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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Goa

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

India

2019-21

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-21

GOA

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* Tables 39, 42, 58, 60, 63, and 70 are not shown because of small number of cases.

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 rounds of NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-5 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban

areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Goa was conducted in all 2 districts of the state from 30 August, 2019 to 26 November, 2019 by the Nielsen India Pvt. Ltd. Information was collected from 1,856 households, 2,030 women age 15-49 (including 303 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 313 men age 15-54.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Household composition

In Goa, over two-fifths (41%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 3.9 members. Twenty-four percent of households are headed by women, with 22 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Sixty-five percent of households in Goa have household heads who are Hindu. Eight percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 28 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

Five percent of households in Goa have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 9 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 21 percent belong to an other backward class. Sixty-five percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (67%) are nuclear, and 43 percent of the population resides in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-fifth (19%) of Goa's population is under age 15; only 9 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,027 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 774 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-eight percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 88 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining less than 1 percent live with neither parent. Births of all children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 98 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

All deaths of usual residents of households were registered with the civil authorities.

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they had any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Less than 1 percent (0.7%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disabilities are hearing, speech, and mental (0.2% each). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (0.9% versus 0.5%). A negligible proportion (0.3%) of household members age 0-4 years are reported to have any disability, compared with 1-2 percent of household members in the older age groups.

Housing characteristics

Nine-tenths (90%) of households in Goa live in a pucca house and all households have electricity. Ninety-eight percent of households in Goa have basic drinking water service, and same percentage of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only four-fifths of households have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (83%) are more likely than rural households (75%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Ninety-one percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling). A large majority (97%) of households in Goa use a clean fuel for cooking.

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Only four-fifths of households in Goa have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

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Access to toilet facility

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

In Goa, only 3 percent of all households and 6 percent of rural households do not use an improved sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. Ninety-seven percent of households have access to toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (99%) than in rural areas (94%). Access to a toilet facility is high and ranges from 93 percent among scheduled tribe households to 98 percent among households which are not scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class households. Access to toilet facility is 96 percent in North Goa (93% in rural areas) and 98 percent in South Goa district (96% in rural areas).

Selected household possessions

In Goa, 69 percent of households own a house (77% of rural households and 63% of urban households). Almost all (99%) households in Goa have a mobile phone. Ninety-seven percent of households have a bank or post office account. Eighty-seven percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 26 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 4 percent of rural households and 3 percent of urban households. Overall, 10 percent of all households in Goa own agricultural land, and only six percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Twenty-seven percent of women and 31 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 27 and 32 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Forty-one percent of women and 37 percent of men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 92 percent of women age 15-49 and 94 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Six percent of women and 3 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. However, only 48 percent of women age 15-49 in Goa have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 54 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Goa. Ninety-four percent of men and 85 percent of women watch television at least once a week. However, men (59%) are more likely than women (47%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Two percent of men and 8 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 (63% versus 49%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (51% versus 33%). Three percent of women are widowed. A majority of female respondents are Hindus (66%), while 25 percent are Christians, and 9 percent are Muslims.

Twenty-two percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 6 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Ten percent of women and 16 percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 56 percent of men and 62 percent of women age 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Sixty-seven percent of women and 22 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Seven percent of women and 4 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while one-quarter of women and almost three-quarters (72%) 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 it providing quality learning through interactive, play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

In Goa, 52 percent of boys and 59 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in non-nuclear households (53%) than children in nuclear households (57%). Preschool attendance is a little higher among children in households headed by Hindus (56%) than Christians (54%). Preschool attendance among children not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class is 53 percent. Preschool attendance is the same in households with 6 or more members and 3-5 members (55%). Overall, urban households (55%) show slightly higher preschool attendance than rural households (54%). Pre-

school attendance is much higher among children in North Goa district (64%) than in South Goa district (42%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-six percent of children age 6-17 years in Goa attend school and there is no variation in urban areas and rural areas. School attendance is almost universal (99%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 88 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, boys are more likely than girls to attend (91 percent of boys compared with 85 percent of girls).

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male ■ Female

Age group	Male	Female
6-10 years	100	99
11-14 years	99	98
15-17 years	91	85
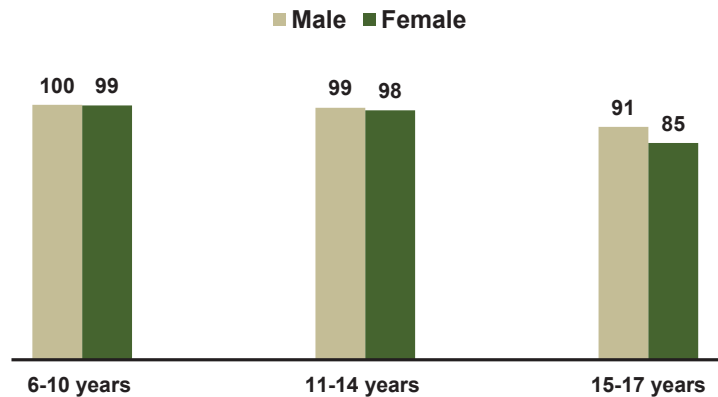
FERTILITY

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 Goa, the median age at first marriage is 25.7 years among women age 30-34 years and 25.4 years among women age 35-39 years and 45-49 years. Only 23 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 44 percent of men age 20-49. Only six percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 10 percent in NFHS-4. Seventy-eight percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 98 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Goa.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Goa is 1.3 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.4 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.3 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.4 children per woman, are both much below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 2 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 4 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate (children per woman)

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3
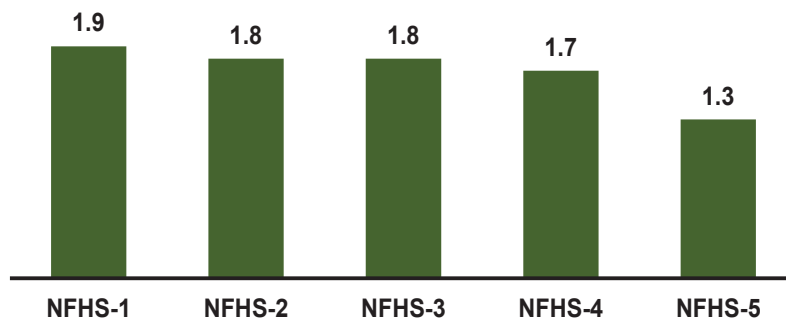
The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, and caste/tribe. At current fertility rates, Muslim women will have an average of 0.3 children less than Hindu women (a TFR of 1.2, compared with 1.5) and 0.2 children more than Christian women (a TFR of 1.0).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)

No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete
1.5	(0.9)	2.0	1.4	1.3
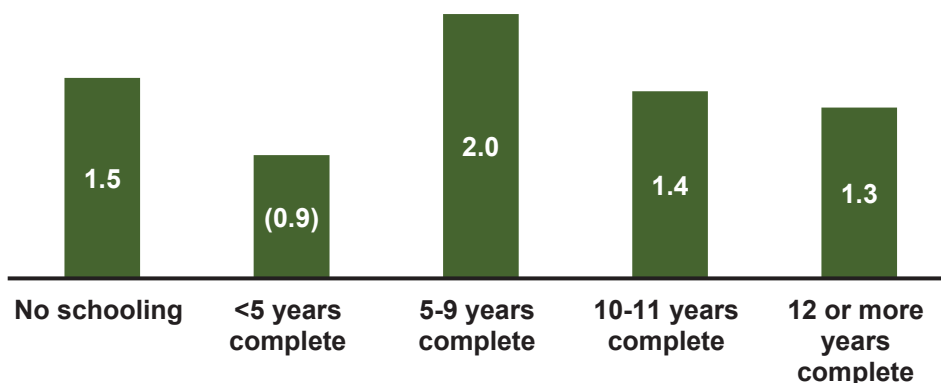
Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-five percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 15 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 11 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 5 percent.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Goa, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is the same as in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 2 percent at age 18 years to 8 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had 5-9 years of schooling (6%) than those with more number of years of schooling (2% and 1% among 10-11 and 12 or more years of schooling, respectively).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Goa is 43.3 months. Eight percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 19 percent occur within 24 months. Less than two-fifths (39%) 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.

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Less than two-fifths (39%) of births in Goa occur within three years of the previous birth.

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Fertility preferences

Sixty-one percent of currently married women and 55 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, 39 percent of women and 32 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-nine percent of women and 95 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Goa, there is a strong preference for sons. Six percent of women and 3 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 3-4 percent of men and women want more daughters than sons. However, equally about three-fifths (61%) of women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter while a little over four-fifths (81%) of men would like to have at least one son and 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, 82 percent with 2 sons want no more children, compared with 73 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons have remained almost unchanged (at about 85%) in the 4 years since NFHS-4 while this percentage for currently married men has decreased by 15 percentage points since NFHS-4.

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

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

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

	2 boys and no girls	1 boy and 1 girl	2 girls and no boys
NFHS-1	76	76	49
NFHS-2	77	86	52
NFHS-3	86	85	72
NFHS-4	85	83	85
NFHS-5	82	90	73

Current sex composition of families with two living children
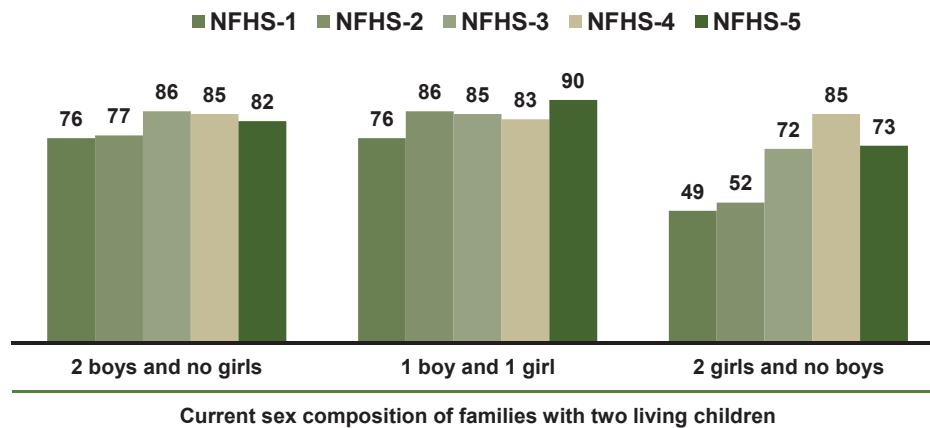
In Goa, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.2 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.3 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women 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 universal in Goa. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 45 percent of currently married women know about female condoms. Among all women, 71 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 68 percent, substantial increase from NFHS-4 (26%). The use of modern family planning methods (60%) has also increased substantially from its level in NFHS-4 (25%). The use of female sterilization has increased, from 16 percent to 30 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has increased from 44 percent to 66

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

■ NFHS-1 ■ NFHS-2 ■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5
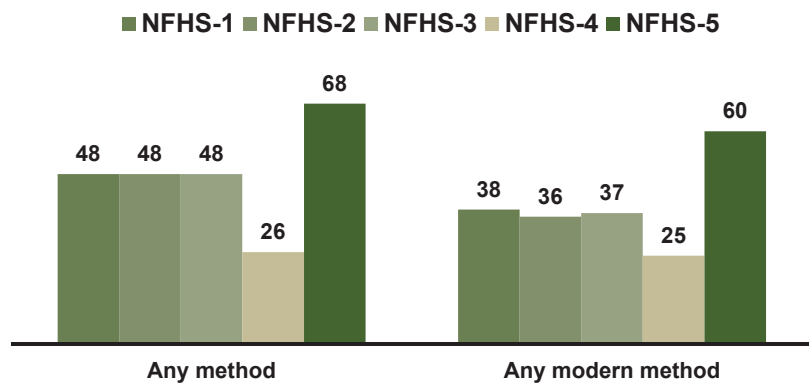
percent in the four years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 58 percent for women age 20-24 to 71 percent for women age 30-39 and then decreases to 69 percent for women age 40-49.

In Goa, contraceptive use is much higher (72%) in urban areas, than rural areas (61%). Sixty-six percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 17 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Christian women (58%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (70%) women or Muslim women (77%).

Women in Goa are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 77 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 66 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women
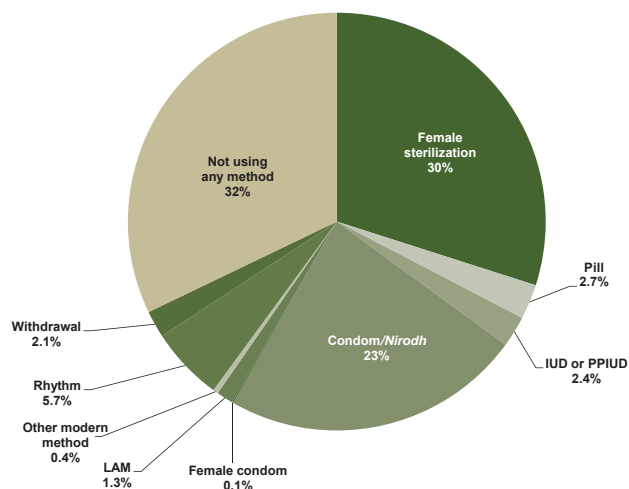
The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Goa are condom/*Nirodh* (23%), followed by the pill (3%) and IUD or PPIUD (2%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Eighty-one percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital and the majority of condom/*Nirodh (59%)* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, almost one-quarter (23%) of users of condom/*Nirodh* get their supply from the public sector.

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The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 55 percent for all contraceptive methods. Almost three-fifths (59%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The common reasons for discontinuation are other fertility related reason, side effects/health concerns, and desire to become pregnant.

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Almost three-fifths (59%) of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

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Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. A large majority (91%) of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use, 85 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and fewer (69%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Only 1 percent men age 15-49 in Goa agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it and even less than 1 percent (0.3%) of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Four-fifths of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 8 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a substantial decline since NFHS-4 (18%). Currently, 89 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 79 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Percentage
South Goa	75
GOA	68
North Goa	63
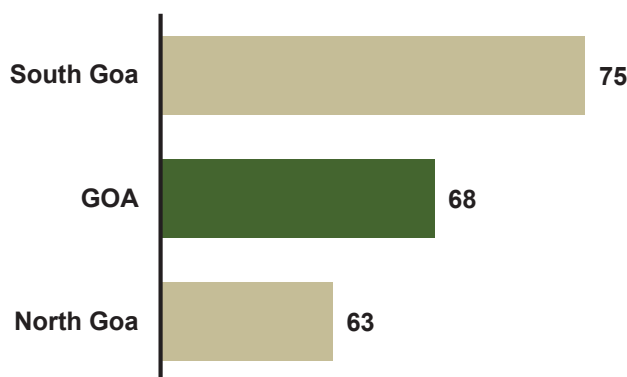
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall wellbeing of a country. The infant mortality rate in Goa in NFHS-5 is estimated at 6 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 13, the NFHS-3 estimate of 15, the NFHS-2 estimate of 37, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 32.

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
32	37	15	(13)	(5.6)
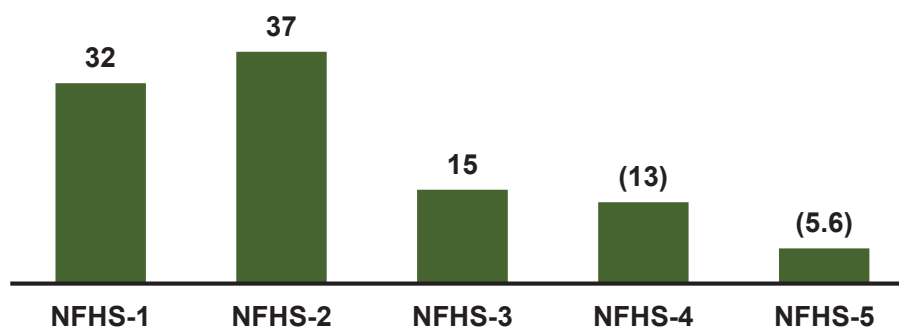
MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers is not only important in their own right, but is 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, almost all (99%) received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (98% from a doctor and 1% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). One percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 98 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, all received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

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

District	Percentage
South Goa	96
GOA	93
North Goa	91
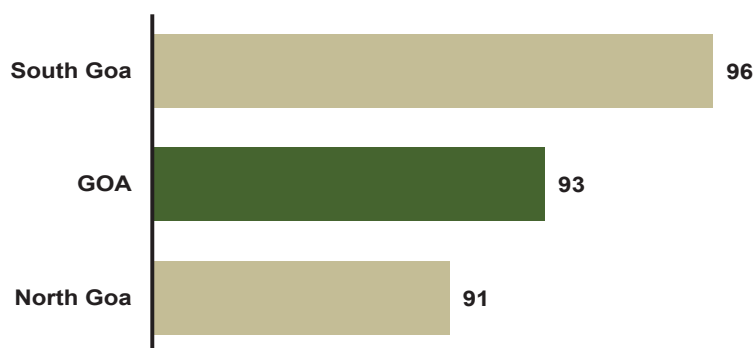
Majority (70%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Rural women (76%) are more likely to receive antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy than the urban women (67%). Ninety-three percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits.

Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 89% to 93%) and a huge drop in the proportion of women who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 84% to 70%). For almost all (99%) of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 88 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 65 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-seven percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Thirty-five percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

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Ninety-three percent of mothers in Goa had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

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Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least 95 percent received advice on each of five different areas (all received advice on breastfeeding and cord care, 97% on the importance of institutional delivery, 96% on keeping the baby warm, and 95% on family planning).

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

Four or more ANC visits
- 92
- 95
- 95

ANC visit during first trimester
- 72
- 68
- 73

■ 5-9 years complete   ■ 10-11 years complete   ■ 12 or more years complete
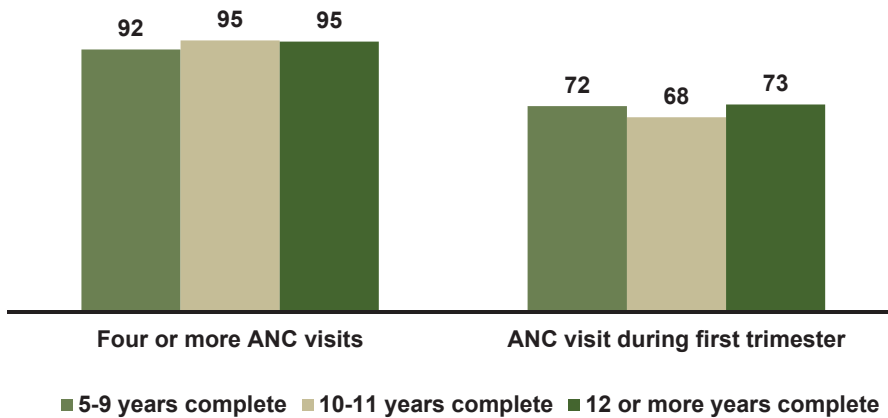
Note: Categories 'No schooling' and '<5 years complete' not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

In Goa, almost all women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken, their blood pressure measured, having a urine sample taken, having a blood sample taken, and having their abdomen examined.

An ultrasound test was performed during 96 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Urban women were more likely to have an ultrasound test than rural women.

Delivery care

All the births take place in a health facility (mostly in a government facility).

Forty percent of births during the past 4 years were delivered by caesarean section. Almost half (49%) of caesarean sections (19% 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, only 7 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY).

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

■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

In a health facility
- 97
- 100

Assisted by health personnel
- 98
- 99
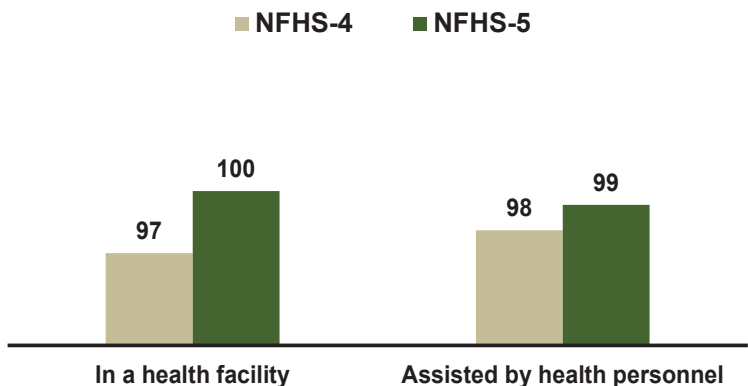
All children in Goa who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Goa, 97 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 95 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended.

Almost all (97%) of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Eighty-two 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, 98 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 2 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (88%) of children, which is a marginal drop since NFHS-4 (90%).

Ninety-eight percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, 88 percent of children have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 91 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 93 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 98% to 91%) and polio vaccine (from 98% to 88%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

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

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

	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
All basic	75	83	79	88	82
BCG	94	99	97	100	98
Polio 3	87	96	87	93	88
DPT 3	87	93	88	94	91
Measles	78	84	91	97	93
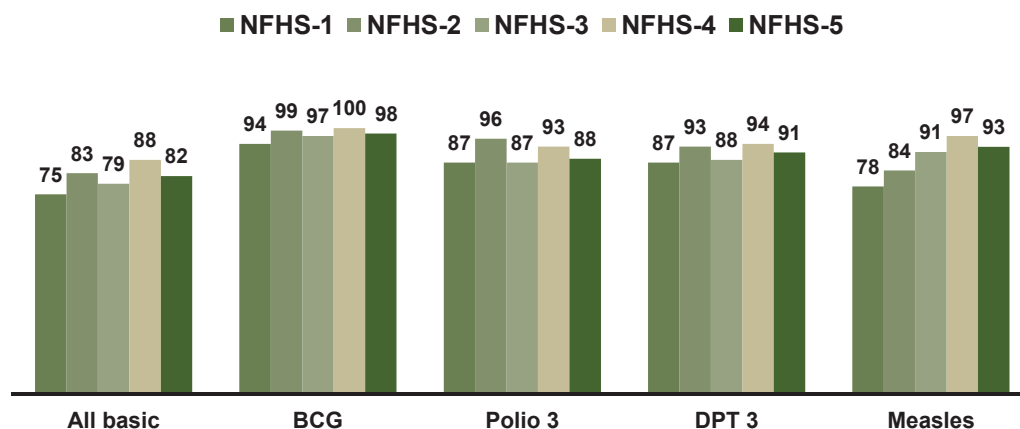
Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of hepatitis B (from 85% to 93%) and slight decline for three doses of DPT (from 94% to 91%), three doses of polio (from 93% to 88%) measles (from 97% to 93%), and BCG (from 100% to 98%). In addition, 97 percent of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 93 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 1 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related).

Eighteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 87 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 3 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Almost all (99%) of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

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

Any service	Supplementary food	Growth monitoring	Health check-ups	Early childhood care or preschool	Immunizations
70	66	66	58	45	40
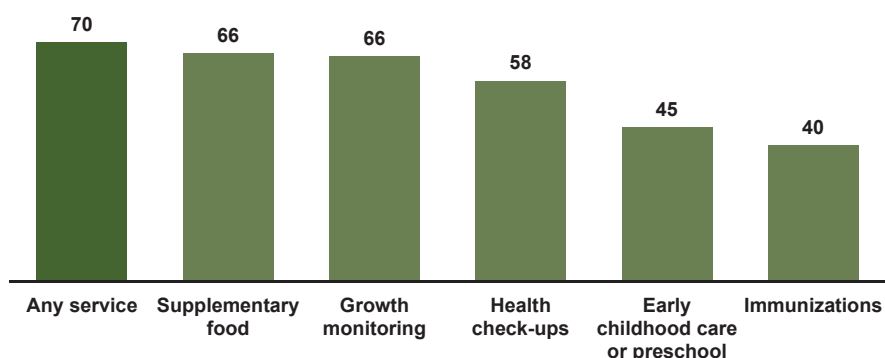
Seventy percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food and growth monitoring (66% each), health check-ups (58%), and early childhood care or preschool (45%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (40%). Two-thirds 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, at least 9 in 10 of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy (90%), and while breastfeeding (89%).

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Ninety-three percent of children born in the 2 years before the survey are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 62 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, 10 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days.

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. Only 45 percent each of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and the appropriate number of food groups. Less than one-quarter (22%) 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 Goa, 92 percent of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 55 percent of children age 6-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Thirty-two percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, over half of children (53%) 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. Twenty-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 8 percent are severely wasted. Slightly less than one-quarter (24%) of children are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

The percentage of children who are stunted increased from 20 percent to 26 percent while percentage of children who are underweight remained almost unchanged in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. In the same period, the percentage of children who are wasted declined from 22 percent to 19 percent. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Goa.

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children than urban children and among male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

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

■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	Stunted (low height-for-age)	Wasted (low weight-for-height)	Underweight (low weight-for-age)
NFHS-3	26	14	25
NFHS-4	20	22	24
NFHS-5	26	19	24
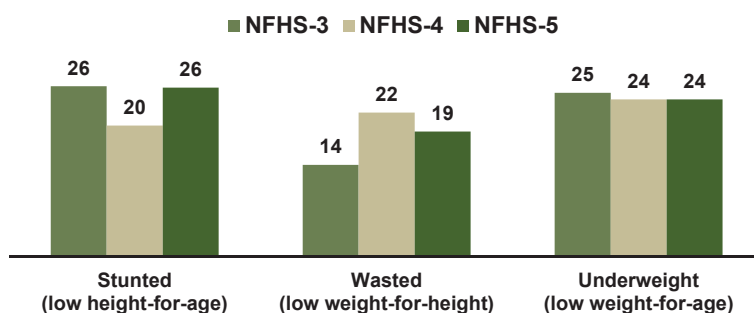
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

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.

In Goa, 50 percent of women and 45 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 36 percent, marginal increase since NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (33%) than thin (13%), which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Fourteen percent of women in Goa are too thin. Half of women and more than half of men (55%) are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas, and among scheduled caste women and scheduled tribe women. Overweight or obesity is most prevalent in older adults, and urban 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.

A little over half (51%) of women and 35 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 36 percent for women age 15-19 to 61 percent for women age 40-49, and from 23 percent for men age 20-29 to 57 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is the same (51% each) in urban areas and rural areas and among men it is only somewhat higher in rural areas (38%) than in urban areas (34%).

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

■ Thin   ■ Normal weight   ■ Overweight/obese

Schooling						Residence			Total
No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete		Urban	Rural		Total
37	32	35	40	35		38	33		36
53	53	47	49	51		49	52		50
10	16	18	12	14		13	15		14
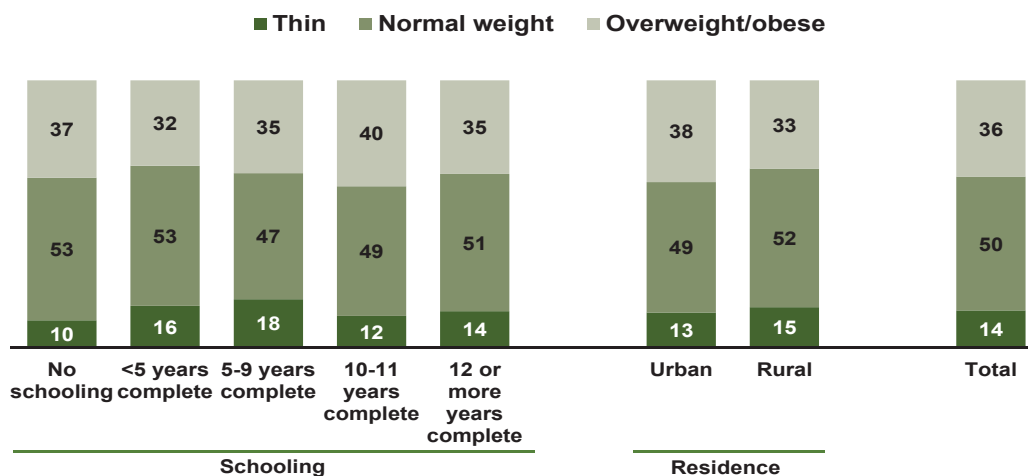
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-eight percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

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 Goa, especially among women and children.

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More than half (53%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 25 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 48 percent in NFHS-4 to 53 percent in NFHS-5. The prevalence of anaemia among girls is higher (59%) than boys (48%) 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. Half of children in Goa are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia ■ Moderate anaemia ■ Severe anaemia

Women
(39% anaemic)

Men
(12% anaemic)

Children 6-59 months
(53% anaemic)
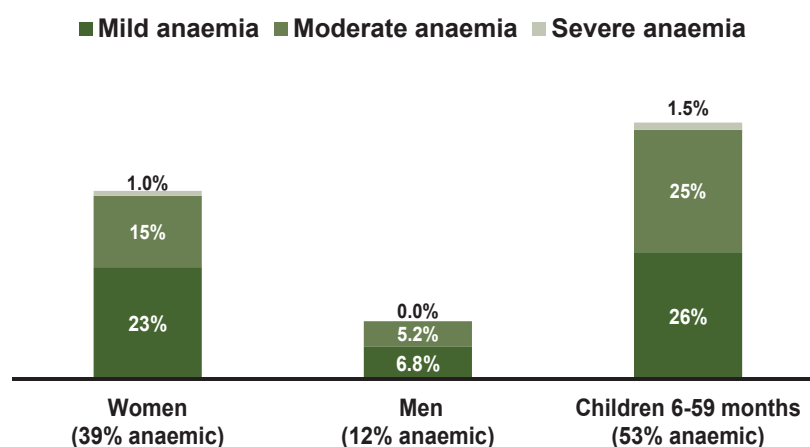
Thirty-nine percent of women in Goa have anaemia, including 23 percent with mild anaemia, 15 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among urban women, women age 15-19, women with less than 10 years of schooling, Muslim women, and scheduled caste women, but anaemia exceeds 32 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 8 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-tenth (13%) of men in Goa are anaemic. Men age 30-39 and in urban areas 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 Goa, 329 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 women (259) than among men (400) and is higher in rural areas (353) than in urban areas (312).

Almost all (98% each) of women and men have heard of tuberculosis, but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, 94 percent of women and 91 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. One-quarter of women and almost one-fifth (19%) of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 96 percent of women and 94 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 3 percent of women and almost half (49%) of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 4,139 women and 1,648 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 389 women and 315 men per 100,000 have asthma. Asthma is considerably higher in urban areas than rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma among women (2,548 women per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (426 per 100,000) than among men. Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 193 women 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.

Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in Goa have hypertension, including 7 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 1 percent with Stage 2 and less than 1 percent (0.3%) with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-eight percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Eighteen percent of men in Goa have hypertension, including 14 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 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-seven percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

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

In Goa, six percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 6 percent of men age 15-49 have high and 9 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (3% of men versus 0.7% of women). Eleven percent of women and 18 percent of men have blood glucose levels ≥140 mg/dl and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

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

In Goa, only 1 percent each of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, breast cancer, and oral cavity. Men are slightly more (2%) likely than women to have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity.

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance/financing schemes in India, only 66 percent of households in Goa have any kind of health insurance/financing scheme that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher in rural areas (68%) than urban areas (65%). In Goa, three types of programmes dominate: the State health insurance scheme, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

Over two-thirds (68%) of women and about three-quarters (73%) of men age 15-49 in Goa are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men and women in rural areas than urban areas.

Tobacco and alcohol use

One-quarter of men, but only 1 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (13%), and *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (12%). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in urban areas (28%) than in rural areas (19%).

In Goa, among adults age 15-49, 59 percent of men and less than 5 percent of women drink alcohol. Sixty-one (61%) percent of men drink alcohol in rural areas which is higher than in urban areas (58%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it less than once a week (45%) and about once a week (35%).

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
All men and almost all (99%) women in Goa have heard of HIV or AIDS.

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, 90 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 98 percent of men, and 85 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 98 percent of men.

Only 49 percent of women and 67 percent of men in Goa have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

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

■ Women ■ Men

	Use condoms consistently	Have one uninfected partner who has no other partners	Have comprehensive knowledge
Women	90	85	49
Men	98	98	67
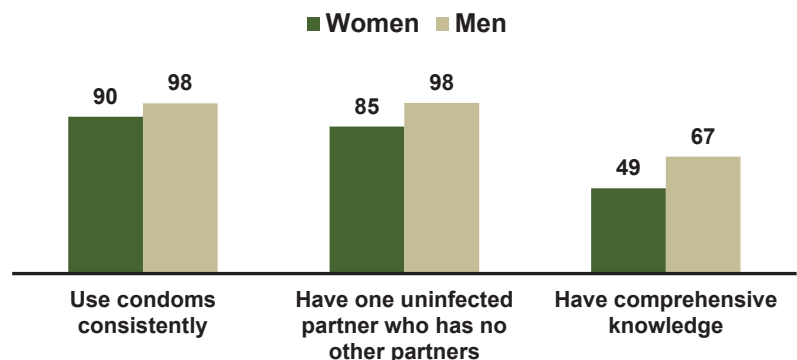
HIV-related stigma
Four-fifths of women and men in Goa would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. More than 9 out of 10 women (91%) and men (95%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Eighty percent of women and 83 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy-eight percent of women and only 38 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 (91%) and men (93%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Sixty-nine percent of women and 57 percent of men think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. An almost equal proportion of women (86%) and men (87%) 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

About half of women (49%) and 29 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in rural areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than urban women and men.

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In Goa, 4 percent of women and 20 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 (57% of women, compared with 40% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 91 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 9 percent of women and 17 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 (19%) in urban areas than in rural areas (13%). Only 2 percent of men said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months. Four 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 Goa, 93 percent use sanitary napkins, 34 percent use cloth, and 4 percent use locally prepared napkins. Overall, 97 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 89 percent in NFHS-4.

Employment and earnings

Only one-third of all women age 15-49, compared with 78 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 96 percent earned cash, including 3 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Four percent were not paid at all. All men who were employed earned cash. A large majority (80%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 94 percent of employed men.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 99 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Two-fifths (42%) 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. Forty-two 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 one-fifth 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.

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

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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. Between 86 to 89 percent of women say that they alone or jointly with their husband participate in decisions about their own health care, about visits to their own family and relatives and about major household purchases. Overall, 81 percent currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 7 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (99%) and 96 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Two percent of men did not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Goa, 64 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 rural (66%) than urban (62%) women, and is highest among women who are employed for cash (89%) than any other group of women.

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

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Eighty-eight percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is limited. Seventy-five percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 10 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Nearly half of women (48%) who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more (56%) likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (38%). This percentage increases with education. Three-fifths of employed women and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 42 percent of unemployed women who have a mobile phone.

Ownership of assets

Less than one-quarter of women (23%) and men (21%) age 15-49 in Goa own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 9 percent of women and 5 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else.

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Twenty-three percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 9 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

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In Goa, 91 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 94 percent can read SMS messages. Ninety-five percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 87 percent of rural women.

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Ninety-one percent of women in Goa have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

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Gender-role attitudes

Over one-third (35% each) of women and men 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 (30%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (20%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (16%). Men are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (30%) or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (29%), and if she neglects the house or children (12%).

Ninety percent of women and 93 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Eighty-nine percent of men 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 Goa, 20 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 4 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 20 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 3 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence.

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One-fifth of ever-married women age 18-49 in Goa have experienced physical or sexual violence.

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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. Rural women (3%) are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than urban women (1%).

Spousal violence
In Goa, 7 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 5 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 6 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Seven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Four percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Three percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 2 percent report being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her.

Five 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, 8 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 (2%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence

(13)

3.6

Husband does
not drink

Husband gets
drunk sometimes
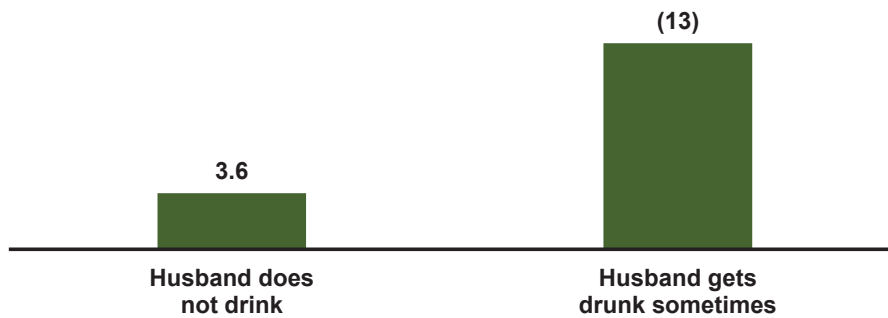
Note: Categories "Husband drinks alcohol, but never gets drunk" and "Husband gets drunk often" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (15%) than in urban areas (6%).

Help seeking

Only 10 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 15 percent never sought help but told someone. More than three-fourths of women (76%) never sought help and never told anyone.

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, Goa, 2019-21

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,172	723	1,895
Households occupied	1,166	723	1,889
Households interviewed	1,143	713	1,856
Household response rate[1]	98.0	98.6	98.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,268	799	2,067
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,240	790	2,030
Women response rate[2]	97.8	98.9	98.2
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	207	119	326
Number of eligible men interviewed	200	113	313
Men response rate[2]	96.6	95.0	96.0

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, Goa, 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	
North Goa	548	377	925	97.0	562	413	975	97.1	88	60	148	91.9
South Goa	595	336	931	99.6	678	377	1,055	99.2	112	53	165	100.0
Goa	1,143	713	1,856	98.3	1,240	790	2,030	98.2	200	113	313	96.0

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

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

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, according to residence and sex, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.1	4.9	5.5	5.5	4.3	4.9	5.9	4.7	5.3
5-9	7.6	6.2	6.9	7.8	5.1	6.4	7.7	5.7	6.7
10-14	8.2	6.5	7.3	8.1	5.6	6.8	8.1	6.1	7.1
15-19	8.3	7.5	7.9	7.4	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
20-24	7.3	7.8	7.5	9.0	7.3	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.8
25-29	7.9	8.7	8.3	5.7	7.1	6.5	7.1	8.0	7.6
30-34	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.2	7.4
35-39	8.3	9.2	8.8	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.7	8.3
40-44	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.1	7.6	6.9	6.7	7.6	7.2
45-49	6.4	9.2	7.8	8.1	9.8	9.0	7.1	9.5	8.3
50-54	6.7	5.9	6.3	7.0	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.0	6.4
55-59	5.2	5.0	5.1	6.5	7.2	6.9	5.7	5.9	5.8
60-64	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.5
65-69	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
70-74	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.7
75-79	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3
80 and over	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
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	98.0	98.1	98.0	97.9	98.4	98.2	97.9	98.2	98.1
Number	2,164	2,132	4,295	1,398	1,526	2,923	3,561	3,657	7,219
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	985	na	na	1,092	na	na	1,027
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	752	na	na	814	na	na	774
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	4.3	9.7	7.0	3.9	12.8	8.6	4.1	11.0	7.6
<5 years complete	12.9	12.7	12.8	14.2	14.4	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.4
5-9 years complete	23.0	22.1	22.6	30.4	24.6	27.4	25.9	23.2	24.5
10-11 years complete	21.0	19.6	20.3	21.7	19.5	20.5	21.3	19.6	20.4
12 or more years complete	38.8	35.8	37.3	29.7	28.7	29.2	35.2	32.8	34.0
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,999	1,998	3,997	1,303	1,447	2,750	3,302	3,445	6,747
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.1	9.2

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, Goa, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	79.6	70.7	76.0	77.7
Female	20.4	29.3	24.0	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.9	3.9	3.9	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	67.4	66.1	66.9	56.8
Non-nuclear	32.6	33.9	33.1	43.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	65.2	64.1	64.8	65.2
Muslim	9.5	4.6	7.5	9.1
Christian	25.0	31.3	27.5	25.6
Other	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	5.9	2.8	4.6	5.3
Scheduled tribe	5.4	13.6	8.8	10.5
Other backward class	19.5	22.3	20.7	20.8
Other	68.4	60.9	65.3	62.7
Don't know	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	98.8	97.4	98.2	98.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	83.1	74.7	79.7	80.1
Piped to neighbour	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.7
Public tap/standpipe	11.1	13.7	12.2	12.3
Tube well or borehole	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other improved[2]	3.2	8.3	5.3	5.0
Unimproved source	1.2	2.6	1.8	1.5
Unprotected dug well	1.2	2.6	1.8	1.5
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, Goa, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.5
Less than 30 minutes	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
Thirty minutes or longer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	98.8	97.3	98.2	98.4
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	78.6	86.4	81.8	82.8
Bleach or chlorine tablets	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4
Strain through cloth	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.7
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	13.3	7.0	10.7	10.3
Use electronic purifier	16.7	9.8	13.9	12.8
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
No treatment	8.4	6.7	7.7	7.6
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	90.2	92.0	90.9	91.0
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	89.1	85.5	87.7	87.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	84.9	79.4	82.6	82.8
Pit latrine with slab	4.3	6.1	5.0	5.1
Shared facility[8]	8.0	6.0	7.2	7.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	6.2	4.8	5.6	5.9
Pit latrine with slab	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.5
Unimproved	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Other	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
No facility/uses open spaces/field	1.6	6.7	3.7	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	89.1	85.5	87.7	87.9
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	8.0	6.0	7.2	7.3

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Semi-*pucca*	8.4	11.4	9.6	9.2
Pucca	91.3	88.1	90.0	90.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	75.1	74.6	74.9	69.1
3-4	18.8	20.4	19.4	22.9
5-6	5.4	4.7	5.1	7.0
7 and over	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.1
LPG/natural gas	97.2	92.5	95.3	95.8
Kerosene	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Wood	0.5	6.1	2.8	2.5
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	98.8	93.1	96.5	96.9
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	0.5	6.1	2.8	2.5
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	92.2	93.3	92.7	93.1
In the house, no separate room	7.0	5.6	6.4	6.0
In a separate building	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Outdoors	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,103	753	1,856	7,183

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, Goa, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Chullah	100.0	97.9	98.1	98.4
Open fire	0.0	2.1	1.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	5	46	52	178
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	5.9	6.6	6.1	6.1
Weekly	9.8	7.9	9.0	10.0
Monthly	4.2	2.0	3.3	3.4
Less than monthly	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.2
Never	76.7	79.7	77.9	77.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,103	753	1,856	7,183

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

<u>Table 5 Access to a toilet facility</u>

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

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	98.4	91.4	95.6
Muslim	97.9	(95.2)	97.2
Christian	99.1	99.4	99.2
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	95.2	*	93.6
Scheduled tribe	96.9	91.3	93.4
Other backward class	99.7	89.6	95.3
Other	99.0	96.8	98.2
Total	98.6	94.1	96.7

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. Total includes households with household head belonging to other religions and household head whose caste/tribe is not known, 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, Goa, 2019-21

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
North Goa	98.4	92.9	96.1
South Goa	98.7	95.9	97.6
Goa	98.6	94.1	96.7

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

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.4
Pressure cooker	96.1	94.8	95.5	96.4
Chair	98.0	98.5	98.2	98.4
Cot or bed	95.2	95.7	95.4	96.0
Table	93.0	91.9	92.6	92.8
Electric fan	97.5	96.1	96.9	97.2
Radio or transistor	5.6	2.9	4.5	4.6
Television (black and white)	2.7	5.0	3.6	3.7
Television (colour)	94.5	91.1	93.1	94.0
Any television	95.6	94.6	95.2	96.1
Sewing machine	36.3	37.4	36.8	39.1
Mobile telephone	99.3	98.4	99.0	99.3
Landline telephone	17.2	8.2	13.5	13.3
Internet	57.6	44.3	52.2	53.1
Computer	31.2	20.1	26.7	26.8
Refrigerator	87.6	86.1	87.0	88.0
Air conditioner/cooler	40.8	30.6	36.6	36.9
Washing machine	71.1	60.8	66.9	67.1
Watch or clock	96.8	98.4	97.4	97.8
Water pump	8.9	12.4	10.3	10.7
Thresher	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.6
Tractor	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	35.0	36.6	35.7	39.3
Motorcycle or scooter	88.1	84.5	86.7	90.3
Animal-drawn cart	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.7
Car	49.1	39.6	45.2	46.6
None of the above	8.1	11.6	9.5	6.8
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	92.6	85.4	89.7	88.2
Irrigated land only	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.2
Non-irrigated land only	1.1	3.9	2.3	2.7
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Irrigation not determined	3.1	7.3	4.8	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	63.2	77.1	68.8	69.7
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	3.0	9.1	5.5	6.2
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	97.4	96.9	97.2	97.4
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	65.1	67.5	66.0	68.2
Percentage having a BPL card	21.3	31.9	25.6	26.9
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	2.6	0.6	1.8	1.6
Number	1,103	753	1,856	7,183

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	58.1	(51.8)	55.4	(54.3)	*	58.1	56.8	56.0	56.4
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(48.1)
Christian	*	*	(59.3)	*	*	*	(36.7)	*	53.8
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(54.6)
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(63.2)
Other	52.9	(53.4)	53.1	(47.0)	*	(51.9)	51.0	55.0	52.7
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	(61.4)	*	58.3	*	*	(52.6)	56.6	(56.8)	56.7
Non-nuclear	(46.9)	(57.4)	52.3	(47.1)	*	55.1	47.0	59.9	53.4
Family size									
3-5 members	61.1	(50.6)	56.5	(43.4)	*	51.5	54.6	54.9	54.8
6 or more members	(40.9)	*	52.3	*	*	(59.5)	(45.0)	(65.8)	55.0
Total	54.8	55.6	55.1	(46.1)	(64.7)	54.3	51.7	58.8	54.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children from households with household head belonging to scheduled caste or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North Goa	(69.4)	(60.8)	65.6	*	*	(61.0)	62.3	66.1	64.0
South Goa	(33.4)	(48.8)	40.4	*	*	(43.9)	36.3	48.3	41.6
Goa	54.8	55.6	55.1	(46.1)	(64.7)	54.3	51.7	58.8	54.8

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

Table 10 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	100.0	99.1	99.6	99.0	100.0	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5
6-13 (Elementary)	100.0	98.0	99.2	99.4	98.6	99.1	99.7	98.3	99.1
11-13 (Upper Primary)	100.0	95.8	98.4	100.0	(96.3)	98.6	100.0	96.0	98.5
14-15 (Secondary)	96.5	(100.0)	97.9	88.7	(100.0)	93.7	92.9	100.0	95.9
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	87.2	(90.1)	88.2	80.2	(81.3)	80.7	84.1	85.5	84.7
11-14 years	99.5	97.0	98.5	97.4	97.5	97.5	98.5	97.2	98.0
15-17 years	89.3	94.0	91.0	82.5	87.7	84.7	86.2	90.8	88.0
6-14 years	99.8	98.2	99.2	98.3	98.8	98.5	99.1	98.5	98.9
6-17 years	97.1	97.2	97.1	94.1	95.6	94.7	95.7	96.4	96.0
Religion of household head									
Hindu	96.7	96.8	96.7	95.1	94.3	94.8	96.0	95.6	95.8
Muslim	96.1	*	96.1	87.0	*	89.8	91.6	(96.8)	93.1
Christian	98.5	98.6	98.5	97.4	98.1	97.7	98.0	98.4	98.2
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(98.1)	*	(98.4)	(87.5)	*	(89.5)	93.5	*	94.5
Scheduled tribe	(92.0)	(97.7)	95.2	(87.6)	(97.3)	93.7	90.2	97.5	94.6
Other backward class	95.7	(100.0)	97.7	96.5	96.1	96.3	96.1	98.1	97.0
Other	98.1	98.2	98.1	93.1	(98.9)	95.1	96.0	98.5	96.8

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with household head belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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, Goa, 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	90.2	9.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	373
5-9 years	89.6	9.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	1.9	478
10-14 years	87.2	10.7	1.0	1.1	100.0	4.8	515
15-17 years	82.4	15.4	0.9	1.4	100.0	9.2	310
Residence							
Urban	88.0	10.4	0.5	1.1	100.0	3.8	1,035
Rural	87.1	11.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	3.7	641
Sex							
Male	88.7	10.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	3.2	932
Female	86.4	12.0	0.6	1.1	100.0	4.4	745
Total age <15 years	88.9	10.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	2.5	1,367
Total age <18 years	87.7	11.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	3.7	1,677

[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, Goa, 2019-21

| | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
| | Registered, has a birth certificate | Registered, does not have a birth certificate | Total registered | *De jure* children |
Background characteristic				
Age				
<2	96.1	3.9	100.0	145
2-4	98.4	1.6	100.0	228
Sex				
Male	97.2	2.8	100.0	204
Female	97.8	2.2	100.0	169
Residence				
Urban	97.5	2.5	100.0	236
Rural	97.6	2.4	100.0	138
Total	97.5	2.5	100.0	373

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, Goa, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			*De jure* children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
North Goa	98.2	1.8	100.0	237
South Goa	96.2	3.8	100.0	136
Goa	97.5	2.5	100.0	373

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	*	*	100.0	(100.0)	*	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Christian	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head									
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Other[1]	(100.0)	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0
Total	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons from households with Muslim household head and from households with household head belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North Goa	*	*	100.0	*	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
South Goa	*	*	100.0	*	*	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Goa	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table 16 Disability

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

Background characteristic	Any	Type of disability						Number of persons
		Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
				FEMALE				
Residence								
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,111
Rural	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1,510
Age								
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	169
5-14	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	430
15-24	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	566
25-34	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	552
35-49	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	934
50-69	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	763
70 and over	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	207
Total	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3,621
				MALE				
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2,167
Rural	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1,395
Age								
0-4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	204
5-14	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	564
15-24	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	572
25-34	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	524
35-49	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	775
50-69	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	748
70 and over	3.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	175
Total	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	3,562
				TOTAL				
Residence								
Urban	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4,278
Rural	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	2,905
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	373
5-14	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	994
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	1,138
25-34	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1,076
35-49	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1,709
50-69	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,511
70 and over	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	382
Total	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	7,183

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	14.0	13.4	284	280	37	38
20-24	13.4	17.7	272	276	49	51
25-29	14.0	14.4	285	289	40	40
30-34	12.7	17.7	259	257	49	46
35-39	15.5	14.8	315	313	41	39
40-44	13.3	10.5	270	279	29	29
45-49	17.0	11.5	345	336	32	33
Residence						
Urban	59.3	63.1	1,204	1,240	175	178
Rural	40.7	36.9	826	790	102	98
Schooling						
No schooling	5.5	3.2	111	109	9	10
<5 years complete	3.3	0.3	67	65	1	1
5-9 years complete	19.7	19.8	401	393	55	55
10-11 years complete	23.6	22.7	479	481	63	62
12 or more years complete	47.9	53.9	973	982	149	148
Literacy						
Literate[1]	92.2	94.3	1,872	1,877	261	258
Not literate	7.7	5.3	157	152	15	17
Not measured	0.1	0.4	1	1	1	1
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	47.4	58.9	963	993	163	163
Watches television at least once a week	85.0	93.5	1,726	1,753	259	255
Listens to the radio at least once a week	6.9	1.9	140	148	5	6
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	46.3	58.1	940	962	161	152
Not regularly exposed to any media	8.0	2.3	162	140	6	9
Marital status						
Never married	33.0	51.2	670	691	142	144
Currently married	63.4	48.8	1,286	1,267	135	132
Widowed	3.1	0.0	63	62	0	0
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.5	0.0	10	10	0	0
Religion						
Hindu	66.0	78.2	1,340	1,317	216	215
Muslim	9.1	3.2	185	178	9	12
Christian	24.8	18.3	504	533	51	48
Other	0.1	0.3	2	2	1	1

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	6.2	4.0	126	129	11	10
Scheduled tribe	9.9	15.7	201	211	43	43
Other backward class	21.7	23.7	441	415	65	62
Other	61.7	55.8	1,253	1,266	154	159
Don't know	0.5	0.8	9	9	2	2
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	2,030	2,030	277	276
Age 50-54	na	11.6	na	na	36	37
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	313	313
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	33.2	77.9	96	96	216	214
In agricultural occupation	6.7	3.5	19	18	10	10
In non-agricultural occupation	24.7	72.0	71	72	199	197
Don't know	1.8	2.5	5	6	7	7
Not employed	66.8	22.1	193	207	61	62
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	290	303	277	276
Age 50-54	na	11.6	na	na	36	37
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	313	313

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, Goa

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.017	0.011	0.014	0.022	0.006	0.016	0.033	0.013	0.025
20-24	0.063	0.044	0.055	0.093	0.043	0.074	0.090	0.081	0.086
25-29	0.076	0.087	0.080	0.127	0.112	0.122	0.123	0.135	0.128
30-34	0.059	0.073	0.064	0.058	0.099	0.074	0.082	0.095	0.087
35-39	0.035	0.046	0.039	0.037	0.035	0.036	0.023	0.033	0.027
40-44	0.003	0.011	0.006	0.004	0.008	0.006	0.004	0.007	0.005
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.003)	(0.005)	0.004	(0.000)	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.26	1.36	1.30	1.72	1.55	1.66	1.77	1.81	1.79
CBR	10.3	10.3	10.3	13.4	11.7	12.8	16.6	16.7	16.7

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.
TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

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, Goa, 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	1.26	2.2	1.9	1.19
Rural	1.36	2.0	1.9	1.24
Schooling				
No schooling	1.48	1.4	2.9	1.34
<5 years complete	(0.91)	0.8	(2.4)	(0.72)
5-9 years complete	1.95	2.7	1.9	1.82
10-11 years complete	1.38	3.4	1.7	1.23
12 or more years complete	1.26	1.5	1.7	1.21
Religion				
Hindu	1.46	2.4	1.8	1.35
Muslim	1.21	3.0	(2.9)	1.09
Christian	0.98	0.9	1.8	0.93
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.65	1.7	(2.1)	1.57
Scheduled tribe	1.56	2.4	2.1	1.52
Other backward class	1.12	2.5	1.8	1.03
Other	1.28	2.0	1.9	1.19
Total	1.30	2.1	1.9	1.21

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	0.0	0.0	0.0	147
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
16	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
17	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48
18	0.0	2.3	2.3	60
19	6.5	1.8	8.3	77
Residence				
Urban	1.9	0.9	2.8	157
Rural	1.6	1.1	2.7	127
Schooling				
5-9 years complete	2.3	3.2	5.6	86
10-11 years complete	2.3	0.0	2.3	87
12 or more years complete	0.9	0.0	0.9	109
Religion				
Hindu	1.9	1.5	3.3	192
Muslim	(5.2)	(0.0)	(5.2)	27
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Scheduled tribe	(1.9)	(0.0)	(1.9)	32
Other backward class	1.2	2.3	3.6	60
Other	2.3	0.9	3.2	160
Total	1.8	1.0	2.7	284

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Goa, 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						
20-29	72.6	19.7	7.7	0.0	100.0	95
30-39	49.8	37.7	8.6	4.0	100.0	103
Residence						
Urban	55.3	35.5	9.3	0.0	100.0	131
Rural	65.5	24.0	6.0	4.6	100.0	89
Mother's schooling						
5-9 years complete	(44.4)	(39.2)	(16.4)	(0.0)	100.0	47
10-11 years complete	(54.2)	(36.5)	(9.3)	(0.0)	100.0	50
12 or more years complete	71.8	25.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	114
Religion						
Hindu	60.0	29.9	7.5	2.6	100.0	159
Christian	(61.5)	(34.7)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	(56.3)	(40.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Other backward class	(61.0)	(32.6)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Other[1]	59.1	28.9	9.1	3.0	100.0	138
Total	59.4	30.8	7.9	1.9	100.0	220
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	48.5	30.3	16.9	4.4	100.0	246

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 or 40-49, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, Muslim women, and scheduled caste women, which is not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 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									
20-29	(16.7)	(21.4)	(27.1)	(9.9)	(15.1)	(9.7)	100.0	42	(27.4)
30-39	4.3	8.5	17.5	21.2	14.0	34.6	100.0	103	47.5
Residence									
Urban	8.8	11.3	18.9	16.0	17.2	27.8	100.0	105	43.8
Rural	6.5	10.8	21.0	21.5	12.6	27.6	100.0	60	42.8
Mother's schooling									
5-9 years complete	(18.6)	(12.0)	(14.3)	(19.4)	(17.0)	(18.8)	100.0	45	(39.2)
10-11 years complete	4.0	6.7	19.1	23.3	12.1	34.8	100.0	47	44.6
12 or more years complete	2.8	13.3	18.4	13.5	17.9	34.0	100.0	58	48.4
Religion									
Hindu	8.3	10.5	20.4	19.3	14.7	26.8	100.0	108	42.8
Christian	(0.0)	(15.5)	(17.9)	(10.9)	(18.7)	(37.1)	100.0	35	(48.7)
Caste/tribe									
Other backward class	(10.4)	(4.2)	(6.5)	(24.6)	(5.8)	(48.5)	100.0	25	(55.7)
Other[1]	7.9	12.5	23.1	14.8	14.9	26.7	100.0	108	40.7
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	6.9	12.4	19.5	13.2	19.4	28.6	100.0	92	44.3
Female	9.3	9.6	19.9	24.0	10.6	26.6	100.0	73	42.4
Total	7.9	11.2	19.7	18.0	15.5	27.7	100.0	165	43.3

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19 or 40-49, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to Muslim or other religions, women belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]					Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		
WOMEN							
Want another soon[2]	58.4	20.6	3.1	0.7	(0.0)	14.7	na
Want another later[3]	12.7	28.1	0.8	0.0	(0.0)	10.3	na
Want another, undecided when	2.5	2.9	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	1.4	na
Undecided	7.5	9.6	6.6	3.5	(0.0)	7.0	na
Want no more	4.0	29.4	42.1	25.6	(21.0)	30.9	na
Sterilized[4]	0.0	5.0	42.7	64.6	(74.1)	29.9	na
Declared infecund	14.9	3.7	2.3	2.4	(4.9)	4.3	na
Missing	0.0	0.7	1.9	3.2	(0.0)	1.4	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	159	386	524	177	28	1,286	na
MEN							
Want another soon[2]	*	(29.1)	5.0	*	*	23.2	21.5
Want another later[3]	*	(30.4)	2.4	*	*	10.7	9.2
Want another, undecided when	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.7
Undecided	*	(14.4)	9.3	*	*	11.6	10.4
Want no more	*	(26.2)	78.4	*	*	49.4	51.0
Sterilized[4]	*	(0.0)	4.9	*	*	5.1	6.3
Declared infecund	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	*	0.0	1.0
Missing	*	(0.0)	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	23	38	54	18	2	135	169

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 with 5 or more children, who are not shown separately.
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, Goa, 2019-21, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children[1]						Men: Number of living children[1]		
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	1	2 or more	Total
Age									
15-24	*	(9.0)	*	*	*	19.3	*	*	*
25-34	2.5	10.5	78.7	(88.4)	*	40.3	*	*	(30.4)
35-49	7.3	55.4	87.0	92.1	(95.7)	74.3	*	(88.4)	66.5
Residence									
Urban	4.1	37.7	84.6	94.1	(100.0)	62.4	*	(86.4)	58.1
Rural	3.9	29.2	85.3	83.2	*	58.4	*	*	(48.3)
Schooling									
No schooling	*	*	*	(92.6)	*	84.5	*	*	*
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	81.8	*	*	*
5-9 years complete	(4.9)	36.7	88.9	83.5	*	68.1	*	*	(71.8)
10-11 years complete	(4.9)	35.2	81.6	(94.6)	*	60.0	*	*	(53.8)
12 or more years complete	3.5	32.1	81.9	(100.0)	*	51.0	(21.2)	*	44.5
Religion									
Hindu	3.3	34.9	87.0	90.7	(94.9)	60.8	(31.0)	(85.2)	59.2
Muslim	*	*	(86.9)	(80.4)	*	69.7	*	*	*
Christian	(5.6)	36.9	77.6	(98.4)	*	57.2	*	*	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	*	*	(72.9)	*	*	64.9	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	*	(31.6)	84.7	*	*	64.5	*	*	(55.4)
Other backward class	(4.8)	35.6	95.9	(87.0)	*	62.8	*	*	(47.3)
Other	4.5	34.5	82.4	90.7	*	59.3	*	*	54.9
Number of living sons[2]									
0	4.0	28.2	73.2	*	*	31.8	*	*	20.7
1	na	39.6	90.2	86.3	*	71.0	*	(93.8)	72.5
2	na	na	82.3	93.4	*	86.8	na	*	*
3	na	na	na	(93.1)	*	(94.2)	na	na	*
Total	4.0	34.4	84.9	90.2	(96.6)	60.8	(26.2)	83.3	54.5
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	3.4	32.8	84.1	84.3	84.4	60.7	26.0	98.0	64.7

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. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/ tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] 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, Goa, 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 or more		
WOMEN							
0	9.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	(0.0)	4.5	1.0
1	21.8	20.6	0.9	0.5	(0.0)	13.5	17.1
2	61.0	73.4	89.4	62.1	(38.8)	70.7	74.1
3	6.2	3.5	8.2	30.3	(40.3)	9.0	5.8
4	0.9	0.3	0.1	5.9	(15.0)	1.4	1.5
5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	(5.9)	0.2	0.3
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	(0.0)	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	842	409	548	184	32	2,030	1,696
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:							
All respondents	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	(2.9)	1.9	1.9
Number of all respondents	837	406	546	183	32	2,018	1,693
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	(2.9)	2.0	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	159	383	522	176	28	1,280	1,112
MEN							
0	5.3	(3.0)	0.0	*	*	3.5	1.1
1	6.5	(13.2)	2.9	*	*	6.2	17.6
2	83.1	(83.8)	92.6	*	*	85.5	72.9
3	2.5	(0.0)	4.5	*	*	2.4	4.7
4	2.6	(0.0)	0.0	*	*	2.4	1.8
5	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1
6 or more	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Non-numeric responses	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	*	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	165	38	54	18	2	277	761
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:							
All respondents	1.9	(1.8)	2.0	*	*	1.9	1.9
Number of all respondents	165	38	54	18	2	277	747
Currently married respondents	*	(1.8)	2.0	*	*	2.0	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	23	38	54	18	2	135	418

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 with 5 or more children, who are not shown separately.
[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 more sons than daughters, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	5.4	3.2	43.3	44.5	281	(5.7)	(0.0)	(71.1)	(68.4)	37
20-29	4.6	4.3	59.8	60.1	554	2.7	5.7	74.2	76.8	89
30-39	5.0	3.4	66.7	66.3	569	1.0	2.8	86.7	85.7	90
40-49	6.7	4.5	64.6	64.4	610	5.0	1.9	90.1	85.1	61
Residence										
Urban	5.2	4.4	57.3	57.8	1,197	1.7	1.3	81.7	81.2	175
Rural	5.8	3.3	66.1	65.6	817	5.3	6.3	80.7	78.9	102
Schooling										
No schooling	11.0	4.4	65.0	63.2	111	*	*	*	*	9
<5 years complete	7.8	0.0	69.6	69.6	67	*	*	*	*	1
5-9 years complete	8.2	4.8	64.0	63.4	399	2.0	3.1	86.8	86.8	55
10-11 years complete	5.5	3.3	62.1	61.7	471	4.7	0.0	82.4	77.8	63
12 or more years complete	3.5	4.2	57.9	58.7	967	3.0	3.9	78.3	78.4	149
Marital status										
Never married	4.2	4.7	48.8	49.9	665	3.8	4.4	75.1	75.3	142
Currently married	6.1	3.6	67.2	66.8	1,276	2.3	1.8	87.9	85.7	135
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	5.7	4.2	61.0	59.2	72	*	*	*	*	0
Religion										
Hindu	6.0	3.8	61.0	61.3	1,330	2.8	2.7	81.9	80.6	216
Muslim	7.0	5.6	53.4	54.2	185	*	*	*	*	9
Christian	3.3	3.7	63.4	62.7	497	(4.7)	(4.4)	(77.6)	(77.6)	51

Continued...

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Table 26 Indicators of sex preference—*Continued*

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, Goa, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	7.6	0.8	60.8	59.0	124	*	*	*	*	11
Scheduled tribe	6.8	2.9	64.0	61.6	199	(7.2)	(2.9)	(87.3)	(82.6)	43
Other backward class	7.5	5.4	62.3	63.0	437	1.6	0.0	88.8	87.3	65
Other	4.3	3.9	60.1	60.6	1,245	2.8	3.3	77.0	77.3	154
Total	5.5	4.0	60.9	61.0	2,014	3.1	3.1	81.3	80.4	277
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	4.7	3.8	45.1	45.2	1,693	9.6	3.2	50.8	45.6	747

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

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Goa, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	99.1	99.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	98.4
Male sterilization	82.1	84.3	79.3	93.5	97.4	89.8
Pill	98.9	99.3	98.9	96.3	100.0	92.8
IUD or PPIUD	91.2	95.3	83.1	79.9	82.9	77.0
Injectables	90.3	91.4	88.2	77.9	81.5	74.4
Condom/*Nirodh*	99.7	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female condom	43.3	43.7	43.0	67.3	63.6	70.7
Emergency contraception	75.0	78.1	69.7	51.5	54.7	48.4
Diaphragm	25.7	27.2	22.6	10.2	9.5	10.8
Foam or jelly	19.3	19.4	20.1	23.8	22.2	25.3
Standard days method	64.2	70.0	53.9	35.0	46.3	24.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	81.5	90.8	63.0	57.9	82.7	34.2
Other modern method	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	90.6	94.4	83.1	77.5	82.9	72.3
Any traditional method	93.1	97.5	84.5	96.2	97.7	94.7
Rhythm	88.7	94.8	77.3	71.0	86.8	55.8
Withdrawal	87.0	91.5	78.1	95.6	96.5	94.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	10.5	10.9	9.8	9.6	10.2	9.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,204	785	378	175	85	89

Continued…

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Goa, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
			RURAL			
Any method	99.8	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.8	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	96.5	97.8	93.9	99.0	100.0	98.1
Male sterilization	75.4	77.1	72.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pill	97.3	97.7	96.3	98.0	95.9	100.0
IUD or PPIUD	86.3	91.2	78.3	87.8	95.9	80.2
Injectables	87.7	89.1	86.0	79.0	80.6	77.5
Condom/*Nirodh*	99.0	98.6	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female condom	49.7	47.7	54.2	81.4	79.6	83.0
Emergency contraception	64.5	64.8	64.1	60.3	63.5	57.3
Diaphragm	23.3	25.2	21.8	14.0	11.9	16.0
Foam or jelly	15.4	14.6	18.1	35.6	28.0	42.7
Standard days method	53.0	56.7	47.8	50.7	57.4	44.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	78.1	88.1	59.5	54.4	76.2	33.7
Other modern method	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	85.2	89.8	77.5	86.8	93.9	80.2
Any traditional method	85.8	89.2	79.8	97.5	97.4	97.6
Rhythm	79.5	82.2	74.7	78.5	83.2	74.0
Withdrawal	80.1	86.7	68.8	97.5	97.4	97.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	9.9	10.2	9.4	10.4	10.7	10.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	826	501	292	102	50	52

Continued…

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Goa, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	98.1	98.9	96.3	99.1	100.0	98.3
Male sterilization	79.4	81.5	76.5	95.9	98.4	93.6
Pill	98.3	98.7	97.8	96.9	98.5	95.5
IUD or PPIUD	89.2	93.7	81.0	82.8	87.7	78.2
Injectables	89.3	90.5	87.2	78.3	81.1	75.6
Condom/*Nirodh*	99.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female condom	45.9	45.3	47.9	72.5	69.5	75.3
Emergency contraception	70.7	72.9	67.3	54.7	57.9	51.7
Diaphragm	24.8	26.4	22.3	11.6	10.4	12.8
Foam or jelly	17.7	17.5	19.2	28.2	24.3	31.8
Standard days method	59.6	64.8	51.2	40.8	50.3	31.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	80.1	89.7	61.5	56.6	80.3	34.0
Other modern method	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	88.4	92.6	80.7	81.0	86.9	75.2
Any traditional method	90.1	94.3	82.5	96.7	97.6	95.7
Rhythm	85.0	89.9	76.2	73.7	85.4	62.6
Withdrawal	84.2	89.6	74.0	96.3	96.9	95.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	10.2	10.6	9.6	9.9	10.4	9.4
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,030	1,286	670	277	135	142

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

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method											Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Age																		
20-24	58.1	54.2	5.5	0.0	7.2	2.5	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	4.0	2.6	1.4	41.9	100.0	60
25-29	64.4	58.4	12.7	0.0	5.0	2.5	0.0	35.9	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.0	3.2	2.8	35.6	100.0	165
30-39	70.7	60.3	25.3	0.0	3.0	2.4	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	10.4	8.9	1.5	29.3	100.0	510
40-49	68.7	62.1	43.1	0.0	1.4	2.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.6	4.0	2.5	31.3	100.0	539
Residence																		
Urban	72.3	65.0	33.2	0.0	3.4	2.5	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.3	5.2	2.0	27.7	100.0	785
Rural	61.1	52.4	24.9	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.0	21.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.1	8.7	6.5	2.2	38.9	100.0	501
Schooling																		
No schooling	77.5	76.7	65.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	22.5	100.0	95
<5 years complete	74.6	69.2	51.2	0.0	3.6	4.9	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.4	3.1	2.3	25.4	100.0	55
5-9 years complete	63.5	58.4	36.7	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	5.1	2.6	2.5	36.5	100.0	281
10-11 years complete	64.8	57.3	31.6	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	7.5	5.9	1.7	35.2	100.0	327
12 or more years complete	69.7	58.7	16.6	0.0	4.0	3.1	0.0	32.1	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.7	11.0	8.6	2.4	30.3	100.0	528
Religion																		
Hindu	69.8	62.0	29.6	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.0	24.9	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.7	7.8	5.4	2.4	30.2	100.0	873
Muslim	77.4	68.8	45.8	0.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.6	6.4	2.2	22.6	100.0	128
Christian	57.9	50.1	23.9	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.7	6.6	1.1	42.1	100.0	284
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	76.9	72.7	47.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.2	4.2	0.0	23.1	100.0	76
Scheduled tribe	58.7	55.1	34.2	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.3	1.4	41.3	100.0	120
Other backward class	69.2	60.5	25.7	0.0	3.7	1.8	0.0	25.6	0.4	0.0	2.2	1.1	8.7	6.0	2.7	30.8	100.0	260
Other	68.0	59.4	29.1	0.0	2.5	3.0	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	8.5	6.3	2.2	32.0	100.0	827

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method											Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Number of living children																		
No children	34.7	33.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.0	29.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	65.3	100.0	178
1 child	63.9	51.7	5.0	0.0	4.5	3.8	0.0	34.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7	12.2	9.1	3.1	36.1	100.0	384
1 son	61.5	49.6	5.9	0.0	3.5	3.1	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.4	11.9	8.5	3.4	38.5	100.0	222
No sons	67.1	54.6	3.8	0.0	5.8	4.9	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	12.5	9.9	2.6	32.9	100.0	162
2 children	75.0	66.6	43.8	0.0	2.1	2.2	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.4	6.7	1.7	25.0	100.0	511
1 or more sons	77.0	70.3	46.3	0.0	1.8	2.4	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.7	5.4	1.3	23.0	100.0	420
No sons	65.7	49.8	32.4	0.0	3.4	1.2	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	12.6	3.3	34.3	100.0	92
3 children	86.4	81.5	66.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.9	1.7	3.2	13.6	100.0	173
1 or more sons	86.0	82.1	68.1	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.9	1.5	2.4	14.0	100.0	159
4 or more children	(84.7)	(84.7)	(69.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.3)	100.0	39
1 or more sons	(86.0)	(86.0)	(72.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.0)	100.0	36
Total	67.9	60.1	29.9	0.0	2.7	2.4	0.0	23.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	7.8	5.7	2.1	32.1	100.0	1,286
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	26.3	24.8	16.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	7.1	na	na	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.4	1.1	73.7	100.0	1,115

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 15-19, women belonging to other religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women who have 3 children but no sons or who have 4 or more children but no sons, who are not shown separately.
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, Goa, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
North Goa	63.1	54.8	23.0	31.7	8.3	763
South Goa	75.0	67.8	40.0	27.8	7.1	523
Goa	67.9	60.1	29.9	30.1	7.8	1,286

[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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	47.0	36.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	23.5	0.0	10.3	6.6	3.7	0.0	53.0	100.0	135
Wife	49.2	39.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	25.6	0.0	10.1	6.8	3.3	0.0	50.8	100.0	124
Age															
30-34	(55.8)	(42.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.4)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(6.7)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(44.2)	100.0	33
35-39	(33.2)	(30.1)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.8)	100.0	32
40-44	(42.5)	(37.6)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.5)	100.0	29
45-49	(63.9)	(40.4)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.3)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(14.4)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(36.1)	100.0	30
Residence															
Urban	55.7	44.8	14.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	28.9	0.0	10.9	7.8	3.1	0.0	44.3	100.0	89
Rural	(36.7)	(28.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(4.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(63.3)	100.0	51
Schooling															
5-9 years complete	(46.8)	(34.7)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(4.9)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(53.2)	100.0	32
10-11 years complete	(55.8)	(45.7)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.5)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(7.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(44.2)	100.0	33
12 or more years complete	45.0	36.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	27.3	0.0	8.9	7.7	1.2	0.0	55.0	100.0	66
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled tribe	(33.9)	(26.3)	(11.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(66.1)	100.0	26
Other backward class	(55.4)	(38.2)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.2)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(8.6)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(44.6)	100.0	35
Other[1]	47.6	39.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	25.7	0.0	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	52.4	100.0	72
Total age 15-49	48.8	38.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	26.1	0.0	10.0	6.4	3.6	0.0	51.2	100.0	140
Age 50-54	(40.8)	(38.2)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(59.2)	100.0	35
Total age 15-54	47.2	38.8	13.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	23.7	0.0	8.5	5.1	3.4	0.0	52.8	100.0	174

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men having other type of sexual partner or men who are currently unmarried, men age 20-24 or 25-29, men with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, and scheduled caste men, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods[1]
URBAN					
Public health sector	79.9	(50.5)	*	22.7	53.2
Government/municipal hospital	74.9	(43.3)	*	19.1	48.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.8	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.2	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	2.5	(0.0)	*	0.3	1.3
PHC/Additional PHC	1.6	(7.2)	*	3.0	2.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.3	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	19.7	(46.4)	*	61.6	39.8
Private hospital	18.7	(8.6)	*	6.4	13.7
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	(0.0)	*	1.5	0.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(37.8)	*	53.7	24.9
Dai (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	1.1	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.5
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	*	15.7	6.7
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	*	2.1	0.9
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	*	9.8	4.2
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	*	3.8	1.6
Other	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	(3.1)	*	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	277	27	20	241	565

Continued…

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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, Goa, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		RURAL			
Public health sector	83.9	*	*	22.4	51.4
Government/municipal hospital	77.6	*	*	18.6	45.3
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.6	*	*	0.0	0.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.1	*	*	0.0	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	0.5	*	*	0.0	0.5
PHC/Additional PHC	4.0	*	*	3.1	4.5
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	*	*	0.7	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	15.4	*	*	54.8	34.8
Private hospital	15.4	*	*	4.3	10.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	*	*	2.9	2.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	*	47.7	22.7
Dai (TBA)	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.0	*	*	22.7	11.5
Shop	0.0	*	*	5.1	2.3
Husband	0.0	*	*	13.6	7.4
Friend/relative	0.0	*	*	4.0	1.8
Other	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.7	*	*	0.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	133	8	11	134	293

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, Goa, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		TOTAL			
Public health sector	81.2	(45.2)	(56.4)	22.6	52.6
Government/municipal hospital	75.7	(35.9)	(46.5)	18.9	47.6
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	0.7	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.5	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	1.8	(0.0)	(2.5)	0.2	1.0
PHC/Additional PHC	2.4	(9.3)	(7.4)	3.1	3.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Camp	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	18.3	(45.9)	(43.6)	59.2	38.1
Private hospital	17.6	(6.6)	(36.3)	5.7	12.5
Private doctor/clinic	0.0	(2.7)	(4.4)	2.0	1.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(36.6)	(2.9)	51.6	24.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.7	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Other source	0.0	(6.6)	(0.0)	18.2	8.3
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	3.2	1.4
Husband	0.0	(6.6)	(0.0)	11.2	5.3
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	3.9	1.7
Other	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	(2.4)	(0.0)	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	410	36	31	375	857

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 male sterilization, injectables, and emergency contraception, which are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1]Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, Goa, 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
Female sterilization[1]	85.3	74.2	89.1	72.2	59
Pill	(79.1)	(60.2)	(90.0)	(60.2)	25
Total	85.2	69.2	91.1	68.0	100

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. Total includes users of IUD or PPIUD, who are not shown separately.
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, Goa, 2019-21

| Method | | | | Reason for discontinuation | | | | | Switched to another method[4] | Number of episodes of use[5] |
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]		
All modern spacing methods[6]	1.2	9.2	20.8	12.2	5.8	2.0	7.9	59.2	6.2	970
All spacing methods[7]	1.1	9.4	20.4	10.4	7.0	1.8	8.0	58.0	6.2	1,194
All methods	1.0	8.9	19.2	9.8	6.6	1.7	7.6	54.8	5.8	1,264

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 users of pill, IUD or PPIUD, rhythm, withdrawal, 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 pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods.

[7] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods.

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, Goa, 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:					
	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]	Total	Number of men
Age								
15-19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.7)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	100.0	37
20-24	0.0	0.0	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
25-29	(2.5)	(0.0)	(79.1)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
30-34	(1.8)	(0.0)	(75.4)	(20.1)	(2.0)	(2.5)	100.0	49
35-39	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.9)	(17.5)	(0.0)	(2.6)	100.0	41
40-44	(0.0)	(0.0)	(88.5)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
45-49	(2.8)	(2.5)	(77.7)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	32
Residence								
Urban	1.6	0.5	78.9	19.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	175
Rural	0.0	0.0	83.0	13.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	102
Schooling								
5-9 years complete	0.0	1.4	68.8	27.2	1.8	2.2	100.0	55
10-11 years complete	1.4	0.0	84.7	13.4	0.0	1.9	100.0	63
12 or more years complete	0.7	0.0	84.1	14.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	149
Religion								
Hindu	1.3	0.0	82.3	15.1	0.5	2.2	100.0	216
Christian	(0.0)	(1.6)	(72.4)	(27.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled tribe	(2.1)	(0.0)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Other backward class	0.0	0.0	87.0	9.6	1.5	1.9	100.0	65
Other[2]	1.2	0.5	77.4	21.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	154
Total age 15-49	1.0	0.3	80.4	17.5	0.4	1.7	100.0	277
Age 50-54	(2.7)	(0.0)	(72.9)	(24.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	36
Total age 15-54	1.2	0.3	79.6	18.3	0.3	1.9	100.0	313

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, men belonging to Muslim or other religions, men belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms
[2] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	30.0	30.0
20-24	9.7	4.9	14.5	50.2	8.0	58.1	59.8	12.8	72.6	60	80.0	74.6
25-29	5.0	1.1	6.2	41.8	22.6	64.4	46.9	23.7	70.6	165	91.2	82.7
30-34	4.8	4.7	9.6	34.6	39.5	74.1	39.5	44.2	83.7	228	88.6	78.5
35-39	5.1	4.2	9.3	14.0	53.9	67.9	19.2	58.1	77.2	283	87.9	72.4
40-44	2.1	7.7	9.8	7.5	70.2	77.7	9.6	77.9	87.5	235	88.8	80.4
45-49	0.9	3.6	4.5	1.1	60.6	61.7	2.0	64.2	66.2	304	93.2	84.2
Residence												
Urban	3.5	3.8	7.3	19.2	53.1	72.3	22.7	56.8	79.5	785	90.8	81.7
Rural	4.7	5.4	10.1	17.9	43.2	61.1	22.6	48.6	71.2	501	85.8	73.6
Schooling												
No schooling	1.7	6.5	8.2	6.5	71.0	77.5	8.2	77.5	85.7	95	90.4	89.4
<5 years complete	0.0	3.2	3.2	7.9	66.6	74.6	7.9	69.9	77.8	55	95.8	88.9
5-9 years complete	4.2	4.1	8.3	11.3	52.3	63.5	15.5	56.4	71.9	281	88.4	81.3
10-11 years complete	4.3	3.1	7.4	15.1	49.7	64.8	19.4	52.8	72.2	327	89.7	79.3
12 or more years complete	4.5	5.0	9.6	28.2	41.5	69.7	32.7	46.6	79.3	528	87.9	74.1
Religion												
Hindu	3.6	3.3	6.9	19.9	49.9	69.8	23.5	53.2	76.8	873	91.0	80.8
Muslim	0.8	1.3	2.0	16.7	60.7	77.4	17.5	61.9	79.4	128	97.4	86.6
Christian	6.7	8.8	15.5	15.6	42.3	57.9	22.3	51.1	73.3	284	78.9	68.4
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	50.4	50.4

Continued...

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Goa, 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			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.3	2.6	6.9	17.8	59.1	76.9	22.1	61.6	83.7	76	91.8	86.8
Scheduled tribe	6.0	1.9	7.8	10.6	48.1	58.7	16.5	50.0	66.5	120	88.2	82.8
Other backward class	1.4	5.0	6.4	19.4	49.8	69.2	20.8	54.8	75.6	260	91.5	80.0
Other	4.5	4.6	9.2	19.6	48.4	68.0	24.2	53.0	77.2	827	88.1	77.0
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	76.0	76.0
Total	4.0	4.4	8.4	18.7	49.2	67.9	22.7	53.6	76.3	1,286	89.0	78.7

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

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

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

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

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Goa, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
North Goa	9.2	4.5	4.7	763
South Goa	7.2	3.3	3.9	523
Goa	8.4	4.0	4.4	1,286
NFHS-4 (2015-2016)	17.5	8.3	9.2	1,115

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, Goa, 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				Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health ector[1]	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed	Total	
Age									
15-29	0.0	841	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
30-39	0.9	574	*	5	*	*	*	100.0	5
40-49	5.4	615	(42.5)	33	(48.7)	(51.3)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Residence									
Urban	2.2	1,204	(42.2)	27	(49.9)	(50.1)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Rural	1.4	826	*	12	*	*	*	100.0	12
Schooling									
No schooling	5.5	111	*	6	*	*	*	100.0	6
<5 years complete	2.3	67	*	2	*	*	*	100.0	2
5-9 years complete	3.0	401	*	12	*	*	*	100.0	12
10-11 years complete	1.5	479	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
12 or more years complete	1.2	973	*	12	*	*	*	100.0	12
Religion									
Hindu	2.0	1,340	(40.4)	27	(41.6)	(58.4)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Muslim	2.0	185	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
Christian	1.4	504	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.5	126	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
Scheduled tribe	1.8	201	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
Other backward class	2.4	441	*	10	*	*	*	100.0	10
Other	1.6	1,253	*	20	*	*	*	100.0	20
Total	1.9	2,030	(42.0)	38	(46.6)	(53.4)	(0.0)	100.0	38

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
nc = No cases
[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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
20-29	80.3	5.5	14.1	0.0	100.0	135
30-39	91.4	1.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	187
40-49	(69.3)	(14.7)	(16.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Residence						
Urban	83.6	4.7	11.7	0.0	100.0	219
Rural	86.2	5.0	8.8	0.0	100.0	146
Mother's schooling						
5-9 years complete	74.8	6.8	18.3	0.0	100.0	75
10-11 years complete	87.7	1.1	11.2	0.0	100.0	89
12 or more years complete	87.2	5.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	183
Religion						
Hindu	83.8	6.1	10.1	0.0	100.0	265
Muslim	(78.1)	(2.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Christian	91.3	1.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	66
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	(86.6)	(2.2)	(11.2)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Other backward class	92.6	5.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	64
Other[1]	82.4	5.7	11.9	0.0	100.0	235
Total	84.7	4.8	10.5	0.0	100.0	365

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women age 15-19, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to other religions, women belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/ tribe, which are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 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	0.2	na	na	na	na	95.7	284	a	a	a
20-24	0.4	5.8	14.3	na	na	77.8	272	a	a	a
25-29	0.9	9.0	18.5	20.4	36.0	42.2	285	a	a	a
30-34	3.9	9.8	18.6	21.3	44.4	9.6	259	25.7	25.6	25.6
35-39	2.7	11.4	17.7	22.3	46.3	6.8	315	25.4	25.4	25.4
40-44	1.9	12.2	24.4	32.0	58.0	3.7	270	23.5	23.3	23.2
45-49	2.0	7.9	14.1	21.4	45.8	3.0	345	25.4	25.4	25.2
20-49	2.0	9.3	17.7	na	na	22.8	1,746	a	a	a
25-49	2.3	10.0	18.4	23.3	46.0	12.7	1,474	a	a	a
MEN										
15-19	(0.0)	na	na	na	na	(100.0)	37	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.8	1.8	na	na	98.2	49	a	a	a
25-29	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(8.9)	(14.4)	(68.8)	40	a	a	a
30-34	(2.2)	(4.9)	(7.1)	(9.3)	(24.8)	(37.1)	49	a	a	a
35-39	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(18.9)	(21.9)	41	a	a	(29.0)
40-44	(0.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(9.3)	(17.1)	(0.0)	29	(28.9)	(28.9)	(29.4)
45-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(10.2)	(19.8)	(6.3)	32	a	a	(29.9)
50-54	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(13.2)	(2.7)	36	a	a	a
20-49	0.5	1.7	5.1	na	na	43.6	240	a	a	a
25-49	0.6	1.7	5.9	8.7	19.4	29.6	191	a	a	a

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
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, Goa, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	(5.6)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(5.0)	(10.6)
5-9	(3.7)	(8.8)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(12.4)
10-14	(3.7)	(3.6)	(7.2)	(9.5)	(16.7)
NFHS-4 (0-4)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(12.9)
NFHS-3 (0-4)	8.8	6.5	15.3	5.0	20.3

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). Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

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 percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Goa, 2019-21

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey Percentage of births	Percentage of currently married women[1]
Not in any high-risk category	24.8	42.7,[a]
Unavoidable risk category		
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	48.2	8.6
Single high-risk category		
Mother's age <18	2.2	0.0
Mother's age >34	15.2	35.8
Birth interval <24 months	7.5	5.3
Birth order >3	0.4	1.2
Subtotal	25.3	42.3
Multiple high-risk category		
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.4	1.6
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.9	4.2
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	0.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	0.5
Subtotal	1.7	6.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	27.0	48.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of births	380	1,286

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, Goa, 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	98.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	258	99.1
35-49	96.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	58	98.8
Birth order											
1	97.9	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	182	98.7
2-3	97.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	145	98.6
Residence											
Urban	98.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	201	99.3
Rural	97.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	132	97.7
Schooling											
5-9 years complete	96.4	1.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63	98.0
10-11 years complete	96.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	80	97.6
12 or more years complete	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	171	99.6
Religion											
Hindu	97.1	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	237	98.4
Muslim	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28	(100.0)
Christian	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	67	99.0
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled tribe	(95.3)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	100.0	35	(97.0)
Other backward class	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	61	98.6
Other[2]	98.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	213	98.8
Total	97.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	332	98.7

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with age at birth less than 20 years, women with births of birth order 4 or more, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to other religions, women belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, 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 belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

| Services/information | Residence | | Source of ANC | | |
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector[1]	Total
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care					
Weighed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Blood pressure measured	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urine sample taken	100.0	97.9	99.4	98.9	99.2
Blood sample taken	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Abdomen examined	100.0	99.3	99.6	100.0	99.7
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications					
Vaginal bleeding	88.2	80.8	88.6	82.0	85.3
Convulsions	84.9	81.5	90.4	82.8	83.6
Prolonged labour	94.5	85.3	93.9	89.3	90.8
Severe abdominal pain	94.8	87.2	92.3	91.5	91.8
High blood pressure	86.2	81.7	89.9	84.6	84.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	74.4	74.1	83.9	66.5	74.3
Number of women	199	130	209	127	329

Note: Total includes women who received antenatal care at both the public and private health sectors or only at home, who are not shown separately.
[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, Goa, 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									
20-34	93.3	69.9	84.9	96.2	99.7	87.8	65.1	35.5	258
35-49	91.9	75.9	92.9	96.7	100.0	91.4	69.5	30.3	58
Birth order									
1	94.9	70.8	89.5	95.2	98.9	87.9	69.5	33.7	182
2-3	90.4	68.8	84.2	98.9	99.4	87.5	60.0	36.2	145
Residence									
Urban	92.9	66.5	87.0	98.0	99.0	87.0	61.4	39.5	201
Rural	93.1	76.1	85.8	94.2	99.3	88.2	70.5	28.0	132
Schooling									
5-9 years complete	91.7	71.9	81.4	98.5	100.0	85.9	66.2	44.2	63
10-11 years complete	94.9	68.0	86.4	93.5	98.9	87.4	66.2	24.9	80
12 or more years complete	94.5	72.5	90.1	97.6	100.0	89.9	66.5	36.4	171
Religion									
Hindu	92.5	68.9	85.8	96.1	99.6	86.2	68.0	35.6	237
Muslim	(100.0)	(71.9)	(86.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(85.0)	(58.3)	(28.6)	28
Christian	91.7	75.7	89.1	96.5	97.0	92.9	57.8	35.6	67
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	(87.8)	(67.7)	(84.5)	(97.2)	(100.0)	(88.9)	(71.9)	(39.1)	35
Other backward class	92.2	68.1	97.3	97.3	98.5	87.0	70.1	31.7	61
Other[2]	94.3	71.1	83.6	96.2	99.1	86.9	62.3	34.5	213
Total	93.0	70.3	86.5	96.5	99.1	87.5	65.0	35.0	332

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 15-19, women with births of birth order 4 or more, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to other religions, women belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, 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 belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 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
North Goa	91.3	74.6	84.5	95.8	98.6	84.8	68.4	35.0	212
South Goa	96.0	62.7	90.1	97.8	100.0	92.2	59.1	35.0	120
Goa	93.0	70.3	86.5	96.5	99.1	87.5	65.0	35.0	332

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, Goa, 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						
20-34	96.0	99.4	99.6	95.0	94.7	211
35-49	(98.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(96.2)	47
Birth order						
1	97.5	99.0	100.0	97.6	94.6	137
2-3	95.5	100.0	99.3	93.3	95.0	125
Residence						
Urban	98.2	100.0	99.5	95.2	94.5	162
Rural	94.1	98.7	100.0	96.4	95.4	105
Schooling						
5-9 years complete	91.6	100.0	100.0	92.9	88.6	56
10-11 years complete	95.5	100.0	98.7	96.8	97.7	63
12 or more years complete	99.5	99.0	100.0	95.7	97.7	131
Religion						
Hindu	96.7	99.3	100.0	97.3	94.0	190
Christian	96.6	100.0	100.0	91.0	96.1	56
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	(96.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.4)	(89.1)	31
Other backward class	(100.0)	(97.1)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(95.3)	47
Other[2]	95.3	100.0	99.5	95.2	95.2	168
Total	96.6	99.5	99.7	95.6	94.9	266

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 15-19, women with births of birth order 4 or more, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to Muslim or other religions, women belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

[1] Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers

[2] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome[1] | | | | | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	(95.5)	42	(52.3)	(26.2)	(14.5)	(7.0)	100.0	40
20-34	96.4	362	41.9	37.6	12.0	8.5	100.0	349
35-49	93.6	78	34.9	35.2	19.0	10.9	100.0	73
Residence								
Urban	96.8	296	41.0	36.0	14.1	9.0	100.0	287
Rural	94.3	185	42.8	36.7	12.0	8.4	100.0	174
Mother's schooling								
5-9 years complete	93.6	109	38.3	34.6	17.6	9.5	100.0	102
10-11 years complete	97.2	121	40.9	33.0	13.7	12.4	100.0	117
12 or more years complete	96.8	226	43.5	38.7	11.3	6.5	100.0	219
Religion								
Hindu	95.8	351	41.1	36.1	13.7	9.1	100.0	336
Muslim	(95.3)	48	(47.2)	(27.7)	(14.0)	(11.1)	100.0	46
Christian	97.2	81	41.0	41.9	11.1	6.0	100.0	79
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(97.1)	34	(47.7)	(27.4)	(18.2)	(6.6)	100.0	33
Scheduled tribe	98.0	53	43.1	36.4	13.1	7.3	100.0	52
Other backward class	99.0	82	36.4	40.2	9.8	13.6	100.0	81
Other	95.0	310	42.4	36.3	13.3	8.0	100.0	295
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	97.8	264	45.4	34.5	12.9	7.3	100.0	258
1 child	97.4	161	34.7	39.7	14.9	10.7	100.0	156
0 sons	94.8	64	35.2	37.9	16.3	10.6	100.0	60
1 son	99.0	97	34.4	40.8	13.9	10.9	100.0	96
2 children	(80.1)	49	(45.7)	(34.5)	(10.0)	(9.8)	100.0	40
1 or more sons	(86.4)	31	(49.0)	(29.7)	(11.9)	(9.4)	100.0	27
Total	95.9	481	41.7	36.2	13.3	8.8	100.0	461

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to other religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women with 2 children but no sons or with 3 or more children, which are not shown separately.
[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

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, Goa, 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							
20-34	97.9	258	78.8	21.2	0.0	99.7	253
35-49	96.5	58	79.7	20.3	0.0	100.0	56
Birth order							
1	98.0	182	80.7	19.3	0.0	100.0	178
2-3	97.3	145	74.3	25.7	0.0	99.5	141
Residence							
Urban	96.8	201	75.5	24.5	0.0	99.7	194
Rural	99.2	132	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0	130
Schooling							
5-9 years complete	98.4	63	77.1	22.9	0.0	100.0	62
10-11 years complete	98.9	80	75.6	24.4	0.0	99.2	79
12 or more years complete	97.7	171	81.6	18.4	0.0	100.0	167
Religion							
Hindu	98.4	237	75.6	24.4	0.0	100.0	234
Muslim	(89.9)	28	(79.4)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(97.3)	25
Christian	98.4	67	86.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	66
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled tribe	(100.0)	35	(77.9)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
Other backward class	98.6	61	76.0	24.0	0.0	100.0	60
Other[1]	98.2	213	79.6	20.4	0.0	99.7	209
Total	97.7	332	78.2	21.8	0.0	99.8	325

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women age 15-19, pregnancies of birth order 4 or more, pregnancies of women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, pregnancies of women belonging to other religions, and pregnancies of women belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, 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, Goa, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	99.6	100.0	99.7
Public sector	53.1	61.1	56.2
Private sector	46.5	38.9	43.5
At home	0.4	0.0	0.3
Own home	0.4	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	94.0	96.9	95.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	4.6	3.1	4.0
Friends/relatives	1.0	0.0	0.6
No one	0.4	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	98.6	100.0	99.1
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	39.1	40.1	39.5
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	15.4	25.4	19.2
Number of births	234	146	380
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	83.2	86.8	84.7
4-23 hours	7.3	1.4	5.0
1-2 days	6.0	5.5	5.8
3-41 days	0.5	2.6	1.4
No postnatal check	3.0	3.6	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	92.1	84.5	89.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	4.2	11.8	7.2
Other health personnel	0.8	0.0	0.5
No postnatal check	3.0	3.6	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	201	132	332

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, Goa, 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]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
20-34	58.6	41.1	99.7	98.8	293	97.6	95.9	258	98.0	65
35-49	40.8	59.2	100.0	100.0	63	97.2	97.2	58	*	20
Residence										
Urban	53.1	46.5	99.6	98.6	234	97.0	96.5	201	(98.9)	50
Rural	61.1	38.9	100.0	100.0	146	96.4	93.7	132	(97.9)	39
Birth order										
1	49.6	50.4	100.0	100.0	215	96.0	94.0	182	(100.0)	48
2-3	64.1	35.2	99.4	97.9	159	97.6	96.9	145	(96.6)	39
Mother's schooling										
5-9 years complete	83.0	15.7	98.7	97.6	79	98.4	98.4	63	*	17
10-11 years complete	62.4	37.6	100.0	98.9	90	96.8	92.4	80	*	19
12 or more years complete	38.0	62.0	100.0	100.0	188	97.5	97.5	171	100.0	49
Religion										
Hindu	59.6	40.4	100.0	99.8	269	97.1	95.2	237	97.8	60
Muslim	(72.2)	(25.0)	(97.2)	(97.2)	37	(100.0)	(100.0)	28	*	10
Christian	35.1	64.9	100.0	97.5	73	94.3	94.3	67	*	19
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(78.4)	(21.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	26	*	*	22	*	6
Scheduled tribe	(62.8)	(37.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	43	(94.1)	(94.1)	35	*	11
Other backward class	50.7	49.3	100.0	100.0	64	99.0	99.0	61	*	19
Other	53.9	45.7	99.6	98.6	247	96.9	94.8	213	(97.5)	53

Continued...

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

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, Goa, 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]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	214	96.8	96.2	185	(97.3)	49
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	166	96.7	94.3	146	(100.0)	40
Total	56.2	43.5	99.7	99.1	380	96.8	95.4	332	98.5	89

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 age 15-19, births of birth order 4 or more, births to women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, births to women belonging to other religions, and births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.
[1] Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.
[2] For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth
[4] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Goa, 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 postnatal check within two days of delivery[2]	Number of women
North Goa	58.6	41.0	99.6	98.6	39.5	240	93.1	212
South Goa	52.0	48.0	100.0	100.0	39.4	140	99.5	120
Goa	56.2	43.5	99.7	99.1	39.5	380	95.4	332

[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, Goa, 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					
20-34	3,952	34,077	16,637	8.5	256
35-49	3,457	44,545	29,054	4.2	55
Birth order					
1	4,239	35,561	20,435	6.8	213
2-3	3,267	37,894	15,137	8.1	116
Residence					
Urban	3,875	30,317	16,695	7.1	200
Rural	3,706	47,090	21,357	7.5	132
Schooling					
5-9 years complete	3,146	39,978	10,039	9.0	62
10-11 years complete	3,491	38,236	16,191	3.6	80
12 or more years complete	4,521	35,779	23,958	7.8	171
Religion					
Hindu	3,701	36,752	17,626	6.4	237
Muslim	(2,338)	(40,333)	(15,084)	(15.1)	27
Christian	5,162	33,874	23,106	7.3	67
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled tribe	(4,446)	(30,556)	(13,471)	(2.4)	35
Other backward class	2,935	42,598	23,007	1.6	61
Other[2]	4,003	34,392	18,725	9.5	212
Total	3,804	36,165	18,511	7.2	331

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births with mother's age at birth 15-19, births of birth order 4 or more, births to women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, births to women belonging to other religions, and births to women belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, which is not shown separately.
[1] Excludes women who don't know the cost
[2] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 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
North Goa	9.2	140	96.8	16.5	212	9.0	211
South Goa	10.9	79	99.4	14.2	120	4.2	120
Goa	9.8	220	97.7	15.7	332	7.2	331

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal health check[1]	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
20-34	11.2	76.8	5.0	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.1	257
35-49	9.7	85.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	55
Birth order										
1	12.5	71.8	5.9	6.2	0.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	96.5	182
2-3	6.8	85.7	2.3	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	97.9	145
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	13.0	74.1	5.1	5.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	97.5	185
Private health facility[2]	7.4	82.5	3.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	97.4	146
Residence										
Urban	10.8	76.7	6.0	3.8	1.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	97.4	201
Rural	10.1	78.9	1.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	96.9	132
Religion										
Hindu	12.3	74.8	5.6	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.7	237
Muslim	(12.1)	(73.4)	(2.7)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	100.0	(96.3)	28
Christian	3.9	88.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	95.7	67
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled tribe	(7.2)	(78.9)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	100.0	(90.7)	35
Other backward class	6.7	81.5	7.0	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	61
Other[3]	12.2	76.1	3.5	5.7	0.7	0.0	1.4	100.0	97.5	213
Mother's schooling										
5-9 years complete	7.0	84.4	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	96.5	63
10-11 years complete	10.8	76.9	0.0	8.1	2.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	95.8	80
12 or more years complete	10.6	77.7	6.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	171
Total	10.5	77.6	4.3	4.8	0.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	97.2	332

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births with mother's age at birth less than 20 years, births of birth order 4 or 5, births delivered at home, births to women belonging to other religions, births to women belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, and births to women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, 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 belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	98.7	97.7
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	92.3	90.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	64.0	84.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	100.0	95.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	99.6	97.5
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	98.0	96.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	92.4	86.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	73.6	83.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	100.0	98.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	100.0	97.6
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	98.4	97.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	92.3	89.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	68.0	84.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	100.0	96.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	99.8	97.5

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

Table 59 Vaccinations by source

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, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Goa

Source	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
NFHS-5 (2019-21)	97.9	80.2	96.5	95.7	92.8	97.9	97.1	90.8	92.0	97.9	97.9	88.3	92.9	81.9	69.3	2.1	88.0	71
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	100.0	91.5	91.8	90.0	85.2	95.9	95.4	94.2	97.6	100.0	98.7	92.9	96.5	88.4	na	0.0	90.3	85

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.
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.

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			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]	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	(0.0)	(12.3)	33	*	4
6-11	(7.4)	(25.8)	47	*	12
12-23	0.0	17.4	71	*	12
24-35	0.0	17.6	68	*	12
36-47	0.0	14.5	73	*	11
48-59	0.0	18.9	85	*	16
Sex					
Male	0.0	17.1	205	(84.3)	35
Female	2.0	18.7	172	(89.0)	32
Residence					
Urban	0.0	19.4	232	(82.2)	45
Rural	2.4	15.3	145	*	22
Mother's schooling					
5-7 years complete	(0.0)	(27.1)	31	*	9
8-9 years complete	(0.0)	(14.3)	34	*	5
10-11 years complete	0.0	14.0	91	*	13
12 or more years complete	1.7	15.9	201	(83.3)	32
Religion					
Hindu	1.3	21.8	267	(86.6)	58
Muslim	(0.0)	(14.8)	37	*	6
Christian	0.0	4.8	72	*	3
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(31.5)	26	*	8
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(16.6)	41	*	7
Other backward class	0.0	27.0	64	*	17
Other	1.4	14.3	245	(85.6)	35
Total	0.9	17.8	377	86.6	67

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 whose mother has no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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

<u>Table 62 Prevalence of diarrhoea</u>

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children
Age in months		
<6	(0.0)	33
6-11	(11.6)	47
12-23	0.8	71
24-35	6.1	68
36-47	2.8	73
48-59	0.0	85
Sex		
Male	2.4	205
Female	4.3	172
Residence		
Urban	2.1	232
Rural	5.0	145
Mother's schooling		
5-7 years complete	(0.0)	31
8-9 years complete	(3.1)	34
10-11 years complete	5.3	91
12 or more years complete	2.5	201
Religion		
Hindu	3.4	267
Muslim	(5.7)	37
Christian	1.4	72
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	(6.7)	26
Scheduled tribe	(1.5)	41
Other backward class	5.0	64
Other	2.7	245
Toilet facility[1]		
Improved	3.6	318
Shared[2]	(0.0)	42
Total	3.2	377

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose mother has no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children in households with an unimproved toilet facility or no facility/open defecation, who are not shown separately.
[1] See Table 4 for definition of categories
[2] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
20-24	(100.0)	41
25-34	98.9	186
35-49	99.4	100
Residence		
Urban	98.7	201
Rural	100.0	132
Schooling		
5-9 years complete	100.0	63
10-11 years complete	100.0	80
12 or more years complete	99.2	171
Religion		
Hindu	99.2	237
Muslim	(100.0)	28
Christian	100.0	67
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled tribe	(100.0)	35
Other backward class	98.8	61
Other[1]	99.4	213
Total	99.2	332

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 15-19, women with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, women belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received any service 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
Age in months											
<12	87.7	86.5	45.9	60.9	80	na	na	63.0	80	85.2	50
12-23	93.5	93.5	56.3	73.1	71	na	na	87.8	71	62.5	62
24-35	83.0	80.8	44.8	77.7	68	na	na	79.6	68	69.1	54
36-47	63.1	58.6	33.2	54.4	73	51.9	73	54.5	73	(64.1)	40
48-59	49.1	40.4	31.5	47.2	85	39.5	85	47.3	85	(65.7)	40
60-71	48.3	45.7	30.1	42.7	84	43.9	84	na	na	na	na
0-35	88.2	87.0	49.0	70.1	218	na	na	76.2	218	71.5	166
36-71	53.1	47.7	31.5	47.8	243	44.8	243	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	67.9	65.0	41.5	57.3	250	41.1	131	61.9	205	70.1	127
Female	71.9	68.0	37.8	59.6	211	49.0	112	69.7	172	68.5	120
Residence											
Urban	70.0	67.4	41.1	60.4	290	45.3	160	67.9	232	70.3	158
Rural	69.1	64.5	37.5	54.9	171	43.8	82	61.5	145	67.7	89
Mother's schooling											
5-7 years complete	(51.5)	(51.5)	(29.7)	(35.5)	39	*	23	*	14	*	12
8-9 years complete	(65.6)	(60.3)	(25.5)	(56.9)	43	*	26	*	6	*	5
10-11 years complete	72.8	70.8	44.4	59.1	109	(48.6)	46	(43.3)	31	*	14
12 or more years complete	70.5	66.3	41.0	60.8	246	45.2	136	(64.6)	34	*	22

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

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received any service 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	68.9	65.7	40.6	56.9	324	46.4	165	66.7	267	72.6	178
Muslim	(70.2)	(69.1)	(40.5)	(61.8)	47	(44.0)	27	(58.8)	37	*	22
Christian	72.6	67.7	36.4	62.1	88	(39.4)	49	63.8	72	(61.1)	46
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(82.2)	(79.1)	(67.7)	(66.6)	31	*	14	(85.0)	26	*	22
Scheduled tribe	88.8	78.5	59.0	81.9	48	(81.1)	23	(83.4)	41	(87.5)	35
Other backward class	57.6	56.2	26.7	45.2	79	(26.6)	39	62.7	64	(58.8)	40
Other	68.5	65.7	37.3	57.1	301	42.8	164	60.9	245	66.0	149
Total	69.7	66.3	39.8	58.4	461	44.8	243	65.5	377	69.3	247

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose mother has no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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.

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, Goa, 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	87.6	87.6	71.4	80.8	290	86.4	86.4	70.9	78.5	290
Rural	93.8	93.2	70.0	77.7	171	93.9	93.4	72.1	78.6	171
Mother's schooling										
5-7 years complete	(78.3)	(78.3)	(58.1)	(70.4)	39	(73.6)	(73.6)	(48.1)	(58.1)	39
8-9 years complete	(94.5)	(94.5)	(78.5)	(86.1)	43	(93.6)	(93.6)	(79.0)	(83.5)	43
10-11 years complete	91.0	91.0	68.3	77.4	109	94.2	94.2	69.6	83.1	109
12 or more years complete	91.4	91.0	73.2	81.2	246	89.4	88.9	74.3	78.9	246
Religion										
Hindu	88.9	88.6	69.1	77.0	324	88.0	87.6	69.5	76.2	324
Muslim	(87.9)	(87.9)	(61.4)	(83.5)	47	(89.7)	(89.7)	(64.4)	(78.0)	47
Christian	95.2	95.2	83.0	87.6	88	94.1	94.1	81.8	87.8	88
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(93.6)	(93.6)	(65.2)	(84.4)	31	(100.0)	(100.0)	(74.6)	(94.0)	31
Scheduled tribe	100.0	100.0	87.5	93.0	48	98.6	98.6	93.1	92.8	48
Other backward class	84.0	84.0	63.4	67.4	79	83.2	83.2	62.4	64.2	79
Other	89.9	89.6	71.1	80.5	301	88.6	88.2	70.1	78.8	301
Total	89.9	89.7	70.9	79.6	461	89.2	89.0	71.3	78.5	461

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of mothers with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, 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

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	(12.5)	(18.1)	(-0.4)	24	*	*	*	*	20	(11.0)	(21.6)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	25
12-17	(6.9)	(25.7)	(-1.0)	36	(18.7)	(26.5)	(3.5)	(-1.2)	38	(9.2)	(23.2)	(3.5)	(-1.1)	38
18-23	(9.9)	(33.6)	(-1.2)	31	(6.0)	(33.9)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	31	(10.1)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	31
24-35	8.6	24.1	-1.1	67	8.1	14.1	2.3	-0.9	67	5.7	16.2	0.0	-1.2	67
36-47	2.2	30.6	-1.3	63	3.9	14.1	2.2	-1.1	61	5.7	42.5	0.0	-1.6	63
48-59	10.1	26.1	-1.3	82	2.9	14.2	1.5	-0.8	82	6.8	19.0	0.0	-1.4	82
Sex														
Male	10.9	28.7	-1.1	184	11.0	22.2	3.8	-1.1	184	7.8	28.2	0.0	-1.4	189
Female	4.9	22.4	-0.8	163	3.5	15.6	1.6	-0.8	160	5.3	19.1	2.0	-1.1	163
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	7.8	23.2	-0.8	191	8.6	20.6	3.4	-1.0	191	5.5	22.2	0.7	-1.2	195
<24	(14.4)	(36.7)	(-1.7)	31	(3.3)	(10.0)	(2.2)	(-0.7)	31	(4.4)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	31
24-35	(4.2)	(26.8)	(-1.5)	27	(0.0)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	26	(11.9)	(24.0)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	27
36 or more	7.7	27.1	-1.0	98	8.9	19.8	2.5	-0.9	95	8.1	25.8	2.0	-1.3	98
Birth order[3]														
1	7.9	22.6	-0.7	189	8.7	20.9	3.4	-1.0	189	5.6	21.6	0.7	-1.2	193
2-3	7.8	29.2	-1.2	151	5.8	17.1	2.1	-0.9	147	6.8	25.8	1.3	-1.4	151
Residence														
Urban	7.2	24.3	-1.0	215	6.4	17.7	2.2	-0.9	215	5.3	22.4	0.9	-1.2	220
Rural	9.5	28.2	-1.0	132	9.4	21.5	3.6	-1.0	128	9.0	26.6	1.0	-1.4	132

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Goa, 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 birth[3]														
Small	(16.8)	(56.6)	(-2.0)	27	(3.9)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	26	(20.3)	(44.0)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	27
Average or larger	7.0	22.6	-0.9	316	7.5	19.5	3.0	-0.9	314	5.1	22.2	1.0	-1.2	321
Mother's schooling[5]														
5-7 years complete	(3.0)	(18.8)	(-0.8)	36	(1.5)	(16.2)	(3.0)	(-1.0)	36	(0.0)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	36
8-9 years complete	(11.6)	(40.7)	(-1.3)	40	(9.6)	(26.8)	(2.1)	(-1.2)	40	(12.4)	(35.4)	(0.0)	(-1.6)	40
10-11 years complete	6.9	24.2	-1.2	80	3.1	15.6	1.7	-0.8	78	1.4	18.9	0.0	-1.3	81
12 or more years complete	8.1	23.8	-0.8	175	11.0	19.1	3.2	-0.9	173	8.2	22.3	1.9	-1.2	178
Religion														
Hindu	8.5	25.6	-0.9	246	7.3	19.2	2.7	-1.0	243	7.3	23.2	1.3	-1.3	249
Muslim	(8.9)	(31.5)	(-1.3)	35	(5.8)	(11.9)	(4.3)	(-0.8)	35	(8.6)	(31.1)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	36
Christian	6.4	24.1	-1.0	65	9.4	21.9	2.2	-0.9	64	3.1	22.6	0.0	-1.2	65
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	(7.0)	(30.3)	(-0.9)	26	(2.8)	(26.2)	(6.0)	(-1.2)	26	(7.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	26
Scheduled tribe	(17.2)	(33.6)	(-1.4)	39	(4.6)	(19.0)	(2.2)	(-0.9)	38	(9.2)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	39
Other backward class	3.1	17.7	-0.5	55	13.0	21.5	4.2	-0.8	57	2.4	18.8	2.4	-0.8	57
Other	7.9	26.0	-1.0	226	7.2	17.5	2.1	-1.0	221	7.3	25.2	0.9	-1.4	228
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	(8.3)	(24.0)	(-1.0)	33	(11.4)	(23.7)	(1.6)	(-1.2)	33	(6.7)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(-1.4)	33
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	10.2	29.1	-1.0	186	6.4	22.0	2.5	-1.0	181	7.7	27.4	0.0	-1.4	188
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	5.1	21.9	-1.0	125	8.3	14.3	2.4	-0.8	126	5.2	19.1	1.5	-1.1	128

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Goa, 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
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	8.8	26.5	-1.0	306	6.7	18.7	3.1	-1.0	304	6.5	23.2	1.1	-1.3	311
Living with one or neither parent	(2.9)	(20.2)	(-0.6)	41	(14.0)	(22.6)	(0.0)	(-1.0)	39	(7.3)	(29.8)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	41
Total	8.1	25.8	-1.0	347	7.5	19.1	2.8	-1.0	344	6.6	24.0	0.9	-1.3	352
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	8.8	20.1	-0.8	373	9.5	21.9	3.7	-0.9	373	5.5	23.8	0.8	-1.1	373

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children age 6-11 months, children of birth order 4 or 5, children whose size at birth is very small, children of mothers with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to other religions, children who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

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

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	100.0	63.6	96.4	85	5.4	85
Rural	100.0	60.2	87.3	61	16.1	61
Sex						
Male	100.0	62.9	91.5	79	9.5	79
Female	100.0	61.4	93.8	68	10.3	68
Mother's schooling						
10-11 years complete	(100.0)	(62.4)	(86.8)	39	(15.3)	39
12 or more years complete	100.0	58.6	94.6	81	8.1	81
Religion						
Hindu	100.0	58.7	90.7	106	12.3	106
Christian	(100.0)	(74.6)	(95.9)	27	(5.4)	27
Caste/tribe						
Other backward class	(100.0)	(64.4)	(87.6)	26	(12.4)	26
Other[3]	100.0	69.6	97.4	90	6.9	90
Total	100.0	62.2	92.6	147	9.9	147

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of mothers with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling, Muslim children, and children belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, 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 belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

| Age in months | Not breastfeeding | Breastfeeding and consuming: | | | | | Total | Percentage currently breastfeeding | Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of all children under age 2 years |
		Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids[1]	Other milk	Complementary foods					
12-17	(30.1)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(67.4)	100.0	(69.9)	39	(60.6)	40
18-23	(14.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.4)	100.0	(85.4)	28	(41.0)	32
0-5	(0.0)	(61.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(21.5)	(14.3)	100.0	(100.0)	32	(28.8)	33
6-9	(0.0)	(12.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(82.1)	100.0	(100.0)	30	(21.6)	31
12-23	23.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	74.8	100.0	76.3	67	51.9	71

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

[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among 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[1]	Breast milk, milk or milk products[4]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of all children
Age in months									
6-11	(32.6)	(51.4)	(15.9)	44	(18.6)	(100.0)	(53.6)	(15.2)	46
12-17	(70.6)	(22.6)	(17.6)	27	(51.6)	(96.8)	(33.0)	(18.6)	39
18-23	*	*	*	24	(81.4)	(100.0)	(49.0)	(36.3)	28
Sex									
Male	(59.9)	(42.0)	(25.9)	47	44.9	97.8	50.1	24.2	57
Female	(52.8)	(38.7)	(14.6)	48	45.8	100.0	40.5	18.8	55
Residence									
Urban	63.1	43.1	18.9	51	48.4	100.0	52.4	21.1	65
Rural	(48.3)	(37.0)	(21.8)	44	(41.3)	(97.4)	(35.9)	(22.2)	48
Mother's schooling									
10-11 years complete	(48.3)	(36.9)	(16.6)	30	(38.7)	(100.0)	(37.3)	(18.1)	32
12 or more years complete	(66.7)	(47.2)	(24.3)	48	49.8	100.0	56.4	25.9	62
Total	56.4	40.3	20.2	95	45.4	98.9	45.4	21.5	113

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 age 6-8 or 9-11 months and children of mothers with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling, 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] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

[5] 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

[6] 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

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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, Goa, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months		Height-for-age[2]		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	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
North Goa	64.7	97	*	21	24.2	213	17.7	211	25.8	217
South Goa	57.2	49	*	11	28.3	134	21.4	133	21.0	135
Goa	62.2	147	(61.4)	32	25.8	347	19.1	344	24.0	352

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, Goa, 2019-21 and totals for NFHS-4

	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Background characteristic	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
12-17	(20.9)	(39.0)	(0.0)	(59.9)	34
18-23	(23.7)	(35.0)	(0.0)	(58.7)	29
24-35	24.0	33.1	1.6	58.7	53
36-47	15.9	25.7	0.0	41.6	56
48-59	32.9	12.6	2.6	48.1	70
Sex					
Male	24.5	22.2	1.6	48.4	145
Female	28.2	28.9	1.4	58.5	133
Birth order[1]					
1	29.2	21.2	1.9	52.3	148
2-3	22.9	29.3	1.1	53.3	126
Residence					
Urban	27.4	25.0	0.8	53.3	175
Rural	24.4	26.1	2.6	53.1	103
Mother's schooling[2]					
8-9 years complete	(20.2)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(41.4)	35
10-11 years complete	25.9	23.9	1.7	51.5	61
12 or more years complete	27.5	21.2	1.3	50.0	144
Religion					
Hindu	26.4	27.2	1.3	54.9	194
Muslim	(16.8)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(48.8)	30
Christian	32.2	15.6	3.3	51.1	53
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled tribe	(37.2)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(56.7)	32
Other backward class	(18.2)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(44.6)	43
Other[3]	24.9	27.1	2.3	54.2	181

Continued…

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21 and totals 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)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.4	24.3	1.7	51.4	249
Living with one or neither parent	(33.5)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(68.3)	29
Mother's anaemia status[4]					
Not anaemic	24.9	19.6	2.1	46.5	157
Mildly anaemic	25.6	34.9	1.3	61.8	76
Moderately/severely anaemic	(34.9)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(61.3)	42
Total	26.3	25.4	1.5	53.2	278
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	29.8	18.1	0.5	48.3	362

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children age 6-8 or 9-11 months, children of birth order 4 or 5, children of mothers with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling, children belonging to other religions, and children belonging to scheduled caste or who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, who are not shown separately.

[1] Excludes children whose mothers not interviewed and not in the household, who are not shown separately

[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 belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

[4] 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 the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Goa, 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 given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	*	*	26	*	*	*	27	na	na	*	27
9-11	*	*	20	*	*	*	20	*	20	*	20
12-17	(61.9)	(33.3)	39	(34.6)	(63.7)	(51.5)	40	(98.4)	40	(98.4)	38
18-23	(81.4)	(63.2)	28	(23.2)	(50.5)	(65.6)	32	(88.7)	32	(90.8)	32
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.1	68	96.4	68
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.9	68
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	87
Sex											
Male	59.6	32.3	57	29.7	61.3	44.8	62	93.6	87	98.6	181
Female	50.3	30.7	55	22.8	44.0	49.3	56	89.9	71	97.3	159
Birth order											
1	57.9	36.1	68	26.2	54.1	45.3	71	91.7	93	97.7	188
2-3	(50.7)	(22.9)	42	(28.5)	(54.8)	(46.2)	44	94.1	62	98.4	143
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	56.7	30.8	95	27.2	50.3	47.3	95	91.3	96	96.0	135
Not breastfeeding	*	*	18	*	*	*	23	92.9	62	99.3	205
Residence											
Urban	55.7	33.8	65	28.0	60.1	54.1	70	94.4	98	97.7	211
Rural	(54.1)	(28.5)	48	(24.1)	(42.9)	(36.5)	48	88.1	61	98.5	128

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Goa, 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 given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	*	*	4	*	*	*	4	*	9	*	14
<5 years complete	*	*	2	*	*	*	3	*	4	*	9
5-7 years complete	*	*	8	*	*	*	8	*	14	(100.0)	35
8-9 years complete	*	*	5	*	*	*	5	*	12	(100.0)	38
10-11 years complete	(54.4)	(30.1)	32	(25.2)	(49.3)	(45.4)	35	(84.9)	46	99.2	79
12 or more years complete	55.6	30.0	62	31.5	56.0	45.3	64	94.1	75	97.8	164
Religion											
Hindu	50.5	30.7	86	27.5	52.9	48.1	87	90.5	117	97.5	241
Muslim	*	*	9	*	*	*	12	*	15	(100.0)	33
Christian	*	*	18	*	*	*	20	(95.6)	27	100.0	63
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	*	*	10	*	*	*	11	*	12	*	24
Scheduled tribe	*	*	14	*	*	*	15	*	17	(97.0)	35
Other backward class	*	*	19	*	*	*	19	(92.2)	26	97.7	54
Other	60.3	33.7	69	22.6	52.6	45.5	73	93.7	103	98.7	224
Total	55.0	31.5	113	26.4	53.1	46.9	118	91.9	159	98.0	339

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. Total includes children of birth order 4 or 5, children belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known or whose caste/tribe is missing or who have no caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit
[2] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] Based on mother's recall
[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

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, Goa, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,103	97.7	1,102
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	753	97.4	752
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,207	97.7	1,206
Muslim	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152	97.2	152
Christian	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	467	97.7	467
Other	(98.3)	(0.0)	(1.7)	100.0	30	(94.6)	30
Caste/tribe of Household head							
Scheduled caste	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92	98.3	92
Scheduled tribe	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	155	95.2	154
Other backward class	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	375	97.6	375
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,198	97.9	1,198
No caste/tribe or missing	(98.2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	100.0	29	(97.0)	28
Total	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,856	97.6	1,854
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,588	95.7	1,587

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes households with household head whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.
[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, Goa, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:				Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
North Goa	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,071	98.1	1,070
South Goa	99.9	0.1	100.0	785	96.9	784
Goa	99.9	0.1	100.0	1,856	97.6	1,854

[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, Goa, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	44.6	31.7	13.0	10.7	100.0	2,030
Pulses or beans	35.6	62.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	2,030
Dark green leafy vegetables	42.4	55.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	2,030
Fruits	44.5	48.2	7.2	0.1	100.0	2,030
Eggs	7.1	66.7	21.2	5.1	100.0	2,030
Fish	23.5	68.9	3.6	4.0	100.0	2,030
Chicken or meat	1.3	39.3	52.9	6.5	100.0	2,030
Fish or chicken/meat	24.0	69.3	3.4	3.3	100.0	2,030
Fried foods	5.7	52.9	40.0	1.5	100.0	2,030
Aerated drinks	8.3	27.9	52.3	11.5	100.0	2,030
MEN						
Milk or curd	72.5	22.6	1.5	3.4	100.0	277
Pulses or beans	56.9	42.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	277
Dark green leafy vegetables	65.4	31.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	277
Fruits	30.2	42.9	26.9	0.0	100.0	277
Eggs	21.5	60.1	12.0	6.4	100.0	277
Fish	48.9	43.0	3.0	5.1	100.0	277
Chicken or meat	12.3	35.3	48.1	4.3	100.0	277
Fish or chicken/meat	49.7	44.1	1.9	4.3	100.0	277
Fried foods	26.7	51.9	20.3	1.2	100.0	277
Aerated drinks	22.2	31.2	43.7	3.0	100.0	277

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	39.3	18.6	20.8	13.6	11.1	2.5	276	(51.5)	(17.9)	(33.7)	(10.2)	(10.2)	(0.0)	37
20-29	16.2	8.7	7.5	25.0	18.9	6.1	517	11.0	7.5	3.5	21.4	19.3	2.1	82
30-39	7.9	4.2	3.7	43.0	31.9	11.1	528	2.8	1.5	1.3	39.1	34.5	4.6	83
40-49	5.2	3.1	2.1	50.0	35.7	14.3	600	3.4	3.4	0.0	53.6	50.7	3.0	57
Marital status														
Never married	26.8	13.7	13.1	20.1	16.0	4.1	651	21.2	9.7	11.6	19.6	18.2	1.3	133
Currently married	7.3	3.9	3.4	44.6	32.4	12.2	1,198	3.4	2.5	0.9	46.2	41.8	4.3	127
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	4.7	2.4	2.4	38.8	25.4	13.4	72	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Residence														
Urban	13.0	7.3	5.7	38.1	27.5	10.6	1,144	9.3	5.2	4.1	32.5	30.4	2.0	168
Rural	15.0	6.9	8.1	33.1	25.2	7.9	777	18.4	8.0	10.4	32.8	28.6	4.2	91
Schooling														
No schooling	10.1	4.1	6.0	36.5	27.3	9.2	108	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
<5 years complete	15.5	5.9	9.5	32.0	20.3	11.7	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
5-9 years complete	18.0	7.9	10.1	34.8	27.1	7.7	379	12.3	5.2	7.1	30.2	30.2	0.0	53
10-11 years complete	11.7	5.5	6.2	39.7	28.6	11.1	448	15.5	5.2	10.3	33.0	29.8	3.2	62
12 or more years complete	13.5	8.1	5.4	35.1	25.8	9.3	920	12.2	7.5	4.7	31.8	27.9	3.9	135
Religion														
Hindu	14.8	7.8	7.1	33.0	24.5	8.5	1,271	12.4	5.2	7.2	31.0	29.3	1.7	204
Muslim	13.2	6.3	7.0	42.5	31.3	11.1	169	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Christian	11.4	5.8	5.6	42.0	30.3	11.7	481	(11.5)	(7.7)	(3.9)	(41.7)	(33.3)	(8.5)	45

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, Goa, 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
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	18.4	9.4	9.0	32.4	22.2	10.2	120	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Scheduled tribe	17.1	10.2	6.9	26.2	22.5	3.7	190	(9.7)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(33.4)	(31.3)	(2.1)	43
Other backward class	13.0	4.5	8.4	32.2	23.6	8.6	418	11.8	3.4	8.4	28.4	28.4	0.0	59
Other	13.1	7.4	5.7	39.3	28.6	10.8	1,186	13.8	5.9	7.9	35.0	30.6	4.4	145
Total age 15-49	13.8	7.1	6.7	36.1	26.6	9.5	1,921	12.5	6.2	6.3	32.6	29.8	2.8	259
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(7.8)	(2.6)	(5.2)	(35.3)	(24.6)	(10.7)	33
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.0	5.8	6.2	32.9	29.2	3.7	293
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	14.7	7.8	6.9	33.5	23.6	9.9	1,650	10.8	7.7	3.1	32.7	25.0	7.7	759

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable; nc = No cases
[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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		Number of women	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		Number of men
	Normal (≤80 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)		Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	
Age												
15-19	75.8	24.2	7.1	64.0	36.0	276	(92.4)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(85.8)	(14.2)	37
20-29	63.7	36.3	11.6	58.1	41.9	517	94.9	5.1	1.1	77.1	22.9	82
30-39	35.5	64.5	28.3	43.8	56.2	528	80.1	19.9	5.3	57.7	42.3	83
40-49	30.7	69.3	35.9	39.2	60.8	599	82.3	17.7	9.6	42.7	57.3	57
Marital status												
Never married	70.6	29.4	9.7	64.1	35.9	651	93.6	6.4	2.2	78.4	21.6	133
Currently married	34.7	65.3	30.3	40.8	59.2	1,197	80.1	19.9	6.2	50.1	49.9	127
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	48.6	51.4	25.8	52.0	48.0	72	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Residence												
Urban	45.3	54.7	23.7	49.1	50.9	1,142	91.1	8.9	2.9	65.8	34.2	168
Rural	50.4	49.6	22.3	49.1	50.9	777	79.5	20.5	6.6	62.2	37.8	91
Schooling												
No schooling	38.2	61.8	25.6	38.4	61.6	108	*	*	*	*	*	9
<5 years complete	51.7	48.3	26.8	43.8	56.2	66	*	*	*	*	*	1
5-9 years complete	49.3	50.7	20.8	47.3	52.7	379	90.6	9.4	5.7	62.5	37.5	53
10-11 years complete	44.5	55.5	26.2	49.0	51.0	448	84.4	15.6	1.8	58.7	41.3	62
12 or more years complete	48.8	51.2	22.0	51.6	48.4	919	86.2	13.8	5.0	66.7	33.3	135
Religion												
Hindu	49.2	50.8	21.9	48.2	51.8	1,271	89.6	10.4	3.6	64.9	35.1	204
Muslim	49.4	50.6	24.3	54.5	45.5	169	*	*	*	*	*	9
Christian	42.0	58.0	26.0	49.6	50.4	480	(75.0)	(25.0)	(7.8)	(64.0)	(36.0)	45

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of men	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	52.0	48.0	26.2	52.1	47.9	120	*	*	*	*	*	10
Scheduled tribe	55.6	44.4	14.1	41.5	58.5	190	(90.6)	(9.4)	(2.1)	(57.1)	(42.9)	43
Other backward class	51.8	48.2	22.2	50.9	49.1	418	87.1	12.9	3.4	55.8	44.2	59
Other	44.2	55.8	24.5	49.4	50.6	1,185	84.9	15.1	5.5	70.0	30.0	145
Total	47.4	52.6	23.1	49.1	50.9	1,920	87.0	13.0	4.2	64.6	35.4	259

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

nc = No cases

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Goa, 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	26.6	17.6	0.2	44.5	272	(3.0)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(15.8)	36
20-29	23.6	11.0	1.3	35.9	534	11.8	1.4	0.0	13.1	79
30-39	22.6	16.8	1.2	40.6	554	7.1	7.9	0.0	14.9	82
40-49	21.7	15.0	0.9	37.6	589	1.9	1.6	0.0	3.5	55
Marital status										
Never married	23.7	10.2	0.6	34.5	643	9.6	7.1	0.0	16.7	128
Currently married	22.9	17.0	1.2	41.1	1,237	4.0	3.2	0.0	7.2	124
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	22.7	17.9	1.2	41.9	69	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Maternity status										
Pregnant	(18.2)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(41.0)	43	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	24.7	18.2	0.0	42.9	160	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	23.1	14.3	1.1	38.5	1,746	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	22.6	16.3	1.2	40.0	1,157	7.2	6.1	0.0	13.3	165
Rural	24.0	12.6	0.7	37.4	792	6.1	3.3	0.0	9.5	87
Schooling										
No schooling	25.8	23.4	3.8	53.0	108	*	*	*	*	9
<5 years complete	31.7	13.8	0.0	45.5	65	*	*	*	*	1
5-9 years complete	26.5	19.1	1.2	46.8	390	8.3	11.2	0.0	19.5	50
10-11 years complete	23.7	16.8	1.0	41.5	457	8.4	1.7	0.0	10.1	61
12 or more years complete	20.6	11.0	0.7	32.3	929	6.0	3.4	0.0	9.4	131
Religion										
Hindu	24.2	15.7	0.9	40.7	1,294	7.2	6.3	0.0	13.5	199
Muslim	19.3	23.4	1.6	44.3	171	*	*	*	*	9
Christian	21.7	9.4	1.2	32.3	483	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	43

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Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.0	19.6	0.8	49.4	121	*	*	*	*	10
Scheduled tribe	29.6	11.9	1.1	42.5	197	(5.3)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(9.7)	43
Other backward class	21.0	11.9	0.9	33.8	424	5.3	6.7	0.0	12.0	57
Other	22.3	15.6	1.1	39.0	1,200	8.5	4.4	0.0	12.8	140
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	*	*	*	*	3	(6.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(9.2)	33
Does not smoke cigarettes/*bidis*	23.1	14.8	1.0	38.9	1,946	6.9	5.5	0.0	12.4	219
Total age 15-49	23.2	14.8	1.0	38.9	1,949	6.8	5.2	0.0	12.0	252
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	(13.2)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(19.4)	32
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.5	5.3	0.0	12.8	283
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	17.3	12.3	1.7	31.3	1,689	6.3	4.4	0.3	11.0	756

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. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable; nc = No cases
[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, Goa, 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]
North Goa	55.2	171	40.0	1,098	14.1	37.2	1,083
South Goa	50.0	107	37.6	851	13.5	34.6	838
Goa	53.2	278	38.9	1,949	13.8	36.1	1,921

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/m^2).
[1] For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl
[2] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Goa, 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
Age												
15-24	100.0	100.0	86.9	99.0	84.7	98.8	52.9	72.8	95.6	68.3	71	86
15-19	(100.0)	(100.0)	(87.0)	(100.0)	(83.2)	(97.1)	(52.8)	(69.8)	(91.0)	(73.6)	35	37
20-24	(100.0)	100.0	(86.8)	98.3	(86.2)	100.0	(53.0)	75.1	(100.0)	64.2	36	49
25-29	(97.7)	(100.0)	(87.3)	(98.0)	(86.5)	(100.0)	(45.4)	(65.8)	(94.3)	(72.9)	46	40
30-39	100.0	100.0	93.4	96.5	88.3	95.1	49.7	65.3	93.5	75.2	86	90
40-49	98.3	100.0	90.8	97.9	79.4	100.0	47.0	62.8	92.8	85.2	87	61
Residence												
Urban	100.0	100.0	89.4	98.0	84.7	97.4	47.7	62.8	91.7	74.0	160	175
Rural	98.1	100.0	90.8	97.5	84.3	99.0	50.6	74.7	96.7	76.5	129	102
Schooling												
8-9 years complete	(97.5)	(100.0)	(89.7)	(100.0)	(78.4)	(97.4)	(53.2)	(59.2)	(93.3)	(66.0)	41	41
10-11 years complete	100.0	100.0	97.1	98.0	76.8	98.3	37.7	66.3	90.5	79.9	68	63
12 or more years complete	100.0	100.0	87.5	98.3	94.5	98.4	56.3	73.2	95.1	78.6	141	149
Marital status												
Never married	100.0	100.0	87.0	98.0	89.0	99.2	53.3	70.1	95.2	72.1	98	142
Currently married	98.6	100.0	91.6	97.7	82.6	96.7	45.0	64.1	93.2	77.9	179	135
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[3]												
Been away	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.9)	(96.9)	(90.8)	(100.0)	(31.4)	(78.5)	(100.0)	(54.9)	32	26
Not been away	99.0	100.0	89.6	97.9	83.7	97.8	51.2	66.0	93.2	77.0	257	251

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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, Goa, 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 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[3]												
Been away	(100.0)	*	(79.2)	*	(85.0)	*	(36.7)	*	(100.0)	*	27	18
Not been away	99.1	100.0	91.2	98.0	84.4	97.9	50.2	66.6	93.3	77.7	263	259
Religion												
Hindu	98.9	100.0	91.0	98.6	82.9	97.5	47.8	65.4	92.7	72.1	218	216
Christian	100.0	(100.0)	86.5	(95.7)	87.6	(100.0)	48.4	(77.2)	97.3	(91.6)	62	51
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled tribe	(97.9)	(100.0)	(91.0)	(97.1)	(78.8)	(97.6)	(36.9)	(54.9)	(96.1)	(81.1)	49	43
Other backward class	100.0	100.0	88.4	98.5	85.9	94.8	57.8	70.3	93.4	63.0	75	65
Other[4]	99.1	100.0	91.9	97.6	86.5	99.3	49.6	70.8	93.1	78.9	157	154
Total	99.1	100.0	90.1	97.8	84.5	98.0	49.0	67.2	93.9	74.9	290	277

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 with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling, women/men who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, women/men belonging to Muslim or other religions, and women/men belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

[1] Partner who has no other partners

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

[3] For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

[4] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:								
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	80.9	79.4	87.9	86.9	91.0	70.7	85.1	47.5	71
15-19	(79.7)	(76.9)	(84.3)	(91.1)	(87.8)	(73.4)	(87.7)	(51.4)	35
20-24	(82.1)	(81.9)	(91.3)	(83.0)	(94.1)	(68.1)	(82.7)	(43.9)	36
25-29	(76.2)	(82.8)	(96.4)	(69.6)	(90.9)	(66.0)	(86.9)	(22.3)	45
30-39	81.8	74.2	92.1	80.4	92.4	71.8	86.0	40.3	86
40-49	79.8	84.3	89.7	71.4	91.1	65.8	87.1	32.4	85
Residence									
Urban	77.5	79.3	93.1	78.3	92.4	72.5	91.4	37.5	160
Rural	83.4	80.4	88.4	76.9	90.2	64.2	79.8	36.3	127
Schooling									
8-9 years complete	(79.4)	(74.1)	(84.4)	(83.5)	(94.6)	(71.7)	(88.7)	(40.3)	40
10-11 years complete	79.4	79.7	95.8	82.6	92.8	68.7	86.4	45.4	68
12 or more years complete	83.5	81.1	94.4	77.4	92.5	71.0	89.3	34.9	141
Marital status									
Never married	80.5	82.1	92.3	83.4	91.6	70.8	88.0	43.7	98
Currently married	80.9	79.3	90.7	74.8	91.8	66.5	85.9	32.2	177

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

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Goa, 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	
Religion									
Hindu	80.4	80.0	91.4	77.3	91.5	71.3	85.0	39.3	216
Christian	78.8	76.3	88.5	83.2	90.1	56.9	88.5	29.8	62
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	(85.5)	(64.6)	(84.0)	(85.8)	(83.5)	(60.6)	(64.2)	(30.9)	48
Other backward class	79.7	84.6	91.9	71.1	96.1	77.0	86.7	45.4	75
Other[1]	78.7	82.8	93.4	78.9	92.4	67.9	93.7	35.7	155
Total	80.1	79.8	91.0	77.7	91.4	68.8	86.3	37.0	287

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling, women who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, women belonging to Muslim or other religions, and scheduled caste women, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	66.1	82.9	95.4	42.1	93.0	63.2	86.5	21.5	86
15-19	(70.2)	(71.2)	(92.7)	(38.8)	(93.1)	(66.1)	(84.3)	(18.1)	37
20-24	63.0	91.8	97.5	44.6	92.9	61.0	88.2	24.1	49
25-29	(89.2)	(90.2)	(100.0)	(36.6)	(100.0)	(49.9)	(94.1)	(21.5)	40
30-39	84.1	78.6	93.7	32.6	91.9	52.5	85.8	14.1	90
40-49	86.3	84.8	92.2	40.0	91.0	57.0	83.6	19.7	61
Residence									
Urban	78.9	81.5	95.1	34.3	95.0	56.9	91.0	18.7	175
Rural	81.2	85.6	94.3	43.7	90.1	55.7	79.4	18.7	102
Schooling									
8-9 years complete	(78.1)	(68.1)	(90.5)	(31.2)	(84.8)	(46.4)	(75.8)	(11.8)	41
10-11 years complete	80.5	77.9	98.3	43.0	98.6	59.0	91.9	20.0	63
12 or more years complete	81.0	92.2	96.6	37.2	95.6	61.8	89.7	20.4	149
Marital status									
Never married	76.7	82.3	96.6	38.4	93.4	58.3	86.9	21.1	142
Currently married	82.9	83.7	93.0	37.1	93.0	54.6	86.5	16.2	135

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, Goa, 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	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	
Religion									
Hindu	77.2	80.8	93.4	33.4	92.4	54.5	83.8	15.9	216
Christian	(90.9)	(91.6)	(100.0)	(56.5)	(95.6)	(69.3)	(97.8)	(32.3)	51
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	(90.2)	(76.8)	(88.5)	(19.3)	(88.0)	(42.4)	(66.6)	(7.0)	43
Other backward class	69.1	81.9	93.0	32.9	92.9	57.3	88.5	18.2	65
Other[1]	81.7	87.4	96.9	43.9	95.8	62.2	92.7	23.1	154
Total	79.8	83.0	94.8	37.7	93.2	56.5	86.7	18.7	277

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling, men belonging to Muslim or other religions and men belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Behaviour	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	3.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	18.6	9.6	13.9	12.8	7.6	9.9	16.5	8.9	12.4
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	3.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	93	105	198	54	65	119	147	170	317
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]	*	*	(96.9)	*	*	*	*	*	(97.9)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	17	10	27	7	5	12	24	15	39
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	110	122	232	64	86	150	174	209	383
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	4.5	na	na	2.0	na	na	3.6	na	na
Number of men	175	na	na	102	na	na	277	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	*	na	na	*	na	na	(44.6)	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	21	na	na	21	na	na	42	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	26.0	49.0	37.0	34.7	49.5	43.0	29.2	49.3	39.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	23.9	5.1	14.9	12.5	3.1	7.2	19.7	4.2	11.8
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	35.4	59.7	47.0	48.0	54.6	51.7	40.0	57.4	48.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.3	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.6	1.9	2.2
Number of respondents	175	160	335	102	129	231	277	290	566
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	96.1	92.4	93.9	(100.0)	78.0	87.0	97.8	86.3	90.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	62	96	157	49	71	120	111	166	277

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, Goa, 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]	73.0	(48.8)	63.0	(72.6)	(56.6)	64.7	72.8	52.9	63.8
Percentage who know a condom source	100.0	(89.7)	95.8	(100.0)	(86.9)	93.5	100.0	88.2	94.7
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	18.9	(18.1)	18.6	(19.6)	(10.4)	15.1	19.2	14.1	16.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	(3.0)	1.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	3.6	(9.0)	5.8	(2.9)	(16.9)	9.9	3.3	13.1	7.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	10.4	(6.0)	8.6	(17.6)	(0.0)	8.9	13.6	2.9	8.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	29.2	(61.6)	42.6	(39.5)	(54.7)	47.0	33.7	58.0	44.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	1.6	(1.9)	1.8	(1.5)	(1.1)	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5
Number age 15-24	48	34	82	38	37	75	86	71	157
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	(88.5)	*	*	(87.7)	(100.0)	(79.7)	88.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	14	21	35	15	20	35	29	41	70
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(84.6)
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	9	6	15	7	4	11	17	10	27
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	82.6	(85.8)	83.9	(80.4)	(100.0)	89.6	81.6	93.0	86.6
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	17.4	(5.9)	12.7	(12.4)	(0.0)	6.6	15.2	2.9	9.8
Number never married	47	32	79	38	33	71	85	66	151

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, Goa, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	177	177	2,111
Male	444	444	2,167
Age			
<15	635	635	846
15-59	279	279	2,863
60 or more	0	0	569
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	(0)	(0)	20
Other fuel	314	314	4,258
Total	312	312	4,278
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	373	373	1,510
Male	331	331	1,395
Age			
<15	1,106	1,106	521
15-59	162	162	1,941
60 or more	305	305	443
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	482	482	159
Other fuel	345	345	2,747
Total	353	353	2,905
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	259	259	3,621
Male	400	400	3,562
Age			
<15	815	815	1,367
15-59	232	232	4,804
60 or more	133	133	1,012
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	428	428	178
Other fuel	326	326	7,005
Total	329	329	7,183

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes medically treated tuberculosis
[2] Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment
[3] Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Age														
15-19	98.4	284	92.8	21.4	95.4	2.1	280	(98.5)	37	(92.2)	(19.5)	(83.7)	(40.5)	37
20-34	97.7	815	94.9	23.8	95.1	3.3	797	98.6	138	91.9	15.2	96.2	46.9	136
35-49	98.0	930	93.8	27.5	96.3	3.9	911	98.0	102	89.0	24.9	95.6	56.1	100
Residence														
Urban	97.6	1,204	95.0	22.7	96.0	3.5	1,175	97.9	175	90.2	15.3	93.4	49.4	171
Rural	98.4	826	92.8	28.8	95.2	3.2	813	99.1	102	92.0	26.1	95.9	49.3	101
Schooling														
No schooling	91.6	111	80.8	38.3	87.7	13.1	102	*	9	*	*	*	*	9
<5 years complete	97.9	67	88.7	24.4	91.3	11.9	65	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
5-7 years complete	95.4	167	88.6	32.0	88.8	4.2	159	*	14	*	*	*	*	13
8-9 years complete	98.2	234	93.5	21.6	96.3	1.3	230	(100.0)	41	(76.1)	(24.3)	(88.8)	(47.1)	41
10-11 years complete	98.9	479	94.3	20.7	96.8	1.8	473	95.2	63	96.5	19.3	93.1	49.8	60
12 or more years complete	98.5	973	96.9	25.8	97.3	2.9	959	99.6	149	95.5	16.1	97.5	52.0	149
Religion														
Hindu	98.0	1,340	93.3	25.2	95.3	3.9	1,313	98.6	216	90.4	19.7	93.9	50.1	213
Muslim	95.8	185	91.8	25.4	94.1	3.7	177	*	9	*	*	*	*	8
Christian	98.5	504	97.1	25.1	97.5	1.9	496	(98.1)	51	(97.7)	(19.9)	(100.0)	(44.5)	50

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	97.7	126	89.3	27.5	93.0	8.1	123	*	11	*	*	*	*	11
Scheduled tribe	96.8	201	95.6	30.0	97.1	2.8	194	(97.6)	43	(88.5)	(33.8)	(92.7)	(64.4)	42
Other backward class	98.0	441	94.8	22.4	96.0	2.9	432	97.0	65	94.7	6.7	92.5	52.8	63
Other	98.3	1,253	94.1	25.0	95.6	3.2	1,232	99.0	154	90.6	17.8	95.8	46.8	153
Total	97.9	2,030	94.1	25.2	95.7	3.4	1,988	98.4	277	90.9	19.3	94.3	49.4	272

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that 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/financial scheme, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	64.5	284	(70.3)	37
20-24	71.8	272	75.0	49
25-34	65.1	544	67.8	89
35-49	70.5	930	76.7	102
Residence				
Urban	65.7	1,204	64.1	175
Rural	72.2	826	87.4	102
Schooling				
No schooling	36.2	111	*	9
<5 years complete	62.7	67	*	1
5-7 years complete	49.9	167	*	14
8-9 years complete	70.0	234	(66.6)	41
10-11 years complete	73.5	479	76.1	63
12 or more years complete	72.7	973	73.7	149
Religion				
Hindu	66.3	1,340	72.0	216
Muslim	57.2	185	*	9
Christian	78.1	504	(76.4)	51
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	47.4	126	*	11
Scheduled tribe	77.2	201	(86.8)	43
Other backward class	75.3	441	74.9	65
Other	67.2	1,253	68.2	154
Total age 15-49	68.4	2,030	72.7	277
Age 50-54	na	na	(79.3)	36
Total age 15-54	na	na	73.5	313

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

Table 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 a health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Goa, 2019-21

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	57.3	67.8	61.6
Government/municipal hospital	36.9	34.0	35.7
Government dispensary	0.2	0.4	0.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.5	0.3	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	2.8	3.4	3.0
PHC/additional PHC	15.8	27.5	20.5
Sub-centre	0.9	1.5	1.1
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	0.0	0.7	0.3
Private health sector	42.5	32.1	38.3
Private hospital	17.4	13.8	15.9
Private doctor/clinic	24.9	18.3	22.2
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance/financing scheme			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	65.1	67.5	66.0
Number of households	1,103	753	1,856
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' Goa Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	8.0	5.6	7.0
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	1.7	1.7	1.7
State health insurance scheme	74.4	88.9	80.4
Community health insurance programme	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	2.2	0.3	1.4
Medical reimbursement from employer	2.3	0.2	1.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	3.0	0.4	1.9
Other	13.2	5.8	10.1
Number of households	717	508	1,226

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

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, Goa, 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	0	391	239	0	0	284	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	37
20-34	1,099	488	2,186	339	0	815	0	634	0	0	0	138
35-49	8,069	301	3,571	633	421	930	4,469	0	0	0	0	102
Residence												
Urban	4,638	563	2,718	430	325	1,204	910	500	0	0	0	175
Rural	3,411	135	2,299	421	0	826	2,909	0	0	0	0	102
Schooling												
No schooling	6,963	0	1,344	0	0	111	*	*	*	*	*	9
<5 years complete	4,258	3,699	4,837	1,191	0	67	*	*	*	*	*	1
5-7 years complete	7,840	821	4,057	821	1,715	167	*	*	*	*	*	14
8-9 years complete	5,766	0	1,794	1,050	0	234	(2,446)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	41
10-11 years complete	4,527	0	1,986	299	0	479	1,354	0	0	0	0	63
12 or more years complete	2,592	417	2,727	268	109	973	1,815	0	0	0	0	149
Marital status												
Never married	948	483	1,005	215	0	670	0	0	0	0	0	142
Currently married	5,864	362	3,444	561	304	1,286	3,376	646	0	0	0	135
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	3,034	0	925	0	0	73	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Religion												
Hindu	4,463	342	2,853	544	292	1,340	1,591	403	0	0	0	216
Muslim	4,094	450	3,354	0	0	185	*	*	*	*	*	9
Christian	3,307	492	1,448	272	0	504	(2,209)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	51

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Table 90 Health problems—*Continued*

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	5,417	0	630	630	1,573	126	*	*	*	*	*	11
Scheduled tribe	2,786	514	1,355	0	0	201	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	43
Other backward class	5,838	0	4,403	231	0	441	2,869	0	0	0	0	65
Other	3,661	548	2,298	546	154	1,253	1,737	565	0	0	0	154
Total age 15-49	4,139	389	2,548	426	193	2,030	1,648	315	0	0	0	277
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	(8,854)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	36
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,483	279	0	0	0	313

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
nc = No cases

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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, Goa, 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	0.6	0.6	0.6	279	(0.0)	37
20-24	0.4	0.4	0.4	268	(2.3)	48
25-29	0.8	0.9	0.0	281	(5.0)	38
30-34	0.4	0.4	0.4	255	(0.0)	46
35-39	0.4	1.1	1.0	311	(2.8)	40
40-44	1.1	0.9	0.0	269	(2.1)	27
45-49	2.6	2.4	0.9	339	(0.0)	31
Residence						
Urban	1.3	1.0	0.7	1,189	0.9	172
Rural	0.5	1.0	0.2	813	3.3	95
Schooling						
No schooling	2.4	0.9	0.9	110	*	9
<5 years complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	*	1
5-7 years complete	2.8	2.6	0.0	165	*	14
8-9 years complete	0.4	2.1	0.0	231	(0.0)	40
10-11 years complete	0.8	0.4	0.0	472	1.6	63
12 or more years complete	0.7	0.9	0.9	957	2.3	140
Religion						
Hindu	1.0	1.3	0.5	1,325	0.5	209
Muslim	0.4	0.5	0.6	180	*	10
Christian	1.0	0.4	0.4	497	(6.6)	48
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	3.7	3.7	2.1	124	*	10
Scheduled tribe	0.9	0.0	0.0	198	(0.0)	43
Other backward class	1.1	1.4	0.6	436	1.6	61
Other	0.6	0.8	0.4	1,238	2.5	150
Total	0.9	1.0	0.5	2,002	1.8	267

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

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	3.1	78.9	19.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.7	276
20-24	3.1	76.6	22.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.7	264
25-29	5.5	66.0	29.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	272
30-34	5.6	59.1	36.8	3.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.1	251
35-39	14.6	51.0	36.0	11.2	1.0	0.8	100.0	0.6	307
40-44	20.3	45.4	40.4	11.7	1.9	0.6	100.0	2.3	264
45-49	30.6	34.9	46.7	14.1	3.7	0.5	100.0	2.7	337
Residence									
Urban	13.3	56.2	34.1	8.1	1.3	0.3	100.0	0.9	1,174
Rural	11.4	60.5	32.7	5.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	2.6	799
Schooling									
No schooling	17.7	38.5	49.9	10.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	2.8	110
<5 years complete	28.8	38.8	43.6	14.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	2.2	67
5-7 years complete	19.7	53.6	33.9	10.0	2.1	0.4	100.0	2.2	162
8-9 years complete	10.3	63.9	29.3	4.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.8	230
10-11 years complete	12.5	59.2	32.6	6.8	0.8	0.7	100.0	1.6	465
12 or more years complete	10.1	60.2	32.3	6.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.5	940
Religion									
Hindu	13.1	57.6	33.3	7.2	1.5	0.3	100.0	1.7	1,311
Muslim	8.5	61.8	32.7	4.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	1.0	175
Christian	12.4	57.3	34.3	7.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	1.4	486

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Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	9.6	57.3	34.7	5.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	1.7	123
Scheduled tribe	14.1	53.3	34.1	10.6	1.7	0.4	100.0	0.0	198
Other backward class	15.2	58.8	32.2	7.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	2.0	431
Other	11.7	58.5	33.6	6.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	1.7	1,214
Total	12.5	57.9	33.5	7.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	1.6	1,973

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure
[1] A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has blood pressure levels ≥140 mmHg or ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

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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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
				Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	(2.4)	(75.1)	(22.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	37
20-24	(8.9)	(56.9)	(34.1)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	45
25-29	(10.4)	(30.0)	(62.1)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	36
30-34	(31.3)	(25.4)	(43.3)	(25.0)	(2.7)	(3.6)	100.0	(0.0)	45
35-39	(32.9)	(20.5)	(48.9)	(28.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	38
40-44	(15.2)	(24.8)	(61.9)	(9.9)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	26
45-49	(25.0)	(17.8)	(60.6)	(15.5)	(2.4)	(3.7)	100.0	(0.0)	31
Residence									
Urban	17.6	31.0	51.4	15.5	1.0	1.2	100.0	0.0	168
Rural	19.2	48.1	36.4	12.2	2.4	0.9	100.0	0.0	91
Schooling									
8-9 years complete	(27.3)	(39.6)	(33.2)	(22.1)	(2.3)	(2.9)	100.0	(0.0)	40
10-11 years complete	14.1	34.2	54.7	9.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	62
12 or more years complete	17.4	40.4	43.2	14.6	0.6	1.2	100.0	0.0	135
Religion									
Hindu	18.8	35.1	46.7	15.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	0.0	204
Christian	(13.7)	(46.6)	(44.1)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(1.8)	100.0	(0.0)	45

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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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
				Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	(13.0)	(34.6)	(52.4)	(10.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	43
Other backward class	29.0	27.9	43.1	23.3	3.7	1.9	100.0	0.0	59
Other	14.5	41.9	45.9	10.5	0.5	1.1	100.0	0.0	145
Total age 15-49	18.2	37.0	46.1	14.3	1.5	1.1	100.0	0.0	259
Age 50-54	(35.9)	(17.2)	(52.6)	(23.9)	(3.8)	(2.5)	100.0	(0.0)	33
Total age 15-54	20.2	34.8	46.9	15.4	1.8	1.2	100.0	0.0	293

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling, men belonging to Muslim or other religions, and men belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure
[1] A man is classified as having hypertension if he has blood pressure levels ≥140 mmHg or ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	96.9	2.5	0.7	100.0	0.5	3.7	272
20-24	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	0.4	2.1	262
25-29	96.2	2.4	1.5	100.0	0.0	3.8	272
30-34	93.4	5.1	1.5	100.0	0.3	7.0	250
35-39	87.7	8.0	4.3	100.0	0.5	12.8	304
40-44	79.2	11.1	9.6	100.0	1.1	21.9	261
45-49	79.4	8.3	12.3	100.0	1.7	22.3	328
Residence							
Urban	89.8	5.8	4.4	100.0	0.7	10.9	1,158
Rural	89.8	5.5	4.7	100.0	0.6	10.9	792
Schooling							
No schooling	85.9	8.2	5.9	100.0	0.0	14.1	108
<5 years complete	81.4	9.0	9.6	100.0	0.9	19.5	65
5-7 years complete	83.0	7.2	9.8	100.0	0.0	17.0	161
8-9 years complete	86.9	8.0	5.1	100.0	1.6	14.7	229
10-11 years complete	90.4	5.5	4.0	100.0	1.0	10.6	457
12 or more years complete	92.4	4.4	3.2	100.0	0.5	8.1	930
Religion							
Hindu	89.2	5.8	5.0	100.0	0.6	11.3	1,295
Muslim	89.3	6.3	4.5	100.0	0.5	11.2	171
Christian	91.4	5.4	3.3	100.0	1.0	9.7	483
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	89.2	6.7	4.2	100.0	1.0	11.8	121
Scheduled tribe	90.6	6.2	3.1	100.0	0.0	9.4	197
Other backward class	86.0	6.6	7.4	100.0	0.7	14.6	424
Other	91.0	5.2	3.8	100.0	0.8	9.8	1,201
Total	89.8	5.7	4.5	100.0	0.7	10.9	1,950

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

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Goa, 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	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
20-24	(93.2)	(4.7)	(2.1)	100.0	(0.0)	(6.8)	43
25-29	(92.8)	(5.2)	(2.0)	100.0	(2.6)	(9.8)	36
30-34	(80.2)	(12.4)	(7.3)	100.0	(0.0)	(19.8)	45
35-39	(80.6)	(5.0)	(14.4)	100.0	(5.1)	(24.6)	38
40-44	(60.1)	(4.0)	(35.9)	100.0	(2.0)	(41.9)	25
45-49	(78.1)	(11.6)	(10.4)	100.0	(12.4)	(34.3)	30
Residence							
Urban	87.3	5.1	7.6	100.0	1.6	14.3	165
Rural	80.3	8.4	11.3	100.0	4.9	24.7	88
Schooling							
8-9 years complete	(76.4)	(8.9)	(14.7)	100.0	(2.6)	(26.3)	39
10-11 years complete	82.0	9.8	8.2	100.0	4.9	22.9	61
12 or more years complete	87.4	4.5	8.1	100.0	1.7	14.3	132
Religion							
Hindu	84.2	6.9	8.9	100.0	2.6	18.3	199
Christian	(90.8)	(3.7)	(5.4)	100.0	(4.4)	(13.6)	44
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled tribe	(78.2)	(6.8)	(15.0)	100.0	(2.3)	(24.2)	43
Other backward class	81.1	8.6	10.2	100.0	0.0	18.9	57
Other[1]	88.0	5.6	6.4	100.0	3.5	15.5	141
Total age 15-49	84.9	6.3	8.9	100.0	2.8	17.9	253
Age 50-54	(60.6)	(19.7)	(19.7)	100.0	(7.3)	(46.6)	32
Total age 15-54	82.2	7.7	10.1	100.0	3.3	21.1	285

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling, men belonging to Muslim or other religions, and men belonging to a scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tobacco/alcohol use						
Smokes cigarettes	0.2	0.0	0.1	15.5	9.6	13.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Smokes *hookah*	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3
Chews *gutkha* or *paan* masala with tobacco	0.4	0.0	0.2	13.9	7.3	11.5
Uses *khaini*	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.5
Chews *paan* with tobacco	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.2
Uses snuff	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses any type of tobacco	1.3	0.5	1.0	27.6	19.3	24.5
Drinks alcohol	5.0	4.6	4.8	57.8	61.3	59.1
Number of respondents	1,204	826	2,030	175	102	277
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	nc	*	(74.7)	*	(63.2)
5-9	*	nc	*	(16.0)	*	(15.3)
10-14	*	nc	*	(9.3)	*	(15.4)
15-24	*	nc	*	(0.0)	*	(6.2)
25 or more	*	nc	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Missing	*	nc	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Total	100.0	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	3	0	3	27	10	37
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	21.2	19.6	20.6
About once a week	33.1	(21.9)	28.8	45.8	17.3	34.9
Less than once a week	66.9	(78.1)	71.2	33.0	63.1	44.5
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	60	38	98	101	63	164

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = No cases

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection[1]				Percentage using a hygienic method[2]	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Menstrual cup		
Age						
15-19	31.5	4.6	93.7	0.0	98.3	284
20-24	35.8	3.6	91.9	0.5	95.2	272
Residence						
Urban	37.4	3.7	92.8	0.0	96.2	318
Rural	28.5	4.6	92.9	0.6	97.6	238
Schooling						
8-9 years complete	44.7	3.0	94.8	0.0	97.8	80
10-11 years complete	37.1	6.7	92.3	0.0	98.3	120
12 or more years complete	27.4	3.9	93.3	0.4	97.2	318
Religion						
Hindu	39.2	4.5	91.1	0.0	95.7	359
Muslim	45.9	0.0	95.8	0.0	95.8	54
Christian	14.9	4.5	96.1	0.9	100.0	143
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	45.5	5.5	94.5	0.0	100.0	50
Scheduled tribe	48.0	10.7	86.1	0.0	96.8	56
Other backward class	35.9	1.9	93.2	0.0	95.1	113
Other	28.0	3.6	94.6	0.4	97.9	333
Total	33.6	4.1	92.8	0.2	96.8	556

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Goa, 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	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	(8.6)	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	(35.7)	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
25-29	(47.3)	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
30-34	(40.6)	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
35-39	(29.7)	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
40-44	(37.0)	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
45-49	29.5	49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Total	33.2	290	93.4	2.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0	96
MEN												
15-19	(11.5)	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	54.8	49	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.4)	(96.6)	100.0	27
25-29	(91.8)	40	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	37
30-34	(100.0)	49	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.2)	(95.8)	100.0	49
35-39	(97.3)	41	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.4)	(98.6)	100.0	40
40-44	(100.0)	29	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.9)	(97.1)	100.0	29
45-49	(94.1)	32	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(17.5)	(82.5)	100.0	30
Total	77.9	277	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	216
Age 50-54	(100.0)	36	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.1)	(85.9)	100.0	36
Total age 15-54	80.5	313	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.8	94.2	100.0	252

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 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, Goa, 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	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	*	6	(74.7)	26	*	6	*	2	*	13	*	2
30-39	*	21	83.5	65	*	18	*	12	51.5	62	*	12
40-49	(97.8)	24	77.2	47	*	15	*	19	56.1	57	*	18
Residence												
Urban	(98.2)	30	78.0	80	*	24	*	20	53.3	83	*	19
Rural	*	21	82.2	57	*	15	*	14	(54.7)	49	*	14
Schooling												
10-11 years complete	*	9	(82.1)	34	*	7	*	4	(60.3)	30	*	4
12 or more years complete	(98.0)	27	80.0	59	*	21	*	17	51.2	63	*	16
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled tribe	*	8	*	23	*	6	*	8	(46.8)	26	*	8
Other backward class	*	14	(79.4)	32	*	10	*	10	(48.8)	34	*	10
Other[1]	(97.8)	24	77.8	74	*	17	*	13	57.8	65	*	11
Total	99.0	51	79.8	138	(41.6)	39	(41.9)	34	53.8	132	(21.9)	32

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 with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling and scheduled caste women/men, who are not shown separately.

[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 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	22.8	62.2	14.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	60.3	38.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	13.4	74.1	11.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	21.1	75.5	2.1	1.3	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	22.4	64.1	11.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	17.4	73.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	(62.0)	(35.9)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Major household purchases	9.6	73.1	14.7	1.2	1.4	100.0	(25.3)	(68.7)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	29.2	63.9	5.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	20.6	67.0	12.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	61.0	37.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	11.8	73.7	12.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	22.7	73.0	3.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	25.2	64.0	9.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

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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, Goa, 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
Age											
30-39	83.3	85.0	85.0	78.2	11.0	76	96.8	93.7	93.7	3.2	63
40-49	95.1	87.0	94.4	87.0	3.8	77	100.0	96.7	96.7	0.0	59
Residence											
Urban	85.0	87.5	86.5	82.3	10.7	105	98.8	96.6	96.6	1.2	85
Rural	91.3	82.7	93.1	78.1	1.4	74	(98.0)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(2.0)	50
Schooling											
10-11 years complete	(91.5)	(88.9)	(89.2)	(84.7)	(4.1)	45	(100.0)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(0.0)	30
12 or more years complete	83.2	88.8	91.1	80.9	7.8	75	100.0	97.3	97.3	0.0	65
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	84.5	88.3	90.2	82.6	9.8	54	98.5	95.6	95.6	1.5	132
Employed, for cash	87.3	93.5	93.5	87.3	6.5	51	98.5	95.6	95.6	1.5	132
Not employed	88.9	84.3	88.8	79.6	5.6	125	*	*	*	*	3
Number of living children											
0	(88.8)	(89.9)	(92.5)	(84.4)	(3.1)	31	(96.3)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(3.7)	28
1-2	84.1	82.9	87.0	77.6	9.6	118	98.9	96.6	96.6	1.1	87
3-4	(100.0)	(91.5)	(94.8)	(88.0)	(0.0)	30	*	*	*	*	19

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, Goa, 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
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	89.8	88.8	93.5	84.1	5.5	103	100.0	97.0	97.0	0.0	60
Non-nuclear	84.6	81.2	83.5	75.7	8.7	76	97.3	94.6	94.6	2.7	76
Religion											
Hindu	87.3	85.3	89.6	79.5	6.8	135	98.2	95.5	95.5	1.8	111
Christian	(92.4)	(92.4)	(94.6)	(89.3)	(2.3)	37	*	*	*	*	18
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled tribe	(83.4)	(80.8)	(92.4)	(72.2)	(3.8)	27	(96.0)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(4.0)	26
Other backward class	(86.0)	(89.5)	(86.9)	(81.3)	(8.4)	40	(97.1)	(88.6)	(88.6)	(2.9)	34
Other[2]	88.3	85.0	89.4	81.7	7.7	104	100.0	98.6	98.6	0.0	68
Total	87.6	85.5	89.3	80.5	6.9	179	98.5	95.6	95.6	1.5	135

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 age 20-29, women/men with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling, women/men who are employed but not for cash, women/men with 5 or more living children, women/men belonging to Muslim or other religions, and scheduled caste women/men, 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 belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Age								
15-19	(17.1)	(63.4)	(72.6)	(0.0)	(7.6)	35	(38.8)	26
20-24	(54.8)	(90.2)	(83.8)	(1.5)	(16.6)	36	(57.5)	35
25-29	(83.3)	(91.5)	(84.7)	(16.3)	(33.5)	46	(60.8)	44
30-39	68.0	90.0	63.8	9.4	21.6	86	49.0	83
40-49	72.1	94.2	78.9	14.6	30.4	87	38.3	76
Residence								
Urban	62.0	85.1	68.5	10.2	23.0	160	55.6	152
Rural	66.2	92.4	83.6	9.6	24.9	129	37.7	112
Schooling								
8-9 years complete	(52.6)	(72.5)	(70.0)	(12.7)	(14.7)	41	(28.6)	30
10-11 years complete	57.9	87.1	73.1	7.1	14.3	68	43.0	67
12 or more years complete	70.4	92.4	76.8	10.6	30.5	141	62.4	140
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	87.9	97.3	76.5	20.7	33.9	96	59.7	92
Employed, for cash	88.6	98.3	76.6	20.4	34.5	92	59.7	90
Not employed	52.0	83.9	74.6	4.6	18.8	193	41.7	172

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

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Number of living children								
0	57.8	86.6	81.5	8.1	20.5	130	55.5	121
1-2	68.6	89.5	64.3	7.7	28.6	130	45.6	122
3-4	(69.8)	(91.1)	(96.0)	(27.9)	(17.7)	30	*	21
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	64.0	89.5	82.1	13.8	24.8	180	47.6	161
Non-nuclear	63.8	86.5	63.9	3.6	22.1	109	48.6	103
Religion								
Hindu	61.8	87.4	73.9	11.1	23.5	218	44.2	195
Christian	71.2	94.3	81.5	6.1	25.9	62	63.7	61
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled tribe	(60.1)	(87.1)	(84.2)	(4.3)	(25.6)	49	(40.0)	41
Other backward class	63.8	85.9	73.8	11.3	18.1	75	35.6	67
Other[3]	64.8	89.1	72.7	9.7	25.6	157	56.5	150
Total	63.9	88.3	75.2	9.9	23.8	290	48.0	264

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 with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling, women/men who are employed but not for cash, women/men belonging to Muslim or other religions, and scheduled caste women/men, 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 belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone,		Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	(3.0)	(3.0)	(75.5)	35	(100.0)	26	(10.9)	(0.0)	37
20-24	(8.2)	(2.3)	(97.2)	36	(98.5)	35	7.3	0.0	49
25-29	(12.9)	(4.1)	(95.5)	46	(100.0)	44	(4.8)	(2.7)	40
30-34	(25.8)	(14.1)	(92.4)	42	(96.0)	39	(14.8)	(2.2)	49
35-39	(29.5)	(11.7)	(100.0)	44	(91.7)	44	(40.6)	(5.8)	41
40-44	(42.7)	(7.3)	(93.1)	38	(92.3)	35	(30.6)	(15.7)	29
45-49	33.1	18.3	83.4	49	(79.0)	41	(51.7)	(16.5)	32
Residence									
Urban	22.4	8.4	94.5	160	93.8	152	17.3	5.2	175
Rural	23.3	10.1	87.1	129	93.2	112	28.0	5.2	102
Religion									
Hindu	24.7	10.9	89.3	218	92.7	195	21.7	5.6	216
Christian	18.0	4.6	98.1	62	98.6	61	(23.3)	(4.6)	51
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled tribe	(30.0)	(18.3)	(83.8)	49	(92.6)	41	(26.8)	(7.6)	43
Other backward class	18.9	6.4	89.3	75	95.1	67	18.3	1.7	65
Other[1]	22.0	7.0	95.8	157	93.5	150	18.5	4.3	154
Schooling									
8-9 years complete	(18.3)	(5.0)	(73.2)	41	(93.1)	30	(20.5)	(5.3)	41
10-11 years complete	32.1	14.2	98.3	68	98.7	67	28.9	10.2	63
12 or more years complete	22.3	8.1	99.3	141	100.0	140	15.7	3.1	149

Continued...

Table 101 Ownership of assets— *Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone, 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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women			Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Household structure[2]									
Nuclear	20.2	6.8	89.5	180	91.1	161	24.9	7.6	144
Non-nuclear	27.1	13.1	93.9	109	97.5	103	17.2	2.6	133
Total age 15-49	22.8	9.2	91.2	290	93.6	264	21.2	5.2	277
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	(58.9)	(21.7)	36
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	25.6	7.1	313

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to Muslim or other religions, women/men belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, and women/men with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
[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, Goa, 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	10.7	4.8	5.1	5.5	8.8	5.2
She neglects the house or children	23.9	12.9	12.7	10.3	20.1	11.5
She argues with him	6.7	6.8	2.6	6.1	5.3	6.5
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	3.2	2.5	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.4
She doesn't cook properly	5.7	1.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	3.6
He suspects her of being unfaithful	15.1	33.3	16.4	24.6	15.5	28.9
She shows disrespect for in-laws	29.6	31.2	29.8	29.5	29.7	30.3
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	36.5	37.7	30.6	32.9	34.5	35.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	90.3	98.2	92.0	98.6	90.9	98.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	93.5	96.6	95.4	98.5	94.1	97.6
Is tired or not in the mood	90.3	96.0	92.0	91.8	90.8	93.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	88.7	95.1	92.0	91.2	89.8	93.1
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	4.7	1.8	4.6	0.8	4.6	1.3
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	7.3	na	5.3	na	6.3
Refuse to give her financial support	na	3.7	na	2.4	na	3.0
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	5.1	na	1.8	na	3.4
Have sex with another woman	na	10.8	na	7.7	na	9.2
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	3.0	na	1.8	na	2.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	86.3	na	91.4	na	88.9
Number of respondents	192	135	98	142	290	277

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, Goa, 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	(24.6)	(27.1)	(93.7)	(96.6)	(98.0)	35	37
20-24	(28.6)	45.4	(95.2)	84.5	89.4	36	49
25-29	(34.5)	(22.2)	(91.1)	(93.5)	(81.6)	46	40
30-39	47.5	31.4	87.0	94.1	82.2	86	90
40-49	28.0	46.2	88.2	96.0	94.6	87	61
Residence							
Urban	40.9	28.0	84.6	92.4	89.9	160	175
Rural	26.6	47.6	96.4	94.3	85.4	129	102
Schooling							
8-9 years complete	(36.9)	(44.8)	(97.6)	(98.1)	(92.2)	41	41
10-11 years complete	42.3	34.7	88.9	95.8	90.9	68	63
12 or more years complete	32.2	31.6	87.1	92.0	88.6	141	149
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	41.9	35.0	82.8	92.2	86.9	96	216
Employed, for cash	41.4	35.0	82.1	92.2	86.9	92	216
Not employed	30.8	36.0	93.3	96.2	92.9	193	61
Marital status							
Never married	30.6	32.9	92.0	91.2	90.7	98	142
Currently married	35.9	37.7	89.1	95.1	85.7	179	135
Number of living children							
0	33.2	33.0	92.7	92.6	88.2	130	169
1-2	40.8	37.3	86.0	94.7	89.6	130	87
3-4	(12.7)	*	(94.2)	*	*	30	19

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, Goa, 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
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	31.3	39.1	91.0	95.5	91.4	180	144
Non-nuclear	39.7	31.1	87.9	90.5	84.9	109	133
Religion							
Hindu	33.8	35.4	88.6	93.0	90.2	218	216
Christian	32.0	(40.2)	92.8	(93.3)	(81.8)	62	51
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled tribe	(25.3)	(43.3)	(90.6)	(92.5)	(91.9)	49	43
Other backward class	33.1	26.6	89.8	97.4	88.0	75	65
Other[5]	39.1	33.1	90.6	90.8	87.0	157	154
Total	34.5	35.2	89.8	93.1	88.3	290	277

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 with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling, women/men who are employed but not for cash, women/men who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, women/men with 5 or more living children, women/men belonging to Muslim or other religions, and women/men belonging to scheduled caste or who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.
[2] Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.
[3] Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.
[4] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.
[5] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, by marital status, Goa, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	15.0	(20.5)	16.5
Sexual violence only	1.6	(0.0)	1.1
Physical and sexual violence	3.0	(0.9)	2.5
Physical or sexual violence	19.6	(21.4)	20.1
Number of women	157	55	212
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	(37.1)	na	(26.2)
Former husband	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Father/step-father	(37.8)	*	(34.3)
Mother/step-mother	(41.5)	*	(56.5)
Sister/brother	(9.3)	*	(10.8)
Daughter/son	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Other relative	(2.3)	*	(1.6)
Current boyfriend	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Mother-in-law	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Father-in-law	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Other-in-law	(0.0)	na	(0.0)
Teacher	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Employer/someone at work	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Police/soldier	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Other	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	28	12	40

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
30-39	4.1	54
40-49	0.0	68
Residence		
Urban	0.9	82
Rural	2.7	56
Number of living children		
1-2	1.5	96
3-4	(2.4)	32
Schooling		
10-11 years complete	(2.3)	36
12 or more years complete	2.6	54
Religion		
Hindu	1.5	108
Christian	(2.6)	25
Caste/tribe		
Other backward class	(2.3)	37
Other[1]	0.8	80
Total	1.6	137

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 20-29, women with no living children, women with no schooling or less than 9 years of schooling, Muslim women, and women belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 2019-21

		In the past 12 months		
Type of violence	Ever[1]	Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	6.7	0.0	4.0	4.0
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	4.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Slapped her	6.5	0.0	3.7	3.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.2
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.6	1.1	3.0	4.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.6	1.1	2.5	3.6
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	6.3	0.0	5.0	5.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	3.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.9	0.0	3.6	3.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	8.3	1.1	4.4	5.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	9.7	1.1	5.9	7.0
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.1	0.0	1.6	1.6
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.2
Number of ever-married women	157	157	157	157

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

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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, Goa, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
30-39	6.4	12.0	7.6	13.2	13.2	64
40-49	5.6	4.0	0.9	4.0	7.1	72
Residence						
Urban	2.1	5.2	1.6	6.0	6.0	92
Rural	12.2	8.8	8.8	11.4	14.9	65
Schooling						
10-11 years complete	(9.9)	(10.0)	(8.5)	(13.9)	(13.9)	44
12 or more years complete	4.4	4.1	3.3	5.3	6.7	62
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	3.3	4.4	5.3	6.7	6.7	107
Employed for cash	(13.7)	(9.7)	(3.2)	(9.7)	(14.5)	46
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	6.4	6.8	4.7	8.4	9.9	154
0-4 years	(7.3)	(5.8)	(7.3)	(13.1)	(13.1)	23
5-9 years	(4.3)	(4.3)	(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)	28
10 or more years	6.8	7.8	3.4	7.8	9.9	103
Number of living children						
0	(4.6)	(9.2)	(7.2)	(11.8)	(11.8)	28
1-2	8.1	5.5	4.6	7.3	9.6	96
3-4	(2.4)	(8.1)	(2.4)	(8.1)	(8.1)	32
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	4.0	4.3	1.6	4.3	5.2	95
Non-nuclear	9.9	10.4	9.2	14.4	16.6	62
Religion						
Hindu	6.2	5.3	3.4	7.3	9.2	119
Christian	(7.7)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(9.7)	(9.7)	32
Caste/tribe						
Other backward class	(4.1)	(5.2)	(2.0)	(5.2)	(7.3)	41
Other[3]	4.1	7.8	5.2	8.6	8.6	89
Total	6.3	6.7	4.6	8.3	9.7	157

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 20-29, women with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling, women who are employed but not for cash, women married more than once, women belonging to Muslim or other religions, and women belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Currently married women only
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.
[3] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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, Goa, 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						
10-11 years complete	(4.2)	(8.5)	(3.0)	(8.5)	(10.3)	47
12 or more years complete	7.3	5.8	7.3	9.4	9.4	67
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	2.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	5.0	102
Gets drunk sometimes	(9.2)	(11.5)	(11.0)	(13.2)	(15.2)	42
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife 1-4 years younger	1.5	6.5	5.0	8.2	8.2	43
Wife 5-9 years younger	4.3	6.8	2.1	6.8	8.2	62
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	11.5	8.6	9.3	13.0	15.6	54
Wife has more schooling	5.7	5.4	3.0	5.4	7.1	50
Both have equal schooling	1.5	6.2	1.3	6.2	6.2	51
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	3.3	112
1-2	(6.4)	(5.5)	(9.3)	(12.0)	(12.0)	26
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[3]						
0	3.1	3.7	1.8	3.7	4.5	108
1-2	(9.4)	(5.2)	(3.5)	(5.2)	(11.0)	24
3-4	(13.1)	(14.6)	(10.7)	(25.2)	(25.2)	23
Afraid of husband						
Sometimes	6.4	8.1	3.6	8.8	11.2	96
Never	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51
Total	6.3	6.7	4.6	8.3	9.7	157

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women whose husband has no schooling or has less than 10 years of schooling, women whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk or gets drunk often, women who are older than their husband or are of the same age or are 10 or more years younger, women who have not attended school and whose husband has not attended school, women whose husband displayed 3-6 marital control behaviours, women who gave 7 reasons that wife beating is justified, and women who are afraid of their husband most of the time, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only

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

[3] 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

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, Goa, 2019-21

Help seeking	Total
Never sought help and never told anyone	(75.7)
Never sought help but told someone	(14.7)
Sought help	(9.6)
Number of women who experienced violence	43

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H,

     m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum,

     y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum,

     x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth stratum, and

     f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Goa, there were 84 clusters. Hence, 84 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 84 clusters,

     $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 83 clusters (ith cluster excluded), and

     k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Goa as a whole. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the total values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	*De facto* household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	*De facto* household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	*De jure* children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	*De facto* household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases — Unweighted (N)	Number of cases — Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits — R-2SE	Confidence limits — R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.982	0.005	1,856	1,856	1.477	0.005	0.973	0.991
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.877	0.013	1,856	1,856	1.766	0.015	0.850	0.904
Using iodized salt	0.976	0.005	1,854	1,854	1.268	0.005	0.967	0.985
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,026.916	21.328	3,577	3,561	1.237	0.021	984.260	1,069.572
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.110	0.007	3,473	3,445	1.421	0.066	0.095	0.124
Urban residence	0.593	0.027	2,030	2,030	2.473	0.046	0.539	0.647
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.055	0.006	2,030	2,030	1.279	0.118	0.042	0.068
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.715	0.017	2,030	2,030	1.702	0.024	0.681	0.749
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.330	0.011	2,030	2,030	1.045	0.033	0.308	0.352
Currently married	0.634	0.011	2,030	2,030	1.051	0.018	0.611	0.656
Married before age 18	0.093	0.011	1,750	1,746	1.523	0.114	0.072	0.114
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.679	0.027	1,267	1,286	2.054	0.040	0.625	0.733
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.601	0.026	1,267	1,286	1.913	0.044	0.548	0.653
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.078	0.016	1,267	1,286	2.126	0.205	0.046	0.111
Currently using pill	0.027	0.006	1,267	1,286	1.375	0.231	0.015	0.040
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.024	0.006	1,267	1,286	1.286	0.232	0.013	0.035
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.232	0.017	1,267	1,286	1.463	0.075	0.198	0.267
Currently using female sterilization	0.299	0.018	1,267	1,286	1.422	0.061	0.263	0.336
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.526	0.023	876	857	1.338	0.043	0.481	0.571
Unmet need for family planning	0.084	0.014	1,267	1,286	1.839	0.171	0.055	0.112
Want no more children	0.608	0.016	1,267	1,286	1.195	0.027	0.576	0.641
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.103	0.010	1,267	1,286	1.208	0.100	0.082	0.124
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.930	0.016	322	332	1.141	0.017	0.898	0.962
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.875	0.020	322	332	1.117	0.023	0.834	0.916
Birth registration	1.000	0.000	362	373	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.991	0.004	369	380	0.894	0.004	0.982	1.000
Institutional delivery	0.997	0.003	369	380	1.013	0.003	0.992	1.003
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.954	0.014	322	332	1.248	0.015	0.925	0.983
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.972	0.009	322	332	0.974	0.009	0.954	0.990
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.614	0.096	32	32	1.104	0.156	0.422	0.806
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.032	0.012	366	377	1.279	0.362	0.009	0.056
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.453	0.185	10	12	1.283	0.409	0.082	0.823
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	1.000	0.000	10	12	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received BCG vaccination	0.979	0.021	68	71	1.201	0.021	0.937	1.020
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.908	0.036	68	71	1.042	0.040	0.835	0.980
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.883	0.043	68	71	1.111	0.048	0.798	0.969
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.929	0.032	68	71	1.029	0.034	0.866	0.992
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.031	68	71	1.003	0.033	0.866	0.990
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.819	0.048	68	71	1.040	0.059	0.724	0.915
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.258	0.028	340	347	1.131	0.107	0.203	0.313
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.191	0.025	336	344	1.160	0.131	0.141	0.241
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.240	0.027	344	352	1.134	0.111	0.187	0.293
Children with any anaemia	0.532	0.035	272	278	1.113	0.067	0.461	0.603
Women with any anaemia	0.389	0.015	1,949	1,949	1.369	0.039	0.359	0.420
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.138	0.010	1,922	1,921	1.240	0.071	0.119	0.158
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.361	0.012	1,922	1,921	1.124	0.034	0.336	0.386
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.509	0.015	1,921	1,920	1.273	0.029	0.480	0.538
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.991	0.006	303	290	1.067	0.006	0.980	1.003
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.490	0.045	303	290	1.576	0.093	0.399	0.581
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.201	0.033	212	212	1.200	0.165	0.135	0.267
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.297	0.085	5,843	5,853	1.009	0.066	1.127	1.467
Neonatal mortality	5.633	4.081	374	385	1.080	0.724	0.000	13.794
Postneonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	373	384	na	-160.087	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality	5.633	4.081	374	385	1.080	0.724	0.000	13.794
Child mortality	4.990	3.493	381	392	1.006	0.700	0.000	11.976
Under-five mortality	10.595	5.313	375	386	1.050	0.501	0.000	21.221
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.041	0.005	3,327	3,302	1.349	0.114	0.032	0.051
Urban residence	0.631	0.037	276	277	1.282	0.059	0.556	0.706
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.032	0.017	276	277	1.546	0.510	0.000	0.066
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.766	0.037	276	277	1.429	0.048	0.693	0.839
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.512	0.026	276	277	0.849	0.050	0.461	0.563
Currently married	0.488	0.026	276	277	0.849	0.052	0.437	0.539
Married before age 21	0.087	0.029	187	191	1.398	0.334	0.029	0.144
Want no more children	0.545	0.040	132	135	0.921	0.073	0.465	0.625
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.107	0.038	132	135	1.400	0.356	0.031	0.182
Men with any anaemia	0.120	0.029	255	252	1.202	0.242	0.062	0.178
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.125	0.021	262	259	0.953	0.172	0.082	0.168
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.326	0.031	262	259	0.962	0.096	0.263	0.388
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.354	0.030	262	259	1.017	0.086	0.294	0.415
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	1.000	0.000	276	277	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.672	0.036	276	277	1.267	0.053	0.600	0.743

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.988	0.004	1,143	1,103	1.342	0.004	0.980	0.997
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.891	0.016	1,143	1,103	1.742	0.018	0.859	0.923
Using iodized salt	0.977	0.006	1,142	1,102	1.259	0.006	0.966	0.988
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	985.186	29.498	2,245	2,164	1.356	0.030	926.190	1,044.181
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.097	0.009	2,083	1,998	1.430	0.091	0.079	0.114
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.066	0.009	1,240	1,204	1.302	0.140	0.047	0.084
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.730	0.023	1,240	1,204	1.845	0.032	0.684	0.777
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.314	0.016	1,240	1,204	1.178	0.049	0.283	0.345
Currently married	0.652	0.016	1,240	1,204	1.177	0.024	0.620	0.684
Married before age 18	0.115	0.016	1,078	1,047	1.626	0.137	0.084	0.147
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.723	0.023	795	785	1.452	0.032	0.676	0.769
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.650	0.030	795	785	1.748	0.046	0.591	0.709
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.073	0.023	795	785	2.463	0.313	0.027	0.118
Currently using pill	0.034	0.008	795	785	1.261	0.238	0.018	0.050
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.025	0.008	795	785	1.37	0.304	0.010	0.040
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.246	0.024	795	785	1.551	0.096	0.198	0.293
Currently using female sterilization	0.332	0.022	795	785	1.304	0.066	0.288	0.375
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.532	0.029	582	565	1.387	0.054	0.474	0.589
Unmet need for family planning	0.073	0.013	795	785	1.38	0.175	0.047	0.098
Want no more children	0.624	0.022	795	785	1.308	0.036	0.579	0.669
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.103	0.013	795	785	1.225	0.128	0.077	0.130
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.929	0.022	198	201	1.227	0.024	0.885	0.974
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.870	0.027	198	201	1.13	0.031	0.817	0.924
Birth registration	1.000	0.000	231	236	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.986	0.007	231	234	0.92	0.007	0.971	1.000
Institutional delivery	0.996	0.004	231	234	1.035	0.004	0.987	1.005
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.965	0.014	198	201	1.12	0.015	0.936	0.994
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.974	0.012	198	201	1.1	0.013	0.949	0.998
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.534	0.123	20	19	1.076	0.230	0.288	0.780
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.021	0.010	229	232	1.131	0.497	0.000	0.042
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.565	0.281	5	5	1.257	0.498	0.002	1.127
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	1.000	0.000	5	5	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received BCG vaccination	0.965	0.034	42	43	1.21	0.035	0.897	1.033
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.893	0.049	42	43	1.041	0.055	0.795	0.991
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.838	0.064	42	43	1.143	0.077	0.710	0.967
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.929	0.040	42	43	1.03	0.043	0.848	1.010
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.952	0.036	42	43	1.101	0.038	0.881	1.024
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.779	0.065	42	43	1.024	0.083	0.649	0.908
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.243	0.037	212	215	1.229	0.152	0.169	0.316
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.177	0.031	211	215	1.203	0.174	0.115	0.239
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.224	0.034	216	220	1.196	0.153	0.156	0.293
Children with any anaemia	0.533	0.043	171	175	1.062	0.080	0.448	0.618
Women with any anaemia	0.400	0.021	1,188	1,157	1.503	0.053	0.358	0.443
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.130	0.014	1,177	1,144	1.465	0.110	0.102	0.159
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.381	0.015	1,177	1,144	1.055	0.039	0.351	0.411
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.509	0.018	1,176	1,142	1.238	0.036	0.473	0.545
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	1.000	0.000	170	160	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.477	0.071	170	160	1.835	0.149	0.335	0.619
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.191	0.052	129	118	1.500	0.275	0.086	0.295
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.264	0.125	3,578	3,480	1.173	0.099	1.014	1.515
Neonatal mortality	9.163	6.686	233	236	1.111	0.730	0.000	22.535
Postneonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	233	236	na	-9.077	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality	9.163	6.686	233	236	1.111	0.730	0.000	22.535
Child mortality	4.054	4.082	245	252	1.012	1.007	0.000	12.218
Under-five mortality	13.181	7.713	234	237	1.075	0.585	0.000	28.607
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.043	0.006	2,085	1,999	1.429	0.152	0.030	0.056
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.046	0.025	178	175	1.599	0.552	0.000	0.096
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.750	0.050	178	175	1.543	0.067	0.649	0.850
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.511	0.033	178	175	0.879	0.065	0.445	0.577
Currently married	0.489	0.033	178	175	0.879	0.067	0.423	0.555
Married before age 21	0.121	0.044	125	126	1.484	0.361	0.034	0.208
Want no more children	0.581	0.060	84	85	1.112	0.104	0.461	0.702
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.094	0.046	84	85	1.442	0.496	0.001	0.186
Men with any anaemia	0.133	0.041	170	165	1.247	0.308	0.051	0.215
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.093	0.027	173	168	1.112	0.286	0.040	0.147
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.325	0.044	173	168	1.072	0.135	0.237	0.412
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.342	0.040	173	168	1.113	0.118	0.261	0.423
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	1.000	0.000	178	175	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.628	0.054	178	175	1.470	0.085	0.521	0.735

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.974	0.009	713	753	1.565	0.010	0.955	0.993
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.855	0.023	713	753	1.735	0.027	0.809	0.901
Using iodized salt	0.974	0.008	712	752	1.273	0.008	0.959	0.989
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,091.517	27.532	1,332	1,398	0.981	0.025	1,036.453	1,146.581
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.128	0.012	1,390	1,447	1.398	0.095	0.103	0.152
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	790	826	na	na	0.000	0.000
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.039	0.008	790	826	1.208	0.214	0.022	0.056
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.693	0.024	790	826	1.484	0.035	0.644	0.742
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.354	0.014	790	826	0.826	0.040	0.325	0.382
Currently married	0.607	0.014	790	826	0.834	0.024	0.578	0.636
Married before age 18	0.060	0.012	672	699	1.333	0.204	0.035	0.084
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.611	0.053	472	501	2.355	0.087	0.505	0.717
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.524	0.043	472	501	1.844	0.081	0.439	0.609
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.087	0.021	472	501	1.620	0.242	0.045	0.129
Currently using pill	0.017	0.010	472	501	1.711	0.607	0.000	0.037
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.022	0.008	472	501	1.132	0.349	0.007	0.037
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.211	0.023	472	501	1.231	0.110	0.165	0.258
Currently using female sterilization	0.249	0.029	472	501	1.453	0.116	0.191	0.307
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.514	0.036	294	293	1.226	0.070	0.443	0.586
Unmet need for family planning	0.101	0.030	472	501	2.128	0.294	0.042	0.160
Want no more children	0.584	0.021	472	501	0.939	0.037	0.541	0.627
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.102	0.016	472	501	1.180	0.161	0.069	0.135
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.931	0.023	124	132	1.000	0.025	0.885	0.977
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.882	0.032	124	132	1.085	0.036	0.819	0.945
Birth registration	1.000	0.000	131	138	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Births delivered by a skilled provider	1.000	0.000	138	146	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Institutional delivery	1.000	0.000	138	146	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.937	0.029	124	132	1.322	0.031	0.879	0.995
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.969	0.013	124	132	0.802	0.013	0.944	0.994
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.729	0.132	12	13	1.038	0.181	0.465	0.993
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.050	0.024	137	145	1.281	0.482	0.002	0.098
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.377	0.233	5	7	1.255	0.619	0.000	0.844
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	1.000	0.000	5	7	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	26	28	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.929	0.051	26	28	1.026	0.055	0.827	1.031
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.951	0.046	26	28	1.103	0.048	0.859	1.043
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.929	0.051	26	28	1.026	0.055	0.827	1.031
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.892	0.056	26	28	0.939	0.063	0.780	1.005
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.881	0.066	26	28	1.058	0.075	0.748	1.014
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.282	0.040	128	132	0.962	0.141	0.203	0.362
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.215	0.043	125	128	1.103	0.200	0.129	0.301
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.266	0.041	128	132	1.035	0.155	0.183	0.348
Children with any anaemia	0.531	0.062	101	103	1.196	0.118	0.406	0.656
Women with any anaemia	0.374	0.021	761	792	1.173	0.055	0.332	0.415
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.150	0.012	745	777	0.916	0.080	0.126	0.174
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.331	0.020	745	777	1.141	0.059	0.292	0.371
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.509	0.024	745	777	1.316	0.047	0.461	0.557
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.981	0.011	133	129	0.942	0.011	0.958	1.003
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.506	0.053	133	129	1.226	0.106	0.399	0.613
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.214	0.033	83	94	0.735	0.155	0.148	0.280
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.360	0.101	2,265	2,373	0.710	0.074	1.158	1.562
Neonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	141	148	na	na	0.000	0.000
Postneonatal mortality	0.000	0.000	140	148	na	na	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality	0.000	0.000	141	148	na	na	0.000	0.000
Child mortality	6.490	6.521	136	140	0.996	1.005	0.000	19.532
Under-five mortality	6.490	6.521	141	148	1.009	1.005	0.000	19.532
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.039	0.006	1,242	1,303	1.207	0.165	0.026	0.052
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	98	102	na	na	0.000	0.000
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.010	0.010	98	102	0.989	0.998	0.000	0.030
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.794	0.048	98	102	1.161	0.060	0.698	0.889
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.513	0.040	98	102	0.795	0.078	0.433	0.594
Currently married	0.487	0.040	98	102	0.795	0.083	0.406	0.567
Married before age 21	0.019	0.002	62	64	0.124	0.114	0.015	0.023
Want no more children	0.483	0.030	48	50	0.417	0.062	0.423	0.543
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.129	0.063	48	50	1.286	0.491	0.002	0.255
Men with any anaemia	0.095	0.033	85	87	1.095	0.353	0.028	0.162
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.184	0.035	89	91	0.756	0.188	0.115	0.253
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.328	0.037	89	91	0.691	0.112	0.254	0.401
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.378	0.043	89	91	0.821	0.113	0.292	0.463
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	1.000	0.000	98	102	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.747	0.020	98	102	0.465	0.027	0.706	0.787

na = Not applicable