 64 percent to 81 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 54% to 77%). In addition, 93 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 85 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

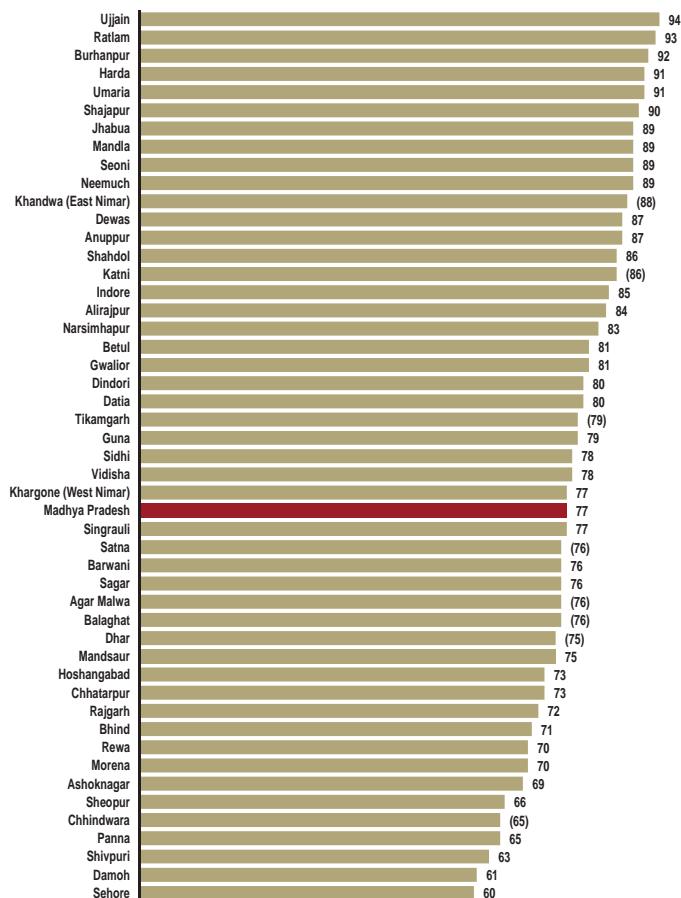
Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (78% versus 76%). Coverage is same in rural areas and urban areas (77% each). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from scheduled caste (81%) than children from any other caste/tribe group.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 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, 47 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Eight percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 73 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

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



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

Overall, 6 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-six percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-six percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 65 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-eight percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and 70 percent were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-six percent were given zinc supplements. Thirteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

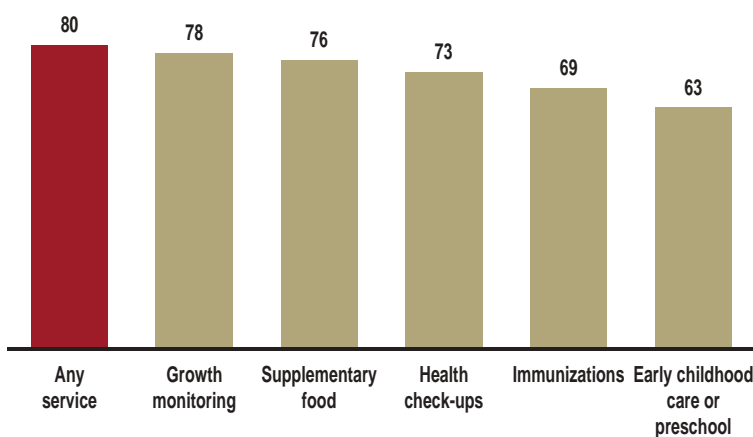
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Madhya Pradesh only 6 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 24 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, slightly more than two-thirds (69%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 25 percent 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.

Four-fifths 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 (78%), supplementary food (76%), health check-ups (73%), and early childhood care or preschool (63%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (69%). More than four-fifths (83%) of mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under age 6 years, 87 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 84 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?
Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Madhya Pradesh, only 74 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 41 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, 12 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 90 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and almost three-fourths (73%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 33.2 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 39 percent of children in Madhya Pradesh 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. Nearly, two-fifths (38%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (19%) 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 Madhya Pradesh, more than three-fourths (78%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 47 percent of youngest 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. Twelve percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 49 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

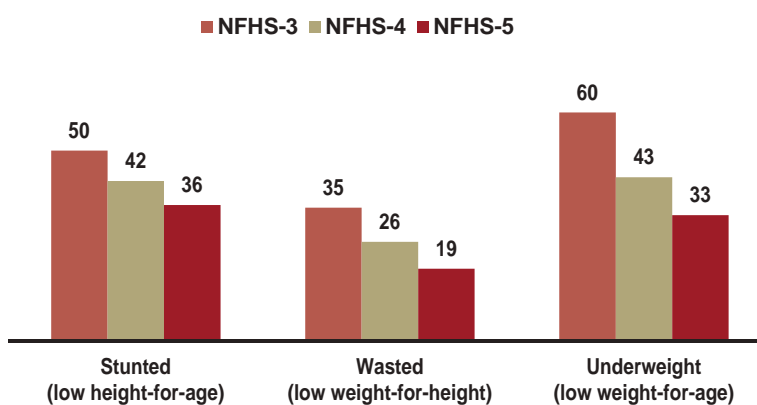
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-six 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. Nineteen 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 7 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-three 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, 21 percent of children are stunted, 27 percent are wasted, and 30 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Madhya Pradesh has improved substantially since NFHS-4 by all three measures. The percentage of children who are stunted declined from 42 percent to 36 percent, children who are underweight declined from 43 percent to 33 percent, and children who are wasted declined from 26 percent to 19 percent, in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Madhya Pradesh.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is generally higher among scheduled tribe children than among children belonging to any other caste/tribe group. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

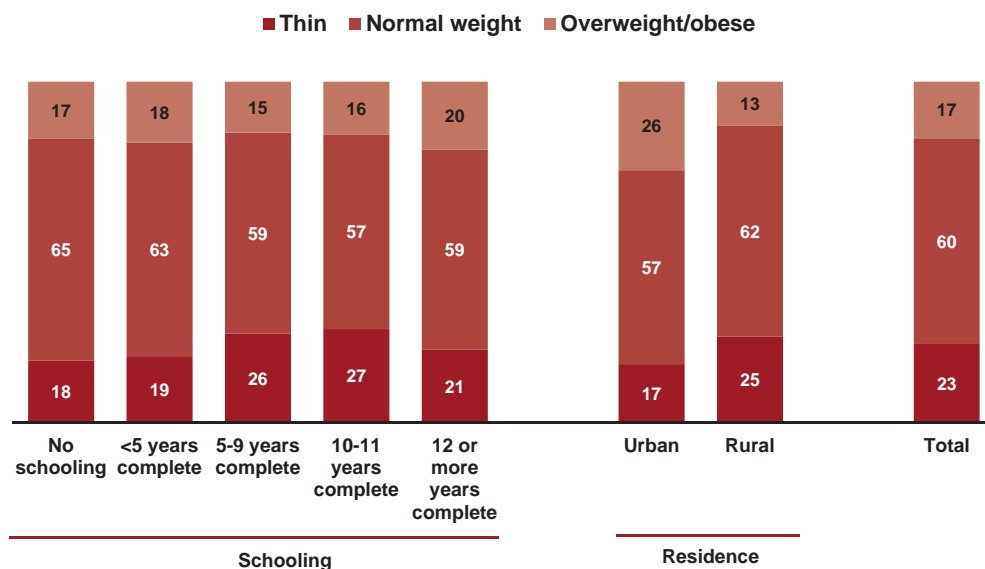
Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres,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

Forty percent of women and 36 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 17 percent, which is a slight increase since NFHS-4 (14%). More men are thin (21%) than overweight or obese (16%), which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Twenty-three percent of women in Madhya Pradesh are too thin. Sixty percent of women and 64 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19) and those in rural areas. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban

areas, more educated men, and those not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

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

Percent distribution of women



For the first time, the 2019-21 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.

Forty percent of women and 39 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 an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 35 percent for women age 15-19 to 48 percent for women age 40-49, and from 23 percent for men age 15-19 to 52 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is slightly higher (42%) in urban areas than in rural areas (40%), and among men it is almost the same in urban areas (40%) and rural areas (39%).

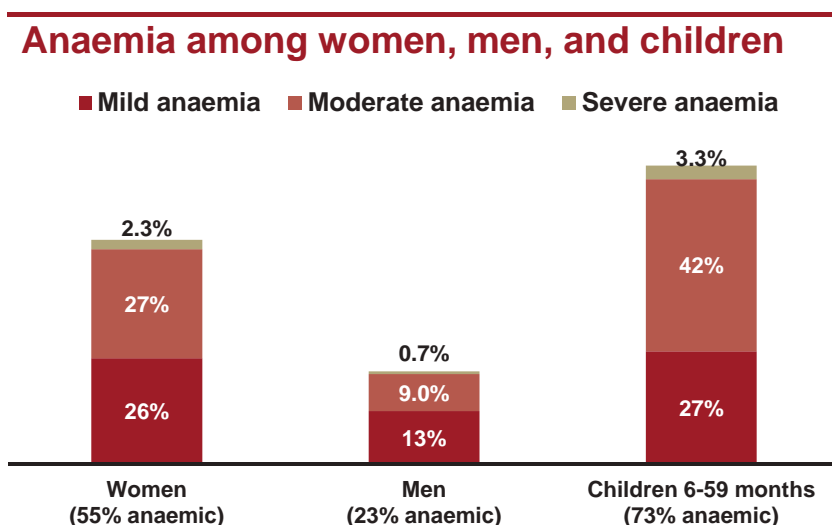
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-five percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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

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

Nearly, three-fourths (73%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 42 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 3 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 69 percent in NFHS-4 to 73 percent in NFHS-5. There is not much difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls (73%) and boys (72%) 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 (71%) of children in Madhya Pradesh are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.



Fifty-five percent of women in Madhya Pradesh have anaemia, including 26 percent with mild anaemia, 27 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia exceeds 50 percent for almost every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 2 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-fifth (23%) of men in Madhya Pradesh are anaemic. Scheduled tribe men, men with no schooling, and men age 15-19 are particularly likely to be 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 getting tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Madhya Pradesh, 120 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 (100) than among women (140) and is lower in urban areas (103) than in rural areas (126).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (95% each of women and men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 70 percent each of women and men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About two-thirds (67%) of women and 73 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 92 percent of women and 93 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 10 percent each of women and men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 981 women and 1,225 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,113 women and 672 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups and those who have less schooling. Goitre is more common than diabetes among women, but less common than diabetes among men (1,087 women and 322 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (645 per 100,000) than among men (435 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 76 women and 106 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

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

Eleven percent of women age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 2 percent with Stage 2 and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-two percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Seventeen percent of men in Madhya Pradesh have hypertension, including 13 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 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-five 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 complications. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Madhya Pradesh, 3 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 5 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and with no schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (95%) and men (92%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Less than 1 percent of both men and women have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (0.6% of men versus 0.5% of women). Six percent of women and 9 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or 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 women had ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Madhya Pradesh, only 1 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.5 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.7 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is almost the same in men (1%).

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 programmes and health schemes in India, only 38 percent of households in Madhya Pradesh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is slightly higher (41%) in urban areas than in rural areas (37%). In Madhya Pradesh, three types of programmes dominate: *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and the State health insurance scheme.

Only 27 percent of women and 32 percent of men age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Nearly half (48%) of men, but only 6 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (30%), *khaini* (11%), *bidis* (9%), cigarettes (8%), and *paan* with tobacco (3%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (7% for women and 50% for men) than in urban areas (4% for women and 41% for men). Most men (79%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer

than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Madhya Pradesh, among adults age 15-49, a negligible proportion (0.4%) of women and one-fifth (20%) of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is same in urban areas and rural areas (20% each). Most men who drink alcohol drink it about less than once a week (54%) or once a week (38%), and 9 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

Eighty-five percent of women in Madhya Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 92 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 82 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (89%) than younger women age 15-19 (80%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (76%), women with no regular exposure to media (79%), and scheduled tribe women (81%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

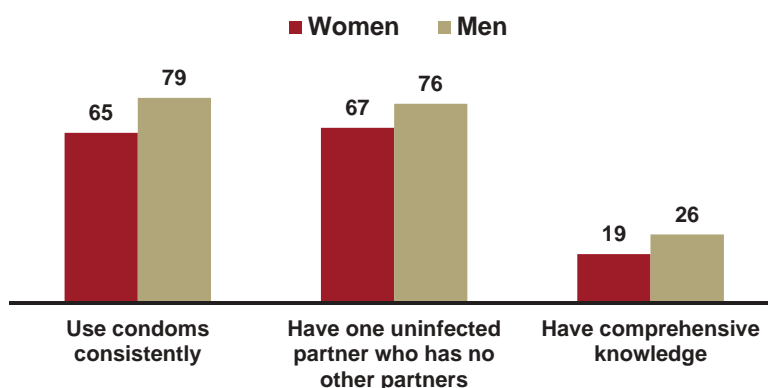
Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-one percent of men in Madhya Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 96 percent in urban areas.

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 65 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 79 percent of men, and 67 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.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Only 19 percent of women and 26 percent of men in Madhya Pradesh 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.

HIV-related stigma

Seventy-two percent of women and 74 percent of men in Madhya Pradesh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (66%) and men (67%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Sixty percent of women and 61 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy-one percent of women and 78 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. An almost equal proportion of women (61%) and men (63%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Three-fifths of women and fifty-seven percent of men think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. More than three-fifths women (63%) and men (62%) 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 16 percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Twenty-three 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 (32%) are more likely than rural women (20%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Twenty-three 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 Madhya Pradesh, 6 percent of women and 3 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (53% of women, compared with 41% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 82 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 0.7 percent of women and 10 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 (10%)

in rural areas than in urban areas (9%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.7% of women and 3% of men).

More than half (56%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is higher in urban areas (65%) than in rural areas (53%). 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 Madhya Pradesh, 50 percent use sanitary napkins, 64 percent use cloth, 12 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 61 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 38 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 53 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 82 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 35 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 83 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 76 percent earned cash, including 11 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. One-fifth of women were not paid at all. Ninety-two percent of men who were employed earned cash, including 24 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Five percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (96%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 51 percent of employed men.

Only 35 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 85 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. More than two-fifths (43%) of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-seven percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and more than half (57%) of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (79%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (77%) or about major household purchases (76%). Overall, 68 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 14 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 46 percent among women age 15-19 to 72 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that 94 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases and they alone or jointly with their wives participate in making decisions about their own health care (92%). Overall, 88 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only 2 percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Madhya Pradesh, 49 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 (57%) than rural (47%) women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling or who are employed for cash (60% each) than any other group of women.

Seventy-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is particularly high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (85%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Forty-eight percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 8 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Three-fourth of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Less than one-fourth (23%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more likely (32%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions as rural women (18%). This percentage increases with education with almost half (42%) 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 (9%) or no schooling (13%). More than one-fourth (27%) of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 12 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are least likely (15%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (24%) women. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are much more likely (33%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Thirty-nine percent of women and 57 percent of men age 15-49 in Madhya Pradesh own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 32 percent of women and 45 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 areas than urban areas.

Thirty-nine percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 32 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Madhya Pradesh, 39 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 74 percent can read SMS messages. Fifty-nine percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 31 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 19 percent among women with no schooling to 74 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 26 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 36-55 percent of women who belong 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 (57%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (71-87%).

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

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty-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 (23%), if she argues with him or neglects the house or children (17% each), and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (16%). Men are less likely to agree: 28 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (18%) or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (15%) or if she argues with him (13%) or if she neglects the house or children (10%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 22 percent of women and 20 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-four percent of women and 69 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Almost four-fifths of men (79%) 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 Madhya Pradesh, 27 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 5 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 28 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 5 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.

Almost one-third (31%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in Madhya Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Two 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 or less than 5 years of schooling, women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, and scheduled tribe women are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

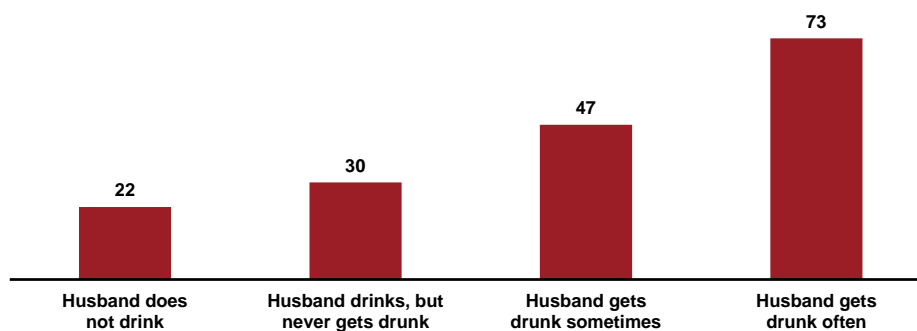
In Madhya Pradesh, 28 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 6 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 15 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Twenty-five percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Twelve percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Eleven percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 7 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 7 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 2 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Four percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 28 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 (4%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 1 in 6 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 (32%) than in urban areas (28%); among widowed women (37%) than currently married women (30%); and among women who are employed for cash (37%) than women who are not employed (28%). 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 (76%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (64%), gets drunk sometimes (50%), and if their husband has less than five years of schooling (41%). More than half (57%) 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 than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Almost one-third (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 doubles to 54 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (50%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (19%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (18%); and severe burns (6%).

Help seeking

Only 15 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 10 percent; never sought help but told someone. Three-fourths of women never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (53%), their husband's family (42%), or a friend (10%). Only 6 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	10,478	37,015	47,493
Households occupied	10,193	36,294	46,487
Households interviewed	9,004	34,548	43,552
Household response rate ¹	88.3	95.2	93.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	10,855	40,137	50,992
Number of eligible women interviewed	10,204	38,206	48,410
Women response rate ²	94.0	95.2	94.9
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,728	6,252	7,980
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,467	5,558	7,025
Men response rate ²	84.9	88.9	88.0

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	
Agar Malwa	126	586	712	74.3	90	498	588	83.3	10	72	82	75.2
Alirajpur	87	887	974	99.2	99	981	1,080	98.9	15	142	157	96.9
Anuppur	239	709	948	96.0	264	756	1,020	95.4	58	129	187	94.9
Ashoknagar	119	708	827	88.9	124	738	862	92.2	9	87	96	76.8
Balaghat	62	768	830	91.1	71	789	860	95.3	13	124	137	89.5
Barwani	150	831	981	99.1	198	1,038	1,236	98.5	32	157	189	99.5
Betul	164	747	911	95.6	184	837	1,021	93.2	28	113	141	81.5
Bhind	214	686	900	94.8	229	727	956	93.1	34	99	133	73.5
Bhopal	237	139	376	55.3	177	160	337	76.4	13	25	38	63.3
Burhanpur	303	652	955	99.3	413	726	1,139	99.5	79	118	197	99.5
Chhatarpur	205	730	935	97.2	248	753	1,001	95.2	40	121	161	85.6
Chhindwara	228	698	926	96.0	242	767	1,009	93.5	28	100	128	82.6
Damoh	184	758	942	98.0	195	793	988	95.5	33	127	160	88.9
Datia	186	720	906	94.2	221	794	1,015	94.7	23	122	145	83.8
Dewas	268	685	953	96.9	314	793	1,107	94.1	44	144	188	92.6
Dhar	66	526	592	84.5	84	595	679	95.6	na	101	101	100.0
Dindori	41	910	951	99.4	41	1,006	1,047	97.9	9	154	163	93.1
Guna	239	716	955	99.1	280	885	1,165	98.5	39	123	162	95.9
Gwalior	522	344	866	90.0	557	401	958	90.3	62	61	123	68.7
Harda	194	786	980	99.4	232	975	1,207	99.0	38	166	204	97.6
Hoshangabad	284	658	942	96.3	306	736	1,042	92.6	50	112	162	89.5
Indore	607	261	868	94.7	728	343	1,071	97.7	119	69	188	96.4
Jabalpur	na	213	213	83.9	na	216	216	93.9	na	36	36	80.0
Jhabua	83	877	960	98.3	102	935	1,037	98.3	10	130	140	93.3
Katni	106	633	739	99.5	122	655	777	96.5	10	91	101	97.1
Khandwa (East Nimar)	65	466	531	85.4	77	485	562	90.9	na	17	17	89.5
Khargone (West Nimar)	151	823	974	98.6	204	969	1,173	96.8	41	139	180	89.1
Mandla	128	843	971	98.3	142	907	1,049	95.2	23	130	153	86.9
Mandsaur	179	753	932	95.9	191	824	1,015	92.4	34	139	173	85.6
Morena	223	709	932	95.6	265	814	1,079	94.5	15	122	137	77.4
Narsimhapur	169	789	958	99.0	217	893	1,110	97.5	29	131	160	90.4
Neemuch	279	683	962	97.8	343	835	1,178	97.9	48	133	181	95.8
Panna	126	820	946	97.6	149	843	992	97.3	31	121	152	92.7
Raisen	56	407	463	59.7	60	414	474	89.4	na	52	52	80.0
Rajgarh	99	799	898	98.5	120	900	1,020	95.2	10	134	144	85.7
Ratlam	260	655	915	94.5	311	776	1,087	96.2	35	123	158	89.3
Rewa	172	687	859	98.7	214	713	927	97.0	23	60	83	91.2
Sagar	270	655	925	96.2	296	718	1,014	93.6	51	123	174	87.0
Satna	128	538	666	98.7	117	572	689	96.0	16	63	79	89.8
Sehore	176	757	933	95.7	197	891	1,088	90.4	30	138	168	80.4
Seoni	101	808	909	96.9	107	882	989	94.1	18	118	136	86.1
Shahdol	118	750	868	96.3	107	753	860	95.3	24	103	127	92.0
Shajapur	167	803	970	98.5	205	1,021	1,226	96.7	28	156	184	92.0
Sheopur	149	734	883	93.3	168	829	997	93.7	25	94	119	82.6
Shivpuri	78	732	810	86.8	82	708	790	89.9	12	103	115	77.2
Sidhi	87	891	978	99.1	111	1,037	1,148	97.5	16	120	136	96.5
Singrauli	135	571	706	73.5	118	525	643	89.4	14	50	64	71.1
Tikamgarh	86	544	630	80.6	61	559	620	89.5	2	80	82	66.1
Ujjain	321	581	902	96.1	393	715	1,108	97.9	82	112	194	93.7
Umaria	174	805	979	99.7	217	918	1,135	98.6	34	138	172	96.1
Vidisha	193	717	910	95.4	211	808	1,019	93.0	30	136	166	86.9
Madhya Pradesh	9,004	34,548	43,552	93.7	10,204	38,206	48,410	94.9	1,467	5,558	7,025	88.0

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.

na = Not applicable

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.0	6.8	6.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.1
5-9	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.4	8.9	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.9
10-14	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.5
15-19	9.3	8.8	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6
20-24	9.5	8.7	9.1	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.0
25-29	8.9	9.3	9.1	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.5
30-34	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.2
35-39	7.5	7.8	7.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.8
40-44	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8
45-49	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8
50-54	5.1	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.1
55-59	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8
60-64	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
65-69	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
70-74	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
75-79	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
80 and over	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	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	94.8	94.8	94.8	92.7	92.2	92.4	93.3	92.9	93.1
Number	26,734	25,480	52,220	72,345	70,621	142,995	99,079	96,100	195,215
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	953	na	na	976	na	na	970
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	944	na	na	939	na	na	940
Schooling²									
No schooling	7.7	19.4	13.5	18.2	37.3	27.7	15.3	32.5	23.8
<5 years complete	13.3	13.0	13.2	16.6	14.6	15.6	15.7	14.2	14.9
5-9 years complete	34.1	32.5	33.3	42.3	35.0	38.7	40.0	34.3	37.2
10-11 years complete	13.1	10.8	12.0	9.7	5.8	7.8	10.6	7.2	8.9
12 or more years complete	31.6	24.2	28.0	13.1	7.2	10.2	18.2	11.8	15.0
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	24,482	23,316	47,805	64,751	63,369	128,147	89,234	86,686	175,952
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.3	7.2	7.7	6.1	3.5	4.7	7.0	4.3	5.4

Note: The total columns include transgender persons, who are not shown separately in the male and female columns

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	87.0	89.4	88.7	90.9
Female	13.0	10.6	11.3	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	4.6	4.6	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	59.0	55.7	56.6	44.4
Non-nuclear	41.0	44.3	43.4	55.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	88.3	96.0	93.9	93.5
Muslim	10.0	2.9	4.8	5.3
Jain	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Other	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.3
Scheduled tribe	7.2	26.4	21.2	21.1
Other backward class	46.0	41.6	42.8	43.6
Other	28.3	13.5	17.5	17.1
Don't know	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.3	97.6	98.1	98.4
No	0.7	2.4	1.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.8	85.5	88.9	89.0
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	58.1	16.9	28.1	28.4
Piped to neighbour	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.8
Public tap/standpipe	12.4	17.3	16.0	15.6
Tube well or borehole	20.5	45.3	38.6	38.8
Other improved ²	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Unimproved source	1.9	14.1	10.8	10.7
Unprotected dug well	1.6	13.0	9.9	9.9
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
Surface water	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other source	0.3	0.3	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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	84.3	46.8	57.0	57.9
Less than 30 minutes	11.5	35.9	29.3	28.5
Thirty minutes or longer	4.2	17.2	13.7	13.6
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	94.0	72.5	78.4	78.4
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	3.8	13.0	10.5	10.5
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	13.3	6.3	8.2	8.1
Bleach or chlorine tablets	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.1
Strain through cloth	45.4	42.6	43.4	44.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	7.8	1.4	3.1	3.1
Use electronic purifier	7.5	0.5	2.4	2.4
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Allow water to stand and settle	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.7
Other	5.7	2.4	3.3	3.4
No treatment	31.0	49.4	44.4	43.8
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	29.0	9.6	14.9	14.8
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	79.8	56.5	62.8	65.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	75.7	48.4	55.8	57.7
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	2.8	5.3	4.6	4.9
Other ⁷	1.1	2.8	2.3	2.3
Shared facility ⁸	10.6	7.7	8.5	7.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	9.9	6.8	7.7	6.8
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other ⁷	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Unimproved	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.0
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
Dry toilet	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
No facility/uses open spaces/field	7.1	33.3	26.2	24.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	79.8	56.5	62.8	65.1
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	10.6	7.7	8.5	7.5

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	2.0	9.2	7.2	7.0
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	17.6	56.8	46.1	45.4
<i>Pucca</i>	78.8	32.6	45.2	46.1
Missing	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	61.9	53.0	55.4	47.2
3-4	28.5	32.4	31.3	35.6
5-6	8.5	11.7	10.8	13.3
7 and over	1.2	2.8	2.4	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
LPG/natural gas	83.4	22.8	39.3	38.5
Biogas	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Kerosene	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
Coal/lignite	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Charcoal	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Wood	13.5	68.3	53.4	54.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Dung cakes	1.1	5.4	4.2	4.5
No food cooked in the household	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	84.3	23.6	40.0	39.3
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	15.2	75.7	59.3	60.2
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	68.0	50.3	55.1	56.6
In the house, no separate room	20.4	32.5	29.2	27.5
In a separate building	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6
Outdoors	3.0	8.5	7.0	7.1
No food cooked in household	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	11,830	31,722	43,552	198,616

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Chullah</i>	98.1	99.2	99.1	99.1
Open fire	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,804	24,007	25,811	119,484
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	19.7	32.1	28.8	30.3
Weekly	6.9	10.3	9.4	9.7
Monthly	4.4	7.1	6.4	6.4
Less than monthly	5.5	7.1	6.6	6.5
Never	63.5	43.4	48.9	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	11,830	31,722	43,552	198,616

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹¹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-pucca houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called pucca houses.

¹² Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

¹⁴ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	93.0	69.3	75.3
Muslim	97.2	85.4	92.0
Jain	100.0	(86.9)	97.0
Other	100.0	69.9	75.6
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	88.8	69.1	74.5
Scheduled tribe	81.8	62.4	64.2
Other backward class	94.4	72.0	78.5
Other	98.2	79.3	87.6
Don't know	86.8	55.0	62.6
Total	93.5	69.8	76.2

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes households with household head belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, by district, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Agar Malwa	85.3	77.8	79.3
Alirajpur	100.0	90.7	91.5
Anuppur	81.8	78.2	79.0
Ashoknagar	92.4	57.6	63.6
Balaghat	81.7	82.9	82.6
Barwani	92.6	65.4	70.2
Betul	100.0	66.7	73.2
Bhind	96.0	84.5	87.4
Bhopal	98.6	82.5	95.5
Burhanpur	97.9	75.7	83.3
Chhatarpur	85.9	57.1	64.6
Chhindwara	97.9	82.4	86.8
Damoh	76.2	44.1	51.5
Datia	90.5	70.1	75.0
Dewas	98.9	86.3	90.2
Dhar	96.0	74.6	79.1
Dindori	(83.7)	58.3	59.2
Guna	96.0	55.7	65.6
Gwalior	98.3	87.3	94.6
Harda	97.5	88.7	90.7
Hoshangabad	95.7	83.1	87.1
Indore	99.7	91.3	97.6
Jabalpur	*	77.6	77.6
Jhabua	99.0	64.0	67.1
Katni	87.2	62.9	67.4
Khandwa (East Nimar)	98.6	82.1	85.4
Khargone (West Nimar)	94.3	75.5	78.8
Mandla	99.0	68.5	72.1
Mandsaur	90.7	70.4	74.3
Morena	93.2	64.0	72.7
Narsimhapur	100.0	92.7	94.0
Neemuch	93.2	75.0	80.0
Panna	65.5	52.6	54.5
Raisen	96.5	73.8	80.7
Rajgarh	67.4	55.1	57.2
Ratlam	100.0	70.4	80.7
Rewa	87.7	51.5	57.6
Sagar	92.5	77.8	82.6
Satna	87.8	57.1	66.5
Sehore	97.5	87.8	89.7
Seoni	93.5	72.7	75.0
Shahdol	89.0	66.1	70.3
Shajapur	95.9	82.9	85.3
Sheopur	80.4	55.1	59.6
Shivpuri	86.0	57.9	64.1
Sidhi	61.3	55.7	56.2
Singrauli	82.6	57.9	62.7
Tikamgarh	88.4	59.6	65.3
Ujjain	95.8	77.6	84.9
Umaria	86.9	58.2	63.1
Vidisha	90.6	74.0	77.7
Madhya Pradesh	93.5	69.8	76.2

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. 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 7 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	85.9	62.4	68.8	70.4
Pressure cooker	86.3	47.1	57.8	59.7
Chair	85.7	63.0	69.2	71.3
Cot or bed	82.4	93.2	90.3	91.1
Table	59.2	24.7	34.1	35.7
Electric fan	94.5	73.8	79.4	81.4
Radio or transistor	6.2	2.9	3.8	4.0
Television (black and white)	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.9
Television (colour)	82.6	47.0	56.7	60.3
Any television	84.3	49.3	58.8	62.5
Sewing machine	42.0	20.7	26.5	30.1
Mobile telephone	95.8	87.3	89.6	93.0
Landline telephone	2.7	0.8	1.3	1.3
Internet	69.2	42.7	49.9	54.2
Computer	15.3	2.1	5.6	6.1
Refrigerator	52.8	12.8	23.7	25.6
Air conditioner/cooler	65.7	25.8	36.7	39.3
Washing machine	28.1	3.3	10.0	10.7
Watch or clock	87.3	61.8	68.7	71.0
Water pump	22.3	19.0	19.9	22.2
Thresher	1.1	3.2	2.6	3.3
Tractor	2.2	7.6	6.2	7.9
None of the above	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
Means of transport				
Bicycle	44.3	45.4	45.1	48.1
Motorcycle or scooter	66.2	46.0	51.5	56.7
Animal-drawn cart	1.5	8.1	6.3	7.3
Car	11.4	3.0	5.3	5.9
None of the above	19.5	29.1	26.5	22.0
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	81.6	38.5	50.2	47.6
Irrigated land only	13.6	46.3	37.4	40.0
Non-irrigated land only	3.0	11.8	9.4	9.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.7	2.2	1.8	2.0
Irrigation not determined	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	69.4	76.1	74.3	75.5
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	15.9	71.1	56.1	60.3
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	95.4	95.6	95.6	96.1
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	41.4	36.8	38.1	39.5
Percentage having a BPL card	41.0	59.6	54.5	54.9
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	20.9	26.3	24.8	25.2
Number	11,830	31,722	43,552	198,616

BPL = Below poverty line

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

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

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

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	30.7	25.9	28.4	22.7	24.7	23.7	24.5	25.0	24.7
Muslim	20.0	25.8	22.8	33.0	19.6	26.4	26.0	22.9	24.5
Other ¹	*	*	*	17.2	(22.7)	19.7	18.1	(28.7)	23.1
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	28.0	28.0	28.0	25.6	23.7	24.7	26.3	24.8	25.6
Scheduled tribe	36.1	22.5	29.6	20.9	21.7	21.3	22.3	21.8	22.0
Other backward class	27.8	22.8	25.4	23.2	26.8	24.8	24.4	25.6	25.0
Other	30.5	32.6	31.5	22.4	27.1	24.8	25.4	29.1	27.3
Don't know	*	*	*	(36.7)	(13.6)	26.1	(36.8)	22.8	29.3
Household structure²									
Nuclear	21.6	22.7	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.0	21.8	22.3	22.0
Non-nuclear	34.6	29.0	31.9	24.0	26.4	25.1	26.5	27.0	26.8
Family size									
1-2 members	*	*	*	*	(20.4)	(21.8)	*	(22.9)	(22.6)
3-5 members	27.0	25.3	26.2	20.4	25.0	22.4	22.1	25.1	23.4
6 or more members	31.6	27.1	29.3	25.3	24.3	24.8	26.7	24.9	25.8
Total	29.2	26.2	27.8	23.1	24.6	23.8	24.5	25.0	24.7

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 in households with household head belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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

Table 9 *Preschool attendance by district*

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agar Malwa	*	*	*	8.2	(15.6)	11.3	7.0	15.4	10.8
Alirajpur	*	*	*	12.9	17.7	15.1	12.5	17.8	15.0
Anuppur	*	*	(14.0)	8.9	9.7	9.3	12.6	8.3	10.4
Ashoknagar	*	*	(13.2)	17.1	6.7	11.6	17.8	6.0	11.9
Balaghat	*	*	*	27.8	18.3	23.7	28.1	12.1	20.1
Barwani	(19.2)	*	22.8	12.8	17.5	15.0	14.3	19.3	16.5
Betul	*	*	*	26.1	20.4	23.0	24.6	20.5	22.4
Bhind	(19.7)	(7.6)	13.8	9.6	7.2	8.5	12.1	7.3	9.8
Bhopal	*	*	(9.3)	*	*	(33.0)	(9.1)	(20.2)	15.0
Burhanpur	(26.0)	(26.5)	26.2	23.0	16.4	20.3	24.1	20.8	22.6
Chhatarpur	(47.2)	*	(38.8)	28.6	29.1	28.9	33.5	28.5	31.1
Chhindwara	*	*	(22.3)	30.7	23.8	27.3	29.3	22.9	26.2
Damoh	(29.2)	*	(24.3)	37.4	33.5	35.8	35.4	29.9	33.2
Datia	*	*	(18.0)	19.0	5.8	12.3	19.7	7.1	13.5
Dewas	(26.5)	(56.8)	40.1	36.2	44.7	39.9	32.9	49.0	40.0
Dhar	*	*	*	40.1	35.4	37.7	40.9	30.9	35.7
Dindori	*	*	*	23.3	26.2	24.7	23.7	25.3	24.5
Guna	(32.4)	(18.6)	25.2	17.6	17.8	17.7	20.8	18.0	19.5
Gwalior	22.2	(17.9)	20.3	14.7	22.7	18.5	18.7	20.2	19.4
Harda	*	*	*	46.8	56.2	51.3	45.8	58.1	51.6
Hoshangabad	*	(42.4)	49.8	47.6	46.2	46.9	50.3	45.1	47.7
Indore	49.0	37.8	43.3	(52.1)	(46.5)	49.3	49.9	40.5	45.2
Jabalpur	*	*	*	*	*	(31.1)	*	*	(31.1)
Jhabua	*	*	*	16.7	17.9	17.3	16.4	18.7	17.6
Katni	*	*	*	31.7	30.2	31.0	31.4	27.5	29.6
Khandwa (East Nimar)	*	*	*	(25.1)	19.4	22.2	30.7	22.1	26.8
Khargone (West Nimar)	*	*	(26.4)	3.8	14.0	9.5	10.5	14.6	12.7
Mandla	*	*	*	24.9	22.8	23.8	22.9	26.8	24.9
Mandsaur	*	*	(27.4)	15.6	19.6	17.6	19.5	18.6	19.0
Morena	(18.6)	*	(15.4)	12.9	20.3	16.5	14.1	18.5	16.3
Narsimhapur	*	*	(20.2)	23.9	23.5	23.7	24.7	21.3	23.1
Neemuch	(16.8)	(22.3)	18.9	30.1	23.0	26.9	25.7	22.8	24.4
Panna	*	*	(38.9)	26.3	21.2	24.0	27.3	25.1	26.3
Raisen	*	*	*	26.4	(28.3)	27.0	35.1	(35.5)	35.3
Rajgarh	*	*	(30.3)	39.7	46.0	42.6	39.0	40.6	39.8
Ratlam	(36.1)	*	(32.6)	17.5	24.5	20.8	22.2	25.2	23.6
Rewa	*	(27.0)	28.9	20.5	20.7	20.6	22.5	22.1	22.3
Sagar	(39.9)	(48.3)	44.7	38.6	35.1	37.0	38.9	39.8	39.3
Satna	*	*	*	14.5	24.4	19.1	16.3	24.3	19.8
Sehore	*	*	(50.3)	46.8	47.5	47.1	49.1	45.8	47.7
Seoni	*	*	*	20.5	32.1	26.4	20.5	32.6	26.7
Shahdol	*	*	*	14.4	14.3	14.3	12.1	12.3	12.2
Shajapur	*	*	(46.8)	41.8	47.8	44.8	44.3	46.1	45.2
Sheopur	*	*	(8.5)	11.3	20.1	15.2	10.9	18.8	14.3
Shivpuri	*	*	*	13.4	12.0	12.7	14.0	12.1	13.0
Sidhi	*	*	*	8.2	12.7	10.3	9.4	14.8	12.0
Singrauli	*	*	(3.7)	2.2	6.9	4.2	3.0	5.5	4.1
Tikamgarh	*	*	*	5.6	13.5	9.2	4.8	12.7	8.3
Ujjain	(34.3)	(59.7)	47.4	34.8	37.3	35.8	34.6	46.2	39.9
Umaria	*	*	(7.8)	18.3	16.1	17.1	17.0	14.4	15.6
Vidisha	(0.0)	*	(12.3)	19.4	12.5	16.1	15.4	15.4	15.4
Madhya Pradesh	29.2	26.2	27.8	23.1	24.6	23.8	24.5	25.0	24.7

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.2	94.9	95.2	96.1	93.6	94.2	96.1	94.3	94.7
6-13 (Elementary)	95.0	92.5	93.1	94.9	90.3	91.4	94.9	91.4	92.3
11-13 (Upper Primary)	93.0	88.5	89.6	93.1	85.0	87.1	93.1	86.8	88.4
14-15 (Secondary)	81.0	70.8	73.5	80.4	59.8	64.9	80.7	65.4	69.3
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	66.7	52.0	55.9	65.7	38.4	45.2	66.2	45.3	50.7
11-14 years	89.8	85.1	86.3	90.8	80.0	82.7	90.3	82.6	84.6
15-17 years	71.2	56.6	60.4	69.0	43.4	49.7	70.1	50.1	55.2
6-14 years	93.2	90.5	91.2	93.7	87.4	88.9	93.4	89.0	90.1
6-17 years	87.5	81.9	83.4	87.3	76.0	78.8	87.4	79.0	81.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	88.7	82.3	83.8	88.7	76.2	79.1	88.7	79.3	81.5
Muslim	78.1	73.8	76.1	75.8	69.0	72.5	77.0	71.3	74.3
Jain	93.1	*	90.9	(96.5)	*	97.6	94.7	(93.0)	94.3
Other	*	78.2	78.6	*	78.3	80.3	*	78.2	79.5
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	81.7	83.4	83.0	83.7	75.1	77.4	82.7	79.4	80.3
Scheduled tribe	74.9	73.2	73.4	80.4	68.4	69.4	77.5	70.8	71.4
Other backward class	88.5	85.6	86.5	87.6	79.2	81.6	88.1	82.5	84.1
Other	94.3	88.8	91.0	93.8	85.7	88.8	94.1	87.3	90.0

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

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	90.5	7.4	0.8	1.3	100.0	1.4	15,961
5-9 years	88.1	6.8	1.7	3.5	100.0	3.3	17,609
10-14 years	85.8	7.0	2.5	4.6	100.0	5.8	18,827
15-17 years	83.8	8.3	3.1	4.7	100.0	8.6	11,353
Residence							
Urban	88.9	6.5	1.6	3.0	100.0	4.5	15,412
Rural	86.7	7.5	2.1	3.6	100.0	4.5	48,338
Sex							
Male	87.8	7.2	2.0	3.0	100.0	4.5	32,784
Female	86.7	7.4	1.9	4.0	100.0	4.5	30,956
Total age <15 years	88.0	7.1	1.7	3.2	100.0	3.6	52,396
Total age <18 years	87.3	7.3	2.0	3.5	100.0	4.5	63,750

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 5

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2	83.9	9.7	93.6	6,267
2-4	88.2	6.2	94.4	9,694
Sex				
Male	85.7	8.2	93.9	8,174
Female	87.4	6.9	94.3	7,780
Residence				
Urban	88.9	6.6	95.5	3,606
Rural	85.8	7.8	93.7	12,354
Total	86.5	7.6	94.1	15,961

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Agar Malwa	96.2	2.5	98.8	78
Alirajpur	77.5	9.5	87.0	176
Anuppur	92.6	4.0	96.5	168
Ashoknagar	88.0	3.6	91.6	215
Balaghat	91.8	5.4	97.3	302
Barwani	79.6	10.3	89.9	409
Betul	84.7	9.9	94.7	344
Bhind	86.3	6.8	93.1	364
Bhopal	83.7	10.8	94.5	394
Burhanpur	83.7	8.4	92.1	174
Chhatarpur	73.1	13.3	86.4	432
Chhindwara	90.5	5.4	95.9	376
Damoh	75.0	14.1	89.0	334
Datia	86.1	3.4	89.5	148
Dewas	88.4	6.4	94.7	338
Dhar	89.4	4.5	93.8	548
Dindori	88.1	10.0	98.1	178
Guna	90.8	6.3	97.1	350
Gwalior	90.4	4.1	94.5	508
Harda	81.1	12.2	93.3	120
Hoshangabad	85.7	7.9	93.6	278
Indore	90.8	5.8	96.6	607
Jabalpur	94.0	6.0	100.0	203
Jhabua	85.4	4.8	90.3	344
Katni	91.8	5.0	96.8	238
Khandwa (East Nimar)	85.6	7.4	93.1	232
Khargone (West Nimar)	90.4	4.2	94.6	375
Mandla	92.7	5.0	97.7	215
Mandsaur	94.4	3.6	98.0	271
Morena	85.3	8.0	93.3	493
Narsimhapur	91.0	7.1	98.1	265
Neemuch	96.0	3.6	99.6	179
Panna	70.9	16.6	87.5	231
Raisen	93.0	2.4	95.4	149
Rajgarh	83.7	6.8	90.5	376
Ratlam	88.4	8.9	97.3	401
Rewa	77.6	16.2	93.8	618
Sagar	88.1	5.6	93.6	669
Satna	88.5	6.6	95.1	443
Sehore	85.3	6.5	91.7	291
Seoni	93.5	4.8	98.4	312
Shahdol	89.1	9.3	98.4	236
Shajapur	91.0	5.3	96.3	215
Sheopur	80.2	6.0	86.2	230
Shivpuri	78.8	9.3	88.1	388
Sidhi	84.8	11.4	96.2	280
Singrauli	83.2	8.7	91.9	264
Tikamgarh	90.2	6.2	96.4	290
Ujjain	87.2	9.2	96.4	397
Umaria	87.4	9.6	97.0	145
Vidisha	90.8	5.9	96.7	373
Madhya Pradesh	86.5	7.6	94.1	15,961

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	67.9	55.1	63.2	57.9	52.4	55.8	59.9	52.9	57.2
5-9	*	*	*	*	*	(49.3)	*	*	(49.2)
10-14	*	*	*	*	*	(47.5)	*	*	(51.7)
15-24	*	*	(84.4)	79.3	65.7	73.2	82.1	67.1	75.5
15-19	*	*	*	82.5	(52.7)	70.1	84.5	(54.6)	72.4
20-24	*	*	*	(75.6)	(76.7)	76.1	78.7	(79.5)	79.1
25-34	*	*	(85.3)	84.7	71.3	79.7	85.4	74.0	80.9
35 and over	92.8	83.9	88.8	79.5	66.5	73.8	83.2	71.4	78.0
Religion of household head									
Hindu	87.9	79.3	84.1	75.2	64.5	70.6	78.1	68.1	73.8
Muslim	94.4	87.2	91.4	65.7	67.2	66.3	83.2	79.1	81.5
Other ¹	*	*	*	*	*	(69.1)	*	*	(71.2)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	88.4	77.4	83.8	69.9	58.1	64.4	75.3	62.9	69.7
Scheduled tribe	85.4	(69.7)	79.6	70.5	59.0	65.6	72.2	60.0	67.1
Other backward class	88.7	83.3	86.2	76.9	68.5	73.4	80.1	73.0	77.1
Other	92.5	79.2	86.6	83.1	71.2	77.9	86.5	74.1	81.0
Don't know	*	*	*	(66.1)	*	62.9	(60.1)	*	61.8
Total	88.8	80.3	85.1	75.0	64.5	70.5	78.5	68.6	74.2

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 deaths of persons of households with household head belonging Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agar Malwa	*	*	*	(82.8)	*	(82.4)	(83.9)	*	84.0
Alirajpur	*	*	*	(71.3)	(72.8)	71.9	(74.6)	(74.3)	74.5
Anuppur	*	*	(67.1)	90.3	(69.9)	82.3	86.7	(67.4)	78.4
Ashoknagar	*	*	*	(86.1)	(60.7)	73.8	(90.0)	(65.1)	78.7
Balaghat	*	*	*	(90.7)	*	92.1	(92.2)	*	93.3
Barwani	*	*	*	(73.6)	(72.7)	73.2	82.6	(74.7)	79.4
Betul	*	*	*	(91.1)	(64.0)	78.0	90.4	70.5	80.1
Bhind	*	*	*	(80.8)	(77.1)	78.8	(83.6)	75.9	79.3
Bhopal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(88.1)
Burhanpur	*	*	(94.8)	(76.8)	(60.0)	68.0	85.8	68.0	77.1
Chhatarpur	*	*	(80.7)	56.2	(38.1)	49.5	61.9	(50.2)	57.6
Chhindwara	*	*	(100.0)	(89.3)	*	88.5	93.2	(90.7)	92.3
Damoh	*	*	*	62.6	41.7	53.3	61.5	47.2	55.2
Datia	*	*	(93.5)	79.6	(74.9)	77.7	81.0	84.1	82.4
Dewas	*	*	(78.9)	(74.8)	(63.2)	69.1	77.1	66.7	72.4
Dhar	*	*	*	*	(68.7)	72.4	(80.9)	(72.0)	76.7
Dindori	*	*	*	83.6	(75.6)	80.2	83.6	(75.0)	79.8
Guna	*	*	*	(80.6)	(69.9)	75.4	84.8	74.0	79.6
Gwalior	(81.4)	*	85.1	*	*	(75.0)	79.4	(84.4)	81.5
Harda	*	*	*	75.9	(67.2)	72.0	80.0	(69.5)	75.6
Hoshangabad	*	*	*	65.5	(67.1)	66.0	71.2	(72.9)	71.7
Indore	(81.5)	(89.1)	84.6	*	*	(74.0)	78.8	(85.3)	81.3
Jhabua	*	*	*	77.6	(76.0)	76.9	78.3	(71.3)	75.4
Katni	*	*	*	61.5	(69.6)	64.6	58.0	(64.0)	60.3
Khandwa (East Nimar)	*	*	*	(88.5)	*	89.3	(87.6)	*	89.3
Khargone (West Nimar)	*	*	*	78.4	(72.0)	76.0	80.2	(77.0)	78.8
Mandla	*	*	*	96.2	(73.7)	86.3	94.9	(76.6)	86.7
Mandsaur	*	*	*	(91.6)	(76.6)	84.8	93.4	(78.8)	87.2
Morena	*	*	*	78.9	(62.3)	71.8	83.3	69.0	77.0
Narsimhapur	*	*	*	(79.1)	(71.1)	75.6	82.3	(76.0)	79.4
Neemuch	*	*	(74.9)	(86.6)	(72.0)	80.5	81.8	74.8	78.5
Panna	*	*	*	42.4	30.6	36.5	45.7	32.1	38.7
Raisen	*	*	*	*	*	(67.5)	*	*	(77.0)
Rajgarh	*	*	*	69.8	(59.7)	65.8	71.9	(58.9)	66.6
Ratlam	*	*	(90.5)	(78.6)	(66.0)	74.2	86.3	(72.5)	81.2
Rewa	*	*	*	57.8	(41.8)	51.4	62.6	(44.0)	55.1
Sagar	*	*	(81.9)	(59.1)	(47.8)	54.1	69.6	58.2	64.1
Satna	*	*	*	*	(41.6)	45.2	(54.2)	(36.2)	44.2
Sehore	*	*	*	59.2	(73.3)	65.5	62.1	71.1	66.2
Seoni	*	*	*	80.9	(77.5)	79.6	81.1	(79.3)	80.3
Shahdol	*	*	*	(90.0)	(79.6)	85.7	92.0	(80.7)	87.3
Shajapur	*	*	*	(82.1)	(47.2)	66.3	81.7	53.1	67.7
Sheopur	*	*	*	84.8	(70.0)	79.8	84.2	(64.3)	76.8
Shivpuri	*	*	*	83.9	(57.6)	73.3	86.9	(70.0)	79.5
Sidhi	*	*	*	66.7	(48.5)	58.8	67.8	(49.5)	60.4
Singrauli	*	*	*	*	*	(85.4)	(81.6)	*	(84.8)
Tikamgarh	*	*	*	*	*	(74.0)	*	*	(78.4)
Ujjain	(100.0)	*	(97.6)	(85.2)	(71.0)	78.7	91.5	79.8	86.3
Umaria	*	*	*	(74.9)	(56.0)	67.7	73.3	(56.0)	66.0
Vidisha	*	*	*	79.4	(77.9)	78.8	82.5	(80.2)	81.7
Madhya Pradesh	88.8	80.3	85.1	75.0	64.5	70.5	78.5	68.6	74.2

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 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	25,877
Rural	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	71,598
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7,788
5-14	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	17,627
15-24	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	18,203
25-34	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	15,355
35-49	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	18,019
50-69	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	16,829
70 and over	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.1	3,655
Total	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	97,476
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	27,185
Rural	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	73,956
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	8,174
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	18,813
15-24	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	18,827
25-34	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	15,854
35-49	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	18,694
50-69	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	16,854
70 and over	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3	3,924
Total	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	101,140
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	53,062
Rural	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	145,554
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	15,963
5-14	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	36,440
15-24	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	37,031
25-34	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	31,209
35-49	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	36,713
50-69	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	33,683
70 and over	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	7,579
Total	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	198,616

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	17.9	17.4	8,683	8,800	1,131	1,144
20-24	17.4	16.2	8,409	8,408	1,055	1,035
25-29	16.3	14.9	7,914	7,843	970	970
30-34	13.6	14.4	6,607	6,566	939	931
35-39	12.9	13.7	6,263	6,137	893	870
40-44	11.0	11.9	5,318	5,344	773	776
45-49	10.8	11.4	5,216	5,312	743	747
Residence						
Urban	27.7	27.3	13,416	10,204	1,775	1,353
Rural	72.3	72.7	34,994	38,206	4,728	5,120
Schooling						
No schooling	25.5	11.4	12,366	13,489	743	830
<5 years complete	4.7	4.8	2,265	2,318	315	334
5-9 years complete	40.5	43.8	19,598	19,662	2,849	2,870
10-11 years complete	11.0	14.5	5,320	4,963	946	907
12 or more years complete	18.3	25.4	8,860	7,978	1,650	1,532
Literacy						
Literate ¹	65.4	81.3	31,640	30,444	5,289	5,168
Not literate	34.4	18.5	16,641	17,838	1,206	1,297
Not measured	0.3	0.1	130	128	7	8
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	11.4	23.4	5,510	4,741	1,521	1,340
Watches television at least once a week	48.8	47.7	23,609	22,223	3,105	2,938
Listens to the radio at least once a week	4.2	6.8	2,053	1,890	440	414
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	7.1	10.1	3,429	2,869	655	606
Not regularly exposed to any media	46.6	43.6	22,559	24,152	2,833	2,996
Marital status						
Never married	24.2	35.8	11,702	11,524	2,329	2,291
Currently married	72.2	62.2	34,974	35,188	4,048	4,052
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	70	86	0	0
Widowed	2.6	1.0	1,246	1,206	63	61
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.9	1.0	419	406	63	69
Religion						
Hindu	93.8	94.0	45,427	45,347	6,110	6,068
Muslim	5.0	4.7	2,408	2,438	307	312
Jain	0.3	0.5	159	135	30	22
Other	0.9	0.9	416	490	55	71

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	16.9	18.0	8,188	7,923	1,170	1,124
Scheduled tribe	20.3	18.6	9,803	11,388	1,207	1,450
Other backward class	45.3	46.5	21,953	21,369	3,023	2,862
Other	16.4	16.3	7,943	7,273	1,063	995
Don't know	1.1	0.6	523	457	40	42
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	48,410	48,410	6,503	6,473
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	522	552
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	7,025	7,025
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	35.2	82.8	2,392	2,563	5,386	5,402
In agricultural occupation	1.6	40.5	107	92	2,636	2,896
In non-agricultural occupation	32.2	39.8	2,193	2,371	2,590	2,376
Don't know	1.4	2.5	92	100	159	130
Not employed	64.8	17.2	4,413	4,402	1,118	1,071
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	6,805	6,965	6,503	6,473
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	522	552
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	7,025	7,025

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

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

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	0.019	0.043	0.037	0.034	0.061	0.053	0.053	0.112	0.096
15-19	0.019	0.043	0.037	0.034	0.061	0.053	0.053	0.112	0.096
20-24	0.132	0.208	0.188	0.170	0.243	0.220	0.209	0.265	0.248
25-29	0.107	0.124	0.119	0.122	0.128	0.126	0.153	0.155	0.154
30-34	0.046	0.036	0.039	0.049	0.045	0.046	0.071	0.075	0.074
35-39	0.013	0.010	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.043	0.035
40-44	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.006	0.009	0.008
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.009	0.009	0.009
TFR(15-49)	1.61	2.12	1.99	1.95	2.48	2.32	2.58	3.34	3.12
CBR	13.7	18.5	17.2	17.7	21.3	20.2	22.1	26.0	24.9

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	1.61	3.0	2.9	1.34
Rural	2.12	4.2	3.6	1.69
Schooling				
No schooling	2.74	1.9	3.8	2.16
<5 years complete	2.10	3.0	3.3	1.55
5-9 years complete	2.24	4.7	3.2	1.80
10-11 years complete	1.74	4.5	2.6	1.47
12 or more years complete	1.71	4.6	2.2	1.55
Religion				
Hindu	1.97	3.8	3.4	1.60
Muslim	2.40	5.0	3.5	1.82
Jain	0.69	4.4	(2.3)	0.62
Other	1.98	3.2	3.8	1.64
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.06	4.3	3.7	1.64
Scheduled tribe	2.31	4.3	3.8	1.80
Other backward class	1.88	3.7	3.3	1.54
Other	1.74	3.3	2.9	1.45
Don't know	2.68	4.1	4.0	2.15
Total	1.99	3.9	3.4	1.61

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	1.1	1.0	2.0	5,187
15	0.0	0.1	0.1	1,676
16	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,748
17	1.0	0.8	1.8	1,763
18	3.1	3.7	6.8	1,926
19	10.8	6.7	17.5	1,570
Residence				
Urban	1.2	1.3	2.5	2,128
Rural	3.4	2.5	5.9	6,555
Schooling				
No schooling	12.2	6.4	18.6	274
<5 years complete	6.1	2.0	8.1	105
5-9 years complete	3.5	2.5	5.9	4,946
10-11 years complete	1.4	1.4	2.8	2,108
12 or more years complete	0.6	1.7	2.3	1,250
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,817
Currently married	28.5	22.4	50.8	859
Religion				
Hindu	2.8	2.1	4.9	8,112
Muslim	4.1	3.9	8.0	462
Other ¹	2.3	2.5	4.8	76
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.8	2.3	6.1	1,531
Scheduled tribe	4.0	2.9	6.9	1,847
Other backward class	2.3	2.1	4.4	3,957
Other	1.5	1.6	3.1	1,258
Don't know	4.9	0.9	5.8	90
Total	2.9	2.2	5.1	8,683

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and Jain women, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, 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	91.1	8.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	263
20-29	43.1	35.7	14.9	6.3	100.0	7,598
30-39	13.2	29.3	21.5	36.0	100.0	1,502
40-49	8.8	10.4	14.0	66.8	100.0	90
Residence						
Urban	41.2	37.4	12.6	8.8	100.0	2,043
Rural	38.8	32.7	16.3	12.2	100.0	7,409
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	22.1	26.5	22.7	28.7	100.0	1,674
<5 years complete	25.7	31.0	22.7	20.6	100.0	361
5-9 years complete	38.8	35.5	16.2	9.5	100.0	4,739
10-11 years complete	47.7	34.4	12.5	5.4	100.0	880
12 or more years complete	55.3	36.0	7.1	1.6	100.0	1,799
Religion						
Hindu	39.7	33.8	15.3	11.3	100.0	8,790
Muslim	33.8	32.0	19.8	14.3	100.0	573
Other ¹	37.5	34.1	15.2	13.3	100.0	81
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	38.2	33.2	16.1	12.5	100.0	1,726
Scheduled tribe	35.9	30.9	17.4	15.7	100.0	2,240
Other backward class	40.4	35.2	14.4	10.0	100.0	4,016
Other	44.4	34.6	14.2	6.8	100.0	1,330
Don't know	29.0	33.1	21.5	16.5	100.0	141
Total	39.3	33.7	15.5	11.5	100.0	9,452
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	38.1	33.3	14.8	13.8	100.0	14,397

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to Jain religion, which is not shown separately.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(47.8)	(26.3)	(22.9)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23	(18.3)
20-29	13.9	22.1	38.3	15.5	6.1	4.1	100.0	6,807	27.5
30-39	4.9	12.0	29.8	19.1	13.3	21.0	100.0	2,718	38.0
40-49	8.7	9.8	23.3	12.1	10.4	35.7	100.0	187	39.7
Residence									
Urban	9.4	13.6	29.4	18.4	11.4	17.8	100.0	2,045	34.8
Rural	11.8	20.6	37.2	15.9	7.4	7.1	100.0	7,690	28.6
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	10.7	20.8	37.4	16.1	6.8	8.2	100.0	2,455	28.8
<5 years complete	8.9	21.0	37.1	15.8	7.4	9.9	100.0	499	30.0
5-9 years complete	12.3	20.1	36.7	15.5	8.2	7.1	100.0	4,785	28.6
10-11 years complete	13.1	14.1	33.0	19.1	8.2	12.4	100.0	744	31.9
12 or more years complete	8.8	13.8	28.5	19.1	11.5	18.2	100.0	1,253	35.3
Religion									
Hindu	11.5	19.4	35.7	16.2	8.3	8.9	100.0	8,987	29.4
Muslim	9.5	15.2	32.5	19.8	6.8	16.3	100.0	658	33.1
Other ¹	12.3	14.4	42.2	14.8	12.6	3.8	100.0	86	30.5
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.4	20.2	35.7	16.3	7.4	7.9	100.0	1,814	28.8
Scheduled tribe	10.7	21.5	40.5	15.0	6.3	6.0	100.0	2,408	28.0
Other backward class	11.5	18.1	34.3	16.5	9.1	10.5	100.0	4,110	30.5
Other	10.2	16.3	29.4	18.5	10.5	15.0	100.0	1,246	33.2
Don't know	13.5	16.9	41.1	18.3	5.3	5.0	100.0	157	28.5
Birth order									
2-3	11.8	19.2	35.1	16.6	7.9	9.4	100.0	7,888	29.7
4-6	9.0	19.2	37.1	15.6	9.6	9.4	100.0	1,695	29.6
7 or more	14.0	13.1	42.9	14.4	5.8	9.8	100.0	153	28.9
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.8	19.1	34.6	16.5	7.8	10.2	100.0	4,227	29.7
Female	11.0	19.1	36.4	16.4	8.5	8.7	100.0	5,508	29.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	9.8	18.9	36.2	16.9	8.5	9.6	100.0	9,118	30.1
Dead	33.4	22.1	25.9	8.4	4.5	5.7	100.0	618	22.7
Total	11.3	19.1	35.6	16.4	8.2	9.4	100.0	9,736	29.6

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 births to women belonging to Jain religion, which are not shown separately.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	67.3	20.8	3.7	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.4	10.1	na
Want another later ³	14.8	43.3	3.9	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	10.4	na
Want another, undecided when	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	na
Undecided	2.9	4.6	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.1	na
Want no more	3.8	15.5	27.1	21.1	20.2	21.6	28.3	21.3	na
Sterilized ⁴	0.5	11.6	60.8	71.2	73.1	70.7	65.5	52.6	na
Declared infecund	7.5	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	na
Missing	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.1	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	2,304	5,933	12,989	8,092	3,621	1,283	751	34,974	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	60.6	21.2	4.4	2.4	3.8	0.8	10.4	11.4	10.2
Want another later ³	12.9	42.0	3.3	2.6	1.3	0.9	1.0	10.3	9.2
Want another, undecided when	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Undecided	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1
Want no more	17.7	30.7	78.3	81.5	82.5	87.2	76.1	66.5	68.3
Sterilized ⁴	1.8	2.1	12.3	11.8	10.6	10.2	12.5	9.4	9.9
Declared infecund	3.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	330	696	1,575	849	381	152	64	4,048	4,539

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		0	1	2	3	4 or more	
Age												
15-24	2.3	8.4	67.9	72.9	(74.4)	27.0	10.3	12.4	76.1	*	*	24.9
25-34	2.1	28.6	87.3	88.7	85.7	73.6	15.7	21.8	83.0	85.7	84.1	61.3
35-49	18.5	72.4	95.3	95.8	95.5	92.6	40.9	64.2	96.6	97.2	96.6	92.0
Residence												
Urban	3.3	29.0	88.9	91.7	91.6	72.0	10.7	37.3	93.3	93.4	90.6	74.8
Rural	4.6	26.2	87.6	92.5	93.5	74.7	22.9	31.1	89.6	93.3	94.5	76.3
Schooling												
No schooling	14.4	45.6	90.2	94.6	94.1	87.2	(24.8)	45.7	94.5	98.0	97.1	86.8
<5 years complete	6.0	43.2	91.9	94.7	93.9	85.8	*	(26.3)	90.5	98.5	95.8	78.9
5-9 years complete	2.8	23.4	86.8	90.6	91.1	70.6	17.0	29.1	91.7	93.0	93.0	78.0
10-11 years complete	3.5	22.4	85.5	88.1	86.3	62.1	(21.1)	30.8	89.5	87.2	87.6	72.8
12 or more years complete	1.5	22.9	87.9	87.1	95.0	55.5	18.9	34.6	87.2	90.0	94.3	65.3
Religion												
Hindu	4.4	27.6	88.4	92.7	93.3	74.3	19.3	33.6	90.7	93.0	93.4	76.0
Muslim	1.5	16.0	78.0	86.0	90.7	68.1	*	(15.0)	86.2	(97.8)	(98.6)	73.8
Jain	*	*	(85.2)	*	*	67.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	18.0	88.7	85.7	95.1	73.6	*	*	*	*	*	(82.0)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.8	19.9	87.1	92.7	93.1	72.9	27.7	17.1	92.0	91.5	90.7	74.7
Scheduled tribe	4.3	19.6	85.3	91.9	93.6	73.1	16.4	15.6	86.5	94.6	94.5	74.2
Other backward class	4.0	29.2	89.2	93.1	93.1	75.2	16.1	41.4	91.1	94.1	94.5	77.6
Other	4.5	36.0	88.2	89.8	92.5	72.8	24.0	42.4	91.8	90.9	(94.5)	75.1
Don't know	*	(14.3)	83.3	92.0	89.3	73.2	*	*	*	*	*	(56.4)
Number of living sons²												
0	4.2	13.6	50.4	54.9	60.7	24.0	19.5	18.2	50.0	53.8	(70.5)	29.7
1	na	39.4	92.4	93.5	93.6	82.0	na	44.5	95.0	94.1	93.7	84.2
2	na	na	94.2	97.0	96.9	95.8	na	na	96.7	97.9	96.7	97.1
3	na	na	na	96.3	97.2	96.8	na	na	na	98.8	97.3	98.0
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	92.6	na	na	na	na	na	(98.6)
Total	4.2	27.1	88.0	92.3	93.1	74.0	19.5	32.9	90.6	93.3	93.7	75.9
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	5.4	22.9	82.5	88.1	89.2	69.7	23.6	27.0	84.9	92.7	94.2	73.8

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, 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	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.7	3.3
1	8.4	13.4	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.0	4.6
2	81.7	81.6	90.2	57.3	46.5	38.1	29.7	74.9	68.9
3	3.8	3.8	6.6	35.1	26.6	30.1	26.9	13.0	15.5
4	0.7	0.5	0.7	4.8	24.1	21.8	33.2	4.4	6.0
5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	7.2	2.1	0.4	0.4
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	6.3	0.2	0.3
Non-numeric responses	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	14,262	6,222	13,493	8,463	3,809	1,354	806	48,410	62,803
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.2
Number of all respondents	14,109	6,211	13,464	8,414	3,786	1,343	800	48,128	62,217
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	2,297	5,926	12,965	8,047	3,599	1,273	746	34,853	46,615
MEN									
0	10.2	1.9	3.3	2.3	1.2	3.7	0.0	5.7	3.4
1	6.7	14.3	2.4	2.8	4.1	4.8	6.2	5.7	4.5
2	72.2	77.9	85.6	58.2	50.4	35.6	39.0	71.8	67.6
3	6.0	3.8	5.2	28.6	17.2	21.6	12.2	9.6	14.7
4	2.1	1.3	2.5	6.5	23.4	18.1	28.6	4.6	6.5
5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	8.4	1.2	0.5	0.9
6 or more	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.5	10.3	0.5	0.7
Non-numeric responses	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.8	6.3	2.5	1.5	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,702	726	1,607	862	388	153	65	6,503	9,510
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.2
Number of all respondents	2,643	722	1,598	857	381	143	64	6,407	9,351
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.4
Number of currently married respondents	381	722	1,594	856	378	143	62	4,136	5,908

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	6.6	1.9	81.2	79.1	8,555	9.0	3.8	75.6	73.8	1,086
20-29	11.5	1.5	86.9	83.1	16,189	10.2	3.2	83.3	80.6	2,003
30-39	17.6	2.2	89.5	85.7	12,786	12.8	4.3	85.8	83.3	1,812
40-49	25.0	2.4	91.4	88.0	10,455	18.3	4.1	87.6	85.0	1,489
Residence										
Urban	11.7	2.5	82.9	79.6	13,253	13.4	4.1	80.6	75.9	1,728
Rural	16.5	1.7	89.3	85.9	34,732	12.3	3.7	84.9	83.2	4,662
Schooling										
No schooling	26.7	2.3	93.4	90.1	12,276	18.6	5.4	87.9	85.0	733
<5 years complete	20.2	2.2	91.0	87.6	2,247	21.3	5.3	88.7	84.2	311
5-9 years complete	13.1	1.7	88.5	85.1	19,441	12.3	3.6	84.0	82.2	2,789
10-11 years complete	8.1	2.0	83.7	80.5	5,263	12.0	4.1	80.7	77.7	921
12 or more years complete	6.7	1.9	78.7	75.3	8,759	9.2	2.9	82.2	79.2	1,636
Marital status										
Never married	6.2	1.8	79.4	77.1	11,578	9.1	3.2	77.1	74.5	2,270
Currently married	17.9	2.0	90.3	86.5	34,764	14.7	4.1	87.6	85.0	3,995
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	21.3	2.3	88.1	83.9	1,642	10.4	4.5	81.9	81.2	125
Religion										
Hindu	15.1	2.0	87.6	84.1	45,047	12.5	3.9	83.8	81.5	6,011
Muslim	16.1	1.9	88.1	85.5	2,369	15.2	3.7	84.0	78.0	294
Jain	5.1	1.9	81.4	80.4	158	*	*	*	*	30
Other	18.5	1.4	85.1	82.6	411	12.9	1.5	78.7	76.5	55
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	15.4	1.9	87.9	85.0	8,122	12.5	5.3	83.3	82.1	1,145
Scheduled tribe	19.9	2.1	91.4	88.7	9,755	14.1	2.8	88.5	85.8	1,201
Other backward class	14.3	2.0	86.6	82.9	21,744	12.8	4.0	82.5	79.7	2,963
Other	11.1	1.9	84.8	80.9	7,854	10.6	2.8	82.7	79.5	1,041
Don't know	20.6	1.5	90.7	88.3	510	(8.6)	(1.6)	(72.0)	(70.3)	39
Total	15.2	2.0	87.6	84.2	47,985	12.6	3.8	83.7	81.2	6,390
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	19.0	1.9	89.8	85.9	62,042	17.5	2.8	88.3	84.1	9,343

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.9	99.9	96.2	99.5	100.0	98.8
Any modern method	98.8	99.9	96.0	99.5	100.0	98.8
Female sterilization	97.9	99.6	93.3	97.5	99.5	94.5
Male sterilization	90.2	95.2	76.9	95.7	98.4	92.4
Pill	93.5	97.8	82.4	91.7	95.9	86.0
IUD or PPIUD	83.6	91.7	62.1	49.1	55.1	40.7
Injectables	86.8	92.9	71.4	77.6	82.5	70.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	90.9	95.7	78.9	98.6	99.1	98.1
Female condom	26.0	28.3	21.1	43.2	44.2	41.4
Emergency contraception	59.5	66.4	42.1	61.3	65.0	56.2
Diaphragm	11.7	12.8	8.9	16.0	19.3	11.4
Foam or jelly	8.3	9.1	6.8	11.9	12.7	10.8
Standard days method	32.6	38.4	17.3	33.7	41.0	23.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	49.8	58.9	25.1	28.5	32.3	22.2
Other modern method	0.7	0.8	0.5	4.2	4.6	3.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	80.1	89.2	56.2	47.4	53.4	38.8
Any traditional method	78.1	89.7	47.0	84.4	94.1	70.1
Rhythm	65.6	76.3	36.3	58.3	72.1	38.8
Withdrawal	71.0	83.8	36.5	80.3	89.9	66.4
Other	1.7	2.2	0.6	3.5	3.9	2.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.7	9.5	6.6	8.5	9.2	7.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	13,416	9,240	3,612	1,775	1,033	718

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 age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	RURAL					
Any method	98.9	99.8	96.2	99.3	99.9	98.2
Any modern method	98.9	99.7	96.2	99.2	99.8	98.2
Female sterilization	98.1	99.4	93.9	96.9	99.1	93.0
Male sterilization	87.6	92.2	72.6	93.5	96.1	88.7
Pill	89.1	93.1	76.2	84.3	88.3	77.0
IUD or PPIUD	77.5	84.3	55.5	40.7	46.0	30.6
Injectables	82.3	87.1	67.1	69.3	73.9	60.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	83.6	88.9	67.0	96.4	97.5	94.5
Female condom	16.8	18.3	12.7	30.4	31.1	29.3
Emergency contraception	45.1	50.0	29.6	49.6	53.5	43.0
Diaphragm	6.0	6.6	4.5	10.9	11.3	10.2
Foam or jelly	4.5	4.9	3.4	7.7	8.4	6.8
Standard days method	29.1	33.4	15.1	28.5	33.8	18.7
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	46.5	53.7	23.0	28.2	34.3	16.9
Other modern method	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.3	1.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	70.2	77.9	45.5	39.0	44.4	28.7
Any traditional method	76.5	87.6	40.3	79.1	86.2	65.6
Rhythm	66.2	76.1	33.9	53.2	62.2	36.0
Withdrawal	66.2	78.5	26.2	74.6	81.0	62.6
Other	2.4	2.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.0	8.7	5.8	7.7	8.2	6.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	34,994	25,734	8,159	4,728	3,015	1,611

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 age 15-49 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	98.9	99.8	96.2	99.4	99.9	98.4
Any modern method	98.9	99.8	96.1	99.3	99.9	98.4
Female sterilization	98.0	99.4	93.8	97.1	99.2	93.4
Male sterilization	88.3	93.0	73.9	94.1	96.7	89.8
Pill	90.3	94.3	78.1	86.3	90.2	79.8
IUD or PPIUD	79.2	86.3	57.5	43.0	48.3	33.8
Injectables	83.5	88.6	68.4	71.6	76.1	63.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	85.6	90.7	70.7	97.0	97.9	95.6
Female condom	19.4	20.9	15.2	33.9	34.4	33.0
Emergency contraception	49.1	54.4	33.4	52.8	56.4	47.0
Diaphragm	7.6	8.3	5.8	12.3	13.3	10.5
Foam or jelly	5.6	6.0	4.5	8.8	9.5	8.0
Standard days method	30.0	34.7	15.8	29.9	35.7	20.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	47.4	55.1	23.6	28.3	33.8	18.5
Other modern method	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.5	2.9	1.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	72.9	80.9	48.8	41.3	46.7	31.8
Any traditional method	76.9	88.1	42.3	80.5	88.2	67.0
Rhythm	66.1	76.2	34.7	54.6	64.8	36.8
Withdrawal	67.5	79.9	29.3	76.2	83.3	63.8
Other	2.2	2.7	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.2	8.9	6.1	7.9	8.5	7.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	48,410	34,974	11,771	6,503	4,048	2,329

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 age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Pill	Injectables	Condoms	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total
Age																			
15-19	21.1	13.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	8.0	4.4	3.5	0.0	78.9	100.0	859
20-24	42.1	33.1	11.5	0.1	3.2	2.1	0.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	9.0	5.4	3.5	0.0	57.9	100.0	5,190
25-29	66.2	57.7	38.3	0.3	2.5	1.8	0.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	8.5	5.2	3.3	0.0	33.8	100.0	7,156
30-39	82.3	76.5	63.5	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	5.8	3.6	2.2	0.0	17.7	100.0	12,209
40-49	83.0	79.6	74.0	1.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.4	2.3	1.1	0.0	17.0	100.0	9,560
Residence																			
Urban	71.4	63.8	41.5	0.8	2.6	1.4	0.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	7.6	4.3	3.3	0.0	28.6	100.0	9,240
Rural	71.9	66.1	55.7	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	5.8	3.7	2.1	0.0	28.1	100.0	25,734
Schooling																			
No schooling	80.1	76.0	70.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.0	2.3	1.7	0.0	19.9	100.0	11,347
<5 years complete	79.5	75.0	66.5	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	4.5	2.8	1.7	0.0	20.5	100.0	2,013
5-9 years complete	68.4	61.6	48.2	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	6.8	4.4	2.4	0.0	31.6	100.0	13,705
10-11 years complete	64.4	56.4	35.4	1.0	3.0	1.5	0.8	12.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	8.0	4.8	3.2	0.0	35.6	100.0	2,853
12 or more years complete	63.0	53.7	23.4	0.6	2.9	2.2	0.4	22.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.4	9.3	5.6	3.8	0.0	37.0	100.0	5,055
Religion																			
Hindu	72.0	65.9	53.0	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	6.1	3.8	2.3	0.0	28.0	100.0	32,860
Muslim	65.5	56.9	31.3	0.1	4.5	1.9	0.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	8.6	5.4	3.2	0.0	34.5	100.0	1,728
Jain	68.3	63.0	25.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	5.3	4.5	0.8	0.0	31.7	100.0	100
Other	76.7	73.2	62.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	3.5	2.0	1.6	0.0	23.3	100.0	286

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method					Number of women				
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject-ables	Condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using		Total			
Caste/tribe																				
Scheduled caste	70.4	63.8	51.5	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	6.7	4.4	2.2	0.0	29.6	100.0	5,806	
Scheduled tribe	72.1	67.0	57.0	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	5.1	3.1	2.0	0.0	27.9	100.0	7,091	
Other backward class	72.8	66.7	52.8	0.6	2.0	1.0	0.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	6.1	3.7	2.4	0.0	27.2	100.0	16,014	
Other	69.9	62.4	43.4	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.5	13.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	7.5	4.5	3.0	0.0	30.1	100.0	5,662	
Don't know	67.9	60.9	52.3	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	7.0	3.6	3.4	0.0	32.1	100.0	402	
Number of living children																				
No children	14.9	10.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.5	2.3	2.3	0.0	85.1	100.0	3,145	
1 child	49.9	38.4	11.6	0.4	3.2	2.7	0.9	16.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	11.5	7.3	4.2	0.0	50.1	100.0	5,716	
1 son	54.7	43.4	16.5	0.4	3.4	2.6	0.9	17.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	11.3	7.3	3.9	0.0	45.3	100.0	3,374	
No sons	43.0	31.1	4.6	0.2	3.1	2.9	0.8	16.1	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	11.9	7.3	4.6	0.0	57.0	100.0	2,341	
2 children	82.3	76.5	61.7	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	5.8	3.5	2.3	0.0	17.7	100.0	12,617	
1 or more sons	85.1	79.7	66.5	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	5.4	3.3	2.1	0.0	14.9	100.0	11,273	
No sons	58.6	49.3	21.3	0.8	3.4	2.3	1.0	16.4	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.2	9.3	5.3	4.0	0.0	41.4	100.0	1,344	
3 children	85.0	80.3	71.7	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	4.7	3.0	1.7	0.0	15.0	100.0	7,941	
1 or more sons	86.9	82.7	75.3	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	4.2	2.7	1.5	0.0	13.1	100.0	7,393	
No sons	59.1	47.9	23.9	0.5	4.5	1.6	0.1	13.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.7	11.2	6.5	4.7	0.0	40.9	100.0	548	
4 or more children	83.5	78.6	72.0	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	4.8	3.1	1.7	0.0	16.5	100.0	5,556	
1 or more sons	85.1	80.8	75.0	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	4.3	2.8	1.6	0.0	14.9	100.0	5,223	
No sons	57.8	44.8	25.3	0.8	3.7	1.0	0.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	13.0	9.1	3.9	0.0	42.2	100.0	333	
Total	71.7	65.5	51.9	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	6.2	3.8	2.4	0.0	28.3	100.0	34,974	
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	51.4	49.6	42.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.0	na	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.0	48.6	100.0	46,823	

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

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

na = Not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Agar Malwa	78.2	73.0	64.0	0.0	9.0	5.2	246
Alirajpur	75.9	72.2	61.2	0.1	10.9	3.7	289
Anuppur	65.5	57.6	52.2	2.1	3.2	7.9	394
Ashoknagar	76.6	68.2	57.8	0.4	10.0	8.4	434
Balaghat	75.2	70.1	60.0	4.7	5.5	5.1	816
Barwani	76.1	73.5	59.0	0.3	14.1	2.7	677
Betul	77.2	70.7	58.7	1.5	10.5	6.5	720
Bhind	58.7	48.5	38.4	0.2	9.9	10.2	683
Bhopal	78.7	73.7	46.4	0.6	26.7	5.0	943
Burhanpur	75.7	71.5	53.1	0.1	18.3	4.1	352
Chhatarpur	72.9	60.6	48.8	0.2	11.6	12.2	847
Chhindwara	80.2	74.2	65.4	0.7	8.1	6.0	893
Damoh	72.9	67.5	58.1	0.0	9.3	5.5	685
Datia	73.1	66.3	58.2	0.0	8.1	6.8	381
Dewas	63.6	61.2	45.5	0.1	15.6	2.4	836
Dhar	77.7	75.5	60.9	0.3	14.2	2.2	1,233
Dindori	78.1	70.4	62.4	0.5	7.4	7.7	392
Guna	73.0	69.2	56.6	0.1	12.6	3.8	672
Gwalior	60.6	51.5	36.5	0.2	14.9	9.1	1,039
Harda	78.0	75.5	57.0	0.3	18.1	2.5	304
Hoshangabad	28.6	28.0	20.0	0.1	7.8	0.6	624
Indore	83.4	79.6	47.9	1.0	30.6	3.8	1,671
Jabalpur	83.0	77.8	74.1	0.8	2.9	5.3	506
Jhabua	75.9	71.6	58.8	0.2	12.6	4.3	472
Katni	72.4	64.1	50.8	1.1	12.2	8.3	596
Khandwa (East Nimar)	72.9	71.1	64.8	0.0	6.3	1.8	596
Khargone (West Nimar)	77.8	75.0	62.4	0.1	12.5	2.8	894
Mandla	79.1	74.3	64.0	1.4	8.9	4.8	512
Mandsaur	72.6	64.8	48.1	0.8	15.9	7.8	746
Morena	58.9	51.8	42.5	0.0	9.3	7.1	842
Narsimhapur	78.9	70.4	63.4	0.1	6.9	8.5	634
Neemuch	73.4	66.2	48.9	1.0	16.3	7.2	468
Panna	67.6	57.8	47.0	0.1	10.7	9.8	498
Raisen	76.3	72.6	53.7	0.7	18.2	3.7	391
Rajgarh	69.2	59.7	42.6	0.1	16.9	9.5	818
Ratlam	72.6	68.3	51.6	0.6	16.1	4.3	854
Rewa	70.7	59.9	46.6	1.2	12.0	10.7	1,190
Sagar	68.5	60.9	47.5	0.5	13.0	7.5	1,285
Satna	71.6	61.2	52.1	2.4	6.7	10.4	1,110
Sehore	53.4	51.5	34.6	0.4	16.4	1.9	655
Seoni	78.0	74.4	65.0	0.4	9.1	3.6	713
Shahdol	64.5	58.3	47.1	2.6	8.7	6.2	540
Shajapur	78.2	71.8	53.4	2.0	16.4	6.4	494
Sheopur	67.7	63.5	51.8	0.0	11.7	4.2	387
Shivpuri	64.3	55.5	49.1	0.0	6.4	8.8	757
Sidhi	71.7	58.6	41.9	2.7	14.0	13.2	584
Singrauli	58.1	50.0	42.1	1.6	6.3	8.1	519
Tikamgarh	76.2	71.0	65.9	0.0	5.1	5.2	666
Ujjain	75.4	72.9	56.1	0.4	16.4	2.5	1,041
Umaria	71.2	60.5	49.6	1.4	9.5	10.6	369
Vidisha	75.1	64.6	44.7	0.0	20.0	10.5	705
Madhya Pradesh	71.7	65.5	51.9	0.7	12.9	6.2	34,974

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm				Withdrawal	Other
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	33.9	29.3	18.8	0.8	1.6	0.2	6.6	1.0	4.6	1.8	2.8	0.1	66.1	100.0	4,048
Wife	36.3	31.7	20.4	0.9	1.5	0.2	7.3	1.1	4.6	1.9	2.7	0.0	63.7	100.0	3,634
Other ¹	12.8	8.0	5.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	4.8	0.9	3.5	0.5	87.2	100.0	404
Not currently married	49.6	41.5	1.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	35.3	1.2	8.1	2.7	5.5	0.0	50.4	100.0	169
Girlfriend	42.0	37.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	33.2	1.1	4.4	3.3	1.1	0.0	58.0	100.0	109
Other ²	(65.6)	(49.8)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(40.5)	(0.9)	(15.8)	(1.9)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(34.4)	100.0	49
Age															
15-19	22.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	2.4	5.9	4.2	1.7	0.0	77.7	100.0	50
20-24	28.9	22.4	1.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	15.3	1.0	6.5	2.1	4.4	0.0	71.1	100.0	344
25-29	31.7	23.8	9.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	10.0	1.6	7.9	4.0	3.7	0.2	68.3	100.0	719
30-34	36.3	29.0	15.3	0.2	1.7	0.4	10.2	1.0	7.3	3.1	4.1	0.1	63.7	100.0	830
35-39	34.7	32.5	22.0	0.7	2.3	0.2	6.4	0.5	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	65.3	100.0	840
40-44	36.9	33.8	25.9	1.8	0.5	0.1	4.2	1.0	3.1	0.6	2.4	0.0	63.1	100.0	732
45-49	36.4	34.2	26.9	1.7	0.6	0.1	3.8	0.9	2.3	0.4	1.9	0.0	63.6	100.0	701
Residence															
Urban	32.3	27.2	10.2	0.6	2.2	0.2	11.9	1.7	5.1	1.9	3.1	0.0	67.7	100.0	1,075
Rural	35.3	30.7	20.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	6.4	0.8	4.6	1.8	2.8	0.1	64.7	100.0	3,141
Schooling															
No schooling	32.3	29.3	23.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	3.8	0.4	3.0	0.7	2.3	0.0	67.7	100.0	605
<5 years complete	31.2	26.1	21.0	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.9	5.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	68.8	100.0	258
5-9 years complete	35.6	30.6	21.3	0.6	1.5	0.1	5.6	1.2	5.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	64.4	100.0	1,888
10-11 years complete	31.7	26.1	12.7	1.4	1.4	0.3	8.7	1.2	5.6	2.5	3.1	0.0	68.3	100.0	498
12 or more years complete	36.3	31.4	10.7	0.9	2.3	0.3	15.7	1.0	4.8	1.8	2.8	0.2	63.7	100.0	968

Continued...

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern method	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other
Marital status														
Never married	49.9	41.4	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	36.1	1.3	8.5	2.8	5.7	0.0	50.1	162
Currently married	33.9	29.3	18.8	0.8	1.6	0.2	6.6	1.0	4.6	1.8	2.8	0.1	66.1	4,048
Religion														
Hindu	34.6	29.8	18.5	0.8	1.6	0.2	7.5	0.9	4.7	1.9	2.8	0.0	65.4	3,974
Muslim	32.7	27.6	8.6	0.4	2.5	0.0	12.9	3.1	5.0	0.9	3.9	0.3	67.3	191
Other ³	45.8	43.1	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	54.2	34
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	32.8	28.2	18.1	0.7	1.6	0.0	6.8	0.7	4.6	2.5	2.0	0.1	67.2	733
Scheduled tribe	35.9	29.4	23.1	0.9	1.1	0.0	3.6	0.8	6.5	3.2	3.2	0.0	64.1	827
Other backward class	35.4	30.9	18.8	0.7	1.4	0.3	8.2	1.1	4.5	1.2	3.2	0.1	64.6	1,984
Other	32.6	29.2	10.4	0.9	3.3	0.1	12.9	1.0	3.4	1.2	2.3	0.0	67.4	644
Don't know	(24.3)	(20.6)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(9.3)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(75.7)	29
Total age 15-49	34.6	29.8	18.1	0.8	1.6	0.2	7.8	1.0	4.7	1.8	2.9	0.1	65.4	4,216
Age 50-54	33.4	30.6	25.5	0.9	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	2.8	0.1	2.6	0.1	66.6	491
Total age 15-54	34.4	29.9	18.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	7.2	0.9	4.5	1.6	2.8	0.1	65.6	4,708

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, and men belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

² Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

³ Does not include live-in partner

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN							
Public health sector	89.1	91.8	51.8	69.2	(60.0)	18.8	69.1
Government/municipal hospital	46.9	55.1	7.3	54.6	(26.6)	3.8	34.5
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.9	2.2	0.4	0.9	(3.1)	0.2	2.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.1	10.3	3.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	1.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	28.2	20.5	17.8	12.8	(27.6)	2.8	20.9
PHC/Additional PHC	2.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	1.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	(0.0)	0.9	0.3
Camp	5.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	3.9
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	(2.7)	8.5	3.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	(0.0)	2.2	0.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.5
Private health sector	10.2	7.5	37.4	30.0	(40.0)	41.4	19.6
Private hospital	9.0	5.5	5.3	21.1	(28.2)	4.3	8.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	2.0	10.2	8.9	(8.3)	5.4	2.7
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	(0.0)	2.8	0.9
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	(3.5)	28.5	7.8
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.2
Other source	0.1	0.0	10.8	0.7	(0.0)	39.1	10.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	(0.0)	10.1	2.8
Husband	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	(0.0)	28.3	7.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.2
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	4,070	79	278	132	55	1,498	6,152

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL							
Public health sector	97.0	98.5	61.3	89.6	82.3	37.1	90.9
Government/municipal hospital	26.3	28.2	6.9	39.7	17.3	4.2	24.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.1	3.5	0.4	2.6	1.0	1.1	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.4	0.2	0.4	2.7	1.7	0.1	1.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	48.9	51.6	6.5	38.1	31.2	3.4	43.8
PHC/Additional PHC	7.7	9.5	1.0	5.2	15.7	0.9	7.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Camp	9.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.5
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	32.3	1.1	6.5	17.9	2.4
ASHA	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	9.0	8.4	1.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	2.7	1.1	23.3	10.4	17.7	30.5	5.6
Private hospital	2.5	1.1	5.1	8.3	9.6	3.3	2.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.2	0.0	7.1	1.7	7.2	6.1	0.9
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.4	0.0	20.4	1.9
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0
Other source	0.1	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	32.3	3.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.8
Husband	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	23.3	2.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	14,886	181	460	242	76	1,405	17,289

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female	Male	IUD or			Condom/	All
	sterilization	sterilization	Pill	PPIUD	Injectables	<i>Nirodh</i>	modern methods ¹
TOTAL							
Public health sector	95.3	96.5	57.7	82.4	73.0	27.7	85.2
Government/municipal hospital	30.7	36.4	7.0	45.0	21.1	4.0	26.8
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.3	3.1	0.4	2.0	1.9	0.6	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.5	3.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	44.4	42.1	10.7	29.1	29.7	3.1	37.8
PHC/Additional PHC	6.7	6.6	1.2	3.4	9.1	0.5	5.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
Camp	8.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.3
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.0	27.7	0.7	4.9	13.1	2.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.1	5.2	5.2	0.9
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Private health sector	4.3	3.0	28.6	17.3	27.0	36.1	9.3
Private hospital	3.9	2.4	5.2	12.9	17.4	3.8	4.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	0.6	8.3	4.2	7.7	5.8	1.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.2	1.5	24.6	3.5
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.1	0.0	13.3	0.3	0.0	35.8	5.0
Shop	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.3
Husband	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	25.9	3.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	18,956	260	738	374	131	2,903	23,441

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 methods include female and male sterilization, pill, injectables and other methods, 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	74.5	66.0	81.9	64.5	722
Pill	84.2	78.8	88.0	75.4	184
IUD or PPIUD	78.3	68.7	87.5	65.9	92
Total	76.6	68.6	83.6	66.7	998
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	65.8	57.6	70.3	53.0	3,226
Pill	79.9	70.1	89.3	67.9	339
IUD or PPIUD	78.6	70.5	81.1	66.8	198
Total	67.7	59.4	72.6	55.1	3,762
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	67.4	59.2	72.4	55.1	3,948
Pill	81.4	73.2	88.9	70.6	522
IUD or PPIUD	78.5	69.9	83.1	66.5	290
Total	69.6	61.4	74.9	57.5	4,760

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Reason for discontinuation							Any reason ³	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			
Pill	2.7	10.5	7.7	12.5	25.4	5.4	6.0	70.2	7.7	1,951
IUD or PPIUD	2.9	9.9	2.5	13.9	4.5	3.9	3.9	41.5	8.1	593
Injectables	5.5	10.4	4.9	16.6	14.9	7.6	9.9	69.8	16.8	298
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	3.9	14.6	10.1	8.6	6.8	6.2	7.7	57.9	6.6	5,194
Rhythm	7.1	20.3	13.2	1.5	6.1	3.2	4.2	55.6	7.7	2,687
Withdrawal	5.1	16.8	10.4	8.7	5.7	5.4	12.9	64.9	10.1	2,099
Other ⁶	3.9	13.2	3.7	20.0	27.1	4.6	11.3	83.9	26.8	1,236
All modern spacing methods ⁷	3.6	13.0	8.1	11.5	13.4	5.7	7.6	62.9	9.7	9,263
All spacing methods ⁸	4.5	15.0	9.4	9.2	10.9	5.2	7.7	61.9	9.4	14,059
All methods	3.5	11.5	7.2	7.1	8.4	4.0	6.0	47.6	7.2	18,338

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 include female and male sterilization, pill, injectables and other methods, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁶ Includes 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	33.3	13.6	49.1	29.3	2.5	19.1	100.0	1,131
20-24	35.9	13.2	56.9	35.9	1.3	5.9	100.0	1,055
25-29	30.9	13.3	59.1	35.6	1.0	4.2	100.0	970
30-34	35.0	11.9	56.6	36.7	2.2	4.5	100.0	939
35-39	38.0	13.7	55.5	37.0	2.1	5.4	100.0	893
40-44	37.7	12.8	58.8	31.6	2.4	7.2	100.0	773
45-49	34.5	12.8	61.9	26.9	1.7	9.5	100.0	743
Residence								
Urban	29.9	9.4	56.9	35.9	1.6	5.6	100.0	1,775
Rural	36.8	14.4	56.3	32.5	2.0	9.2	100.0	4,728
Schooling								
No schooling	36.8	13.2	48.4	32.3	3.2	16.1	100.0	743
<5 years complete	38.5	15.5	53.9	31.7	1.2	13.1	100.0	315
5-9 years complete	36.0	14.1	55.9	33.8	1.9	8.4	100.0	2,849
10-11 years complete	32.7	14.2	55.9	32.9	2.7	8.4	100.0	946
12 or more years complete	32.8	10.1	61.8	33.9	0.9	3.4	100.0	1,650
Religion								
Hindu	35.2	13.0	56.3	33.6	1.8	8.3	100.0	6,110
Muslim	31.1	13.6	58.0	31.1	4.2	6.8	100.0	307
Other ²	28.5	16.4	71.4	25.6	0.0	3.0	100.0	55
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	39.3	14.5	56.3	34.2	1.0	8.5	100.0	1,170
Scheduled tribe	34.1	15.0	57.7	31.9	1.6	8.8	100.0	1,207
Other backward class	33.5	12.4	55.9	33.8	2.2	8.1	100.0	3,023
Other	35.3	11.5	57.4	33.7	2.1	6.8	100.0	1,063
Don't know	(31.0)	(5.2)	(36.7)	(24.7)	(6.2)	(32.4)	100.0	40
Total age 15-49	34.9	13.1	56.4	33.4	1.9	8.2	100.0	6,503
Age 50-54	34.5	14.6	49.2	34.5	2.4	13.9	100.0	522
Total age 15-54	34.9	13.2	55.9	33.5	1.9	8.7	100.0	7,025

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

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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	16.7	1.3	18.0	19.2	1.9	21.1	35.9	3.2	39.2	859	53.9	33.6
20-24	13.2	3.5	16.7	23.1	18.9	42.1	36.3	22.4	58.7	5,190	71.6	56.4
25-29	5.2	5.7	11.0	14.1	52.1	66.2	19.3	57.9	77.2	7,156	85.8	74.7
30-34	1.7	5.4	7.1	5.5	73.6	79.2	7.2	79.0	86.3	6,276	91.8	84.4
35-39	0.3	3.2	3.5	1.8	83.8	85.6	2.2	87.0	89.1	5,932	96.0	90.2
40-44	0.2	2.4	2.7	0.5	83.8	84.2	0.7	86.2	86.9	4,911	96.9	92.4
45-49	0.1	1.9	2.0	0.1	81.6	81.7	0.2	83.5	83.7	4,649	97.6	94.2
Residence												
Urban	3.9	4.6	8.4	10.6	60.8	71.4	14.5	65.3	79.8	9,240	89.5	80.0
Rural	3.8	3.6	7.4	7.3	64.6	71.9	11.1	68.1	79.3	25,734	90.7	83.4
Schooling												
No schooling	1.4	3.1	4.5	2.7	77.4	80.1	4.1	80.5	84.5	11,347	94.7	89.9
<5 years complete	1.9	3.5	5.4	4.0	75.5	79.5	5.9	78.9	84.9	2,013	93.7	88.4
5-9 years complete	4.8	4.0	8.9	8.4	60.0	68.4	13.3	64.0	77.3	13,705	88.5	79.8
10-11 years complete	5.4	4.1	9.5	13.2	51.2	64.4	18.6	55.3	73.9	2,853	87.2	76.4
12 or more years complete	6.5	5.1	11.6	18.6	44.4	63.0	25.2	49.5	74.6	5,055	84.5	71.9
Religion												
Hindu	3.7	3.8	7.5	8.0	64.0	72.0	11.8	67.8	79.6	32,860	90.5	82.8
Muslim	5.8	5.4	11.2	10.2	55.3	65.5	16.1	60.7	76.7	1,728	85.4	74.2
Jain	3.5	0.0	3.5	13.2	55.1	68.3	16.8	55.1	71.8	100	95.1	87.7
Other	3.7	1.2	4.9	7.7	69.0	76.7	11.4	70.2	81.6	286	94.0	89.6
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.4	3.9	8.3	8.6	61.8	70.4	13.0	65.8	78.7	5,806	89.5	81.0
Scheduled tribe	3.5	3.0	6.5	8.1	64.0	72.1	11.6	67.0	78.6	7,091	91.7	85.2
Other backward class	3.8	3.7	7.6	7.8	65.0	72.8	11.6	68.8	80.3	16,014	90.6	83.0
Other	3.9	4.9	8.8	9.0	60.9	69.9	12.9	65.8	78.7	5,662	88.8	79.3
Don't know	2.7	5.7	8.4	7.4	60.4	67.9	10.1	66.2	76.3	402	89.0	79.8
Total	3.8	3.8	7.7	8.2	63.6	71.7	12.0	67.4	79.4	34,974	90.3	82.5

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), and 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Agar Malwa	3.4	3.0	0.5	246
Alirajpur	6.8	3.2	3.6	289
Anuppur	8.2	3.2	5.1	394
Ashoknagar	6.5	3.1	3.4	434
Balaghat	6.5	3.7	2.8	816
Barwani	6.6	3.5	3.1	677
Betul	4.6	2.2	2.5	720
Bhind	17.2	7.6	9.6	683
Bhopal	9.6	5.1	4.5	943
Burhanpur	6.8	3.5	3.3	352
Chhatarpur	6.4	3.9	2.4	847
Chhindwara	3.6	2.3	1.3	893
Damoh	6.4	3.6	2.8	685
Datia	7.3	4.2	3.2	381
Dewas	7.7	3.1	4.5	836
Dhar	4.8	2.3	2.4	1,233
Dindori	3.5	2.5	1.0	392
Guna	8.5	5.0	3.5	672
Gwalior	13.4	5.9	7.5	1,039
Harda	5.2	3.1	2.1	304
Hoshangabad	17.7	7.1	10.6	624
Indore	4.0	2.0	2.1	1,671
Jabalpur	2.9	1.4	1.6	506
Jhabua	5.8	2.4	3.4	472
Katni	6.0	3.2	2.8	596
Khandwa (East Nimar)	8.5	6.4	2.1	596
Khargone (West Nimar)	5.5	3.7	1.8	894
Mandla	3.6	1.0	2.6	512
Mandsaur	8.7	4.6	4.1	746
Morena	15.0	7.8	7.2	842
Narsimhapur	3.5	1.8	1.7	634
Neemuch	7.6	3.9	3.7	468
Panna	9.3	4.2	5.1	498
Raisen	5.3	2.8	2.5	391
Rajgarh	8.7	3.8	4.9	818
Ratlam	7.0	3.5	3.5	854
Rewa	8.8	3.8	5.0	1,190
Sagar	8.0	3.6	4.4	1,285
Satna	9.1	3.4	5.7	1,110
Sehore	14.7	6.1	8.7	655
Seoni	4.4	2.9	1.5	713
Shahdol	9.2	5.1	4.1	540
Shajapur	6.1	3.0	3.2	494
Sheopur	9.0	5.0	4.0	387
Shivpuri	12.6	7.7	5.0	757
Sidhi	6.4	2.3	4.1	584
Singrauli	12.5	5.2	7.2	519
Tikamgarh	4.1	2.6	1.5	666
Ujjain	6.4	4.2	2.2	1,041
Umaria	5.7	2.6	3.1	369
Vidisha	5.9	3.4	2.6	705
Madhya Pradesh	7.7	3.8	3.8	34,974
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.1	5.7	6.4	46,823

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector ¹	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.2	25,006	25.2	53	49.2	49.9	0.9	100.0	53
30-39	3.2	12,870	29.9	417	35.7	64.2	0.1	100.0	417
40-49	8.5	10,534	36.8	895	37.5	61.9	0.5	100.0	895
Residence									
Urban	2.5	13,416	35.7	338	40.7	58.7	0.6	100.0	338
Rural	2.9	34,994	32.7	1,027	36.3	63.3	0.4	100.0	1,027
Schooling									
No schooling	6.1	12,366	33.7	750	37.9	61.6	0.5	100.0	750
<5 years complete	4.6	2,265	31.0	105	41.7	57.1	1.2	100.0	105
5-9 years complete	2.0	19,598	33.1	388	37.4	62.5	0.1	100.0	388
10-11 years complete	1.0	5,320	33.1	52	23.4	76.6	0.0	100.0	52
12 or more years complete	0.8	8,860	36.2	70	36.7	62.5	0.8	100.0	70
Religion									
Hindu	2.9	45,427	33.3	1,299	36.8	62.8	0.5	100.0	1,300
Muslim	2.4	2,408	35.8	58	53.4	46.6	0.0	100.0	58
Jain	3.5	159	*	6	*	*	*	100.0	6
Other	0.6	416	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.9	8,188	33.9	236	43.5	56.5	0.0	100.0	236
Scheduled tribe	1.8	9,803	32.3	180	46.1	53.0	0.8	100.0	181
Other backward class	3.2	21,953	32.9	698	36.4	63.0	0.6	100.0	698
Other	2.9	7,943	34.8	234	28.8	71.0	0.2	100.0	234
Don't know	3.3	523	*	17	*	*	*	100.0	17
Total	2.8	48,410	33.5	1,365	37.4	62.1	0.4	100.0	1,365

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	83.6	0.6	13.8	2.0	100.0	294
20-29	93.3	1.1	5.2	0.5	100.0	8,867
30-39	91.0	3.0	5.4	0.6	100.0	2,687
40-49	84.2	5.4	10.4	0.0	100.0	180
Residence						
Urban	89.3	2.9	7.2	0.6	100.0	3,002
Rural	93.4	1.1	5.0	0.5	100.0	9,026
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.2	0.8	3.5	0.6	100.0	2,139
<5 years complete	96.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	498
5-9 years complete	92.1	1.6	5.8	0.6	100.0	5,798
10-11 years complete	90.9	1.4	7.3	0.4	100.0	1,166
12 or more years complete	90.6	2.6	6.3	0.5	100.0	2,427
Religion						
Hindu	92.4	1.6	5.6	0.5	100.0	11,185
Muslim	92.7	1.5	5.2	0.6	100.0	735
Other ¹	96.2	0.8	2.4	0.6	100.0	98
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.6	1.3	5.6	0.5	100.0	2,165
Scheduled tribe	95.5	0.4	3.7	0.5	100.0	2,618
Other backward class	91.7	1.8	6.0	0.5	100.0	5,279
Other	89.9	2.9	6.8	0.4	100.0	1,808
Don't know	89.7	1.7	6.9	1.8	100.0	158
Total	92.4	1.6	5.5	0.5	100.0	12,028

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to Jain religion, which are not shown separately.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution of the place of treatment, according to residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	59.0	39.2	48.3
Contraceptive failure	15.8	6.3	10.7
Complications in pregnancy	5.4	9.8	7.8
Health did not permit	1.3	14.4	8.4
Female foetus	0.0	1.0	0.6
Male foetus	2.6	0.4	1.4
Economic reasons	2.0	3.9	3.1
Last child too young	3.2	8.0	5.8
Foetus had congenital abnormality	3.4	0.2	1.7
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	6.1	7.7	7.0
Other	1.1	8.9	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	51.7	81.4	67.8
MVA	13.3	5.4	9.0
Other surgical	33.2	8.3	19.7
Other	0.0	3.2	1.7
Don't know	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	16.5	15.3	15.8
Private health sector ¹	65.9	42.4	53.2
At home	17.6	42.4	31.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	50.2	32.0	40.3
Nurse/ANM/LHV	31.3	19.7	25.0
Family member/relative/friend	0.8	9.2	5.4
Self	16.6	36.4	27.3
Other	1.1	2.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	10.0	17.7	14.2
Number of women with abortions	86	101	187
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(85.0)
Number of women with complications	9	18	26

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.1	na	na	na	na	90.0	8,683	a	a	a
20-24	4.1	23.1	45.4	na	na	37.4	8,409	a	a	a
25-29	9.7	36.1	59.6	68.7	88.0	7.4	7,914	19.1	19.3	19.1
30-34	17.3	48.8	68.4	75.5	91.2	1.8	6,607	18.1	18.3	18.4
35-39	22.6	56.7	74.6	80.8	92.6	0.9	6,263	17.5	17.7	17.8
40-44	25.9	60.8	78.2	84.0	93.9	0.5	5,318	17.1	17.5	17.5
45-49	27.1	61.8	77.4	82.7	93.0	0.4	5,216	16.9	17.3	17.3
20-49	16.3	45.4	65.3	na	na	10.0	39,727	18.4	18.6	18.6
25-49	19.5	51.4	70.6	77.5	91.4	2.6	31,318	17.9	18.1	18.2
MEN										
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	98.5	1,131	a	a	a
20-24	0.8	4.2	11.6	na	na	73.7	1,055	a	a	a
25-29	1.5	9.3	23.2	30.1	61.1	26.5	970	23.4	23.5	22.5
30-34	2.6	13.3	27.0	32.3	61.2	10.6	939	23.4	23.6	22.8
35-39	3.4	19.3	33.0	41.3	65.4	4.8	893	22.3	22.4	22.4
40-44	4.5	21.0	38.4	48.4	76.8	3.2	773	21.2	21.5	21.5
45-49	4.4	23.7	40.3	48.2	77.4	1.8	743	21.2	21.5	21.3
50-54	5.6	23.7	42.0	51.0	73.7	1.5	522	20.9	21.5	21.9
20-49	2.7	14.3	27.7	na	na	22.6	5,373	a	a	a
25-49	3.2	16.8	31.7	39.3	67.6	10.1	4,318	22.3	22.5	22.2

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, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
URBAN					
0-4	24.0	9.8	33.9	4.5	38.2
5-9	25.8	7.1	32.8	8.2	40.8
10-14	28.3	9.7	37.9	9.7	47.3
NFHS-4 (0-4)	31.4	12.5	43.9	8.8	52.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.0	16.3	47.3	12.2	58.9
RURAL					
0-4	30.4	13.0	43.5	9.4	52.5
5-9	33.1	13.2	46.3	11.2	57.0
10-14	33.7	16.0	49.6	17.6	66.4
NFHS-4 (0-4)	38.9	15.0	53.9	16.1	69.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	49.0	27.1	76.1	30.5	104.3
TOTAL					
0-4	29.0	12.3	41.3	8.2	49.2
5-9	31.4	11.7	43.1	10.4	53.1
10-14	32.3	14.4	46.7	15.7	61.7
NFHS-4 (0-4)	37.0	14.4	51.4	14.2	64.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	44.9	24.7	69.5	26.5	94.2

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).

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

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
Schooling					
No schooling	28.5	20.8	49.2	13.0	61.6
<10 years complete	32.3	10.3	42.5	7.5	49.7
10 or more years complete	22.8	10.0	32.7	4.4	36.9
Religion					
Hindu	29.2	12.2	41.5	8.7	49.8
Muslim	26.6	12.7	39.3	2.6	41.8
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	35.0	13.2	48.2	13.0	60.5
Scheduled tribe	28.8	12.5	41.3	13.9	54.6
Other backward class	27.0	10.6	37.6	4.8	42.2
Other	25.5	15.5	41.0	4.6	45.4
Child's sex					
Male	33.2	12.1	45.4	8.7	53.7
Female	24.5	12.5	37.0	7.8	44.5
Mother's age at birth					
<20	37.2	14.3	51.6	8.1	59.3
20-29	26.8	12.0	38.9	7.9	46.5
30-39	36.7	12.0	48.7	8.1	56.3
Birth order					
1	34.3	11.0	45.3	7.0	51.9
2-3	25.3	12.1	37.5	8.0	45.1
4 or more	26.8	17.6	44.3	12.9	56.7
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	36.8	16.6	53.4	11.7	64.4
2-3 years	19.2	13.0	32.2	7.9	39.9
4 years or more	25.1	7.4	32.5	7.4	39.6
Total	29.0	12.3	41.3	8.2	49.2

Note: Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49, children belonging to Jain or other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	33.5	1.0	66.2 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	37.0	1.5	7.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.7	1.6	0.1
Mother's age >34	0.8	2.5	6.3
Birth interval <24 months	15.2	1.6	7.3
Birth order >3	7.0	1.3	3.8
Subtotal	24.7	1.6	17.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	1.3	2.1	6.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	(1.7)	0.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.0	1.7	2.1
Subtotal	4.7	2.1	8.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	29.5	1.7	26.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	15,899	na	34,974

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	34.6	42.8	0.6	13.5	0.2	4.1	0.0	4.2	100.0	996	77.4
20-34	36.6	44.3	0.4	10.7	0.2	3.1	0.2	4.6	100.0	10,209	80.8
35-49	33.1	42.7	0.3	11.5	0.9	3.6	0.2	7.8	100.0	331	75.8
Birth order											
1	42.0	41.3	0.4	9.5	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.6	100.0	3,784	83.2
2-3	34.2	45.7	0.3	11.3	0.2	3.2	0.1	4.9	100.0	6,260	79.9
4 or more	30.9	44.6	0.6	13.7	0.2	3.8	0.3	5.9	100.0	1,492	75.5
Residence											
Urban	47.2	38.4	0.4	8.8	0.1	1.8	0.2	3.2	100.0	2,830	85.5
Rural	32.8	46.0	0.4	11.7	0.2	3.7	0.2	5.1	100.0	8,706	78.7
Schooling											
No schooling	28.9	45.3	0.7	14.0	0.2	4.5	0.1	6.4	100.0	2,095	74.2
<5 years complete	32.9	46.6	0.7	10.6	0.0	3.0	0.3	5.9	100.0	493	79.5
5-9 years complete	34.2	45.9	0.3	11.3	0.3	3.2	0.2	4.6	100.0	5,556	80.1
10-11 years complete	39.3	44.4	0.1	9.6	0.0	3.2	0.2	3.2	100.0	1,101	83.8
12 or more years complete	47.4	38.0	0.3	8.2	0.3	2.1	0.2	3.6	100.0	2,290	85.4
Religion											
Hindu	36.1	44.2	0.4	10.8	0.2	3.3	0.2	4.7	100.0	10,729	80.3
Muslim	39.1	44.1	0.3	11.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	3.8	100.0	703	83.2
Other ²	34.9	34.7	0.4	27.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94	69.5
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	36.9	46.3	0.2	8.8	0.1	3.0	0.4	4.3	100.0	2,078	83.2
Scheduled tribe	28.1	47.9	0.7	14.0	0.2	4.4	0.3	4.5	100.0	2,553	76.0
Other backward class	37.4	43.8	0.4	11.1	0.3	2.9	0.1	4.1	100.0	5,053	81.2
Other	44.5	37.3	0.1	8.7	0.1	2.9	0.1	6.4	100.0	1,698	81.8
Don't know	37.7	37.6	0.0	13.7	0.6	2.1	0.0	8.3	100.0	154	75.3
Total	36.3	44.1	0.4	11.0	0.2	3.2	0.2	4.6	100.0	11,536	80.4

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 Jain religion, 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.

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.8	98.7	98.8	99.1	99.5	96.8	98.7
Blood pressure measured	98.7	97.9	98.2	99.1	99.4	96.4	98.1
Urine sample taken	97.2	94.3	94.8	98.0	97.9	94.0	95.0
Blood sample taken	97.5	96.6	96.8	98.5	98.7	94.6	96.8
Abdomen examined	95.3	92.7	93.1	97.7	97.6	91.9	93.3
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	70.4	67.3	67.8	64.9	62.0	69.6	68.1
Convulsions	69.4	68.1	68.6	64.8	63.5	66.1	68.4
Prolonged labour	73.7	72.2	72.3	68.5	66.1	77.7	72.6
Severe abdominal pain	77.4	74.0	74.3	72.3	68.9	80.2	74.9
High blood pressure	78.8	76.1	76.7	74.5	72.5	76.8	76.8
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	86.5	83.7	84.2	83.1	81.7	87.5	84.4
Number of women	2,739	8,264	9,719	2,240	1,443	479	11,003

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	59.5	75.7	88.4	93.9	92.8	47.6	30.4	31.1	996
20-34	57.5	75.4	86.8	95.2	92.9	51.9	32.1	34.6	10,209
35-49	50.0	73.2	84.5	92.2	85.6	45.7	26.1	33.8	331
Birth order									
1	62.8	77.5	90.8	95.3	94.6	56.7	36.3	35.4	3,784
2-3	56.0	75.1	85.4	95.1	92.6	50.3	30.8	34.2	6,260
4 or more	50.2	70.9	83.1	93.5	87.8	42.6	24.9	31.5	1,492
Residence									
Urban	63.3	78.4	89.4	96.4	94.0	58.6	36.6	36.2	2,830
Rural	55.6	74.4	86.1	94.5	92.2	49.1	30.3	33.6	8,706
Schooling									
No schooling	49.7	70.6	84.8	93.3	87.1	41.1	24.7	32.5	2,095
<5 years complete	56.2	72.4	83.1	91.4	90.3	46.3	27.3	33.9	493
5-9 years complete	56.6	75.0	86.5	95.4	93.1	50.3	30.8	34.0	5,556
10-11 years complete	60.1	79.2	88.2	95.4	94.5	55.6	34.6	36.5	1,101
12 or more years complete	65.6	79.4	89.8	96.1	96.2	62.4	40.5	35.6	2,290
Religion									
Hindu	57.1	75.1	87.1	95.0	92.5	50.9	31.3	33.8	10,729
Muslim	61.3	78.1	84.3	93.9	93.8	56.3	37.3	40.4	703
Other ²	67.9	82.4	84.0	98.4	96.7	64.0	44.0	37.7	94
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	56.5	75.3	88.1	96.2	92.8	49.7	29.6	31.7	2,078
Scheduled tribe	55.5	74.9	85.4	93.7	92.6	52.0	31.2	37.7	2,553
Other backward class	57.5	75.3	87.3	95.2	92.6	51.2	32.5	34.2	5,053
Other	62.1	77.0	86.8	95.5	92.8	54.6	34.4	33.7	1,698
Don't know	51.2	67.3	79.9	88.0	91.5	34.0	21.6	17.4	154
Total	57.5	75.4	86.9	95.0	92.7	51.4	31.8	34.2	11,536

Note: Total includes women belonging to Jain religion, 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 live 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 live 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 live birth

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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
Agar Malwa	76.5	70.1	94.7	97.1	85.6	54.8	44.6	38.8	62
Alirajpur	54.7	67.0	76.6	90.3	88.9	54.5	18.0	38.2	108
Anuppur	63.5	60.2	83.7	94.8	94.7	58.8	28.8	49.2	122
Ashoknagar	57.9	81.8	85.5	91.7	85.1	42.5	26.6	33.2	148
Balaghat	69.1	55.6	90.6	96.9	90.9	63.5	46.0	48.2	235
Barwani	64.2	88.8	83.8	90.1	94.5	54.2	33.0	39.4	259
Betul	74.0	76.9	92.3	95.9	96.1	78.3	57.8	48.5	247
Bhind	63.1	82.6	88.7	94.3	88.1	48.1	29.8	37.0	264
Bhopal	64.6	90.2	89.3	95.4	93.2	61.3	42.5	53.2	309
Burhanpur	63.1	77.4	89.0	95.4	96.6	72.6	60.6	65.2	122
Chhatarpur	36.9	65.8	84.8	92.3	90.2	27.1	15.6	19.6	284
Chhindwara	67.0	82.1	87.0	97.0	97.5	53.7	34.3	27.9	264
Damoh	46.4	67.1	81.6	94.1	91.1	40.2	29.1	21.8	238
Datia	54.2	76.5	86.6	94.4	87.6	43.3	21.4	35.2	109
Dewas	49.1	61.9	86.7	92.1	94.5	58.0	40.8	38.3	240
Dhar	76.5	81.7	88.8	93.1	92.3	59.3	33.2	31.2	381
Dindori	56.5	79.5	88.1	95.8	96.9	52.6	37.5	36.7	128
Guna	68.3	84.6	88.7	97.2	90.8	60.8	43.4	45.0	235
Gwalior	68.9	86.2	85.2	97.2	94.8	56.1	38.9	31.1	371
Harda	71.8	75.5	78.6	91.4	91.6	67.7	47.4	51.6	90
Hoshangabad	31.5	42.4	82.6	89.3	93.7	44.9	31.3	23.5	198
Indore	74.6	86.3	93.7	97.7	93.8	72.3	37.1	38.7	487
Jabalpur	(60.4)	(91.8)	(82.4)	(95.0)	(98.2)	(76.6)	(48.2)	(30.3)	146
Jhabua	63.6	92.9	81.6	96.0	97.4	50.3	38.6	45.5	180
Katni	52.9	73.5	90.4	95.8	93.7	52.8	25.3	22.4	178
Khandwa (East Nimar)	62.2	65.5	92.3	96.7	87.1	56.9	27.6	44.3	179
Khargone (West Nimar)	61.3	72.8	87.5	93.2	90.4	45.3	27.8	30.2	258
Mandla	54.4	81.7	87.8	97.5	99.2	60.5	40.9	29.4	161
Mandsaur	60.8	86.6	86.7	92.5	95.5	49.3	33.7	42.4	232
Morena	64.9	82.5	87.4	97.8	89.1	43.1	31.2	28.4	331
Narsimhapur	74.2	88.0	83.2	93.6	97.7	53.1	28.7	24.8	193
Neemuch	60.6	88.9	86.1	94.3	94.7	48.4	34.3	43.6	150
Panna	30.9	61.4	81.1	90.7	83.3	29.9	15.9	21.7	164
Raisen	56.6	82.5	81.1	94.7	98.4	54.5	36.7	50.8	106
Rajgarh	55.1	75.1	86.1	93.7	90.9	43.5	28.5	21.4	281
Ratlam	65.1	80.2	85.0	94.9	96.0	66.0	50.3	54.8	294
Rewa	33.0	51.7	89.1	95.5	87.0	29.8	18.3	21.5	479
Sagar	35.9	62.6	83.8	95.1	94.7	34.4	13.0	16.9	455
Satna	51.5	68.6	85.8	96.1	94.1	41.3	26.0	20.5	338
Sehore	45.0	58.5	83.6	92.8	93.8	47.3	28.3	16.8	212
Seoni	64.5	83.7	90.8	98.1	98.5	70.8	40.2	39.9	223
Shahdol	57.4	74.2	82.5	94.4	94.7	55.0	31.7	58.9	182
Shajapur	64.7	85.8	88.0	96.3	92.8	48.7	29.8	25.2	165
Sheopur	41.0	73.2	83.9	90.9	81.8	36.4	21.3	40.5	157
Shivpuri	52.7	75.9	94.6	98.1	87.4	48.0	27.7	24.3	284
Sidhi	39.4	72.7	88.5	97.8	90.4	34.9	13.5	31.3	215
Singrauli	58.1	72.9	83.8	92.1	86.8	58.7	21.7	50.0	197
Tikamgarh	64.2	84.7	88.5	100.0	97.0	40.8	27.8	28.5	191
Ujjain	60.2	67.0	87.9	94.7	97.5	64.8	39.5	47.9	313
Umaria	48.9	79.2	87.8	93.7	94.7	43.0	26.0	38.8	113
Vidisha	54.4	84.9	84.4	96.5	91.5	41.3	24.9	24.7	257
Madhya Pradesh	57.5	75.4	86.9	95.0	92.7	51.4	31.8	34.2	11,536

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live 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 live 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 live birth

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	93.0	87.5	93.9	90.9	86.4	815
20-34	93.4	87.1	92.6	89.0	89.0	8,101
35-49	92.5	90.9	91.7	90.2	87.9	234
Birth order						
1	93.4	87.4	93.0	89.6	87.1	3,032
2-3	93.6	87.5	92.7	89.4	89.9	4,969
4 or more	92.3	85.9	92.0	87.2	88.2	1,150
Residence						
Urban	93.4	88.4	93.3	90.3	90.7	2,079
Rural	93.4	86.9	92.5	88.8	88.2	7,071
Schooling						
No schooling	93.1	88.6	92.7	89.5	87.5	1,589
<5 years complete	92.2	84.7	91.5	88.2	86.3	410
5-9 years complete	93.5	87.1	92.7	89.3	88.9	4,532
10-11 years complete	92.7	85.7	91.2	88.4	88.3	884
12 or more years complete	93.9	87.9	93.7	89.3	90.2	1,735
Religion						
Hindu	93.6	87.4	92.8	89.2	88.6	8,493
Muslim	92.3	87.1	91.9	88.1	90.1	566
Other ²	79.6	74.6	85.1	90.7	92.5	83
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.9	86.5	92.1	88.4	87.1	1,666
Scheduled tribe	95.3	89.7	95.0	91.9	90.8	2,123
Other backward class	93.3	87.1	92.7	88.7	89.1	3,988
Other	92.0	86.3	90.8	88.8	89.2	1,255
Don't know	83.1	70.1	78.4	70.2	59.6	119
Total	93.4	87.3	92.7	89.2	88.7	9,151

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Jain religion, 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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	69.5	3,059	47.3	42.5	4.2	6.0	100.0	2,125
20-34	67.7	15,518	44.8	42.8	4.9	7.5	100.0	10,506
35-49	60.3	428	42.5	35.4	11.2	10.9	100.0	258
Residence								
Urban	82.2	4,411	43.8	41.5	6.9	7.8	100.0	3,627
Rural	63.5	14,594	45.7	43.0	4.1	7.2	100.0	9,262
Antenatal care visits²								
None	57.0	624	49.2	38.0	4.5	8.2	100.0	356
1-3	64.4	5,071	48.4	40.6	4.2	6.9	100.0	3,267
4 or more	74.7	8,115	47.2	40.3	5.4	7.0	100.0	6,064
Don't know	71.6	104	41.7	45.6	4.8	7.8	100.0	74
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	55.5	3,479	48.3	44.7	2.2	4.9	100.0	1,932
<5 years complete	65.5	785	44.6	43.3	4.4	7.7	100.0	514
5-9 years complete	65.8	9,397	45.9	43.1	4.4	6.6	100.0	6,179
10-11 years complete	74.8	1,818	42.3	41.5	7.0	9.2	100.0	1,359
12 or more years complete	82.4	3,525	42.9	40.5	6.9	9.7	100.0	2,904
Religion								
Hindu	67.2	17,672	45.3	42.6	4.9	7.2	100.0	11,876
Muslim	78.9	1,160	43.5	42.3	5.9	8.4	100.0	915
Other ³	53.9	152	51.0	40.8	3.4	4.8	100.0	82
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	67.6	3,506	45.0	42.8	5.1	7.0	100.0	2,370
Scheduled tribe	53.1	4,298	46.2	44.9	2.1	6.8	100.0	2,280
Other backward class	72.1	8,214	45.6	42.0	5.0	7.5	100.0	5,927
Other	79.9	2,716	42.9	41.8	7.3	7.9	100.0	2,169
Don't know	53.1	270	50.7	36.3	6.7	6.4	100.0	143

Continued...

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

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	75.7	7,809	44.1	42.0	5.5	8.5	100.0	5,914
1 child	68.0	6,564	45.2	44.4	3.6	6.9	100.0	4,461
0 sons	69.3	3,343	46.6	41.9	3.8	7.7	100.0	2,317
1 son	66.6	3,220	43.6	47.0	3.4	6.0	100.0	2,144
2 children	55.3	2,872	47.9	40.9	5.6	5.5	100.0	1,588
0 sons	61.2	1,331	48.0	42.4	4.1	5.5	100.0	815
1 or more sons	50.2	1,540	47.9	39.3	7.3	5.5	100.0	773
3 children	53.5	1,095	45.2	39.5	9.1	6.2	100.0	586
0 sons	58.6	493	48.6	41.5	6.1	3.8	100.0	289
1 or more sons	49.4	602	42.0	37.5	11.9	8.5	100.0	297
4 or more children	51.2	665	51.9	42.6	1.8	3.7	100.0	340
0 sons	57.9	277	52.9	43.4	0.8	2.9	100.0	160
1 or more sons	46.4	387	51.0	41.9	2.6	4.5	100.0	180
Total	67.8	19,004	45.2	42.6	4.9	7.3	100.0	12,889

Note: Total includes Jain women, 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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	96.3	996	88.2	11.6	0.1	96.1	958
20-34	96.3	10,209	87.1	12.6	0.3	97.0	9,829
35-49	92.7	331	87.5	12.5	0.0	87.5	307
Birth order							
1	96.8	3,784	88.7	11.0	0.2	97.1	3,662
2-3	96.2	6,260	87.1	12.6	0.3	96.7	6,020
4 or more	94.7	1,492	83.4	16.3	0.2	95.4	1,413
Residence							
Urban	96.5	2,830	89.0	10.8	0.2	94.5	2,732
Rural	96.1	8,706	86.6	13.1	0.3	97.3	8,363
Schooling							
No schooling	94.2	2,095	83.9	15.7	0.4	94.9	1,972
<5 years complete	96.2	493	88.4	11.6	0.0	98.6	475
5-9 years complete	96.7	5,556	86.6	13.1	0.3	97.1	5,371
10-11 years complete	96.9	1,101	89.6	10.3	0.0	96.5	1,068
12 or more years complete	96.4	2,290	90.0	9.7	0.3	96.9	2,208
Religion							
Hindu	96.1	10,729	87.0	12.7	0.2	96.6	10,308
Muslim	97.3	703	89.6	10.1	0.1	97.7	684
Other ¹	98.1	94	88.2	11.8	0.0	98.6	93
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.3	2,078	86.4	13.4	0.2	96.5	2,000
Scheduled tribe	96.3	2,553	87.6	12.1	0.2	96.5	2,458
Other backward class	96.3	5,053	87.1	12.6	0.2	96.9	4,866
Other	95.3	1,698	88.2	11.4	0.3	96.4	1,619
Don't know	98.4	154	81.2	18.8	0.0	94.8	152
Total	96.2	11,536	87.2	12.5	0.2	96.6	11,094

Note: Total includes women belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	95.8	89.2	90.7
Public sector	71.9	82.6	80.2
NGO/trust	0.4	0.0	0.1
Private sector	23.5	6.5	10.4
At home	3.8	10.6	9.1
Own home	3.3	9.5	8.1
Parent's home	0.4	1.0	0.9
Other home	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.4	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	46.2	30.8	34.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	46.0	57.0	54.5
Other health personnel	0.3	0.6	0.5
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.4	4.9	4.1
Friends/relatives	5.2	5.7	5.6
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7
No one	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	92.5	88.4	89.3
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.2	2.8	2.5
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	23.3	8.8	12.1
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	9.8	3.7	5.1
Number of births	3,579	12,316	15,896
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	57.6	50.3	51.0
Clean blade used to cut the cord	93.9	91.5	91.8
Either of the above	96.6	92.9	93.3
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	87.2	88.1	88.0
Number of births delivered at home	95	839	934
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	78.1	76.9	77.2
4-23 hours	5.3	3.6	4.0
1-2 days	5.2	5.2	5.2
3-41 days	2.4	2.3	2.3
No postnatal check	9.0	12.0	11.3
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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	36.5	23.2	26.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	52.0	59.7	57.8
Other health personnel	0.4	0.3	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.4	3.3	2.8
Other	0.7	1.6	1.4
No postnatal check	9.0	12.0	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	2,830	8,706	11,536

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

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
							Number of births	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹
Mother's age at birth								
<20	84.6	6.1	90.7	89.1	86.9	84.3	996	90.6
20-34	79.9	10.9	90.9	89.4	89.0	86.7	10,209	89.2
35-49	69.9	14.9	84.8	86.9	85.3	82.1	331	85.2
Residence								
Urban	71.9	23.9	95.8	92.5	91.0	88.6	2,830	92.0
Rural	82.6	6.6	89.2	88.4	88.0	85.7	8,706	88.5
Birth order								
1	80.9	14.2	95.1	92.4	90.4	88.4	3,784	93.1
2-3	80.7	8.9	89.6	88.6	89.2	86.6	6,260	88.0
4 or more	75.8	4.9	80.7	81.7	82.7	80.3	1,492	81.1
Antenatal care visits²								
None	73.2	6.8	80.0	75.7	62.0	58.6	533	67.3
1-3	81.0	8.6	89.6	88.6	87.3	84.1	4,286	88.1
4 or more	79.9	14.2	94.0	92.6	92.0	90.3	6,629	91.7
Don't know	84.7	5.3	89.9	84.0	75.9	73.8	87	(88.5)
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	78.3	2.7	81.0	82.8	82.1	79.1	2,095	80.6
<5 years complete	82.2	5.2	87.4	87.8	90.2	89.1	493	87.9
5-9 years complete	84.7	6.9	91.6	90.0	89.4	86.9	5,556	90.6
10-11 years complete	83.1	12.6	95.7	91.3	90.4	89.0	1,101	91.5
12 or more years complete	68.0	29.4	97.4	93.8	92.2	90.0	2,290	92.6

Continued...

Table 52. Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of births			Percentage of deliveries		Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}		Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
	delivered in a public health facility	delivered in a private health facility	delivered in a health facility	of births delivered in a health facility	assisted by health personnel ¹		postnatal check ^{2,3}	of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹
Religion										
Hindu	80.3	10.1	90.4	89.2	88.6	14,781	86.3	10,729	89.0	3,228
Muslim	80.7	15.5	96.2	91.5	91.0	963	87.7	703	93.7	177
Other ⁴	71.8	11.5	83.3	87.3	92.1	139	89.7	94	(94.0)	32
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	84.2	7.3	91.5	90.1	87.4	2,923	85.4	2,078	90.2	630
Scheduled tribe	79.9	2.1	82.0	83.7	88.4	3,725	85.0	2,553	83.6	848
Other backward class	81.1	12.6	93.6	91.3	89.4	6,824	87.3	5,053	91.7	1,421
Other	72.6	23.4	95.9	91.9	89.3	2,189	87.2	1,698	91.9	500
Don't know	81.8	3.4	85.2	84.7	84.8	236	83.4	154	(72.4)	41
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	90.8	12,752	88.9	9,228	95.5	2,818
Private health facility ⁵	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	93.7	1,666	92.0	1,350	95.9	327
Home	na	na	na	27.4	62.0	1,441	54.4	934	21.1	285
Other ⁶	na	na	na	(52.8)	(55.5)	37	(52.8)	23	*	9
Total	80.2	10.5	90.7	89.3	88.7	15,896	86.4	11,536	89.3	3,440

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 belonging to Jain religion, 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 Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

⁵ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁶ 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth	Number of women
Agar Malwa	89.8	9.1	98.9	93.6	17.1	75	92.2	62
Alirajpur	80.0	3.1	83.2	87.5	4.2	163	86.0	108
Anuppur	80.9	3.9	84.8	85.3	13.7	161	90.8	122
Ashoknagar	83.6	7.7	91.3	92.1	6.2	209	81.8	148
Balaghat	88.6	6.5	95.1	97.7	18.3	306	93.2	235
Barwani	82.3	2.8	85.1	89.9	10.4	388	86.2	259
Betul	80.8	6.8	87.6	83.5	10.8	338	89.5	247
Bhind	82.1	11.5	93.5	93.5	11.9	363	84.8	264
Bhopal	67.7	30.5	98.3	92.1	21.9	382	90.9	309
Burhanpur	76.3	14.4	90.7	92.3	14.0	171	86.4	122
Chhatarpur	73.1	12.2	85.2	84.4	11.0	425	76.0	284
Chhindwara	78.1	14.1	92.2	92.3	17.1	368	91.7	264
Damoh	80.3	4.7	85.0	85.2	8.8	333	81.7	238
Datia	76.7	12.8	89.4	88.6	13.2	149	83.4	109
Dewas	80.3	11.9	92.2	91.8	13.5	321	84.6	240
Dhar	83.4	12.0	95.4	96.1	13.2	502	93.7	381
Dindori	76.6	1.0	77.6	84.3	2.1	180	90.0	128
Guna	90.6	7.3	98.0	92.8	6.7	343	78.6	235
Gwalior	74.1	20.6	94.8	94.2	20.3	510	82.5	371
Harda	76.3	12.0	88.4	84.1	14.5	114	86.1	90
Hoshangabad	79.5	12.2	91.8	82.0	22.5	272	70.1	198
Indore	63.5	33.0	96.5	97.8	21.9	612	92.5	487
Jabalpur	89.2	5.5	94.7	94.7	7.2	190	(97.9)	146
Jhabua	86.1	6.8	92.8	94.2	7.0	294	90.5	180
Katni	84.4	7.3	91.8	93.3	5.1	248	86.4	178
Khandwa (East Nimar)	90.0	3.2	93.2	93.1	7.6	233	93.9	179
Khargone (West Nimar)	85.6	7.1	92.8	88.2	15.3	353	88.7	258
Mandla	81.0	6.6	87.6	76.7	10.2	220	92.3	161
Mandsaur	93.2	6.2	99.3	96.4	18.5	287	95.0	232
Morena	80.9	13.9	94.8	90.0	7.9	489	84.6	331
Narsimhapur	76.1	15.2	91.4	92.9	19.1	266	95.1	193
Neemuch	86.7	10.8	97.5	97.0	13.5	187	94.2	150
Panna	76.6	7.5	84.0	86.0	9.9	245	78.2	164
Raisen	93.2	2.9	96.0	91.1	12.3	138	87.5	106
Rajgarh	80.0	11.7	91.7	88.2	11.0	364	75.5	281
Ratlam	87.1	8.1	95.2	96.1	12.3	392	86.1	294
Rewa	76.4	4.1	80.4	79.9	9.7	699	84.2	479
Sagar	73.6	13.3	86.9	82.5	11.6	675	73.9	455
Satna	75.1	10.5	85.5	86.3	8.7	467	83.6	338
Sehore	82.8	11.8	94.7	86.9	14.5	286	75.0	212
Seoni	86.8	8.0	94.8	86.1	15.9	315	96.6	223
Shahdol	83.0	2.6	85.6	86.9	9.3	246	86.8	182
Shajapur	89.0	9.2	98.1	95.4	10.4	219	86.3	165
Sheopur	76.5	7.6	84.2	82.1	10.5	233	82.7	157
Shivpuri	89.3	5.2	94.5	94.0	8.9	396	88.7	284
Sidhi	80.4	3.4	83.8	75.9	7.0	301	91.1	215
Singrauli	62.5	7.4	69.9	77.5	4.2	282	83.0	197
Tikamgarh	79.5	10.3	89.8	93.7	5.8	255	88.6	191
Ujjain	83.0	14.1	97.1	90.3	14.8	406	84.9	313
Umaria	89.2	3.0	92.2	85.6	10.5	153	95.3	113
Vidisha	82.8	7.8	90.6	91.6	7.5	372	91.9	257
Madhya Pradesh	80.2	10.5	90.7	89.3	12.1	15,896	86.4	11,536

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

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	1,655	25,084	3,225	56.1	1,459
20-34	1,614	28,146	5,267	54.8	8,861
35-49	1,561	26,814	6,198	49.6	258
Birth order					
1	1,917	29,050	5,937	52.3	5,775
2-3	1,349	25,930	4,150	57.5	3,970
4 or more	975	26,129	2,771	59.8	833
Residence					
Urban	1,969	27,816	8,802	44.2	2,724
Rural	1,523	27,957	3,716	58.5	7,854
Schooling					
No schooling	1,332	24,507	2,104	58.1	1,718
<5 years complete	1,424	21,318	2,549	64.5	433
5-9 years complete	1,427	27,261	3,465	58.7	5,130
10-11 years complete	1,786	26,375	5,384	51.5	1,061
12 or more years complete	2,491	29,045	11,107	43.2	2,236
Religion					
Hindu	1,593	27,756	4,900	55.2	9,802
Muslim	1,869	27,120	5,926	49.7	684
Other ²	2,372	44,556	8,384	52.9	82
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	1,632	23,593	3,665	56.3	1,922
Scheduled tribe	910	23,681	1,560	61.4	2,119
Other backward class	1,733	27,329	5,424	54.2	4,772
Other	2,440	30,950	10,093	45.5	1,629
Don't know	1,646	46,393	3,190	64.9	136
Total	1,619	27,883	5,010	54.8	10,578

Note: Total includes women belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Agar Malwa	19.9	45	47.3	72.4	62	63.9	61
Alirajpur	43.0	95	15.9	80.7	108	60.4	90
Anuppur	27.9	95	29.8	77.0	122	57.4	108
Ashoknagar	30.3	112	43.0	58.5	148	41.6	135
Balaghat	17.6	182	19.2	81.1	235	63.2	229
Barwani	32.8	231	47.0	60.1	259	53.6	224
Betul	21.3	211	36.8	67.5	247	60.7	218
Bhind	33.4	219	37.9	84.3	264	54.4	248
Bhopal	16.8	208	52.4	81.0	309	51.0	305
Burhanpur	30.8	102	38.4	53.2	122	60.4	113
Chhatarpur	34.0	261	31.8	68.2	284	51.1	247
Chhindwara	19.6	223	27.7	89.4	264	59.5	242
Damoh	24.8	203	26.7	60.0	238	52.2	208
Datia	27.4	89	50.6	67.2	109	40.5	100
Dewas	22.9	183	34.5	43.6	240	51.1	222
Dhar	30.6	271	50.7	75.2	381	55.4	368
Dindori	24.8	114	4.6	83.0	128	57.9	99
Guna	27.0	210	28.7	67.3	235	63.0	230
Gwalior	23.1	305	53.1	79.7	371	39.4	352
Harda	23.0	69	33.8	61.1	90	52.9	82
Hoshangabad	18.3	168	27.7	27.6	198	48.7	181
Indore	19.8	368	60.5	66.7	487	35.8	472
Jabalpur	(21.7)	94	(45.6)	(95.1)	146	(47.7)	136
Jhabua	43.3	169	50.2	76.2	180	53.7	166
Katni	20.2	153	17.7	73.9	178	52.6	161
Khandwa (East Nimar)	27.5	147	41.5	75.7	179	66.8	171
Khargone (West Nimar)	26.8	222	43.5	65.8	258	57.6	240
Mandla	21.2	136	24.6	67.6	161	62.5	142
Mandsaur	21.2	159	58.7	73.4	232	55.7	231
Morena	34.0	296	41.3	79.4	331	58.6	315
Narsimhapur	15.6	163	30.8	86.1	193	53.1	178
Neemuch	15.9	111	61.0	73.0	150	55.1	147
Panna	31.0	148	19.1	55.7	164	52.0	141
Raisen	29.3	64	34.2	64.4	106	52.2	103
Rajgarh	32.2	204	45.4	56.2	281	46.2	259
Ratlam	25.6	236	37.0	70.4	294	66.4	281
Rewa	37.1	422	17.9	54.5	479	62.2	396
Sagar	26.5	395	29.6	55.0	455	47.7	398
Satna	35.5	294	32.1	56.0	338	63.3	298
Sehore	22.3	170	46.8	40.4	212	39.1	202
Seoni	21.5	199	32.3	77.5	223	60.6	216
Shahdol	29.1	152	34.7	77.8	182	72.4	155
Shajapur	22.6	128	45.2	65.0	165	52.7	162
Sheopur	31.2	144	47.2	62.2	157	46.0	134
Shivpuri	29.6	245	39.8	78.0	284	61.7	273
Sidhi	35.2	177	15.2	59.9	215	56.2	184
Singrauli	32.8	171	35.9	69.0	197	57.0	144
Tikamgarh	13.2	141	20.4	91.1	191	67.3	169
Ujjain	18.6	235	30.6	57.3	313	60.7	305
Umariya	32.7	92	5.7	74.5	113	70.4	104
Vidisha	32.6	219	20.5	88.6	257	57.1	234
Madhya Pradesh	27.0	9,452	36.3	68.5	11,536	54.8	10,578

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

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

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn'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				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	27.7	47.6	3.7	7.1	0.7	12.6	100.0	86.1	1,620
20-34	27.2	48.8	3.9	6.6	1.8	11.3	100.0	86.4	9,622
35-49	30.0	41.5	3.5	9.7	1.3	13.3	100.0	84.7	294
Birth order									
1	29.2	49.8	4.2	6.1	1.6	8.6	100.0	89.3	3,784
2-3	26.6	48.5	3.7	7.2	1.7	11.7	100.0	86.0	6,260
4-5	25.5	44.8	3.7	6.4	1.6	17.3	100.0	80.5	1,204
6 or more	24.7	43.1	3.1	6.0	1.8	21.2	100.0	77.0	288
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	28.0	52.1	4.0	6.6	1.4	7.4	100.0	90.7	9,228
Private health facility ²	36.9	46.3	3.5	3.8	1.3	7.4	100.0	90.6	1,350
Home	7.3	16.2	2.8	12.2	4.3	56.5	100.0	38.5	934
Other ³	(0.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(68.2)	100.0	(31.8)	23
Residence									
Urban	31.4	47.1	4.9	6.7	1.5	8.1	100.0	90.0	2,830
Rural	26.0	48.9	3.5	6.7	1.7	12.6	100.0	85.1	8,706
Religion									
Hindu	27.1	48.5	3.7	6.8	1.6	11.7	100.0	86.2	10,729
Muslim	28.5	47.1	6.7	5.7	2.0	9.5	100.0	87.9	703
Other ³	40.1	45.7	3.4	2.6	2.3	5.9	100.0	91.8	94
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	29.4	48.6	3.1	5.5	1.1	11.8	100.0	86.6	2,078
Scheduled tribe	24.4	49.0	3.1	7.4	1.9	13.7	100.0	83.8	2,553
Other backward class	27.4	48.5	4.3	7.0	1.8	10.5	100.0	87.3	5,053
Other	29.3	47.2	4.5	6.2	1.5	10.7	100.0	87.2	1,698
Don't know	25.2	45.5	4.6	7.5	2.0	14.2	100.0	82.7	154
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	21.3	46.8	2.6	7.7	1.9	19.3	100.0	78.4	2,095
<5 years complete	28.1	45.7	5.2	7.6	2.3	10.5	100.0	86.7	493
5-9 years complete	27.3	49.4	3.9	6.4	1.6	10.9	100.0	87.0	5,556
10-11 years complete	32.6	46.0	3.9	6.4	1.4	9.1	100.0	88.9	1,101
12 or more years complete	30.3	49.2	4.5	6.6	1.4	7.3	100.0	90.6	2,290
Total	27.3	48.4	3.9	6.7	1.6	11.5	100.0	86.3	11,536

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an other place of delivery and births to women belonging to Jain religion, which is not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	96.0	87.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	63.2	51.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	78.3	66.5
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	95.7	93.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	92.5	90.4
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.2	73.6
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	55.6	29.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	74.5	47.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	89.3	76.4
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	88.4	73.8
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.7	77.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	57.5	35.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	75.4	53.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	90.8	80.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	89.3	78.1

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey² Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey³ 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 living 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	97.7	95.9	96.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	81.7	75.4	77.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	51.1	56.0	54.8
Convulsions	59.1	58.9	58.9
Prolonged labour	64.7	63.6	63.8
Severe abdominal pain	67.4	65.9	66.3
High blood pressure	57.1	64.0	62.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	55.1	61.0	59.5
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	93.1	90.3	91.0
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	63.1	69.9	68.2
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	79.5	76.5	77.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	61.3	60.6	60.7
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	299	898	1,196
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	48.1	48.7
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	51.4	53.4
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	52.3	54.1
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	21	87	108

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

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹					DPT or Penta ²				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR		All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	BCG	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	MMR/MR						vaccinations ³
Sex																				
Male	95.7	81.2	93.2	90.5	85.7	94.3	92.7	87.5	87.5	91.1	92.9	89.5	82.6	88.7	78.3	68.0	3.0	87.2	1,545	
Female	95.1	82.7	92.7	89.2	84.4	93.7	91.6	87.2	87.2	91.6	91.9	88.0	80.1	87.5	75.9	67.5	4.2	86.2	1,509	
Birth order																				
1	96.0	82.1	93.9	91.8	88.2	94.5	93.2	90.7	90.7	92.2	92.3	89.3	84.5	90.6	81.5	70.5	3.5	89.5	1,242	
2-3	95.5	82.6	93.4	90.1	84.8	95.0	93.3	86.9	86.9	91.8	93.5	90.4	81.3	88.6	76.2	68.1	3.0	85.3	1,466	
4-5	93.2	77.1	87.8	82.3	75.6	88.4	84.8	79.0	79.0	85.9	88.0	81.0	71.7	78.1	66.1	56.8	5.9	82.3	289	
6 or more	92.7	84.8	86.9	79.0	70.4	86.9	80.2	70.4	70.4	89.7	86.9	76.3	65.6	72.7	61.2	54.6	7.3	86.0	56	
Residence																				
Urban	95.2	82.8	93.7	90.1	86.2	94.6	92.7	89.2	89.2	90.9	94.5	91.4	80.9	89.3	76.5	66.8	3.2	86.6	669	
Rural	95.4	81.7	92.7	89.8	84.7	93.9	92.0	86.9	86.9	91.5	91.8	88.0	81.5	87.8	77.3	68.0	3.7	86.8	2,384	
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	96.1	84.8	92.3	89.0	84.5	93.1	91.5	86.6	86.6	92.3	92.2	88.1	80.8	87.4	77.8	69.4	3.4	87.2	583	
<5 years complete	96.3	80.3	93.0	90.0	87.9	94.1	91.5	88.2	88.2	90.1	89.8	88.4	79.1	86.8	76.0	69.0	3.7	83.5	129	
5-7 years complete	96.7	83.9	94.0	91.7	88.0	95.4	94.4	90.0	90.0	92.7	94.4	92.6	87.3	91.7	82.7	73.1	2.9	89.6	471	
8-9 years complete	95.5	80.0	93.7	90.4	83.7	94.5	92.5	86.8	86.8	91.2	92.5	88.1	80.2	87.6	76.1	65.5	3.3	87.0	999	
10-11 years complete	94.0	82.0	92.4	88.5	85.7	93.7	91.2	87.8	87.8	91.1	92.4	87.4	77.2	87.7	71.4	61.3	2.9	83.6	274	
12 or more years complete	93.8	81.0	91.8	88.8	84.4	93.3	91.3	86.7	86.7	89.9	91.5	88.4	81.6	87.2	76.5	68.2	5.0	85.7	598	
Religion																				
Hindu	95.3	81.5	92.7	89.5	84.5	93.9	92.0	87.1	87.1	91.0	92.1	88.5	82.2	88.1	77.7	68.0	3.6	87.4	2,807	
Muslim	96.4	86.0	95.6	93.2	90.1	95.9	93.9	90.4	90.4	94.5	95.1	91.2	69.6	86.5	67.7	62.1	3.6	76.9	218	
Other ⁶	(100.0)	(89.8)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(92.8)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(93.0)	(95.8)	(90.9)	(83.7)	(0.0)	(95.1)	26	

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	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 ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children							
	BCG		Penta 1		Penta 2		Penta 3		DPT 1		DPT 2		DPT 3		Polio 0							Polio 1		Polio 2		Polio 3		
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0							1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Caste/tribe																												
Scheduled caste	96.0	82.5	94.5	91.8	87.0	87.0	94.6	93.2	88.8	90.3	94.2	90.9	84.3	90.7	81.0	71.4	2.9	88.9	594									
Scheduled tribe	95.4	80.8	91.0	87.9	82.9	91.8	90.1	84.5	91.8	91.3	87.5	81.0	87.1	76.4	67.0	4.1	88.4	698										
Other backward class	95.3	82.6	93.6	89.9	86.0	94.9	92.7	88.5	91.1	93.1	89.9	83.6	87.9	78.3	68.8	3.5	87.6	1,287										
Other	95.1	82.4	92.1	89.9	85.5	94.4	92.6	88.1	93.3	90.0	86.2	73.6	87.5	71.5	63.2	4.1	79.7	425										
Don't know	(93.3)	(68.9)	(93.3)	(91.5)	(62.4)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(77.0)	(86.0)	(87.8)	(75.1)	(60.9)	(82.2)	(57.2)	(44.6)	(1.3)	(73.7)	50										
Total	95.4	81.9	92.9	89.8	85.0	94.0	92.2	87.4	91.3	92.4	88.8	81.4	88.1	77.1	67.7	3.6	86.7	3,053										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	91.6	74.6	81.6	74.4	56.3	89.7	84.4	73.4	82.7	89.0	81.2	63.6	79.6	53.6	na	6.1	52.8	4,531										

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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/penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

⁶ Not Hindu, Muslim or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹						DPT or Penta				Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MR/MMR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2							3
		(77.4)	(92.8)	(89.7)	(82.0)	(89.9)	(86.9)	(84.2)	(86.0)	(89.7)	(86.0)	(81.3)	(84.2)	(75.8)							(62.1)
Agar Malwa	97.6	95.3	93.1	90.7	85.1	95.4	93.2	87.5	96.5	94.3	90.8	84.1	87.3	84.1	80.7	2.4	96.7	32			
Alirajpur	92.3	80.7	92.3	90.4	86.6	92.3	92.3	86.6	90.6	92.3	92.3	90.6	88.4	86.6	74.9	7.7	94.1	31			
Anuppur	96.5	81.8	96.8	86.3	84.9	98.2	93.9	86.9	92.8	93.9	77.8	72.5	80.3	69.1	65.4	1.8	75.7	32			
Ashoknagar	(94.3)	(78.6)	(94.3)	(90.2)	(80.4)	(92.0)	(87.9)	(78.1)	(90.0)	(89.8)	(89.8)	(89.8)	(91.7)	(75.8)	(62.3)	(5.7)	(89.9)	55			
Balaghat	96.5	90.8	90.8	88.8	86.8	88.5	87.4	84.4	95.5	87.1	82.8	78.6	85.8	76.1	73.4	1.2	94.6	73			
Barwani	94.9	79.3	93.1	91.5	86.3	94.9	93.3	88.1	91.6	94.9	94.9	91.0	91.6	80.9	69.0	5.1	95.0	62			
Betul	92.2	84.8	93.3	90.6	81.7	93.3	91.6	83.1	91.1	87.9	86.4	74.9	89.4	70.7	66.2	6.7	89.3	74			
Bhind	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	75		
Bhopal	97.1	87.5	95.8	95.8	92.9	95.8	95.8	94.2	95.8	94.6	94.6	91.7	92.9	91.7	84.7	2.9	97.3	29			
Burhanpur	98.2	75.8	98.2	91.7	91.7	98.2	94.7	93.2	91.6	89.9	86.9	79.6	88.6	72.9	56.9	1.8	82.7	68			
Chhatarpur	(95.7)	(79.9)	(90.4)	(87.8)	(71.7)	(95.7)	(93.2)	(80.6)	(83.8)	(91.0)	(85.7)	(77.6)	(85.9)	(65.3)	(49.4)	(4.3)	(75.2)	60			
Chhindwara	92.7	70.4	85.3	79.9	71.6	89.6	87.7	75.6	85.8	90.1	77.6	68.3	78.6	60.8	53.0	4.5	68.9	64			
Damoh	98.5	80.8	92.2	90.7	87.1	93.7	92.2	88.8	93.4	93.2	87.0	81.5	88.6	79.6	67.1	0.0	83.4	29			
Datia	96.7	87.6	94.7	93.3	91.8	98.0	98.0	94.9	96.7	95.0	90.0	88.5	96.5	87.1	82.6	2.0	88.2	61			
Dewas	(94.3)	(74.8)	(93.6)	(88.1)	(86.3)	(95.8)	(92.1)	(90.3)	(86.4)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(87.0)	(87.9)	(75.4)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(87.0)	97			
Dhar	96.4	81.8	89.9	86.3	80.2	92.9	89.5	83.3	91.3	94.6	92.7	88.6	85.4	80.3	67.0	3.6	96.4	31			
Dindori	95.4	88.7	90.9	87.1	83.8	92.0	88.2	83.7	94.2	89.4	86.7	82.2	87.0	78.8	74.6	3.5	94.9	67			
Guna	91.8	83.1	86.0	84.3	81.0	87.2	85.5	83.9	87.7	87.3	87.3	82.2	82.2	80.5	76.4	8.2	89.6	91			
Gwalior	100.0	83.3	98.1	96.1	96.1	100.0	98.1	98.1	94.5	100.0	100.0	92.6	96.3	90.8	77.8	0.0	87.1	19			
Harda	94.9	77.9	93.4	91.3	84.9	96.6	95.0	87.9	89.9	94.9	88.5	79.0	87.9	73.4	68.1	3.4	75.2	53			
Hoshangabad	96.0	90.6	95.5	92.8	86.8	97.5	94.7	90.1	93.1	97.5	95.0	86.1	90.1	84.6	78.7	2.5	92.0	146			
Indore	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33		
Jabalpur	98.7	92.5	96.6	95.6	94.6	95.6	95.6	94.6	94.6	97.7	95.1	93.0	93.6	88.9	85.9	1.3	90.1	52			
Jhabua	(95.8)	(81.6)	(97.5)	(92.9)	(90.5)	(97.5)	(95.4)	(90.5)	(91.5)	(97.6)	(95.4)	(93.0)	(97.5)	(85.9)	(76.7)	(0.0)	(90.9)	40			
Katni	(97.0)	(91.3)	(94.5)	(94.5)	(94.5)	(97.0)	(97.0)	(94.5)	(97.0)	(94.1)	(91.7)	(87.9)	(94.5)	(87.9)	(84.7)	(3.0)	(90.7)	43			
Khandwa (East Nimar)	95.1	86.6	95.4	93.9	88.6	95.4	95.4	86.6	96.9	91.3	86.2	81.0	88.2	77.4	72.4	1.7	96.4	64			
Khargone (West Nimar)	96.7	86.6	96.7	96.7	93.5	96.7	96.7	93.5	94.8	96.7	95.3	92.3	93.1	88.9	78.8	3.3	92.5	47			
Mandla	94.7	88.7	87.3	87.3	85.7	89.6	89.6	85.7	94.7	87.7	84.3	80.2	87.3	75.1	75.1	5.3	82.4	55			
Mandsaur	91.0	85.7	91.4	87.5	81.1	91.4	87.5	81.1	89.5	87.1	82.7	80.0	85.1	69.7	64.1	4.9	91.1	91			
Morena																					

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹										DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MR/MMR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children		
	BCG		0		1		2		3		0		1		2								3	
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3								
Narsimhapur	87.2	68.4	84.8	84.8	81.6	90.5	90.5	88.3	86.1	90.5	89.2	87.9	88.2	82.7	62.8	9.5	88.9	59						
Neemuch	100.0	94.7	94.4	93.2	93.2	100.0	94.4	94.2	100.0	94.4	91.9	88.7	91.4	88.7	86.1	0.0	92.3	38						
Panna	88.4	70.0	89.0	81.7	74.5	89.0	83.2	80.6	80.2	85.3	77.8	70.1	76.4	64.5	50.5	9.0	78.5	50						
Raisen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19					
Rajgarh	90.3	75.1	86.6	85.0	83.6	90.3	88.7	88.7	83.4	81.0	77.8	71.9	85.8	71.9	59.6	9.7	74.9	64						
Ratlam	97.3	91.4	95.7	94.4	94.4	95.7	95.7	94.4	94.2	95.7	93.0	93.0	94.4	93.0	88.5	2.7	96.1	72						
Rewa	96.1	74.6	95.1	86.6	86.6	94.7	92.2	92.2	89.7	92.0	83.6	70.3	93.5	70.3	53.8	3.9	84.0	135						
Sagar	98.5	74.1	91.9	87.9	78.8	96.4	93.9	81.6	90.8	93.7	88.6	79.2	88.3	75.9	53.7	1.5	83.9	132						
Satna	(94.9)	(78.6)	(93.7)	(89.9)	(87.0)	(95.1)	(95.1)	(90.8)	(88.7)	(95.3)	(87.4)	(76.3)	(88.4)	(76.3)	(68.7)	(2.2)	(87.2)	96						
Sehore	93.3	65.9	89.2	83.0	76.9	88.2	83.7	80.7	87.9	86.9	81.5	65.7	80.8	60.3	49.2	5.4	65.1	62						
Seoni	98.2	83.3	98.2	98.2	96.2	98.2	98.2	94.8	96.5	96.8	96.8	90.3	93.4	88.8	78.5	1.8	87.4	63						
Shahdol	98.7	72.7	97.3	95.9	87.6	97.3	95.9	87.6	94.3	97.3	95.9	94.5	95.9	86.1	64.6	1.3	98.6	55						
Shajapur	98.6	96.4	98.6	96.0	96.0	98.6	97.2	97.2	97.6	96.1	93.5	91.4	97.5	90.0	86.6	1.4	92.7	43						
Sheopur	93.6	76.0	88.0	84.7	74.1	90.1	89.0	78.2	83.9	91.5	88.4	70.2	75.5	65.8	54.7	3.3	77.9	46						
Shivpuri	94.5	87.9	87.1	84.1	76.0	87.1	84.1	77.5	91.6	82.1	79.8	68.7	78.4	63.0	59.4	5.5	76.2	81						
Sidhi	97.6	74.2	96.3	91.9	83.6	97.5	94.5	86.3	89.8	97.5	94.8	88.0	92.3	78.2	60.0	1.2	89.4	52						
Singrauli	96.2	70.7	89.3	87.3	78.7	89.3	87.3	78.7	90.2	89.3	87.3	78.7	81.3	76.9	58.9	3.8	98.2	63						
Tikamgarh	(100.0)	(88.8)	(100.0)	(94.6)	(83.3)	(97.3)	(94.6)	(86.9)	(90.9)	(100.0)	(90.3)	(84.5)	(89.8)	(79.0)	(74.2)	(0.0)	(91.1)	45						
Ujjain	100.0	98.4	98.4	95.1	91.7	98.4	98.4	97.1	98.4	100.0	97.1	93.7	95.6	93.7	88.6	0.0	97.2	80						
Umaria	98.6	90.8	96.2	93.3	88.9	97.4	97.4	94.9	98.6	98.6	97.0	95.6	94.5	90.6	79.7	1.4	93.9	31						
Vidisha	91.1	71.9	88.3	86.9	78.9	89.5	89.5	81.5	86.5	88.5	85.0	82.5	84.5	78.0	64.9	8.9	87.0	77						
Madhya Pradesh	95.4	81.9	92.9	89.8	85.0	94.0	92.2	87.4	91.3	92.4	88.8	81.4	88.1	77.1	67.7	3.6	86.7	3,053						

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

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)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.9	6.7	1,657	(36.1)	(11.9)	49	71.3	111
6-11	3.0	10.8	1,426	(54.2)	(8.9)	43	79.0	154
12-23	3.4	12.4	3,053	50.4	10.0	105	74.7	377
24-35	2.8	8.1	2,925	37.3	11.6	82	72.1	237
36-47	2.7	7.9	2,971	55.1	7.2	80	73.8	233
48-59	1.4	5.2	3,182	(46.7)	(9.8)	43	67.7	164
Sex								
Male	2.9	8.9	7,777	46.8	6.7	226	75.5	689
Female	2.4	7.9	7,436	47.1	13.9	176	70.9	587
Residence								
Urban	3.2	10.1	3,456	48.4	7.0	111	79.4	348
Rural	2.5	7.9	11,757	46.4	10.9	291	71.1	927
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.2	7.6	2,973	49.6	23.2	65	78.2	227
<5 years complete	2.3	9.3	663	*	*	15	81.6	62
5-7 years complete	3.8	8.1	2,381	53.5	13.1	90	76.1	194
8-9 years complete	2.6	8.9	4,900	45.3	7.0	126	71.2	434
10-11 years complete	2.1	7.3	1,452	(46.6)	(1.3)	30	70.8	106
12 or more years complete	2.6	8.9	2,844	32.8	4.5	75	69.9	254
Religion								
Hindu	2.7	8.4	14,142	47.3	9.8	385	73.0	1,190
Muslim	1.6	8.5	925	*	*	14	77.7	78
Other ³	2.2	5.5	133	*	*	3	*	7
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.2	10.2	2,772	52.3	8.1	88	74.7	282
Scheduled tribe	1.8	5.9	3,555	49.4	13.9	63	70.1	211
Other backward class	2.9	8.2	6,565	41.1	10.2	192	71.0	538
Other	2.5	10.4	2,100	(57.8)	(7.7)	52	81.5	218
Don't know	2.6	11.8	221	*	*	6	*	26
Total	2.6	8.4	15,213	47.0	9.9	402	73.4	1,276

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 Jain religion, who 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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children who were given:										Percentage who were given other treatments				Number 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	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-creased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or in-creased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution		Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
Age in months																			
<6	8.0	1,657	63.6	36.8	15.8	39.7	1.3	39.7	22.2	12.5	36.8	15.7	17.4	4.6	6.1	0.0	9.3	28.8	132
6-11	11.3	1,426	71.7	68.4	32.2	71.5	8.7	74.7	34.9	23.4	71.7	47.7	14.7	5.0	21.4	0.0	5.1	9.7	161
12-23	9.3	3,053	69.2	70.3	44.0	74.7	6.8	75.6	36.4	30.9	71.8	52.4	22.7	4.0	8.5	0.0	4.0	12.0	284
24-35	5.8	2,925	62.7	68.4	39.3	73.3	6.1	76.4	35.8	32.7	71.6	47.2	18.5	2.2	11.3	0.0	3.6	7.6	169
36-47	4.2	2,971	58.8	73.9	48.0	76.3	7.3	76.3	43.0	39.6	73.9	47.2	14.3	9.8	3.3	0.0	6.2	12.5	125
48-59	3.5	3,182	62.3	66.2	43.3	69.9	4.3	70.9	41.6	35.4	67.2	47.5	15.6	2.8	12.3	0.0	3.6	12.2	110
Sex																			
Male	6.2	7,777	67.7	66.2	39.2	69.4	5.5	71.4	36.9	30.7	68.3	44.3	19.1	4.4	9.1	0.0	5.5	13.0	486
Female	6.6	7,436	63.6	64.2	36.5	68.3	6.6	69.3	34.2	27.6	65.3	44.9	17.0	4.7	12.0	0.0	4.7	13.4	494
Residence																			
Urban	7.2	3,456	68.5	67.5	49.3	72.8	3.2	72.8	36.9	30.2	67.8	47.1	20.4	4.8	9.7	0.0	3.1	13.2	249
Rural	6.2	11,757	64.6	64.4	34.0	67.6	7.0	69.5	35.1	28.7	66.4	43.7	17.3	4.4	10.8	0.0	5.8	13.2	731
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	5.8	2,973	63.3	59.5	33.3	61.9	6.3	63.9	30.2	24.3	61.5	39.6	10.4	4.8	7.4	0.0	8.0	18.8	173
<5 years complete	6.7	663	(66.2)	(70.1)	(39.3)	(72.8)	(1.5)	(72.8)	(39.6)	(35.5)	(70.1)	(42.5)	(19.1)	(8.4)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(14.5)	44
5-7 years complete	6.6	2,381	62.6	66.1	41.7	69.5	8.1	72.2	47.2	36.8	68.8	47.2	24.3	5.9	13.5	0.0	5.2	5.3	158
8-9 years complete	6.7	4,900	66.4	66.9	38.1	70.3	5.7	71.5	34.1	28.8	68.3	45.5	19.9	4.5	12.7	0.0	3.8	12.2	330
10-11 years complete	6.3	1,452	73.9	66.1	41.3	76.3	7.2	79.1	36.0	28.2	69.8	53.4	20.5	3.7	6.1	0.0	4.7	9.9	91
12 or more years complete	6.5	2,844	64.8	64.9	36.5	67.8	5.2	67.8	31.9	26.5	64.9	41.7	15.2	2.7	7.7	0.0	5.7	17.8	184

Continued...

Table 62. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children who were given:				Percentage who were given other treatments								Number of children with diarrhoea				
			Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice was sought from a facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	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	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³		Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
Religion																			
Hindu	6.4	14,142	65.9	65.8	38.6	69.7	6.3	71.2	35.7	29.2	67.5	44.5	17.7	4.4	10.3	0.0	5.0	12.6	904
Muslim	7.8	925	60.3	57.1	27.7	58.6	3.6	59.0	33.1	27.6	57.5	45.4	22.7	5.3	13.3	0.0	5.5	21.4	72
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	7.7	2,772	68.0	62.9	33.9	67.3	8.0	69.7	43.0	32.9	65.3	51.4	18.8	4.5	5.7	0.0	6.4	11.8	214
Scheduled tribe	5.1	3,555	64.5	78.0	43.7	79.4	6.4	81.4	40.2	36.7	79.9	49.2	15.6	7.1	12.4	0.0	4.5	7.9	182
Other backward class	6.3	6,565	65.6	61.3	35.9	66.1	5.7	66.9	33.4	26.4	62.5	43.0	17.3	3.8	12.1	0.0	5.1	16.0	416
Other	6.9	2,100	64.0	64.9	44.5	68.1	4.6	69.4	26.3	23.7	66.1	36.3	24.0	4.3	10.8	0.0	4.0	12.2	144
Source of drinking water⁴																			
Improved	6.3	13,481	66.2	65.1	37.1	68.8	6.0	70.0	34.7	28.5	66.5	44.6	18.5	4.6	11.4	0.0	5.4	13.4	853
Unimproved	7.2	1,681	60.8	65.1	42.6	69.0	6.7	72.1	39.4	32.4	68.2	44.0	15.7	4.3	4.8	0.0	3.1	12.5	122
Toilet facility⁵																			
Improved	6.2	9,037	65.0	68.3	38.2	72.6	4.9	73.7	36.1	30.4	69.6	44.0	17.9	4.9	10.7	0.0	5.2	11.7	559
Shared ⁵	7.6	1,401	75.4	56.6	34.8	58.2	8.0	59.8	30.8	24.3	58.2	46.8	16.6	5.4	10.5	0.0	8.1	16.2	106
Unimproved	7.2	347	(66.2)	(82.1)	(45.5)	(83.5)	(0.0)	(83.5)	(54.9)	(51.0)	(82.1)	(42.1)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(9.4)	25
No facility/open defecation	6.5	4,428	63.2	60.9	37.7	64.4	8.1	66.6	34.6	26.6	63.0	45.2	18.2	3.8	10.2	0.0	4.0	15.3	290
Total	6.4	15,213	65.6	65.2	37.9	68.9	6.0	70.3	35.6	29.1	66.8	44.6	18.1	4.5	10.5	0.0	5.1	13.2	980

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 Jain or other religions and children in households having an other source of drinking water, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	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
Age in months																
<6	1.3	34.4	28.5	16.3	18.2	1.3	100.0	1.3	27.9	20.0	16.4	2.8	30.4	1.3	100.0	132
6-11	8.7	24.2	30.9	27.1	8.5	0.5	100.0	5.0	25.6	31.3	21.0	0.2	15.7	1.2	100.0	161
12-23	6.8	24.6	45.2	18.5	3.3	1.5	100.0	2.4	23.3	43.8	21.8	1.4	6.5	0.9	100.0	284
24-35	6.1	20.5	41.2	30.3	1.5	0.4	100.0	2.0	15.9	41.8	36.0	1.9	1.4	0.9	100.0	169
36-47	7.3	20.0	32.2	35.1	4.6	0.8	100.0	3.9	18.5	39.2	34.0	0.0	3.6	0.8	100.0	125
48-59	4.3	21.9	41.1	25.6	6.2	0.9	100.0	0.9	22.3	44.2	28.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	110
Sex																
Male	5.5	23.5	38.7	25.8	6.4	0.2	100.0	2.5	21.0	37.9	25.7	1.6	11.1	0.3	100.0	486
Female	6.6	25.0	37.0	23.3	6.3	1.8	100.0	2.8	23.6	37.5	25.6	1.2	7.9	1.4	100.0	494
Residence																
Urban	3.2	24.0	38.4	29.0	4.6	0.7	100.0	0.3	19.7	42.3	27.8	0.9	8.0	1.0	100.0	249
Rural	7.0	24.3	37.6	23.1	6.9	1.1	100.0	3.4	23.2	36.1	24.9	1.5	10.0	0.9	100.0	731
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	6.3	26.6	35.2	21.3	8.7	1.9	100.0	0.9	24.1	36.4	23.7	1.7	11.6	1.6	100.0	173
<5 years complete	(1.5)	(11.5)	(46.2)	(33.5)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(14.0)	(46.6)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	44
5-7 years complete	8.1	23.9	35.2	29.8	2.3	0.6	100.0	5.1	21.5	36.3	29.3	0.6	7.1	0.0	100.0	158
8-9 years complete	5.7	25.9	38.2	22.6	6.7	0.8	100.0	1.8	23.2	38.3	24.6	1.3	10.0	0.8	100.0	330
10-11 years complete	7.2	28.9	35.9	18.1	9.0	1.0	100.0	3.7	22.5	36.3	27.0	1.6	7.3	1.6	100.0	91
12 or more years complete	5.2	20.1	40.8	27.6	5.4	1.0	100.0	3.5	21.6	37.4	24.1	1.9	10.4	1.0	100.0	184

Continued...

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Don't know	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Never gave food			Don't know			
Religion																
Hindu	6.3	23.9	37.1	25.6	6.2	0.9	100.0	2.8	22.3	37.0	26.3	1.4	9.3	0.9	100.0	904
Muslim	3.6	27.5	46.0	13.7	7.2	1.9	100.0	0.4	22.5	44.7	18.5	1.8	11.1	1.1	100.0	72
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	8.0	30.9	38.0	17.5	4.9	0.7	100.0	3.3	29.8	36.7	19.2	1.3	9.3	0.4	100.0	214
Scheduled tribe	6.4	22.7	39.4	25.8	4.2	1.5	100.0	2.9	19.7	41.4	29.5	0.6	5.4	0.5	100.0	182
Other backward class	5.7	22.3	37.5	26.4	7.5	0.7	100.0	2.1	20.3	38.5	26.1	1.7	9.9	1.3	100.0	416
Other	4.6	21.8	37.4	29.4	6.4	0.5	100.0	3.1	20.2	33.2	30.9	1.8	10.3	0.5	100.0	144
Total	6.0	24.3	37.8	24.6	6.3	1.0	100.0	2.6	22.3	37.7	25.7	1.4	9.5	0.9	100.0	980

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

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	96.9	248
20-24	96.4	3,789
25-34	96.6	6,796
35-49	95.0	705
Residence		
Urban	96.8	2,830
Rural	96.3	8,708
Schooling		
No schooling	93.4	2,096
<5 years complete	96.7	494
5-9 years complete	96.9	5,556
10-11 years complete	97.5	1,101
12 or more years complete	97.7	2,290
Religion		
Hindu	96.4	10,731
Muslim	96.7	703
Other ¹	99.4	94
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	96.5	2,078
Scheduled tribe	96.2	2,553
Other backward class	96.2	5,054
Other	97.7	1,698
Don't know	93.8	155
Total	96.4	11,538

Note: Total includes women belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

Table 65. Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	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	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months												
<12	84.1	77.8	77.0	75.3	3,082	na	na	76.5	3,082	84.0	2,357	
12-23	89.8	85.8	84.3	82.0	3,053	na	na	85.3	3,053	84.1	2,604	
24-35	86.2	83.1	74.6	78.4	2,925	na	na	81.7	2,925	82.6	2,389	
36-47	80.2	77.1	65.3	73.5	2,971	68.5	2,971	76.1	2,971	83.3	2,261	
48-59	73.1	69.9	56.6	67.0	3,182	63.5	3,182	70.0	3,182	82.7	2,226	
60-71	66.9	62.4	53.8	60.8	3,062	58.4	3,062	na	na	na	na	
0-35	86.7	82.2	78.7	78.6	9,060	na	na	81.1	9,060	83.6	7,350	
36-71	73.3	69.7	58.5	67.0	9,215	63.4	9,215	na	na	na	na	
Sex												
Male	79.5	75.5	68.0	72.0	9,326	62.7	4,700	77.2	7,777	82.9	6,005	
Female	80.4	76.3	69.1	73.6	8,949	64.2	4,515	78.4	7,436	83.9	5,832	
Residence												
Urban	76.9	71.9	66.5	69.4	4,180	62.0	2,203	74.7	3,456	85.0	2,582	
Rural	80.8	77.1	69.1	73.8	14,096	63.9	7,012	78.7	11,757	82.9	9,255	
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	78.6	74.9	67.4	71.8	3,557	61.2	1,799	75.5	2,973	82.5	2,244	
<5 years complete	82.1	77.9	69.4	75.5	821	65.0	437	82.9	663	86.1	550	
5-7 years complete	83.2	79.2	70.7	74.8	2,840	66.4	1,440	80.2	2,381	81.9	1,910	
8-9 years complete	79.5	75.6	68.6	72.6	5,904	62.8	2,947	77.6	4,900	84.0	3,801	
10-11 years complete	81.0	77.7	69.9	74.5	1,741	64.7	855	78.5	1,452	83.3	1,140	
12 or more years complete	78.3	73.4	66.6	70.8	3,412	63.4	1,738	77.1	2,844	83.6	2,193	

Continued...

Table 65. Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	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	79.8	75.9	68.3	72.6	16,990	63.4	8,563	77.5	14,142	83.6	10,966
Muslim	81.7	75.5	70.3	73.7	1,107	62.5	559	80.5	925	80.2	745
Other ²	87.8	83.7	74.0	83.5	166	73.7	89	87.0	133	84.5	116
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	80.3	75.8	69.5	72.4	3,323	64.1	1,677	78.7	2,772	80.0	2,180
Scheduled tribe	85.1	82.6	73.6	79.4	4,209	72.5	2,069	83.2	3,555	86.9	2,957
Other backward class	78.9	75.2	67.3	72.1	7,957	61.6	4,083	77.2	6,565	83.4	5,066
Other	75.1	68.6	63.6	66.3	2,526	55.8	1,256	71.0	2,100	82.1	1,491
Don't know	70.5	63.3	57.5	52.2	261	42.4	131	64.5	221	72.5	142
Total	79.9	75.9	68.5	72.8	18,275	63.4	9,215	77.8	15,213	83.4	11,837

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to Jain religion, 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 Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	82.1	78.5	79.4	76.8	4,180	79.9	77.1	75.8	74.1	4,177
Rural	87.8	85.3	85.1	81.4	14,096	85.5	83.8	80.5	78.5	14,075
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	85.7	83.0	82.5	78.8	3,557	82.8	80.6	77.7	75.3	3,554
<5 years complete	89.3	88.0	87.1	82.8	821	89.0	87.7	83.4	81.8	820
5-7 years complete	87.7	85.1	85.0	81.1	2,840	84.9	83.6	79.9	77.9	2,831
8-9 years complete	87.0	84.1	84.7	81.2	5,904	85.0	83.0	80.6	78.6	5,896
10-11 years complete	88.0	85.9	85.5	82.1	1,741	85.9	84.5	82.2	80.3	1,741
12 or more years complete	84.0	80.9	81.0	78.3	3,412	81.5	79.0	76.5	75.0	3,410
Religion										
Hindu	86.6	83.9	84.0	80.5	16,990	84.2	82.2	79.5	77.4	16,968
Muslim	84.5	81.2	81.2	78.2	1,107	83.6	81.7	77.1	77.0	1,105
Other ³	90.3	89.5	86.2	79.0	166	86.5	85.9	84.9	82.0	166
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	87.6	85.2	84.9	80.6	3,323	84.9	83.0	79.5	77.8	3,321
Scheduled tribe	89.0	86.9	86.4	83.3	4,209	87.1	85.3	82.4	80.7	4,203
Other backward class	87.0	84.7	84.6	81.4	7,957	84.9	83.2	80.4	78.2	7,947
Other	79.8	75.1	76.4	72.5	2,526	77.1	74.3	72.5	70.7	2,520
Don't know	80.4	72.5	77.5	71.2	261	73.7	71.0	65.9	62.0	260
Total	86.5	83.8	83.8	80.3	18,275	84.2	82.3	79.4	77.5	18,252

Note: Total includes children belonging to Jain religion, 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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, 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	9.6	20.5	-0.6	1,414	11.3	26.9	4.6	-1.0	1,341	13.5	30.2	1.6	-1.4	1,499
6-8	9.0	22.3	-0.6	704	8.5	23.2	3.6	-0.9	697	9.2	24.6	0.8	-1.3	723
9-11	12.4	26.2	-1.0	573	8.3	24.3	3.0	-1.1	564	10.9	30.7	1.5	-1.4	582
12-17	16.9	36.9	-1.3	1,340	7.3	20.4	1.6	-1.0	1,340	12.1	31.1	0.8	-1.5	1,389
18-23	21.0	43.3	-1.7	1,386	6.0	18.5	1.9	-0.9	1,378	12.6	36.8	0.8	-1.6	1,421
24-35	14.9	40.4	-1.5	2,644	6.7	19.0	1.2	-0.9	2,599	11.6	33.4	0.7	-1.6	2,677
36-47	14.4	39.8	-1.6	2,656	4.3	15.2	1.6	-0.9	2,632	9.8	35.6	0.5	-1.6	2,675
48-59	11.9	35.9	-1.5	2,783	4.9	15.9	1.7	-0.9	2,744	8.6	33.2	0.2	-1.6	2,800
Sex														
Male	14.6	37.3	-1.4	6,929	6.6	19.5	2.2	-1.0	6,787	11.7	34.4	0.7	-1.6	7,060
Female	13.4	33.9	-1.3	6,572	6.3	18.4	1.8	-0.9	6,508	10.0	31.6	0.8	-1.5	6,705
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴														
<24	12.1	32.8	-1.3	5,102	6.3	18.4	2.2	-0.9	5,025	9.5	30.3	0.7	-1.5	5,217
24-35	17.7	42.3	-1.7	2,355	6.1	19.7	1.6	-1.0	2,322	13.8	37.5	0.4	-1.7	2,388
36 or more	15.4	38.9	-1.5	2,891	6.3	18.2	2.2	-1.0	2,847	11.5	35.9	0.6	-1.6	2,944
	13.0	32.2	-1.2	3,069	7.1	19.9	1.9	-1.0	3,021	10.0	31.2	1.0	-1.5	3,131
Birth order³														
1	12.1	32.7	-1.3	5,067	6.3	18.4	2.2	-0.9	4,991	9.5	30.4	0.7	-1.5	5,179
2-3	13.9	36.2	-1.4	6,758	6.4	19.0	1.9	-1.0	6,662	11.0	33.6	0.7	-1.5	6,874
4-5	19.1	42.2	-1.6	1,291	7.2	19.3	1.8	-1.0	1,268	13.4	37.1	0.5	-1.7	1,319
6 or more	26.4	43.9	-1.7	303	7.1	24.5	3.1	-1.0	293	16.1	44.5	0.6	-1.8	308
Residence														
Urban	10.2	30.1	-1.1	2,970	7.0	19.9	1.8	-0.9	2,907	9.5	28.6	0.9	-1.4	3,035
Rural	15.1	37.2	-1.5	10,530	6.3	18.7	2.1	-1.0	10,388	11.2	34.2	0.7	-1.6	10,730

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-age, and weight-for-height, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth³														
Very small	16.7	39.5	-1.5	373	9.0	23.4	1.6	-1.2	359	15.4	41.6	0.6	-1.9	383
Small	18.4	41.3	-1.5	1,232	8.0	23.3	2.2	-1.0	1,216	14.0	38.7	0.2	-1.7	1,252
Average or larger	13.4	34.8	-1.4	11,704	6.2	18.3	2.0	-0.9	11,531	10.2	31.9	0.8	-1.5	11,934
Don't know	21.7	46.3	-2.0	109	10.7	22.4	1.7	-1.2	109	19.4	51.6	0.0	-2.1	111
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	20.2	41.9	-1.6	2,669	7.6	21.0	2.0	-1.0	2,612	14.6	41.3	0.5	-1.7	2,715
<5 years complete	15.8	43.0	-1.6	587	6.2	22.7	0.6	-1.1	578	15.0	41.6	0.4	-1.7	594
5-7 years complete	15.7	40.9	-1.5	2,140	6.5	18.6	2.3	-0.9	2,100	12.2	36.6	0.6	-1.6	2,186
8-9 years complete	12.8	35.9	-1.4	4,491	6.6	18.9	1.7	-1.0	4,428	10.4	32.5	0.9	-1.6	4,581
10-11 years complete	11.0	28.1	-1.2	1,226	4.5	17.5	2.0	-0.9	1,207	8.6	25.4	0.4	-1.3	1,245
12 or more years complete	9.1	25.6	-1.0	2,387	6.1	17.0	2.7	-0.8	2,369	6.3	23.2	0.9	-1.2	2,444
Religion														
Hindu	14.2	36.1	-1.4	12,454	6.3	18.8	2.0	-0.9	12,276	10.8	33.1	0.7	-1.5	12,699
Muslim	13.1	31.7	-1.2	775	8.9	20.0	2.4	-0.9	747	12.8	31.4	0.7	-1.5	783
Other ⁶	9.8	28.6	-1.2	259	7.6	21.7	0.3	-1.1	259	7.5	33.1	0.2	-1.5	270
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	15.9	40.5	-1.6	2,475	6.3	19.1	1.6	-1.0	2,456	12.0	36.0	0.4	-1.6	2,528
Scheduled tribe	17.7	40.0	-1.5	3,171	7.2	21.4	2.4	-1.0	3,093	13.9	39.8	0.5	-1.7	3,222
Other backward class	12.4	33.8	-1.3	5,737	6.3	18.4	1.8	-1.0	5,663	9.7	31.1	1.0	-1.5	5,845
Other	9.5	26.6	-1.0	1,791	6.1	16.7	2.9	-0.7	1,758	7.4	22.6	0.6	-1.2	1,830
Don't know	23.5	45.1	-1.9	196	3.6	14.7	3.9	-0.8	194	13.7	35.9	0.5	-1.6	203
No caste/tribe or missing	8.6	30.8	-1.2	131	8.4	20.4	0.0	-1.2	130	7.7	33.5	0.5	-1.5	138

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-age, and weight-for-height, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, 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)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	14.0	35.6	-1.4	13,417	6.5	18.9	2.0	-0.9	10.8	33.0	0.7	-1.5	13,679
Not interviewed but in the household	16.5	40.6	-1.6	83	6.6	19.0	2.2	-1.0	18.3	36.7	0.0	-1.7	86
Mother's nutritional status⁷													
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	16.2	41.0	-1.6	3,187	7.0	22.6	1.2	-1.2	13.9	41.2	0.2	-1.8	3,242
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	14.0	34.9	-1.3	8,699	6.7	18.7	2.3	-0.9	10.5	32.1	0.8	-1.5	8,867
Overweight (BMI≥25)	9.4	28.1	-1.1	1,513	4.1	13.2	2.5	-0.6	5.9	20.3	1.1	-1.1	1,546
Missing	21.0	44.2	-1.7	102	9.7	13.5	1.5	-1.0	15.3	38.3	0.0	-1.7	109
Child's living arrangements													
Living with both parents	14.0	35.6	-1.4	11,883	6.6	19.1	2.0	-1.0	11.0	33.3	0.7	-1.5	12,115
Living with one or neither parent	14.5	35.8	-1.3	1,588	5.4	17.9	2.1	-0.8	10.1	30.6	0.7	-1.5	1,621
Total	14.0	35.7	-1.4	13,500	6.5	18.9	2.0	-0.9	10.8	33.0	0.7	-1.5	13,765
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	18.6	42.0	-1.6	21,690	9.2	25.8	1.7	-1.2	14.3	42.8	0.3	-1.8	21,690

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. Total includes Jain children, 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 Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

⁷ Includes children whose mothers are deceased. 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	97.2	35.1	86.8	1,295	15.8	1,259
Rural	96.6	42.8	90.3	4,767	10.4	4,605
Sex						
Male	96.3	40.1	88.6	3,091	12.5	2,977
Female	97.1	42.2	90.6	2,972	10.7	2,887
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.8	43.0	91.6	1,180	10.3	1,142
<5 years complete	94.4	40.7	88.8	247	9.5	233
5-7 years complete	96.4	40.5	90.1	956	10.0	922
8-9 years complete	97.2	41.5	89.6	1,978	11.4	1,923
10-11 years complete	96.8	37.0	90.8	578	12.6	560
12 or more years complete	96.5	41.5	86.4	1,123	14.6	1,084
Religion						
Hindu	96.7	41.0	89.5	5,635	11.4	5,448
Muslim	97.3	42.9	91.0	368	14.9	358
Other ³	98.3	48.2	89.5	56	12.6	55
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.8	42.7	89.5	1,153	11.1	1,116
Scheduled tribe	97.5	45.6	93.2	1,446	7.4	1,410
Other backward class	96.6	38.9	88.7	2,520	11.8	2,434
Other	95.9	39.3	86.3	861	18.4	826
Don't know	94.5	29.9	87.3	83	16.4	79
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	96.7	41.2	89.5	5,485	11.6	5,306
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	97.2	34.1	89.3	212	15.1	206
Other/no one	96.2	44.7	90.6	366	9.9	352
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.8	41.6	89.5	5,599	11.6	5,418
At home	96.4	36.9	91.0	448	11.8	432
Total	96.7	41.2	89.6	6,063	11.6	5,864

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. Total includes children belonging to Jain religion and children who were 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 Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	4.9	86.0	1.3	0.7	2.1	5.1	100.0	95.1	471	2.9	471
2-3	3.7	77.7	5.9	1.5	3.0	8.2	100.0	96.3	558	7.0	572
4-5	2.3	61.5	15.5	1.3	7.0	12.4	100.0	97.7	611	10.3	613
6-8	2.5	26.9	17.7	3.7	9.9	39.4	100.0	97.5	771	15.0	776
9-11	5.3	9.8	8.4	3.0	6.4	67.2	100.0	94.7	643	16.6	649
12-17	10.6	3.2	5.1	1.6	4.3	75.2	100.0	89.4	1,446	17.2	1,499
18-23	23.8	3.1	2.4	0.8	4.1	65.8	100.0	76.2	1,367	17.4	1,554
0-3	4.3	81.5	3.8	1.2	2.6	6.7	100.0	95.7	1,029	5.2	1,043
0-5	3.5	74.0	8.1	1.2	4.2	8.9	100.0	96.5	1,640	7.0	1,657
6-9	3.2	23.6	15.2	3.6	9.1	45.3	100.0	96.8	1,013	15.4	1,022
12-15	10.5	4.1	6.3	1.8	4.3	73.1	100.0	89.5	976	16.6	999
12-23	17.0	3.1	3.8	1.3	4.2	70.7	100.0	83.0	2,812	17.3	3,053
20-23	26.8	3.1	2.0	0.9	2.7	64.6	100.0	73.2	820	16.7	952

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	33.8	5.5	7.4	4,312
Female	31.0	5.8	7.5	3,920
Residence				
Urban	31.9	5.0	6.8	1,871
Rural	33.7	5.8	7.6	6,361
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	28.5	6.1	7.8	1,559
<5 years complete	29.6	5.6	7.2	355
5-7 years complete	33.3	5.8	7.9	1,275
8-9 years complete	33.6	5.6	7.3	2,667
10-11 years complete	33.0	4.9	7.4	812
12 or more years complete	33.0	5.2	6.9	1,565
Religion				
Hindu	33.0	5.6	7.5	7,658
Muslim	22.8	5.3	6.3	500
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	a	5.6	7.5	1,495
Scheduled tribe	34.0	6.0	7.8	1,906
Other backward class	32.1	5.6	7.5	3,544
Other	26.5	5.0	6.4	1,172
Total	33.2	5.6	7.4	8,233

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. Total includes children belonging to Jain 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:			
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum dietary diversity ⁴	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months												
6-11	19.3	32.5	5.5	1,360	48.3	41.0	8.8	53	9.6	32.8	5.6	1,413
6-8	12.7	34.2	4.9	751	*	*	*	19	6.6	34.4	5.0	771
9-11	27.5	30.4	6.3	609	(52.4)	(40.5)	(7.5)	34	13.1	30.9	6.3	643
12-17	43.3	36.0	11.0	1,293	55.8	58.4	7.6	153	24.1	38.4	10.7	1,446
18-23	48.0	40.7	12.0	1,042	47.9	52.0	7.0	325	22.7	43.4	10.8	1,367
Sex												
Male	36.7	36.0	8.8	1,923	49.0	49.4	7.9	228	18.6	37.4	8.7	2,150
Female	34.8	36.1	9.8	1,772	51.2	55.2	6.9	304	19.0	38.9	9.4	2,075
Residence												
Urban	38.9	37.1	11.0	802	56.8	56.6	7.7	145	19.8	40.1	10.5	947
Rural	34.9	35.7	8.8	2,893	47.8	51.2	7.2	386	18.5	37.6	8.6	3,279
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	32.3	34.8	7.0	693	52.7	50.2	7.2	119	16.0	37.0	7.0	812
<5 years complete	42.3	49.8	10.1	153	*	*	*	18	18.5	49.9	10.0	170
5-7 years complete	39.5	33.5	10.1	597	53.7	56.7	7.6	73	20.9	36.0	9.9	670
8-9 years complete	35.8	36.2	9.3	1,215	52.6	60.2	10.2	142	19.9	38.7	9.4	1,357
10-11 years complete	28.4	32.0	6.7	358	(43.0)	(38.7)	(2.1)	47	14.8	32.7	6.2	404
12 or more years complete	38.5	38.3	11.9	678	48.3	50.0	5.9	134	20.1	40.2	10.9	812

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Religion														
Hindu	35.6	35.9	9.1	3,438	50.7	13.6	52.1	7.7	468	94.1	18.8	37.9	9.0	3,906
Muslim	38.9	34.1	11.6	221	(46.1)	(14.8)	(60.3)	(5.4)	57	89.0	19.7	39.5	10.3	278
Other ¹⁰	(31.9)	(60.9)	(8.4)	33	*	*	*	*	5	(91.8)	(13.1)	(54.5)	(7.3)	38
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	34.4	36.7	8.7	704	47.5	12.1	56.9	6.3	99	93.6	18.1	39.2	8.4	803
Scheduled tribe	38.6	39.5	10.3	850	38.1	16.8	48.4	8.0	125	92.1	22.0	40.6	10.0	975
Other backward class	35.4	34.9	9.1	1,575	58.1	15.4	53.5	9.4	217	94.9	17.9	37.1	9.1	1,792
Other	35.6	34.0	9.7	514	50.0	5.7	51.3	2.7	85	92.9	18.5	36.5	8.7	599
Don't know	(22.0)	(25.8)	(1.6)	52	*	*	*	*	6	(96.9)	(4.5)	(29.9)	(1.4)	57
Total	35.8	36.0	9.3	3,695	50.2	13.6	52.7	7.3	531	93.7	18.8	38.1	9.0	4,226

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 Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 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

¹⁰ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	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
Agar Malwa	59.1	30	*	6	40.3	29	18.7	29	35.7	30
Alirajpur	53.8	62	78.7	20	34.6	157	15.4	153	31.6	160
Anuppur	21.5	60	(72.1)	13	24.0	144	18.4	142	30.7	145
Ashoknagar	50.9	68	(65.3)	19	32.6	167	19.7	167	31.1	172
Balaghat	27.2	107	*	27	41.9	243	20.5	245	44.9	247
Barwani	44.8	149	77.9	44	45.8	374	18.9	366	41.0	380
Betul	58.3	135	(65.1)	39	30.8	297	21.7	295	31.4	299
Bhind	49.2	146	(88.8)	45	32.2	307	12.4	306	29.0	313
Bhopal	(30.5)	135	*	31	19.9	211	20.6	211	29.1	211
Burhanpur	28.9	61	(69.4)	20	38.7	157	27.9	148	47.2	166
Chhatarpur	22.5	157	(78.4)	50	45.1	361	17.5	348	34.6	365
Chhindwara	44.4	134	(81.8)	48	23.9	297	18.1	300	32.8	303
Damoh	41.5	139	69.8	50	40.3	281	16.2	276	32.3	283
Datia	54.6	55	(58.3)	15	36.8	130	16.4	130	29.4	130
Dewas	34.5	117	(79.1)	29	36.8	260	20.4	254	30.7	266
Dhar	38.6	163	*	40	28.8	468	29.5	427	35.9	486
Dindori	47.1	71	(85.5)	22	38.9	166	15.8	166	33.6	169
Guna	44.9	134	(83.8)	38	31.9	332	10.1	329	25.1	336
Gwalior	47.5	188	(72.9)	53	40.1	397	12.4	404	33.0	407
Harda	38.5	43	(64.8)	12	38.8	103	28.0	101	34.7	109
Hoshangabad	34.3	104	(73.9)	27	34.8	198	19.5	194	27.2	205
Indore	32.3	254	*	49	28.7	597	21.2	589	24.9	607
Jabalpur	*	61	*	15	(18.0)	150	(26.4)	151	(31.3)	154
Jhabua	37.0	106	67.3	30	49.3	280	17.8	281	41.7	282
Katni	52.6	98	(76.3)	30	49.5	218	21.8	205	43.9	219
Khandwa (East Nimar)	57.9	92	*	24	38.4	156	20.7	154	35.3	159
Khargone (West Nimar)	46.7	151	(63.1)	47	31.4	314	27.4	310	44.0	331
Mandla	40.7	84	(92.0)	18	32.0	196	15.9	195	33.0	199
Mandsaur	49.1	106	*	23	30.9	238	13.1	239	22.9	240
Morena	57.2	195	86.0	63	40.0	416	10.1	420	29.6	430
Narsimhapur	41.5	107	(70.6)	26	32.0	240	19.6	238	28.1	242
Neemuch	45.2	73	(83.0)	16	33.0	178	13.1	177	27.6	179
Panna	37.9	98	(77.6)	29	45.1	212	23.2	210	39.2	216
Raisen	(37.9)	34	*	7	30.4	89	21.1	86	25.4	89
Rajgarh	31.7	132	(93.0)	31	27.6	325	22.4	322	26.8	327
Ratlam	43.6	140	(78.6)	36	29.0	370	16.2	365	28.6	372
Rewa	35.4	278	(65.9)	78	37.0	615	18.7	580	31.5	625
Sagar	22.3	251	(67.8)	70	42.7	567	15.2	563	35.7	583
Satna	17.7	191	*	47	49.4	413	16.8	410	31.2	418
Sehore	38.5	117	(83.7)	27	21.9	212	20.3	208	27.6	218
Seoni	59.3	118	(93.6)	30	23.5	273	21.1	275	31.1	276
Shahdol	32.1	103	(66.8)	24	44.0	204	20.4	202	39.2	206
Shajapur	40.6	85	(79.5)	20	27.8	200	23.4	195	27.6	206
Sheopur	52.0	90	79.4	28	45.8	195	16.2	196	37.7	198
Shivpuri	64.1	161	(67.6)	47	39.2	301	18.4	301	36.0	314

Continued...

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	Percentage	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
	Sidhi	38.4	119	79.1	37	39.1	275	16.6	273	32.8
Singrauli	35.8	122	(75.4)	35	37.3	194	25.2	193	36.0	197
Tikamgarh	52.4	89	*	23	27.5	169	19.7	165	34.9	172
Ujjain	38.6	147	*	30	34.7	361	29.8	348	36.2	376
Umaria	42.8	65	(79.7)	17	45.3	142	15.5	137	36.6	144
Vidisha	44.0	140	(64.4)	34	36.5	321	16.5	313	34.4	325
Madhya Pradesh	41.2	6,063	74.0	1,640	35.7	13,500	18.9	13,295	33.0	13,765

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21 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	25.7	48.7	3.9	78.2	570
9-11	21.4	54.6	5.0	81.1	481
12-17	23.0	56.3	5.0	84.3	1,125
18-23	23.9	56.3	5.4	85.6	1,151
24-35	29.3	45.0	4.1	78.5	2,170
36-47	29.1	34.6	2.3	65.9	2,202
48-59	29.7	27.5	1.0	58.1	2,271
Sex					
Male	27.2	41.6	3.4	72.1	5,168
Female	27.7	42.4	3.2	73.2	4,802
Birth order¹					
1	28.3	41.5	3.2	73.0	3,915
2-3	27.2	42.5	3.0	72.7	5,021
4-5	25.8	40.8	5.1	71.7	816
6 or more	25.3	39.6	5.5	70.4	160
Residence					
Urban	27.2	41.4	4.0	72.5	2,410
Rural	27.5	42.1	3.1	72.7	7,560
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	28.3	41.4	5.0	74.6	1,618
<5 years complete	27.6	41.8	5.1	74.5	436
5-7 years complete	27.5	43.1	2.7	73.3	1,618
8-9 years complete	27.2	42.9	3.2	73.3	3,462
10-11 years complete	25.9	40.7	1.8	68.4	948
12 or more years complete	27.7	40.5	2.7	70.9	1,888
Religion					
Hindu	27.7	41.7	3.2	72.5	9,197
Muslim	23.8	44.7	5.2	73.8	584
Other ³	22.2	49.3	3.4	75.0	177
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	26.6	45.0	2.9	74.5	1,892
Scheduled tribe	29.4	44.0	3.6	76.9	1,955
Other backward class	26.8	40.0	3.2	70.0	4,465
Other	29.6	39.4	3.6	72.6	1,418
Don't know	15.4	52.2	3.9	71.5	151
No caste/tribe or missing	15.8	54.3	2.7	72.8	88

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21 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 status⁴					
Interviewed	27.5	41.9	3.3	72.7	9,912
Not interviewed but in the household	20.0	49.0	1.5	70.6	58
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.4	41.5	3.3	72.2	8,856
Living with one or neither parent	27.6	45.9	2.8	76.2	1,114
Mother's anaemia status⁵					
Not anaemic	27.4	35.8	2.4	65.5	3,988
Mildly anaemic	30.0	42.1	3.7	75.8	2,662
Moderately/severely anaemic	25.4	49.1	4.0	78.6	3,233
Total	27.4	42.0	3.3	72.6	9,970
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	29.4	37.6	2.0	68.9	20,517

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

⁴ Includes children whose mother was not interviewed and not in the household, who are not shown separately

⁵ Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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 deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Age in months															
6-8	16.6	4.0	771	7.5	40.9	35.7	776	na	96.1	na	768	96.1	na	768	
9-11	37.3	8.5	643	11.2	48.3	42.8	649	78.0	95.2	78.0	642	95.2	649	642	
12-17	53.8	14.4	1,446	10.5	51.5	48.0	1,499	85.4	93.2	85.4	1,487	93.2	1,499	1,487	
18-23	60.9	15.2	1,367	10.2	49.4	51.1	1,554	82.4	94.6	82.4	1,526	94.6	1,554	1,526	
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	71.9	95.3	71.9	2,878	95.3	2,925	2,878	
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.6	na	2,891	95.6	na	2,891	
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.2	na	3,088	95.2	na	3,088	
Sex															
Male	47.1	11.4	2,150	10.0	48.7	45.9	2,281	77.6	95.0	77.6	6,823	95.0	3,404	6,823	
Female	46.5	12.3	2,075	10.0	48.2	46.5	2,198	78.5	95.1	78.5	6,457	95.1	3,223	6,457	
Birth order															
1	43.7	10.7	1,669	11.2	48.8	47.6	1,836	78.5	95.3	78.5	5,052	95.3	2,589	5,052	
2-3	48.1	13.0	2,084	9.4	48.7	45.6	2,150	78.3	94.9	78.3	6,615	94.9	3,296	6,615	
4-5	53.6	11.9	392	8.6	46.0	44.2	409	75.9	94.4	75.9	1,226	94.4	597	1,226	
6 or more	44.8	7.3	81	5.2	46.7	38.6	83	73.7	94.9	73.7	307	94.9	145	307	
Breastfeeding status⁷															
Breastfeeding	44.9	11.1	3,695	9.6	48.2	45.4	3,709	80.9	94.7	80.9	5,554	94.7	4,167	5,554	
Not breastfeeding	60.2	16.8	531	12.0	49.6	50.1	770	73.2	95.3	73.2	7,646	95.3	2,460	7,646	
Residence															
Urban	49.5	16.5	947	8.7	44.8	44.3	995	78.4	97.2	78.4	3,028	97.2	1,474	3,028	
Rural	46.1	10.5	3,279	10.4	49.5	46.7	3,484	77.9	94.4	77.9	10,252	94.4	5,154	10,252	

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

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 micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	44.7	10.4	812	7.9	49.5	46.4	860	76.2	1,275	94.3	2,606			
<5 years complete	50.8	16.6	170	10.2	42.2	40.5	183	78.8	290	97.0	590			
5-7 years complete	47.5	13.1	670	11.9	51.3	48.2	700	78.2	1,014	95.3	2,149			
8-9 years complete	47.9	11.7	1,357	10.5	47.1	45.2	1,446	77.5	2,158	94.4	4,389			
10-11 years complete	39.6	9.0	404	8.9	49.8	45.3	429	80.1	632	95.6	1,198			
12 or more years complete	49.4	12.9	812	10.1	48.1	47.7	861	79.5	1,260	96.1	2,346			
Religion														
Hindu	46.5	10.5	3,906	10.3	48.6	46.0	4,141	77.8	6,126	94.9	12,199			
Muslim	50.9	31.4	278	6.5	46.6	46.7	296	80.0	440	97.5	794			
Other ⁵	(48.7)	(14.0)	38	(5.4)	(44.4)	(55.6)	38	90.2	55	95.3	275			
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	44.2	12.2	803	10.4	43.8	42.9	851	77.5	1,179	94.9	2,413			
Scheduled tribe	52.8	15.6	975	11.6	57.1	53.0	1,022	81.4	1,547	93.6	3,044			
Other backward class	45.6	10.4	1,792	8.5	47.1	44.3	1,902	76.7	2,881	95.5	5,703			
Other	44.7	10.0	599	11.7	46.5	47.3	646	79.0	921	96.3	1,782			
Don't know	(42.8)	(8.6)	57	(7.0)	(33.1)	(22.7)	59	63.3	99	97.8	184			
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	94.4	154			
Total	46.8	11.9	4,226	10.0	48.5	46.2	4,479	78.0	6,627	95.1	13,280			

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 Jain children, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable, nc = No cases

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

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs; ³ Based on mother's recall; ⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

⁵ Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available); ⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order.

⁷ Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown.

⁸ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	11,830	97.5	11,727
Rural	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	31,722	94.4	31,565
Religion							
Hindu	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	38,746	95.1	38,555
Muslim	99.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,904	98.1	1,890
Jain	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	134	90.9	134
Other	98.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	2,768	96.2	2,713
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	7,060	95.3	7,029
Scheduled tribe	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	8,456	94.5	8,429
Other backward class	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	18,421	95.4	18,314
Other	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	6,707	95.7	6,666
Don't know	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	475	93.1	473
No caste/tribe or missing	97.9	1.4	0.7	100.0	2,433	96.2	2,381
Total	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	43,552	95.3	43,292
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	52,042	93.2	51,751

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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
Agar Malwa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348	99.8	348
Alirajpur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	366	97.1	366
Anuppur	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	514	92.9	512
Ashoknagar	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	519	96.0	516
Balaghat	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,151	98.0	1,151
Barwani	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	751	90.3	748
Betul	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	917	98.2	914
Bhind	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	852	94.8	848
Bhopal	98.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	1,331	99.5	1,306
Burhanpur	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	438	94.9	437
Chhatarpur	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,083	86.6	1,080
Chhindwara	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,204	98.5	1,194
Damoh	99.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	874	87.0	866
Datia	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	465	91.5	461
Dewas	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	944	99.0	943
Dhar	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,392	97.4	1,391
Dindori	99.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	509	88.4	505
Guna	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	777	95.8	773
Gwalior	97.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	1,253	94.9	1,222
Harda	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	351	99.5	351
Hoshangabad	99.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	777	96.3	773
Indore	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,871	98.3	1,868
Jabalpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	710	98.6	710
Jhabua	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	593	96.1	589
Katni	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	808	85.3	804
Khandwa (East Nimar)	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	770	98.7	769
Khargone (West Nimar)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,013	97.2	1,013
Mandla	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	667	94.3	664
Mandsaur	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	875	99.2	872
Morena	99.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	956	94.0	947
Narsimhapur	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	761	98.4	757
Neemuch	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	538	99.6	533
Panna	99.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	693	83.4	686
Raisen	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	541	98.5	538
Rajgarh	98.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	948	95.5	937
Ratlam	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	939	98.8	939
Rewa	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,642	92.1	1,640
Sagar	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,573	92.2	1,563
Satna	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,555	93.3	1,549
Sehore	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	746	97.5	743
Seoni	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	930	96.7	924
Shahdol	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	783	89.4	783
Shajapur	99.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	537	97.2	533
Sheopur	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	448	94.9	446
Shivpuri	96.0	3.0	1.0	100.0	991	96.2	952
Sidhi	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	717	94.6	716
Singrauli	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	738	93.0	737
Tikamgarh	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	888	96.9	884
Ujjain	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,175	98.7	1,172
Umaria	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	472	92.2	468
Vidisha	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	858	99.0	854
Madhya Pradesh	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	43,552	95.3	43,292

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	39.5	24.2	28.8	7.5	100.0	48,410
Pulses or beans	53.7	40.8	5.2	0.3	100.0	48,410
Dark green leafy vegetables	58.6	33.9	7.4	0.1	100.0	48,410
Fruits	8.8	34.2	55.6	1.5	100.0	48,410
Eggs	1.0	19.2	27.5	52.3	100.0	48,410
Fish	0.4	11.0	26.6	61.9	100.0	48,410
Chicken or meat	0.4	11.8	28.0	59.7	100.0	48,410
Fish or chicken/meat	0.6	14.3	27.2	57.8	100.0	48,410
Fried foods	3.7	37.0	54.4	4.8	100.0	48,410
Aerated drinks	3.2	6.6	66.3	23.9	100.0	48,410
MEN						
Milk or curd	42.8	31.1	20.9	5.2	100.0	6,503
Pulses or beans	43.7	49.9	6.2	0.2	100.0	6,503
Dark green leafy vegetables	49.1	43.3	7.4	0.2	100.0	6,503
Fruits	6.6	40.1	51.1	2.3	100.0	6,503
Eggs	2.9	29.3	33.4	34.4	100.0	6,503
Fish	1.3	19.4	35.0	44.3	100.0	6,503
Chicken or meat	1.2	20.3	36.3	42.1	100.0	6,503
Fish or chicken/meat	1.6	23.7	35.3	39.4	100.0	6,503
Fried foods	6.6	33.9	47.7	11.8	100.0	6,503
Aerated drinks	3.3	12.7	56.7	27.3	100.0	6,503

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, 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	43.8	24.5	19.4	2.9	2.4	0.5	7,703	47.3	26.7	20.6	4.6	3.9	0.7	1,015
20-29	26.6	16.6	10.0	10.1	8.3	1.8	13,564	22.1	14.4	7.7	10.2	8.5	1.6	1,820
30-39	14.7	9.7	4.9	23.1	18.1	5.0	11,732	11.0	7.5	3.5	22.6	19.4	3.2	1,664
40-49	11.5	7.4	4.1	28.4	21.1	7.4	9,855	11.5	7.2	4.2	22.3	17.8	4.5	1,380
Marital status														
Never married	40.3	22.8	17.5	4.6	3.7	0.8	10,721	35.2	20.6	14.6	6.5	5.1	1.4	2,060
Currently married	17.2	11.0	6.2	20.5	15.8	4.6	30,585	13.0	8.7	4.2	20.7	17.4	3.3	3,698
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	16.0	11.3	4.7	23.1	16.6	6.5	1,547	14.0	7.6	6.4	13.2	11.5	1.7	121
Residence														
Urban	17.1	10.3	6.8	26.0	19.2	6.7	11,715	17.7	9.8	7.9	25.7	20.4	5.2	1,509
Rural	25.2	15.4	9.8	13.0	10.4	2.6	31,138	21.8	13.9	7.9	12.1	10.4	1.7	4,369
Schooling														
No schooling	18.2	11.5	6.7	16.8	13.7	3.1	11,307	15.3	9.3	6.0	9.9	9.2	0.6	687
<5 years complete	19.4	13.3	6.1	17.9	13.8	4.1	2,051	17.8	11.0	6.8	13.6	11.5	2.1	275
5-9 years complete	26.0	15.7	10.3	15.0	11.6	3.4	17,142	24.1	14.6	9.5	12.9	10.8	2.1	2,586
10-11 years complete	27.4	16.1	11.3	15.5	11.8	3.8	4,659	25.0	15.1	9.9	14.5	12.4	2.2	829
12 or more years complete	21.4	12.9	8.5	19.9	14.6	5.3	7,696	15.8	10.6	5.2	23.8	19.0	4.7	1,502
Religion														
Hindu	23.1	14.1	9.1	16.1	12.5	3.6	40,349	20.6	12.7	7.9	15.5	12.8	2.6	5,553
Muslim	18.0	11.5	6.5	25.6	19.2	6.3	1,982	21.5	13.5	8.0	17.4	15.6	1.8	248
Jain	12.9	6.9	6.0	34.7	23.3	11.4	143	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Other	31.4	20.3	11.1	12.1	10.3	1.7	379	31.4	28.0	3.4	7.3	7.3	0.0	48

Continued...

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, 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)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	23.2	13.7	9.5	15.6	7,260	23.6	14.9	8.7	12.4	1,062
Scheduled tribe	27.4	17.3	10.2	8.0	8,680	19.6	12.5	7.1	9.0	1,117
Other backward class	22.8	13.7	9.1	17.5	19,397	21.6	13.1	8.5	16.0	2,708
Other	17.2	10.8	6.4	25.8	7,054	16.3	10.0	6.3	25.8	956
Don't know	28.8	20.3	8.5	14.2	463	(28.7)	(18.0)	(10.7)	(7.8)	36
Total age 15-49	23.0	14.0	8.9	16.6	42,853	20.8	12.9	7.9	15.6	5,878
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.5	7.6	3.8	21.7	476
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	20.1	12.5	7.6	16.0	6,355
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	28.3	16.8	11.5	13.6	58,255	28.4	17.0	11.4	10.9	9,270

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Normal (≥0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (≥0.90)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	91.6	8.4	1.6	64.6	35.4	7,688	98.7	1.3	0.5	76.9	23.1	1,014
20-29	79.0	21.0	5.8	63.5	36.5	13,547	95.7	4.3	1.3	67.2	32.8	1,819
30-39	64.4	35.6	13.9	58.0	42.0	11,723	88.5	11.5	2.4	54.8	45.2	1,662
40-49	54.8	45.2	20.0	52.2	47.8	9,842	85.0	15.0	5.3	48.4	51.6	1,381
Marital status												
Never married	89.0	11.0	2.5	64.7	35.3	10,701	97.2	2.8	0.9	72.5	27.5	2,059
Currently married	66.1	33.9	13.1	58.0	42.0	30,555	88.5	11.5	3.1	54.5	45.5	3,695
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	62.3	37.7	16.1	55.1	44.9	1,543	92.8	7.2	4.4	59.0	41.0	121
Residence												
Urban	63.4	36.6	15.5	58.0	42.0	11,692	86.8	13.2	4.2	60.2	39.8	1,506
Rural	74.8	25.2	8.6	60.2	39.8	31,107	93.3	6.7	1.8	61.2	38.8	4,370
Schooling												
No schooling	67.9	32.1	11.6	56.7	43.3	11,293	96.5	3.5	0.6	60.7	39.3	687
<5 years complete	69.2	30.8	11.4	60.2	39.8	2,050	92.0	8.0	2.9	56.0	44.0	275
5-9 years complete	74.9	25.1	9.2	60.8	39.2	17,117	92.9	7.1	2.1	61.2	38.8	2,586
10-11 years complete	75.1	24.9	9.6	60.4	39.6	4,650	93.1	6.9	2.0	65.3	34.7	829
12 or more years complete	68.9	31.1	12.1	60.4	39.6	7,690	86.4	13.6	3.9	59.0	41.0	1,499

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019–21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal (>80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal (≥0.85)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal (>94 cm)	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
Religion												
Hindu	72.2	27.8	10.2	59.7	40.3	40,300	91.7	8.3	2.4	61.0	39.0	5,550
Muslim	60.4	39.6	17.4	54.8	45.2	1,977	90.6	9.4	3.3	57.3	42.7	248
Jain	62.3	37.7	20.3	58.0	42.0	143	*	*	*	*	*	30
Other	76.9	23.1	6.8	67.5	32.5	379	98.3	1.7	0.0	74.2	25.8	48
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	72.8	27.2	9.0	60.6	39.4	7,253	94.2	5.8	1.6	61.7	38.3	1,062
Scheduled tribe	80.1	19.9	5.4	58.8	41.2	8,669	96.3	3.7	0.9	64.6	35.4	1,116
Other backward class	71.0	29.0	11.0	60.8	39.2	19,372	91.8	8.2	2.1	60.4	39.6	2,705
Other	62.1	37.9	17.2	56.2	43.8	7,043	82.9	17.1	6.0	57.1	42.9	956
Don't know	72.4	27.6	9.9	57.5	42.5	463	(94.4)	(5.6)	(1.2)	(62.3)	(37.7)	36
Total	71.7	28.3	10.5	59.6	40.4	42,799	91.6	8.4	2.4	60.9	39.1	5,875

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

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21, 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	26.7	29.1	2.3	58.1	7,820	17.4	12.4	0.6	30.4	992
20-29	26.2	27.9	2.1	56.3	15,059	10.7	7.1	0.5	18.2	1,803
30-39	25.4	24.8	2.0	52.2	11,728	11.1	7.9	1.1	20.1	1,625
40-49	24.6	24.7	3.0	52.3	9,606	14.1	10.4	0.8	25.3	1,336
Marital status										
Never married	26.1	28.2	2.1	56.5	10,538	12.9	9.7	0.8	23.4	2,024
Currently married	25.6	26.1	2.3	54.1	32,162	12.6	8.6	0.7	21.9	3,612
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	24.7	26.2	3.5	54.4	1,513	15.8	9.1	0.0	24.9	119
Maternity status										
Pregnant	25.3	25.4	2.1	52.8	1,694	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	26.9	31.2	2.0	60.2	6,450	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	25.5	25.8	2.4	53.8	36,069	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	25.2	24.0	2.3	51.5	11,864	12.2	7.8	1.1	21.1	1,460
Rural	25.9	27.6	2.3	55.8	32,349	13.0	9.4	0.6	23.0	4,295
Schooling										
No schooling	26.2	27.1	2.3	55.6	11,381	14.7	11.3	0.9	26.8	671
<5 years complete	25.0	27.5	2.7	55.3	2,102	13.1	6.3	0.5	19.9	273
5-9 years complete	25.4	27.7	2.6	55.7	17,911	14.2	9.9	0.8	24.8	2,544
10-11 years complete	26.9	25.3	2.1	54.3	4,829	12.4	8.6	0.7	21.6	807
12 or more years complete	25.3	24.1	1.7	51.1	7,990	9.6	7.1	0.7	17.4	1,460

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

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
Religion										
Hindu	25.8	26.7	2.4	54.8	41,653	12.7	9.0	0.7	22.4	5,436
Muslim	24.0	24.6	1.8	50.3	2,027	10.9	7.9	1.9	20.7	242
Jain	25.7	13.3	1.9	40.9	146	*	*	*	*	29
Other	27.9	36.1	1.0	65.0	387	23.1	6.1	0.0	29.2	48
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.7	27.0	2.6	54.3	7,512	11.4	6.8	0.5	18.7	1,035
Scheduled tribe	29.9	32.0	2.2	64.2	9,093	17.5	11.9	0.6	29.9	1,099
Other backward class	24.5	24.9	2.2	51.5	19,916	11.8	8.5	0.8	21.1	2,650
Other	24.9	23.9	2.6	51.4	7,207	11.5	9.3	0.9	21.7	935
Don't know	25.4	31.7	1.7	58.9	485	(11.2)	(12.4)	(3.3)	(26.8)	36
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	(28.6)	(22.1)	(5.0)	(55.7)	40	11.4	8.6	0.4	20.4	1,096
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	25.7	26.6	2.3	54.7	44,174	13.2	9.2	0.9	23.3	5,111
Total age 15-49	25.7	26.6	2.3	54.7	44,213	12.8	9.0	0.7	22.5	5,755
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	14.5	10.4	1.4	26.3	452
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.9	9.1	0.8	22.8	6,208
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.5	25.7	2.4	52.5	61,702	14.3	10.1	1.1	25.5	9,243

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

³ For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

⁴ For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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
Agar Malwa	(71.6)	15	59.2	169	26.7	8.8	170
Alirajpur	76.4	57	60.5	387	19.6	10.9	371
Anuppur	49.2	119	52.6	527	26.5	15.5	512
Ashoknagar	59.7	120	46.1	499	26.1	15.4	496
Balaghat	56.7	203	60.6	1,063	30.2	4.3	1,090
Barwani	78.2	164	58.4	878	27.1	8.2	841
Betul	57.8	185	56.2	971	24.7	17.7	936
Bhind	75.6	240	69.9	863	24.3	20.5	836
Bhopal	68.5	164	53.5	904	18.2	31.5	939
Burhanpur	77.9	121	57.3	494	20.9	12.2	476
Chhatarpur	87.2	258	63.5	1,091	25.2	13.9	1,050
Chhindwara	50.5	237	41.7	1,215	28.5	18.6	1,196
Damoh	76.2	200	48.1	852	23.7	17.4	810
Datia	72.8	93	58.6	486	23.0	19.1	470
Dewas	79.4	228	51.3	1,038	22.5	19.2	1,013
Dhar	65.0	321	50.2	1,533	17.1	10.1	1,477
Dindori	78.1	128	65.2	529	29.3	7.9	509
Guna	75.1	238	49.8	894	18.4	12.0	851
Gwalior	78.4	295	62.5	1,218	20.4	26.1	1,200
Harda	85.6	81	62.6	410	15.9	16.8	392
Hoshangabad	78.8	148	51.9	808	21.9	20.6	792
Indore	78.8	513	48.1	2,185	15.6	19.0	2,133
Jabalpur	(37.8)	142	48.9	617	27.8	14.6	599
Jhabua	80.1	144	58.8	604	29.2	11.6	568
Katni	78.7	161	58.6	816	18.1	16.3	788
Khandwa (East Nimar)	86.8	103	64.8	553	21.7	13.7	540
Khargone (West Nimar)	71.4	211	50.1	1,117	16.7	15.0	1,086
Mandla	70.2	157	60.6	676	26.8	10.7	658
Mandsaur	65.4	166	56.7	899	29.3	19.2	890
Morena	74.7	306	67.4	1,028	22.3	20.2	959
Narsimhapur	73.4	186	46.9	824	25.1	20.1	797
Neemuch	77.2	129	50.3	619	18.8	20.1	598
Panna	74.5	157	59.0	683	26.8	15.7	649
Raisen	61.1	77	56.9	360	20.5	23.5	355
Rajgarh	77.5	235	52.3	1,045	28.0	14.1	1,012
Ratlam	74.0	295	59.5	1,023	23.4	17.0	987
Rewa	78.0	393	61.7	1,649	16.5	18.2	1,564
Sagar	83.3	452	49.8	1,628	22.8	20.2	1,588
Satna	81.8	334	57.3	1,540	21.3	20.4	1,500
Sehore	82.4	168	45.3	858	27.1	20.6	836
Seoni	71.7	206	59.9	974	26.6	15.7	935
Shahdol	57.3	175	56.4	745	28.3	14.5	716
Shajapur	76.1	165	45.8	651	23.1	16.0	620
Sheopur	71.6	96	64.9	483	30.5	11.2	457
Shivpuri	70.5	221	51.0	940	26.7	16.4	918
Sidhi	72.5	186	55.7	803	22.9	14.6	751
Singrauli	56.6	153	54.1	587	25.6	11.9	552
Tikamgarh	67.5	128	49.0	706	21.3	10.4	683
Ujjain	81.6	331	54.5	1,344	21.1	15.2	1,310
Umaria	71.5	109	51.5	512	21.1	14.6	496
Vidisha	52.2	257	38.5	913	23.1	19.8	880
Madhya Pradesh	72.6	9,970	54.7	44,213	23.0	16.6	42,853

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

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

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

Table 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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				
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
	Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		
Age																			
15-24	82.7	90.0	61.4	75.8	63.5	72.3	17.3	23.7	70.8	66.0	2,367	2,186							
15-19	80.0	87.1	56.7	71.6	57.5	68.1	15.5	21.9	68.1	60.3	1,215	1,131							
20-24	85.5	93.2	66.3	80.3	69.8	76.8	19.2	25.7	73.6	72.1	1,151	1,055							
25-29	88.6	92.4	68.0	82.3	72.8	77.5	21.2	28.6	78.5	74.5	1,153	970							
30-39	86.2	93.3	68.4	81.2	69.7	80.1	19.2	29.2	77.8	75.9	1,762	1,832							
40-49	82.9	90.5	64.7	76.6	64.9	76.2	18.5	24.6	74.8	73.6	1,524	1,516							
Residence																			
Urban	92.3	96.0	75.2	84.0	75.0	84.0	26.7	29.5	81.5	77.8	1,762	1,775							
Rural	82.0	89.7	61.5	76.4	64.2	73.2	16.0	25.0	72.5	69.6	5,043	4,728							
Schooling																			
No schooling	76.1	79.6	55.2	60.7	55.7	61.1	13.8	15.3	65.4	58.7	1,732	743							
<5 years complete	80.5	86.9	65.2	73.2	61.1	72.5	14.8	14.6	71.9	67.1	348	315							
5-7 years complete	84.8	90.1	62.2	75.3	65.1	70.8	16.0	20.4	75.7	68.7	1,026	1,020							
8-9 years complete	83.8	88.9	63.7	75.6	65.9	74.4	17.8	24.2	72.7	68.5	1,782	1,829							
10-11 years complete	89.0	95.5	68.7	83.0	72.9	77.6	19.8	26.5	80.6	74.0	747	946							
12 or more years complete	96.8	98.8	81.8	90.0	85.0	88.1	30.4	39.1	88.4	83.0	1,170	1,650							
Regular media exposure³																			
Yes	89.4	94.6	71.1	84.6	72.8	81.6	22.5	31.0	80.2	76.1	3,602	3,670							
No	79.3	87.3	58.3	70.5	60.5	69.2	14.5	20.0	68.8	66.3	3,204	2,833							
Marital status																			
Never married	83.6	90.2	60.4	76.7	63.2	72.7	17.7	24.9	71.2	67.2	1,617	2,329							
Currently married	85.2	92.3	66.8	79.7	68.6	78.5	19.4	27.1	76.6	74.8	4,956	4,048							
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.7	87.2	60.5	72.5	59.1	67.8	12.5	21.4	62.4	62.1	233	127							

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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 months⁴												
Been away	87.2	90.7	67.2	78.4	70.6	73.8	15.0	25.5	79.9	71.9	551	857
Not been away	84.4	91.5	64.9	78.5	66.7	76.5	19.1	26.3	74.4	71.8	6,254	5,646
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	86.5	92.8	67.6	79.8	72.1	77.0	12.6	31.7	77.9	75.3	363	307
Not been away	84.5	91.3	64.9	78.4	66.7	76.1	19.1	25.9	74.6	71.7	6,442	6,196
Religion												
Hindu	84.5	91.3	65.1	78.4	67.2	76.0	18.8	26.2	75.0	72.1	6,400	6,110
Muslim	90.0	93.8	69.0	77.6	64.6	77.2	18.0	22.5	73.7	66.8	324	307
Other ⁵	66.2	89.3	44.7	81.7	49.9	79.6	9.3	31.9	53.3	70.3	63	55
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	83.5	93.0	64.3	80.1	65.8	76.8	20.6	26.9	75.6	72.8	1,154	1,170
Scheduled tribe	80.7	88.2	59.6	75.2	62.2	71.6	13.7	23.3	70.1	66.1	1,384	1,207
Other backward class	86.1	91.1	66.7	77.6	67.9	76.3	18.6	25.7	75.9	72.3	3,153	3,023
Other	88.7	94.7	70.9	83.5	74.2	81.1	24.8	30.6	79.4	77.1	1,046	1,063
Don't know	51.1	(78.1)	23.1	(59.2)	33.4	(52.2)	4.6	(18.9)	39.2	(39.1)	69	40
Total	84.6	91.4	65.1	78.5	67.0	76.2	18.7	26.2	74.8	71.8	6,805	6,503

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 Jain religion, 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

⁵ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Age												
15-24	72.3	60.9	66.5	70.3	61.9	60.5	64.0	24.1	1,956			
15-19	71.4	60.8	67.9	71.4	63.3	61.4	64.4	25.5	972			
20-24	73.1	61.0	65.0	69.2	60.6	59.7	63.5	22.6	984			
25-29	70.3	59.4	63.0	69.4	58.8	59.6	60.7	24.6	1,021			
30-39	72.2	60.4	67.1	71.3	63.5	58.6	64.5	23.9	1,518			
40-49	70.1	57.0	64.6	71.1	57.1	59.8	61.0	24.1	1,264			
Residence												
Urban	73.2	65.0	69.4	68.0	65.0	60.9	64.7	25.5	1,625			
Rural	70.8	57.5	64.1	71.6	59.0	59.2	62.2	23.6	4,134			
Schooling												
No schooling	67.5	54.5	61.3	67.6	54.9	56.7	57.8	21.3	1,317			
<5 years complete	69.3	56.8	64.5	69.4	57.6	56.1	55.2	24.3	281			
5-7 years complete	66.8	54.6	61.3	75.0	57.3	56.7	58.3	22.0	870			
8-9 years complete	70.2	58.5	63.8	71.2	59.0	61.0	63.3	23.2	1,493			
10-11 years complete	74.6	62.1	69.6	69.9	66.2	59.6	64.1	23.7	665			
12 or more years complete	80.0	70.2	74.1	70.5	70.1	64.7	73.0	30.5	1,133			
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	73.5	63.2	68.1	69.9	63.5	61.2	65.2	24.7	3,219			
No	68.9	55.1	62.5	71.4	57.2	57.8	60.0	23.3	2,540			

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:							Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	
Marital status								
Never married	73.0	63.3	69.5	71.7	65.4	61.7	66.9	1,351
Currently married	70.8	58.9	64.6	70.6	59.6	59.1	61.8	4,223
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	76.1	49.7	59.1	61.7	53.2	58.0	59.2	186
Religion								
Hindu	71.5	59.9	65.6	70.2	60.6	59.6	62.9	5,408
Muslim	70.7	58.2	68.6	73.2	65.7	62.3	66.4	292
Other ²	71.0	38.2	45.3	88.6	40.9	48.1	45.9	42
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	71.2	62.8	68.1	71.2	62.4	61.1	64.1	963
Scheduled tribe	70.2	55.5	60.3	72.1	57.4	56.7	58.3	1,117
Other backward class	71.9	58.8	66.2	70.0	60.6	59.8	63.5	2,716
Other	72.3	64.6	68.4	69.9	63.9	62.3	66.3	927
Don't know	(62.1)	(39.2)	(46.2)	(63.3)	(46.3)	(39.3)	(42.0)	35
Total	71.5	59.6	65.6	70.6	60.7	59.7	62.9	5,759

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 Jain religion, 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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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		
Age									
15-24	72.0	60.6	67.6	74.8	62.7	56.6	63.0	23.7	1,968
15-19	71.4	55.7	65.1	75.3	60.5	56.7	61.8	23.5	984
20-24	72.5	65.5	70.0	74.3	65.0	56.6	64.1	23.9	984
25-29	74.5	59.3	64.4	78.9	62.9	54.9	60.4	27.6	896
30-39	75.4	62.3	69.2	81.5	64.1	57.7	63.6	29.5	1,708
40-49	74.4	59.8	66.9	77.8	61.7	57.3	61.3	28.4	1,373
Residence									
Urban	77.2	65.4	71.9	78.9	66.7	56.2	63.9	26.3	1,704
Rural	72.5	58.8	65.6	77.7	61.4	57.1	61.8	27.3	4,240
Schooling									
No schooling	64.9	50.1	56.1	73.9	53.4	51.0	55.4	19.9	592
<5 years complete	72.4	56.0	65.4	76.9	56.2	61.0	64.0	26.0	274
5-7 years complete	71.6	50.9	61.5	81.1	57.3	53.7	58.1	23.4	919
8-9 years complete	72.7	57.5	63.5	76.9	60.4	55.8	58.9	25.3	1,626
10-11 years complete	73.6	60.3	71.7	80.3	63.7	58.0	63.4	29.2	903
12 or more years complete	80.0	74.3	76.6	77.9	72.7	60.4	70.0	32.5	1,631
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	78.1	65.9	72.7	77.7	67.9	59.8	66.2	29.1	3,472
No	68.0	53.4	59.9	78.5	55.9	52.7	57.0	24.1	2,473

Continued...

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

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	
Marital status								
Never married	72.5	61.8	68.0	76.0	64.4	56.7	63.7	25.5
Currently married	75.0	60.4	67.5	78.9	62.5	57.1	62.0	28.1
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	63.9	51.2	50.8	87.5	49.0	49.2	50.8	21.2
Religion								
Hindu	74.4	61.3	67.8	78.3	63.4	57.1	62.7	27.7
Muslim	64.7	51.5	58.4	74.5	53.9	50.2	53.7	15.4
Other ²	87.9	55.7	68.4	78.8	62.8	71.5	72.2	33.8
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	70.9	62.9	69.5	77.1	66.7	59.6	66.8	28.0
Scheduled tribe	74.6	57.3	64.8	78.6	60.5	58.1	61.3	25.2
Other backward class	73.8	58.7	65.7	78.1	61.5	55.2	60.4	26.9
Other	76.6	68.1	72.8	78.4	65.9	57.5	64.5	28.8
Don't know	(76.2)	(39.5)	(57.9)	(69.1)	(41.2)	(40.9)	(45.4)	(9.4)
Total	73.9	60.7	67.4	78.0	62.9	56.8	62.4	27.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to Jain religion, 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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	3.3	0.7	1.9	3.2	0.7	1.8	3.2	0.7	1.8
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	8.9	0.7	4.5	9.8	0.7	4.9	9.6	0.7	4.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	2.7	0.1	1.3	2.7	0.3	1.4	2.7	0.2	1.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	992	1,170	2,162	2,990	3,490	6,480	3,982	4,660	8,642
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	65.2	*	62.4	53.3	(43.3)	52.5	56.1	(40.5)	54.8
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	88	8	96	294	26	320	382	34	416
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	1,086	1,306	2,393	3,373	3,812	7,185	4,459	5,118	9,578
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.4	na	na	1.8	na	na	1.7	na	na
Number of men	1,775	na	na	4,728	na	na	6,503	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	*	na	na	62.5	na	na	59.3	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months									
	25	na	na	86	na	na	112	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	32.3	na	na	19.5	na	na	22.5	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	375	na	na	1,208	na	na	1,583	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	4.5	22.5	13.5	2.3	13.3	8.0	2.9	15.7	9.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	3.7	8.3	6.0	3.0	5.7	4.4	3.2	6.3	4.8
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	38.5	48.6	43.5	41.3	54.1	47.9	40.6	52.7	46.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.5	5.3	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.4	5.3	4.9
Number of respondents	1,775	1,762	3,537	4,728	5,043	9,772	6,503	6,805	13,308
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	84.4	81.3	82.7	84.4	80.7	82.2	84.4	80.8	82.3
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	683	856	1,539	1,954	2,727	4,682	2,638	3,583	6,221

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	24.5	24.2	24.4	23.4	15.4	19.1	23.7	17.3	20.4
Percentage who know a condom source	87.6	55.9	73.0	82.9	41.5	60.6	84.2	44.6	63.6
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	16.9	23.9	20.1	31.3	40.3	36.1	27.4	36.8	32.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.3
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	0.8	9.4	4.8	0.9	8.9	5.2	0.8	9.0	5.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.2	5.6	3.8	1.9	3.5	2.8	2.0	3.9	3.0
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	36.4	46.7	41.1	40.2	52.3	46.8	39.2	51.1	45.4
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.8	3.9	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.1
Number age 15-24	590	505	1,094	1,596	1,862	3,458	2,186	2,367	4,552
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	89.3	78.7	83.7	81.7	81.4	81.5	83.6	80.9	82.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	214	235	450	642	975	1,617	857	1,210	2,067
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	50.8	25.1	36.7	39.0	31.5	34.4	40.9	30.6	34.8
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	100	121	221	500	760	1,260	600	881	1,481
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	61.3	3.3	25.9	43.6	2.7	17.9	46.2	2.8	19.0
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	72	113	185	418	709	1,127	490	821	1,312
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	(51.4)	*	(50.3)	51.1	*	51.2	51.2	(49.7)	51.0
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	44	4	48	182	19	201	227	23	249
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	87.2	96.9	91.2	82.2	97.4	89.2	83.7	97.3	89.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	8.4	2.1	5.8	13.3	1.5	7.9	11.9	1.7	7.3
Number never married	562	396	958	1,329	1,130	2,459	1,891	1,526	3,417

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

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

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

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	125	125	25,865
Male	82	82	27,177
Age			
<15	172	172	12,604
15-59	52	52	34,865
60 or more	267	267	5,593
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	176	176	8,485
Other fuel	89	89	44,577
Total ⁴	103	103	53,062
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	147	145	71,589
Male	107	107	73,948
Age			
<15	188	188	39,792
15-59	87	85	89,737
60 or more	205	200	16,025
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	142	140	110,999
Other fuel	81	80	34,555
Total ⁴	127	126	145,554
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	141	140	97,453
Male	101	100	101,125
Age			
<15	184	184	52,396
15-59	77	76	124,602
60 or more	221	218	21,618
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	144	143	119,484
Other fuel	86	85	79,132
Total ⁴	121	120	198,616

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:					
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing		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	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing		Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
			Believe that TB can be cured	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹				Believe that TB can be cured	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹		
Age											
15-19	94.5	8,683	69.4	66.3	90.0	10.9	8,203	91.4	64.4	11.1	1,033
20-34	95.3	22,930	70.7	67.4	92.2	9.9	21,851	95.0	70.4	9.3	2,816
35-49	94.3	16,797	68.2	66.4	92.3	9.9	15,840	95.7	71.1	10.8	2,307
Residence											
Urban	96.7	13,416	78.9	67.1	94.2	10.0	12,972	96.8	75.4	9.6	1,717
Rural	94.1	34,994	66.0	66.7	90.9	10.1	32,922	93.9	67.5	10.4	4,438
Schooling											
No schooling	91.2	12,366	61.6	61.7	88.7	10.7	11,283	89.7	65.3	11.2	666
<5 years complete	93.2	2,265	64.1	64.9	90.8	10.8	2,110	93.2	72.0	8.9	294
5-7 years complete	95.2	7,158	66.6	65.3	91.0	9.9	6,811	92.3	68.5	10.1	941
8-9 years complete	95.1	12,441	67.8	65.9	91.2	10.0	11,834	95.3	67.3	11.5	1,742
10-11 years complete	97.1	5,320	76.0	70.2	93.8	10.5	5,167	95.9	66.7	9.4	907
12 or more years complete	98.1	8,860	82.4	74.6	96.6	9.2	8,689	97.3	76.0	9.1	1,605
Religion											
Hindu	94.8	45,427	69.4	66.8	91.9	10.0	43,062	94.7	69.6	10.1	5,787
Muslim	94.2	2,408	73.4	66.4	91.4	12.0	2,269	92.8	71.8	10.7	285
Jain	98.8	159	81.0	70.5	94.4	15.3	157	*	*	*	29
Other	97.5	416	70.5	70.6	84.1	3.2	405	98.3	72.8	9.5	54

Continued...

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:													
	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	95.1	8,188	68.7	66.9	92.2	9.9	7,790	94.4	1,170	66.6	74.6	94.6	9.7	1,105
Scheduled tribe	94.3	9,803	63.8	65.1	89.5	9.6	9,242	94.5	1,207	71.1	69.6	92.8	9.6	1,141
Other backward class	94.9	21,953	70.6	66.5	92.4	10.1	20,831	94.8	3,023	69.2	72.8	92.4	10.8	2,865
Other	95.1	7,943	77.0	71.1	93.9	10.9	7,555	95.3	1,063	72.8	77.1	95.5	9.6	1,014
Don't know	90.9	523	40.1	50.0	75.2	9.1	475	(79.1)	40	(68.6)	(55.6)	(88.0)	(10.4)	32
Total	94.8	48,410	69.6	66.9	91.8	10.1	45,894	94.7	6,503	69.7	73.1	93.3	10.2	6,156

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

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

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	20.9	8,683	23.7	1,131
20-24	22.4	8,409	26.8	1,055
25-34	26.6	14,521	33.9	1,909
35-49	31.5	16,797	36.5	2,409
Residence				
Urban	30.8	13,416	32.8	1,775
Rural	24.9	34,994	31.6	4,728
Schooling				
No schooling	24.6	12,366	24.9	743
<5 years complete	27.2	2,265	38.4	315
5-7 years complete	27.6	7,158	31.5	1,020
8-9 years complete	24.2	12,441	30.3	1,829
10-11 years complete	28.8	5,320	32.5	946
12 or more years complete	30.2	8,860	35.6	1,650
Religion				
Hindu	26.5	45,427	32.0	6,110
Muslim	26.4	2,408	30.0	307
Jain	28.2	159	*	30
Other	28.4	416	29.9	55
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	25.0	8,188	33.1	1,170
Scheduled tribe	25.0	9,803	30.9	1,207
Other backward class	29.1	21,953	32.7	3,023
Other	23.7	7,943	30.0	1,063
Don't know	16.7	523	(19.2)	40
Total age 15-49	26.5	48,410	31.9	6,503
Age 50-54	na	na	34.6	522
Total age 15-54	na	na	32.1	7,025

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/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	50.3	50.0	50.1
Government/municipal hospital	27.6	13.1	17.1
Government dispensary	1.9	1.4	1.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.1	0.8	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	15.5	24.5	22.1
PHC/additional PHC	2.8	8.1	6.6
Sub-centre	0.2	1.9	1.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.4	0.4
Private health sector	48.0	48.1	48.0
Private hospital	16.8	11.4	12.9
Private doctor/clinic	31.0	36.3	34.9
Private paramedic	0.2	0.2	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	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	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.5	0.8	0.7
Shop	0.1	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.1	0.5	0.4
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	41.4	36.8	38.1
Number of households	11,830	31,722	43,552
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)	3.2	0.7	1.4
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	21.1	10.8	13.9
State health insurance scheme	4.6	5.8	5.4
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	11.1	15.2	14.0
Community health insurance programme	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other health insurance through employer	1.4	0.4	0.7
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.1	0.2	0.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	5.3	0.8	2.1
Other	54.6	68.0	64.1
Number of households	4,899	11,674	16,573

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	253	353	232	369	67	8,683	378	274	190	131	25	1,131
20-34	497	777	941	426	34	22,930	672	410	234	540	127	2,964
35-49	2,018	1,964	1,730	1,086	138	16,797	2,302	1,180	492	447	117	2,409
Residence												
Urban	1,415	1,137	2,081	663	114	13,416	1,327	628	155	390	176	1,775
Rural	814	1,104	706	638	62	34,994	1,187	688	384	451	79	4,728
Schooling												
No schooling	952	1,369	615	927	79	12,366	1,224	1,175	398	317	163	743
<5 years complete	1,825	1,307	1,013	888	121	2,265	1,581	804	1,484	1,164	852	315
5-7 years complete	1,103	1,380	1,036	804	87	7,158	2,222	1,331	105	469	0	1,020
8-9 years complete	857	834	756	504	45	12,441	578	288	329	614	68	1,829
10-11 years complete	961	909	1,229	435	54	5,320	679	925	210	205	94	946
12 or more years complete	893	1,005	2,187	385	109	8,860	1,570	292	255	259	52	1,650
Marital status												
Never married	279	407	331	270	48	11,771	338	156	144	142	51	2,329
Currently married	1,170	1,309	1,327	736	85	34,974	1,754	990	434	584	141	4,048
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	1,957	1,989	1,389	1,383	99	1,665	599	0	0	1,046	0	127
Religion												
Hindu	950	1,079	1,047	646	81	45,427	1,247	684	294	458	82	6,110
Muslim	1,597	1,364	1,503	630	0	2,408	442	613	968	92	618	307
Jain	827	5,910	6,830	972	0	159	*	*	*	*	*	30
Other	764	1,589	891	500	0	416	0	0	0	0	0	55

Continued...

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	764	1,029	951	476	90	8,188	584	326	257	452	0	1,170
Scheduled tribe	599	712	344	452	66	9,803	1,063	490	254	263	0	1,207
Other backward class	998	1,256	1,123	755	80	21,953	1,302	879	342	493	117	3,023
Other	1,648	1,360	2,107	732	68	7,943	1,941	695	425	316	316	1,063
Don't know	661	210	169	985	0	523	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3838)	(0)	40
Total age 15-49	981	1,113	1,087	645	76	48,410	1,225	672	322	435	106	6,503
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,956	910	271	908	0	522
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,428	690	318	470	98	7,025

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

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	0.3	0.2	0.4	8,154	1.2	1,046
20-24	0.8	0.7	0.9	8,007	1.0	982
25-29	1.0	0.7	0.9	7,599	1.1	917
30-34	0.9	0.5	0.8	6,262	1.1	874
35-39	0.9	0.5	0.6	5,960	1.2	838
40-44	0.8	0.5	0.9	5,085	1.1	714
45-49	0.7	0.6	0.8	4,989	0.1	700
Residence						
Urban	1.0	0.7	0.9	12,468	1.3	1,573
Rural	0.7	0.5	0.7	33,589	0.9	4,497
Schooling						
No schooling	0.7	0.4	0.6	11,842	0.3	701
<5 years complete	0.9	0.8	0.9	2,177	0.3	281
5-7 years complete	0.7	0.4	0.7	6,814	0.8	967
8-9 years complete	0.7	0.6	0.8	11,878	1.1	1,716
10-11 years complete	1.0	0.6	0.8	5,020	1.1	857
12 or more years complete	0.8	0.6	0.7	8,325	1.4	1,548
Religion						
Hindu	0.8	0.5	0.8	43,252	1.0	5,728
Muslim	0.5	0.3	0.4	2,252	1.2	263
Jain	2.7	1.5	1.5	153	*	30
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	399	0.0	49
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.5	0.3	0.6	7,815	0.9	1,091
Scheduled tribe	0.7	0.5	0.6	9,391	0.8	1,141
Other backward class	0.9	0.6	0.8	20,837	1.1	2,821
Other	0.9	0.5	0.8	7,508	1.1	981
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.1	505	(0.0)	37
Total	0.8	0.5	0.7	46,056	1.0	6,071

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Total	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg							
Age													
15-19	3.4	71.7	25.7	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	7,922		
20-24	4.7	65.7	30.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	7,794		
25-29	7.2	57.7	36.1	5.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	7,462		
30-34	10.2	47.2	43.7	7.2	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	6,115		
35-39	15.8	38.5	46.9	11.9	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	5,821		
40-44	21.3	32.2	48.3	14.6	3.4	1.5	3.4	1.5	0.8	100.0	4,956		
45-49	28.1	28.6	46.2	18.3	5.2	1.7	5.2	1.7	0.9	100.0	4,910		
Residence													
Urban	12.8	50.7	38.3	8.5	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.8	100.0	12,143		
Rural	10.9	52.0	38.2	7.7	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	100.0	32,838		
Schooling													
No schooling	17.1	38.9	45.4	11.9	2.8	1.1	2.8	1.1	0.5	100.0	11,614		
<5 years complete	15.7	43.2	42.7	10.9	2.2	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.8	100.0	2,132		
5-7 years complete	12.3	46.7	42.1	8.9	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	6,611		
8-9 years complete	7.5	60.4	33.3	5.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	11,577		
10-11 years complete	8.4	60.1	33.0	5.6	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	4,907		
12 or more years complete	9.0	58.6	33.8	6.0	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	8,140		
Religion													
Hindu	11.3	52.0	38.0	7.8	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	42,331		
Muslim	13.6	43.8	43.8	9.8	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.7	100.0	2,104		
Jain	15.0	51.9	33.5	12.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	151		
Other	10.8	58.0	31.3	7.9	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	394		

Continued...

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—Continued

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total			
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	9.9	55.6	35.9	6.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.7	7,648	
Scheduled tribe	11.1	49.1	40.7	8.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	0.3	9,204	
Other backward class	11.7	52.6	37.0	8.0	1.7	0.7	100.0	0.7	20,275	
Other	12.7	48.3	40.6	8.8	1.6	0.6	100.0	0.8	7,357	
Don't know	12.4	47.9	40.7	7.5	3.2	0.7	100.0	0.7	496	
Total	11.4	51.7	38.2	7.9	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.6	44,980	

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg				
Age										
15-19	3.3	53.6	43.2	2.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.1	1,012	
20-24	7.1	42.5	50.6	6.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	0.0	936	
25-29	14.3	31.1	55.3	12.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	0.2	888	
30-34	19.0	33.1	48.1	15.0	3.0	0.8	100.0	0.0	851	
35-39	23.7	28.8	47.9	16.7	5.1	1.5	100.0	0.1	817	
40-44	29.0	23.9	47.6	21.8	4.9	1.8	100.0	0.0	695	
45-49	30.2	23.8	46.8	20.4	6.2	2.8	100.0	0.1	689	
Residence										
Urban	20.3	32.3	48.2	14.7	3.6	1.2	100.0	0.2	1,514	
Rural	15.7	36.0	48.6	12.1	2.4	0.9	100.0	0.0	4,373	
Schooling										
No schooling	18.8	32.3	49.2	14.5	2.8	1.1	100.0	0.1	689	
<5 years complete	20.9	33.1	46.4	15.3	4.2	0.9	100.0	0.0	276	
5-7 years complete	17.8	31.8	50.9	12.9	3.0	1.4	100.0	0.0	934	
8-9 years complete	13.3	37.7	49.4	10.0	2.1	0.8	100.0	0.2	1,663	
10-11 years complete	15.9	39.3	45.4	12.2	2.2	0.8	100.0	0.1	831	
12 or more years complete	19.1	33.3	47.8	14.6	3.3	0.9	100.0	0.0	1,494	
Religion										
Hindu	16.7	35.2	48.6	12.5	2.8	1.0	100.0	0.1	5,562	
Muslim	21.4	34.0	45.4	19.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	248	
Other ²	11.3	38.5	50.3	10.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	48	

Continued...

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg				
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	13.3	39.0	48.0	10.1	1.8	1.0	100.0	0.0	1,063	
Scheduled tribe	15.8	34.5	49.8	13.0	2.2	0.6	100.0	0.0	1,115	
Other backward class	17.3	35.0	48.2	12.6	3.2	1.0	100.0	0.1	2,715	
Other	20.8	30.9	48.8	15.9	3.2	1.3	100.0	0.1	958	
Don't know	(14.2)	(46.5)	(39.3)	(9.8)	(2.8)	(1.7)	100.0	(0.0)	37	
Total age 15-49	16.8	35.0	48.5	12.7	2.7	1.0	100.0	0.1	5,887	
Age 50-54	35.9	19.3	46.7	23.8	6.5	3.7	100.0	0.6	474	
Total age 15-54	18.3	33.9	48.4	13.6	3.0	1.2	100.0	0.1	6,362	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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 or 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	97.7	1.7	0.6	100.0	0.3	2.6	7,831
20-24	97.4	2.1	0.6	100.0	0.4	3.1	7,697
25-29	96.6	2.4	1.0	100.0	0.5	3.9	7,375
30-34	94.9	3.5	1.6	100.0	0.5	5.7	6,039
35-39	93.1	4.7	2.2	100.0	0.5	7.4	5,701
40-44	90.1	5.8	4.2	100.0	0.5	10.4	4,835
45-49	88.2	6.0	5.8	100.0	0.6	12.4	4,775
Residence							
Urban	94.3	3.3	2.4	100.0	0.6	6.3	11,878
Rural	94.7	3.5	1.8	100.0	0.4	5.7	32,374
Schooling							
No schooling	92.7	4.6	2.7	100.0	0.5	7.7	11,387
<5 years complete	92.4	3.9	3.7	100.0	0.4	8.0	2,101
5-7 years complete	93.9	4.3	1.9	100.0	0.7	6.8	6,503
8-9 years complete	96.0	2.7	1.3	100.0	0.4	4.4	11,434
10-11 years complete	96.1	2.4	1.5	100.0	0.2	4.2	4,836
12 or more years complete	95.7	2.6	1.7	100.0	0.5	4.9	7,992
Religion							
Hindu	94.6	3.4	1.9	100.0	0.5	5.8	41,687
Muslim	94.7	3.2	2.1	100.0	0.4	5.8	2,032
Jain	89.3	7.0	3.7	100.0	0.5	11.1	146
Other	94.5	2.9	2.6	100.0	0.2	5.7	387
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.9	3.2	1.8	100.0	0.6	5.7	7,520
Scheduled tribe	94.9	3.4	1.7	100.0	0.3	5.4	9,099
Other backward class	94.9	3.4	1.7	100.0	0.4	5.5	19,934
Other	93.0	3.9	3.1	100.0	0.6	7.6	7,214
Don't know	95.2	2.9	1.8	100.0	0.0	4.8	485
Total	94.6	3.4	1.9	100.0	0.5	5.9	44,252

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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 or 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	96.8	2.5	0.8	100.0	0.1	3.3	992
20-24	95.5	3.0	1.5	100.0	0.2	4.7	928
25-29	94.2	4.1	1.8	100.0	0.7	6.6	877
30-34	91.5	5.1	3.4	100.0	0.3	8.8	829
35-39	87.5	7.9	4.6	100.0	0.6	13.1	798
40-44	85.8	7.7	6.4	100.0	1.1	15.3	678
45-49	86.9	6.0	7.2	100.0	1.4	14.5	658
Residence							
Urban	92.8	3.3	3.8	100.0	1.1	8.3	1,462
Rural	91.3	5.5	3.2	100.0	0.4	9.1	4,298
Schooling							
No schooling	88.9	6.5	4.6	100.0	0.3	11.4	673
<5 years complete	92.6	3.8	3.6	100.0	0.7	8.1	273
5-7 years complete	91.6	6.1	2.4	100.0	0.5	8.9	910
8-9 years complete	93.1	4.3	2.6	100.0	0.6	7.5	1,636
10-11 years complete	92.3	4.9	2.8	100.0	1.1	8.7	808
12 or more years complete	91.0	4.6	4.4	100.0	0.4	9.4	1,459
Religion							
Hindu	91.6	5.1	3.4	100.0	0.6	9.0	5,440
Muslim	93.8	3.4	2.8	100.0	0.9	7.1	242
Other ¹	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.2	48
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.6	5.3	3.0	100.0	0.4	8.8	1,036
Scheduled tribe	91.3	5.4	3.4	100.0	0.1	8.9	1,101
Other backward class	92.1	4.5	3.3	100.0	0.8	8.6	2,651
Other	90.9	5.4	3.7	100.0	0.8	9.9	936
Don't know	(97.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(3.0)	36
Total age 15-49	91.7	5.0	3.3	100.0	0.6	8.9	5,760
Age 50-54	81.8	9.5	8.8	100.0	2.4	20.6	454
Total age 15-54	91.0	5.3	3.7	100.0	0.7	9.7	6,213

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.8	7.6	8.4
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	11.0	9.1
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	2.1	3.3	3.0	26.4	30.8	29.6
Uses <i>khaini</i>	1.0	2.4	2.0	6.1	12.7	10.9
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.4	2.7	2.6
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.7	2.2
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Uses any type of tobacco	3.8	7.1	6.2	40.6	50.3	47.7
Drinks alcohol	0.1	0.6	0.4	19.8	20.3	20.2
Number of respondents	13,416	34,994	48,410	1,775	4,728	6,503
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	78.7	79.3	79.1
5-9	*	*	*	13.0	6.7	8.9
10-14	*	*	*	3.5	5.2	4.6
15-24	*	*	*	0.7	0.7	0.7
25 or more	*	*	*	0.7	0.3	0.4
Missing	*	*	*	3.5	7.9	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	8	12	19	191	358	549
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	30.8	30.5	30.6
5-9	*	*	*	20.5	23.0	22.7
10-14	*	*	*	29.7	24.0	24.6
15-24	*	*	*	14.4	17.4	17.1
25 or more	*	*	*	3.0	3.7	3.6
Missing	*	*	*	1.7	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	2	16	18	67	522	589

Continued...

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men—*Continued*

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	9.6	10.8	6.8	9.6	8.9
About once a week	*	43.0	41.5	37.8	37.4	37.5
Less than once a week	*	47.4	47.7	55.4	53.0	53.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	17	198	214	352	959	1,311

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	63.4	11.4	49.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	60.5	8,683
20-24	65.5	11.6	49.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	60.5	8,409
Residence									
Urban	38.1	15.4	67.5	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	81.9	4,259
Rural	73.1	10.2	43.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	53.4	12,833
Schooling									
No schooling	88.1	5.8	20.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	25.9	962
<5 years complete	84.2	8.9	28.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	37.7	292
5-7 years complete	79.1	8.4	32.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	41.0	1,630
8-9 years complete	72.5	9.7	42.2	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	52.0	7,050
10-11 years complete	54.2	14.1	60.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	73.1	3,103
12 or more years complete	45.1	15.4	69.2	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	83.5	4,055
Religion									
Hindu	64.8	11.3	49.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	60.0	16,036
Muslim	58.8	13.9	58.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	70.4	865
Jain	(27.8)	(16.8)	(71.9)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.9)	53
Other	69.0	13.2	38.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	50.3	138
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	63.8	10.3	50.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	61.0	3,129
Scheduled tribe	81.9	7.8	33.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	41.2	3,651
Other backward class	61.7	12.7	52.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	64.7	7,583
Other	47.3	15.4	62.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	76.5	2,553
Don't know	76.6	5.0	35.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	40.6	175
Total	64.4	11.5	49.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	60.5	17,092

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN											
15-19	22.3	1,215	59.6	7.6	5.8	27.0	100.0	3.1	96.9	100.0	271
20-24	25.4	1,151	66.1	7.2	4.2	22.5	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	292
25-29	31.4	1,153	68.5	11.3	2.9	17.4	100.0	3.0	97.0	100.0	362
30-34	43.6	909	67.1	12.2	3.9	16.8	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	396
35-39	44.3	853	64.9	13.6	3.7	17.8	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	378
40-44	45.3	780	67.5	10.8	3.9	17.8	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	353
45-49	45.7	744	63.7	9.7	4.4	22.2	100.0	5.4	94.6	100.0	340
Total	35.2	6,805	65.6	10.6	4.0	19.8	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	2,392
MEN											
15-19	39.3	1,131	63.7	22.2	1.8	12.3	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0	445
20-24	74.1	1,055	71.8	20.4	2.1	5.7	100.0	43.1	56.9	100.0	782
25-29	91.1	970	71.8	21.9	3.1	3.2	100.0	46.3	53.7	100.0	883
30-34	97.3	939	72.8	21.2	2.8	3.2	100.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	914
35-39	98.2	893	69.0	25.4	2.6	3.1	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	877
40-44	97.8	773	67.7	24.8	2.7	4.7	100.0	55.1	44.9	100.0	756
45-49	98.3	743	60.7	29.2	5.7	4.4	100.0	59.0	41.0	100.0	730
Total	82.8	6,503	68.8	23.5	3.0	4.7	100.0	48.9	51.1	100.0	5,386
Age 50-54	97.7	522	61.8	28.9	5.0	4.3	100.0	60.6	39.4	100.0	510
Total age 15-54	83.9	7,025	68.2	24.0	3.2	4.6	100.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	5,895

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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 and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	
Age												
15-19	*	16	55.3	75	*	14	*	0	*	10	*	0
20-29	84.0	371	70.7	1,238	43.7	290	87.0	93	74.2	863	38.5	82
30-39	86.4	569	76.9	1,276	41.1	468	86.3	296	77.6	1,516	57.7	281
40-49	84.7	452	77.0	950	45.6	303	86.4	328	76.7	1,282	61.3	298
Residence												
Urban	90.3	296	77.5	924	51.6	225	85.2	169	79.2	999	71.7	165
Rural	83.6	1,111	73.2	2,616	40.7	849	86.8	549	75.5	2,673	52.0	496
Schooling												
No schooling	83.8	589	72.5	1,149	43.2	457	91.7	165	74.5	543	57.4	153
<5 years complete	78.4	110	75.8	232	44.7	88	88.5	66	79.2	233	60.5	61
5-7 years complete	87.3	227	75.4	669	36.2	180	85.6	163	74.5	716	57.6	153
8-9 years complete	84.5	255	73.0	750	41.6	177	86.1	155	76.5	930	57.0	137
10-11 years complete	88.9	72	78.9	261	41.5	51	(84.5)	57	75.5	428	(59.7)	55
12 or more years complete	90.2	154	75.9	479	53.7	121	80.2	110	79.3	821	51.6	103
Religion												
Hindu	84.7	1,347	74.5	3,331	43.0	1,028	86.8	695	77.1	3,457	57.7	639
Muslim	(94.6)	38	69.8	172	(32.8)	32	*	18	64.9	174	*	18
Other ¹	(96.2)	17	(85.6)	27	*	10	*	5	(89.0)	24	*	5

Continued...

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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 and whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	82.3	275	72.5	619	36.7	226	86.2	157	81.2	646	54.8	142
Scheduled tribe	84.0	463	74.0	742	45.3	348	87.8	219	73.5	732	62.9	204
Other backward class	86.3	542	75.4	1,625	43.9	421	86.7	295	76.1	1,718	56.4	272
Other	89.7	116	74.5	520	49.1	75	(83.3)	41	76.4	555	(39.5)	38
Don't know	*	11	(58.0)	35	*	5	*	6	*	21	*	6
Total	85.0	1,407	74.3	3,540	43.0	1,074	86.5	718	76.5	3,671	56.9	662

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 Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	9.3	76.3	12.5	1.0	0.9	100.0	34.5	54.1	9.3	2.1	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.7	78.2	13.8	3.3	0.9	100.0	22.9	69.8	2.9	4.4	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	9.4	74.0	13.7	2.0	1.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	6.1	70.2	20.6	2.3	0.8	100.0	33.1	60.0	5.6	1.1	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	3.7	70.2	19.7	5.0	1.3	100.0	25.6	68.9	3.0	2.2	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.6	69.7	19.9	4.1	0.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	6.9	71.7	18.6	2.0	0.8	100.0	33.4	58.5	6.6	1.4	0.2	100.0
Major household purchases	3.7	72.2	18.3	4.6	1.2	100.0	24.9	69.1	3.0	2.8	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.5	70.8	18.4	3.5	0.8	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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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 or 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	60.5	56.7	63.5	27.2	121	*	*	*	*	17
20-24	70.0	63.7	67.0	21.1	705	85.5	88.2	78.6	5.0	268
25-29	77.9	73.7	74.7	16.4	1,063	91.7	92.6	87.9	3.6	692
30-39	82.5	79.1	81.2	10.9	1,682	91.1	94.3	87.3	1.9	1,642
40-49	80.4	81.8	80.9	11.1	1,384	94.2	95.7	90.5	0.6	1,429
Residence										
Urban	85.6	82.0	83.4	8.3	1,244	88.6	92.7	83.6	2.3	1,033
Rural	76.3	73.9	75.2	15.9	3,712	93.1	94.5	89.4	1.9	3,015
Schooling										
No schooling	76.6	74.7	75.5	15.9	1,589	93.4	94.6	89.5	1.6	598
<5 years complete	81.3	76.5	77.9	11.1	314	90.7	95.2	87.6	1.7	256
5-7 years complete	79.2	77.2	78.5	13.6	875	90.1	96.7	88.1	1.3	777
8-9 years complete	77.5	73.7	75.8	14.8	1,107	91.8	93.5	88.3	3.1	1,036
10-11 years complete	81.5	80.8	82.6	10.0	384	92.3	89.0	82.7	1.4	473
12 or more years complete	81.5	77.8	78.9	12.1	686	92.9	94.3	89.1	2.0	907
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	82.8	79.8	80.5	10.4	1,861	91.8	94.0	87.9	2.0	3,950
Employed, for cash	84.8	82.1	82.5	8.3	1,407	91.9	94.1	88.0	2.1	3,671
Employed, not for cash	76.7	72.7	74.2	17.1	454	91.6	93.3	86.5	1.7	279
Not employed	76.1	73.6	75.4	16.1	3,094	95.3	93.7	89.0	0.0	97

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	71.8	67.2	69.5	58.9	20.9	431	89.3	90.6	83.9	4.0	421
1-2	79.9	75.5	77.7	67.7	13.0	2,652	91.7	94.1	87.8	2.0	2,220
3-4	79.0	79.2	78.9	70.0	13.4	1,577	92.7	94.6	88.6	1.4	1,206
5 or more	74.4	75.2	76.2	65.3	15.3	296	95.4	96.8	93.0	0.7	202
Household structure¹											
Nuclear	83.5	81.5	82.4	74.4	10.0	2,203	92.8	95.9	90.0	1.3	1,747
Non-nuclear	74.7	71.5	73.2	62.0	17.1	2,753	91.2	92.6	86.3	2.5	2,145
Religion											
Hindu	78.6	76.2	77.4	67.5	13.8	4,662	91.9	93.9	87.8	2.0	3,815
Muslim	78.0	72.1	73.8	67.5	17.3	233	91.9	96.6	89.0	0.5	183
Other ²	83.5	75.1	82.3	69.6	10.2	49	(93.9)	(94.5)	(92.5)	(4.1)	33
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	78.0	76.3	75.7	66.0	13.7	822	91.3	94.4	88.0	2.3	704
Scheduled tribe	79.5	77.1	77.9	68.3	13.0	1,022	93.2	94.3	89.4	1.9	804
Other backward class	79.1	76.3	78.7	68.6	13.5	2,291	91.0	94.3	87.3	1.9	1,892
Other	78.1	74.8	75.6	66.8	15.1	761	93.6	92.6	88.1	1.8	624
Don't know	60.0	51.4	54.5	45.8	36.1	59	(92.6)	(85.7)	(81.6)	(3.2)	24
Total	78.6	75.9	77.3	67.5	14.0	4,956	91.9	94.0	87.9	2.0	4,048

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 Jain religion, 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

² Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹				
Age									
15-19	35.8	69.0	40.5	2.4	21.9	1,215	21.4	351	
20-24	45.6	74.6	48.2	5.2	30.2	1,151	26.0	548	
25-29	50.7	76.5	49.1	8.6	35.5	1,153	26.6	555	
30-39	53.9	76.7	50.8	10.4	40.8	1,762	20.9	739	
40-49	56.7	75.6	49.1	11.2	47.4	1,524	21.5	429	
Residence									
Urban	56.5	78.5	50.4	9.5	45.9	1,762	32.3	1,036	
Rural	46.8	73.3	47.0	7.4	32.8	5,043	17.5	1,585	
Schooling									
No schooling	47.4	71.3	42.4	7.6	36.8	1,732	13.0	326	
<5 years complete	53.3	74.1	50.7	12.6	36.1	348	8.5	87	
5-7 years complete	49.0	69.2	47.4	10.9	38.4	1,026	10.0	321	
8-9 years complete	44.3	72.5	47.7	7.8	29.6	1,782	12.9	643	
10-11 years complete	48.6	79.8	44.5	7.1	29.4	747	22.9	378	
12 or more years complete	59.6	84.7	58.1	5.2	47.8	1,170	41.6	867	
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	56.4	78.1	53.1	12.1	43.3	2,392	24.5	787	
Employed, for cash	60.0	79.0	53.8	13.9	46.0	1,821	27.2	644	
Employed, not for cash	44.7	75.4	51.0	6.4	34.6	571	12.3	143	
Not employed	45.6	72.8	45.0	5.7	32.3	4,413	22.9	1,834	

Continued...

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹				
Number of living children									
0	40.8	71.2	45.5	3.6	29.2	2,081	29.1	843	
1-2	54.2	77.5	50.2	9.4	37.6	2,771	23.8	1,264	
3-4	52.3	73.8	47.0	10.8	41.7	1,641	13.0	459	
5 or more	47.3	77.7	47.6	9.0	42.1	313	11.1	56	
Household structure²									
Nuclear	50.9	75.8	49.1	8.9	39.7	3,177	23.2	1,147	
Non-nuclear	48.0	73.7	46.8	7.1	33.2	3,628	23.4	1,474	
Religion									
Hindu	49.8	75.1	48.1	8.1	36.2	6,400	23.7	2,471	
Muslim	40.5	66.3	44.0	5.5	34.1	324	15.2	120	
Other ³	44.4	73.3	36.8	5.4	45.2	63	*	18	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	48.5	76.1	48.4	10.8	33.5	1,154	20.4	410	
Scheduled tribe	48.0	72.6	43.1	7.7	38.3	1,384	17.0	358	
Other backward class	49.2	76.4	50.2	7.9	35.9	3,153	22.1	1,257	
Other	52.7	71.0	47.6	5.5	38.1	1,046	32.8	578	
Don't know	50.5	71.2	35.3	7.2	25.5	69	*	20	
Total	49.4	74.7	47.9	7.9	36.2	6,805	23.3	2,621	

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. Total includes women belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

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

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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		Number of men
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	
Age									
15-19	24.2	21.4	28.9	1,215	91.6	351	29.5	24.8	1,131
20-24	32.7	26.8	47.6	1,151	83.6	548	36.9	30.4	1,055
25-29	37.2	30.4	48.1	1,153	75.3	555	45.6	36.0	970
30-34	39.1	32.8	46.5	909	69.7	422	63.5	49.1	939
35-39	47.5	37.5	37.1	853	65.0	317	74.8	58.9	893
40-44	52.6	43.3	32.3	780	62.5	252	82.0	62.9	773
45-49	50.5	43.1	23.8	744	52.8	177	88.9	71.1	743
Residence									
Urban	34.9	24.9	58.8	1,762	85.2	1,036	50.2	32.3	1,775
Rural	40.3	34.8	31.4	5,043	67.2	1,585	59.9	50.3	4,728
Religion									
Hindu	39.2	32.7	38.6	6,400	74.3	2,471	57.8	46.2	6,110
Muslim	33.7	23.7	37.1	324	73.3	120	49.0	29.4	307
Other ¹	36.4	30.0	28.8	63	*	18	55.6	43.7	55
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	40.0	32.7	35.5	1,154	71.4	410	58.3	44.0	1,170
Scheduled tribe	45.0	39.7	25.8	1,384	57.1	358	65.0	54.8	1,207
Other backward class	37.3	30.3	39.9	3,153	74.4	1,257	55.5	44.2	3,023
Other	35.5	29.0	55.2	1,046	87.0	578	52.0	39.6	1,063
Don't know	24.6	16.8	28.3	69	*	20	(68.9)	(51.7)	40
Schooling									
No schooling	46.3	39.9	18.8	1,732	13.1	326	73.4	58.1	743
<5 years complete	43.4	35.7	25.0	348	20.8	87	69.5	50.1	315
5-7 years complete	39.9	33.0	31.3	1,026	47.6	321	69.0	53.8	1,020
8-9 years complete	34.2	28.1	36.1	1,782	83.2	643	51.4	42.1	1,829
10-11 years complete	32.9	26.6	50.6	747	92.8	378	50.8	41.2	946
12 or more years complete	36.6	29.2	74.1	1,170	98.0	867	50.6	39.7	1,650
Household structure²									
Nuclear	43.0	34.1	36.1	3,177	69.8	1,147	65.8	49.1	2,872
Non-nuclear	35.3	30.6	40.6	3,628	77.8	1,474	52.5	44.2	3,162
Total age 15-49	38.9	32.3	38.5	6,805	74.3	2,621	57.3	45.4	6,503
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.4	76.9	522
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	60.0	47.7	7,025

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 Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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

Table 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	16.3	10.2	12.3	8.8	15.3	9.7
She neglects the house or children	17.6	10.8	15.0	9.8	17.0	10.4
She argues with him	18.4	13.9	14.0	12.5	17.4	13.4
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	10.8	7.4	8.2	7.7	10.2	7.5
She doesn't cook properly	13.7	7.5	10.8	8.3	13.0	7.8
He suspects her of being unfaithful	17.4	15.2	13.1	15.4	16.4	15.3
She shows disrespect for in-laws	24.6	17.9	18.8	17.4	23.2	17.7
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	36.1	28.7	29.0	27.7	34.4	28.3
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	91.6	85.7	83.6	82.2	89.7	84.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	91.7	77.6	84.2	74.8	89.9	76.6
Is tired or not in the mood	90.0	81.1	82.7	77.3	88.3	79.7
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	85.4	70.6	77.1	66.2	83.5	69.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	4.4	8.5	11.2	11.8	6.0	9.7
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	14.2	na	15.8	na	14.8
Refuse to give her financial support	na	7.2	na	10.4	na	8.4
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	5.3	na	5.9	na	5.5
Have sex with another woman	na	6.8	na	7.2	na	6.9
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	2.1	na	2.6	na	2.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	80.5	na	78.8	na	79.9
Number of respondents	5,189	4,174	1,617	2,329	6,805	6,503

na = Not applicable

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	31.8	30.5	74.8	63.9	75.8	1,215	1,131
20-24	32.0	28.6	85.3	69.4	77.3	1,151	1,055
25-29	35.8	29.7	87.7	69.6	79.2	1,153	970
30-39	33.9	27.5	86.5	71.3	79.1	1,762	1,832
40-49	38.0	26.7	82.3	69.4	80.7	1,524	1,516
Residence							
Urban	25.7	21.5	86.0	72.1	81.5	1,762	1,775
Rural	37.5	30.9	82.6	67.8	77.6	5,043	4,728
Schooling							
No schooling	42.5	33.9	82.0	64.4	74.1	1,732	743
<5 years complete	37.4	31.8	79.8	70.4	74.6	348	315
5-7 years complete	38.3	32.0	83.0	67.2	79.2	1,026	1,020
8-9 years complete	34.4	31.1	84.2	68.9	78.2	1,782	1,829
10-11 years complete	27.9	27.6	82.0	69.4	79.1	747	946
12 or more years complete	22.4	20.3	87.1	71.7	81.4	1,170	1,650
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	38.2	29.7	83.6	69.9	78.3	2,392	5,386
Employed, for cash	36.4	28.8	83.4	70.7	78.5	1,821	4,972
Employed, not for cash	43.7	40.7	84.1	59.9	75.6	571	413
Not employed	32.4	21.8	83.4	64.7	80.4	4,413	1,118
Marital status							
Never married	29.0	27.7	77.1	66.2	76.2	1,617	2,329
Currently married	36.3	28.7	85.4	70.7	80.1	4,956	4,048
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	32.9	30.4	85.4	66.1	75.2	233	127

Continued...

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	29.1	28.5	79.3	66.3	76.7	2,081	2,793
1-2	34.3	27.5	86.5	71.9	80.1	2,771	2,281
3-4	39.8	28.6	83.8	69.4	79.8	1,641	1,226
5 or more	43.2	33.4	82.2	70.9	81.6	313	204
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	33.9	28.5	83.5	68.8	78.4	3,177	3,056
Non-nuclear	35.0	28.2	83.4	69.2	78.9	3,628	3,447
Religion							
Hindu	34.8	27.9	83.4	69.2	79.2	6,400	6,110
Muslim	29.1	37.8	84.6	62.0	70.7	324	307
Other ⁵	28.4	25.2	80.5	86.9	65.4	63	55
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	37.8	29.3	83.8	65.9	79.0	1,154	1,170
Scheduled tribe	38.8	28.9	78.9	72.3	78.1	1,384	1,207
Other backward class	31.6	28.1	84.7	68.7	79.4	3,153	3,023
Other	31.3	27.1	86.0	69.9	76.9	1,046	1,063
Don't know	66.8	(35.5)	74.1	(63.5)	(70.5)	69	40
Total	34.4	28.3	83.5	69.0	78.6	6,805	6,503

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 Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

⁵ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	24.8	10.0	22.5
Sexual violence only	0.6	0.4	0.6
Physical and sexual violence	5.5	1.2	4.8
Physical or sexual violence	30.9	11.5	27.8
Number of women	3,809	710	4,519
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	90.8	na	85.0
Former husband	0.9	na	0.8
Father/step-father	8.5	26.2	9.7
Mother/step-mother	10.6	59.8	13.8
Sister/brother	4.8	36.1	6.8
Daughter/son	0.4	1.5	0.5
Other relative	1.1	0.0	1.0
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Former boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mother-in-law	0.3	na	0.4
Father-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Other-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Teacher	0.3	4.1	0.5
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	1.9	0.2
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	1,154	79	1,233
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	96.1	na	91.7
Former husband	1.5	na	3.0
Father/step-father	0.6	*	0.6
Other relative	0.5	*	1.3
Family friend	0.1	*	0.1
Employer/someone at work	0.2	*	0.2
Stranger	0.9	*	0.9
Other	0.0	*	2.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	231	11	242

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

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

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	1.3	423
25-29	2.8	734
30-39	1.8	1,311
40-49	2.9	1,094
Residence		
Urban	2.8	889
Rural	2.1	2,705
Marital status		
Currently married	2.2	3,460
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	4.1	130
Number of living children		
1-2	2.3	1,950
3-4	2.5	1,292
5 or more	1.5	253
Schooling		
No schooling	3.0	1,247
<5 years complete	3.1	229
5-7 years complete	1.8	626
8-9 years complete	1.6	803
10-11 years complete	2.2	279
12 or more years complete	1.7	410
Religion		
Hindu	2.3	3,382
Muslim	3.3	171
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.3	601
Scheduled tribe	3.3	741
Other backward class	1.8	1,675
Other	2.4	544
Total	2.3	3,594

Note: Total includes age 18-19 women, never married women, women with no living children zero women belonging to Jain or 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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	27.6	3.2	19.5	22.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	11.5	1.2	8.2	9.4
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	11.3	1.1	8.3	9.4
Slapped her	25.0	1.9	18.3	20.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.1	0.7	5.4	6.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	6.8	1.0	4.9	5.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.0	0.3	1.3	1.7
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.0
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	5.7	1.0	4.0	4.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.3	0.8	2.9	3.7
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.3	0.3	1.8	2.1
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.4	0.6	2.3	2.9
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	14.8	2.3	11.1	13.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.9	1.3	7.4	8.7
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.8	1.2	4.8	6.1
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.6	1.2	6.6	7.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	28.1	3.8	19.7	23.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.2	0.4	3.8	4.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	31.1	4.9	21.8	26.7
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.6	0.2	2.8	3.0
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.5	0.4	2.7	3.2
Number of ever-married women	3,809	3,809	3,809	3,809

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	13.4	8.9	3.3	11.3	20.8	69
20-24	13.7	21.7	5.4	22.3	27.0	509
25-29	13.0	24.9	4.6	25.1	26.9	783
30-39	14.0	28.8	5.8	29.5	32.4	1,339
40-49	17.6	31.8	6.7	32.3	35.0	1,109
Residence						
Urban	10.8	25.8	5.9	26.4	28.4	942
Rural	16.1	28.2	5.7	28.7	32.0	2,867
Schooling						
No schooling	18.7	33.8	7.6	34.8	38.4	1,280
<5 years complete	15.2	28.3	6.7	29.2	32.9	231
5-7 years complete	15.2	29.0	5.6	29.2	31.8	658
8-9 years complete	12.9	23.8	4.4	24.2	27.1	863
10-11 years complete	12.4	28.9	7.0	29.6	30.8	301
12 or more years complete	8.8	14.4	2.2	14.4	16.9	476
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	12.8	24.3	5.1	24.8	27.8	2,333
Employed for cash	18.4	32.8	6.6	33.5	36.5	1,130
Employed not for cash	16.2	32.8	7.4	33.1	35.6	346
Marital status						
Currently married	14.2	26.9	5.3	27.4	30.3	3,658
Widowed	17.5	32.5	4.9	32.5	36.7	109
Divorced/separated/deserted	(62.8)	(76.5)	(45.1)	(79.4)	(81.9)	42
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	14.6	27.3	5.6	27.8	30.8	3,746
0-4 years	12.5	16.3	4.3	17.0	21.8	574
5-9 years	13.9	25.2	5.2	25.6	27.7	672
10 or more years	15.3	30.4	6.0	30.9	33.7	2,500
Married more than once	25.9	43.5	15.5	44.8	47.3	63
Number of living children						
0	11.5	18.1	6.2	18.9	21.4	318
1-2	13.7	25.5	5.5	26.0	28.9	1,946
3-4	17.2	32.5	5.9	33.1	36.5	1,292
5 or more	15.1	30.3	6.3	31.0	32.5	253

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Household structure²						
Nuclear	15.4	29.7	6.3	30.6	33.9	1,731
Non-nuclear	14.3	25.8	5.3	26.1	28.8	2,078
Religion						
Hindu	15.1	28.0	5.6	28.5	31.5	3,582
Muslim	8.9	19.0	8.8	21.0	23.0	185
Other ³	14.6	29.6	5.3	33.9	35.7	33
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	19.8	34.2	7.1	34.5	37.9	628
Scheduled tribe	16.0	31.4	6.5	32.1	34.5	806
Other backward class	13.3	24.0	4.7	24.6	28.0	1,764
Other	11.8	25.7	6.7	26.2	27.9	573
Don't know	(23.3)	(31.3)	(2.5)	(31.3)	(37.4)	37
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	30.9	56.3	11.6	56.9	61.3	554
No	12.2	22.8	4.9	23.3	26.1	3,132
Don't know	8.5	21.0	1.9	21.0	21.6	123
Total	14.8	27.6	5.7	28.1	31.1	3,809

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women belonging to Jain religion, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

³ Not Hindu, Muslim, or Jain

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

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	19.9	33.9	7.8	34.8	39.0	662
<5 years complete	20.2	38.4	8.9	38.4	41.3	182
5-7 years complete	17.4	29.0	6.6	29.3	33.8	624
8-9 years complete	13.4	26.4	5.5	27.2	30.4	961
10-11 years complete	14.3	27.1	4.2	27.6	29.7	543
12 or more years complete	8.8	20.0	4.1	20.3	21.4	820
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	10.8	21.5	3.6	22.0	24.9	2,954
Drinks/never gets drunk	8.3	29.0	3.7	29.5	32.3	75
Gets drunk sometimes	25.7	46.4	11.5	47.0	50.3	651
Gets drunk often	56.4	71.7	28.0	73.2	76.2	129
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	12.5	35.8	7.5	37.9	39.7	97
Wife is same age	15.9	23.9	6.6	24.4	28.2	179
Wife 1-4 years younger	14.1	27.7	5.5	28.3	31.0	2,205
Wife 5-9 years younger	13.8	23.3	3.7	23.6	27.1	989
Wife 10 or more years younger	17.0	34.0	9.1	34.8	37.0	188
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	14.0	28.6	5.6	29.1	31.4	2,020
Wife has more schooling	15.0	23.7	4.9	23.9	27.7	747
Both have equal schooling	11.4	22.4	5.5	22.7	25.6	525
Neither attended school	20.4	33.7	7.6	34.8	39.6	499
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.5	15.2	1.6	15.4	16.9	1,806
1-2	16.1	32.1	5.5	32.8	36.6	1,286
3-4	33.7	47.6	14.0	49.3	54.2	517
5-6	41.6	58.9	23.3	58.9	64.2	200
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	21.9	33.5	9.4	34.0	37.0	497
1-2	25.1	35.4	9.5	36.2	42.0	661
3	9.8	23.3	3.4	23.8	25.9	2,500
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	9.5	19.6	3.9	20.2	22.8	2,472
1-2	20.7	40.0	7.4	40.6	43.8	585
3-4	24.4	39.1	9.7	40.1	44.5	371
5-6	33.4	52.3	11.6	52.3	56.1	207
7	28.0	45.0	11.5	45.0	48.3	173

Continued...

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

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	17.0	28.5	6.6	29.6	33.8	175
1-2	24.0	32.2	8.1	33.8	38.1	379
3	13.6	27.0	5.4	27.4	30.1	3,255
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	35.4	50.6	17.8	51.3	57.4	384
Sometimes	14.1	28.7	5.3	29.3	31.9	2,629
Never	7.1	12.7	1.3	13.0	15.8	796
Total	14.8	27.6	5.7	28.1	31.1	3,809

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

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	25.3	2.1	7.3	7.0	27.6	1,051
In the past 12 months	27.6	2.4	7.9	7.4	30.1	868
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	47.0	5.9	16.2	17.5	50.7	219
In the past 12 months	48.6	6.9	16.8	18.0	52.8	188
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	25.1	2.2	7.1	6.9	27.5	1,071
In the past 12 months	27.3	2.4	7.6	7.1	29.8	894
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	50.2	6.1	17.9	19.3	53.7	198
In the past 12 months	53.7	7.5	19.6	21.0	58.1	161

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, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	77.5	(80.1)	60.4	75.0	69.3	74.6
Never sought help but told someone	10.2	(6.5)	10.4	10.4	6.8	10.1
Sought help	12.3	(13.4)	29.2	14.7	23.9	15.3
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	1,016	26	217	1,177	82	1,259
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	53.8	*	52.9	51.1	*	52.7
Husband's family	45.3	*	38.2	44.2	*	42.2
Current/former husband	0.0	*	0.9	0.3	*	0.3
Friend	5.8	*	14.9	9.7	*	10.4
Neighbour	2.2	*	3.0	2.7	*	2.4
Police	5.4	*	6.7	6.4	*	5.8
Lawyer	0.4	*	0.7	0.5	*	0.5
Other	2.8	*	5.7	4.1	*	3.7
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	125	3	63	173	19	192

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

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-5 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-5 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-5 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Madhya Pradesh, there were 2,295 clusters. Hence, 2,295 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 2,295 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 2,294 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 ($R \pm 2SE$) 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 Madhya Pradesh 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-A.4 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 ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a 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 penta or hepatitis B vaccine (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
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	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
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

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.889	0.004	43,552	43,552	2.542	0.004	0.881	0.896
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.628	0.005	43,552	43,552	2.044	0.008	0.619	0.638
Using iodized salt	0.953	0.002	43,308	43,292	1.564	0.002	0.950	0.956
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	969.930	3.766	99,845	99,079	1.209	0.004	962.397	977.463
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.325	0.003	87,266	86,686	1.640	0.008	0.320	0.330
Urban residence	0.277	0.006	48,410	48,410	2.776	0.020	0.266	0.288
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.255	0.003	48,410	48,410	1.608	0.012	0.249	0.262
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.293	0.004	48,410	48,410	1.953	0.014	0.285	0.301
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.243	0.002	48,410	48,410	1.219	0.010	0.238	0.248
Currently married	0.722	0.003	48,410	48,410	1.261	0.004	0.717	0.728
Married before age 18	0.454	0.004	39,610	39,727	1.598	0.009	0.446	0.462
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.717	0.004	35,188	34,974	1.540	0.005	0.710	0.725
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.655	0.004	35,188	34,974	1.561	0.006	0.647	0.663
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.062	0.002	35,188	34,974	1.451	0.030	0.059	0.066
Currently using pill	0.019	0.001	35,188	34,974	1.439	0.055	0.017	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.010	0.001	35,188	34,974	1.486	0.077	0.009	0.012
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.081	0.002	35,188	34,974	1.610	0.029	0.076	0.086
Currently using female sterilization	0.519	0.004	35,188	34,974	1.535	0.008	0.511	0.527
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.852	0.004	23,444	23,441	1.795	0.005	0.843	0.860
Unmet need for family planning	0.077	0.002	35,188	34,974	1.337	0.025	0.073	0.081
Want no more children	0.740	0.003	35,188	34,974	1.289	0.004	0.734	0.746
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.104	0.002	35,188	34,974	1.250	0.020	0.100	0.108
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.575	0.007	11,700	11,536	1.608	0.013	0.560	0.589
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.514	0.007	11,700	11,536	1.469	0.013	0.500	0.528
Birth registration	0.941	0.003	16,405	15,961	1.312	0.003	0.935	0.947
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.893	0.004	16,280	15,896	1.496	0.005	0.884	0.902
Institutional delivery	0.907	0.004	16,280	15,896	1.474	0.004	0.899	0.915
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.864	0.004	11,700	11,536	1.393	0.005	0.855	0.873
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.863	0.004	11,700	11,536	1.386	0.005	0.854	0.872
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.741	0.013	1,722	1,638	1.185	0.017	0.716	0.767
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.064	0.003	15,539	15,213	1.250	0.040	0.059	0.070
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.652	0.019	955	980	1.219	0.029	0.614	0.690
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.656	0.018	955	980	1.181	0.028	0.620	0.693
Child received BCG vaccination	0.954	0.005	3,109	3,053	1.253	0.005	0.944	0.963
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.874	0.007	3,109	3,053	1.160	0.008	0.860	0.888
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.814	0.010	3,109	3,053	1.342	0.012	0.795	0.833
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.881	0.007	3,109	3,053	1.218	0.008	0.867	0.895
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.850	0.008	3,109	3,053	1.194	0.009	0.835	0.866
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.771	0.010	3,109	3,053	1.306	0.013	0.751	0.791
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.357	0.006	14,014	13,500	1.294	0.016	0.345	0.368
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.189	0.005	13,822	13,295	1.274	0.024	0.180	0.198
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.330	0.005	14,288	13,765	1.245	0.016	0.319	0.341
Children with any anaemia	0.726	0.006	10,056	9,970	1.371	0.009	0.714	0.739
Women with any anaemia	0.547	0.004	44,981	44,213	1.657	0.007	0.539	0.554
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.230	0.003	43,431	42,853	1.441	0.013	0.224	0.235
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.166	0.003	43,431	42,853	1.939	0.021	0.159	0.173
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.404	0.006	43,378	42,799	2.351	0.014	0.393	0.415
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.846	0.008	6,965	6,805	1.787	0.009	0.831	0.862
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.187	0.008	6,965	6,805	1.621	0.040	0.172	0.203
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.278	0.012	4,519	4,519	1.764	0.042	0.255	0.302
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.989	0.026	137,387	137,533	1.291	0.013	1.936	2.042
Neonatal mortality	28.993	1.524	16,301	15,916	1.070	0.053	25.944	32.041
Postneonatal mortality	12.299	0.996	16,288	15,921	1.100	0.081	10.307	14.291
Infant mortality	41.292	1.844	16,319	15,934	1.088	0.045	37.605	44.979
Child mortality	8.247	0.783	16,289	16,009	1.132	0.095	6.680	9.814
Under-five mortality	49.198	1.991	16,384	16,000	1.096	0.040	45.217	53.180
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.153	0.002	89,688	89,234	1.690	0.014	0.149	0.158
Urban residence	0.273	0.015	6,473	6,503	2.772	0.056	0.242	0.304
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.114	0.006	6,473	6,503	1.623	0.056	0.101	0.127
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.399	0.010	6,473	6,503	1.579	0.024	0.380	0.418
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.358	0.007	6,473	6,503	1.214	0.020	0.344	0.373
Currently married	0.622	0.007	6,473	6,503	1.188	0.012	0.608	0.637
Married before age 21	0.393	0.014	4,294	4,318	1.887	0.036	0.365	0.421
Want no more children	0.759	0.008	4,052	4,048	1.181	0.010	0.743	0.775
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.103	0.006	4,052	4,048	1.165	0.054	0.091	0.114
Men with any anaemia	0.225	0.008	5,851	5,755	1.291	0.034	0.210	0.240
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.208	0.008	5,956	5,878	1.316	0.036	0.193	0.223
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.156	0.006	5,956	5,878	1.222	0.040	0.143	0.168
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.391	0.010	5,956	5,875	1.611	0.026	0.370	0.411
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.914	0.007	6,473	6,503	2.152	0.008	0.899	0.929
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.262	0.013	6,473	6,503	2.352	0.049	0.236	0.288

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.978	0.004	9,004	11,830	2.577	0.004	0.970	0.986
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.798	0.008	9,004	11,830	1.946	0.010	0.781	0.814
Using iodized salt	0.975	0.002	8,932	11,727	1.443	0.002	0.971	0.980
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	953.063	8.633	20,662	26,734	1.271	0.009	935.796	970.329
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.194	0.006	18,007	23,316	2.065	0.032	0.182	0.207
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.134	0.007	10,204	13,416	2.020	0.051	0.120	0.148
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.491	0.011	10,204	13,416	2.291	0.023	0.468	0.513
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.269	0.005	10,204	13,416	1.167	0.019	0.259	0.280
Currently married	0.689	0.006	10,204	13,416	1.220	0.008	0.678	0.700
Married before age 18	0.329	0.010	8,556	11,288	2.030	0.031	0.309	0.350
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.714	0.009	7,050	9,240	1.663	0.013	0.696	0.732
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.638	0.010	7,050	9,240	1.817	0.016	0.617	0.659
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.076	0.005	7,050	9,240	1.471	0.061	0.066	0.085
Currently using pill	0.026	0.003	7,050	9,240	1.397	0.102	0.020	0.031
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.014	0.002	7,050	9,240	1.518	0.152	0.010	0.018
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.158	0.007	7,050	9,240	1.705	0.047	0.143	0.173
Currently using female sterilization	0.415	0.011	7,050	9,240	1.913	0.027	0.392	0.437
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.691	0.013	4,539	6,152	1.911	0.019	0.665	0.718
Unmet need for family planning	0.084	0.005	7,050	9,240	1.387	0.054	0.075	0.093
Want no more children	0.720	0.008	7,050	9,240	1.435	0.011	0.704	0.735
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.108	0.005	7,050	9,240	1.344	0.046	0.098	0.118
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.633	0.017	2,196	2,830	1.651	0.027	0.599	0.668
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.586	0.014	2,196	2,830	1.353	0.025	0.557	0.615
Birth registration	0.955	0.006	2,842	3,606	1.470	0.007	0.942	0.968
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.925	0.010	2,808	3,579	1.726	0.011	0.905	0.945
Institutional delivery	0.958	0.007	2,808	3,579	1.613	0.007	0.943	0.972
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.886	0.009	2,196	2,830	1.297	0.010	0.868	0.904
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.900	0.009	2,196	2,830	1.436	0.010	0.881	0.919
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.690	0.038	258	315	1.263	0.055	0.614	0.765
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.072	0.006	2,687	3,456	1.184	0.085	0.060	0.084
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.675	0.035	200	249	1.025	0.052	0.605	0.746
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.685	0.038	200	249	1.131	0.056	0.609	0.762
Child received BCG vaccination	0.952	0.013	530	669	1.349	0.013	0.927	0.978
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.892	0.017	530	669	1.227	0.019	0.859	0.926
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.809	0.029	530	669	1.600	0.036	0.751	0.868
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.893	0.019	530	669	1.385	0.021	0.855	0.931
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.862	0.019	530	669	1.262	0.022	0.823	0.901
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.765	0.030	530	669	1.516	0.039	0.706	0.825
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.301	0.014	2,405	2,970	1.374	0.047	0.273	0.329
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.199	0.011	2,353	2,907	1.218	0.054	0.177	0.220
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.286	0.013	2,455	3,035	1.238	0.044	0.261	0.311
Children with any anaemia	0.725	0.016	1,902	2,410	1.519	0.022	0.692	0.757
Women with any anaemia	0.515	0.008	9,291	11,864	1.539	0.016	0.499	0.531
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.171	0.006	9,151	11,715	1.437	0.034	0.159	0.182
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.260	0.009	9,151	11,715	1.969	0.035	0.242	0.278
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.420	0.013	9,128	11,692	2.565	0.032	0.393	0.447
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.923	0.010	1,434	1,762	1.439	0.011	0.902	0.943
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.267	0.019	1,434	1,762	1.627	0.071	0.229	0.305
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.257	0.026	954	1,198	1.838	0.101	0.205	0.310
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.608	0.051	29,083	38,318	1.350	0.032	1.505	1.710
Neonatal mortality	24.031	3.019	2,814	3,595	0.987	0.126	17.993	30.068
Postneonatal mortality	9.838	1.990	2,822	3,607	1.033	0.202	5.858	13.819
Infant mortality	33.869	3.605	2,818	3,600	0.963	0.106	26.658	41.080
Child mortality	4.527	1.489	2,870	3,690	1.229	0.329	1.549	7.505
Under-five mortality	38.243	3.947	2,824	3,610	0.995	0.103	30.348	46.137
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.077	0.004	18,866	24,482	1.727	0.048	0.070	0.085
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.060	0.011	1,353	1,775	1.630	0.176	0.039	0.081
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.531	0.023	1,353	1,775	1.683	0.043	0.486	0.577
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.405	0.017	1,353	1,775	1.282	0.042	0.371	0.439
Currently married	0.582	0.017	1,353	1,775	1.240	0.029	0.549	0.615
Married before age 21	0.213	0.033	890	1,185	2.390	0.154	0.148	0.279
Want no more children	0.748	0.019	759	1,033	1.228	0.026	0.709	0.787
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.091	0.013	759	1,033	1.227	0.141	0.066	0.117
Men with any anaemia	0.211	0.017	1,144	1,460	1.265	0.079	0.178	0.245
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.177	0.020	1,179	1,509	1.625	0.112	0.138	0.217
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.257	0.018	1,179	1,509	1.293	0.071	0.220	0.293
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.398	0.028	1,178	1,506	1.957	0.071	0.341	0.454
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.960	0.008	1,353	1,775	1.495	0.008	0.945	0.976
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.295	0.030	1,353	1,775	2.391	0.101	0.236	0.355

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Madhya Pradesh, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.855	0.005	34,548	31,722	2.641	0.006	0.845	0.865
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.565	0.005	34,548	31,722	2.057	0.010	0.554	0.576
Using iodized salt	0.944	0.002	34,376	31,565	1.608	0.002	0.940	0.948
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	976.163	4.048	79,183	72,345	1.154	0.004	968.068	984.258
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.373	0.003	69,259	63,369	1.540	0.007	0.368	0.379
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.302	0.004	38,206	34,994	1.538	0.012	0.295	0.309
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.217	0.003	38,206	34,994	1.607	0.016	0.210	0.224
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.233	0.003	38,206	34,994	1.196	0.011	0.228	0.238
Currently married	0.735	0.003	38,206	34,994	1.227	0.004	0.730	0.741
Married before age 18	0.504	0.004	31,054	28,439	1.377	0.008	0.496	0.511
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.719	0.004	28,138	25,734	1.442	0.005	0.711	0.726
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.661	0.004	28,138	25,734	1.383	0.006	0.653	0.669
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.058	0.002	28,138	25,734	1.398	0.034	0.054	0.061
Currently using pill	0.017	0.001	28,138	25,734	1.406	0.064	0.015	0.019
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.009	0.001	28,138	25,734	1.376	0.085	0.008	0.011
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.053	0.002	28,138	25,734	1.258	0.032	0.050	0.057
Currently using female sterilization	0.557	0.004	28,138	25,734	1.361	0.007	0.549	0.565
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.909	0.003	18,905	17,289	1.520	0.004	0.902	0.915
Unmet need for family planning	0.074	0.002	28,138	25,734	1.277	0.027	0.070	0.078
Want no more children	0.747	0.003	28,138	25,734	1.184	0.004	0.741	0.753
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.102	0.002	28,138	25,734	1.173	0.021	0.098	0.106
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.556	0.008	9,504	8,706	1.563	0.014	0.540	0.572
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.491	0.008	9,504	8,706	1.490	0.016	0.475	0.506
Birth registration	0.937	0.003	13,563	12,354	1.286	0.003	0.930	0.943
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.884	0.005	13,472	12,316	1.449	0.005	0.874	0.893
Institutional delivery	0.892	0.005	13,472	12,316	1.481	0.005	0.883	0.902
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.857	0.005	9,504	8,706	1.419	0.006	0.847	0.867
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.851	0.005	9,504	8,706	1.370	0.006	0.841	0.861
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.753	0.013	1,464	1,322	1.140	0.017	0.727	0.779
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.062	0.003	12,852	11,757	1.263	0.045	0.057	0.068
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.644	0.022	755	731	1.285	0.035	0.599	0.688
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.646	0.021	755	731	1.188	0.032	0.605	0.688
Child received BCG vaccination	0.954	0.005	2,579	2,384	1.203	0.005	0.944	0.964
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.869	0.008	2,579	2,384	1.136	0.009	0.854	0.884
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.009	2,579	2,384	1.186	0.011	0.797	0.833
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.878	0.007	2,579	2,384	1.150	0.008	0.863	0.892
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.847	0.008	2,579	2,384	1.164	0.010	0.831	0.863
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.773	0.010	2,579	2,384	1.184	0.013	0.753	0.792
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.372	0.006	11,609	10,530	1.266	0.016	0.360	0.385
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.187	0.005	11,469	10,388	1.292	0.026	0.177	0.197
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.342	0.006	11,833	10,730	1.249	0.017	0.331	0.354
Children with any anaemia	0.727	0.006	8,154	7,560	1.281	0.009	0.714	0.740
Women with any anaemia	0.558	0.004	35,690	32,349	1.699	0.008	0.549	0.567
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.252	0.003	34,280	31,138	1.396	0.013	0.245	0.258
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.130	0.003	34,280	31,138	1.538	0.022	0.125	0.136
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.398	0.006	34,250	31,107	2.196	0.015	0.387	0.410
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.820	0.010	5,531	5,043	1.859	0.012	0.800	0.839
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.160	0.008	5,531	5,043	1.656	0.051	0.143	0.176
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.286	0.013	3,565	3,321	1.680	0.044	0.261	0.312
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.119	0.029	108,304	99,214	1.230	0.014	2.062	2.177
Neonatal mortality	30.443	1.755	13,487	12,321	1.102	0.058	26.934	33.952
Postneonatal mortality	13.029	1.145	13,466	12,314	1.126	0.088	10.738	15.320
Infant mortality	43.472	2.123	13,501	12,334	1.129	0.049	39.227	47.717
Child mortality	9.404	0.912	13,419	12,319	1.130	0.097	7.581	11.228
Under-five mortality	52.468	2.274	13,560	12,390	1.130	0.043	47.920	57.015
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.182	0.003	70,822	64,751	1.707	0.015	0.177	0.187
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.135	0.007	5,120	4,728	1.570	0.056	0.120	0.150
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.350	0.010	5,120	4,728	1.487	0.028	0.330	0.370
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.341	0.007	5,120	4,728	1.059	0.021	0.327	0.355
Currently married	0.638	0.007	5,120	4,728	1.071	0.011	0.623	0.652
Married before age 21	0.461	0.011	3,404	3,132	1.302	0.024	0.439	0.483
Want no more children	0.763	0.008	3,293	3,015	1.128	0.011	0.746	0.780
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.106	0.006	3,293	3,015	1.101	0.056	0.095	0.118
Men with any anaemia	0.230	0.009	4,707	4,295	1.301	0.038	0.212	0.247
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.218	0.008	4,777	4,369	1.215	0.036	0.203	0.234
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.121	0.006	4,777	4,369	1.178	0.049	0.109	0.133
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.388	0.010	4,778	4,370	1.391	0.025	0.368	0.408
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.897	0.010	5,120	4,728	2.266	0.011	0.877	0.916
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.250	0.014	5,120	4,728	2.351	0.057	0.221	0.278

Notes

Notes



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