Maharashtra

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-21

India

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-21

MAHARASHTRA

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

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

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

selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Maharashtra was conducted in all 36 districts of the state from 19 June, 2019 to 30 December, 2019 by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR) and TRIOs Development Support (P) Ltd. Information was collected from 31,643 households, 33,755 women age 15-49 (including 5,078 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 5,497 men age 15-54.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Household composition

In Maharashtra, just over half (53%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.3 members. Fifteen percent of households are headed by women, with 11 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-one percent of households in Maharashtra have household heads who are Hindu. Ten percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 6 percent of households have household heads who are Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist.

Seventeen percent of households in Maharashtra have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 11 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 28 percent belong to an other backward class. Forty-three percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (57%) are nuclear, and 57 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-quarter (23%) of Maharashtra's population is under age 15; only 9 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 966 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 920 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-five percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 90 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 7 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all (96%) children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 79 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Ninety percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (80% of deaths at age 0-4, 94% of deaths at age 25-34, and 91% of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 92 percent of deaths were registered among Muslims, 90 percent among Hindus, and 85 percent among Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists. Ninety-two percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 89 percent among scheduled castes, and 83 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Maharashtra, death registration is higher in urban (93%) than rural areas (88%) and among males (91%) than females (88%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Just over 1 percent (1.2%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.5%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.5% of men, compared with 1.0% of women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, almost 2 percent of the household members age 50 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with about 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Over three-quarters (77%) of households in Maharashtra live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (97%) have electricity. Ninety-one percent of households in Maharashtra have basic drinking water service, and 94 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 65 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (86%) are more likely than rural households (47%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Forty percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable. A large majority of households (80%) in Maharashtra use a clean fuel for cooking.

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Nearly two-thirds (65%) of households in Maharashtra 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.

Seventeen percent of all households (23% in rural areas and 11% in urban areas) do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Maharashtra, 88 percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (97%) than in rural areas (79%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 66 percent among scheduled tribe households to 92 percent among households which are not scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class households. Access to a toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 68 percent in Dhule district (much lower (58%) in the rural areas) to almost 100 percent in Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts. At least 99 percent of urban households have access to a toilet facility in nine districts (Aurangabad, Hingoli, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Palghar, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sindhudurg, and Thane).

Selected household possessions

In Maharashtra, 78 percent of households own a house (84% of rural households and 71% of urban households). Almost all urban households (97%) and most rural households (90%) in Maharashtra have a mobile phone. Ninety-four percent of households have a bank or post office account. Fifty-four percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 34 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 24 percent of rural households and 5 percent of urban households. Overall, 34 percent of all households in Maharashtra own agricultural land, and one-quarter of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Twenty-nine percent of women and 33 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 32 percent and 30 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Fifty-two percent of both women and 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, 82 percent of women age 15-49 and 90 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Twelve percent of women and 5 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 32 percent of women age 15-49 in Maharashtra have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 42 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Maharashtra. Sixty-five percent of men and 60 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Men (40%) are much more likely than women (21%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Twenty-two percent of men and 32 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (74% versus 58%) or widowed (4% versus 0.2%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (42% versus 21%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (80%), while 12 percent are Muslims, and 6 percent are Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists.

Twenty-nine percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 17 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Twelve percent of women and 10 percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 39 percent of men and 42 percent of women age 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Fifty-nine percent of women and 19 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Six percent of women and 27 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 34 percent of women and 51 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

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

Preschool attendance

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

In Maharashtra, 61 percent each of boys and girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (56%) than children in non-nuclear households (63%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Hindus (63%) or Buddhists/Neo-Buddhists (62%) than households headed by Muslims (49%). Preschool attendance is highest among scheduled caste and other backward class households (64% each), slightly lower among scheduled tribe households (62%), and lowest in households not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (57%). Preschool attendance is higher in households with 6 or more members (62%) than in households with 3-5 members (59%). Overall, urban households (56%) show lower preschool attendance than rural households (64%). Preschool attendance is highest in Amravati district (75%) and lowest in Palghar district (47%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-three percent of children age 6-17 years in Maharashtra attend school (93% in urban areas and 92% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (97%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 79 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, 78 percent of girls compared with 80 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male ■ Female

	Male	Female
6-10 years	98	98
11-14 years	96	95
15-17 years	80	78
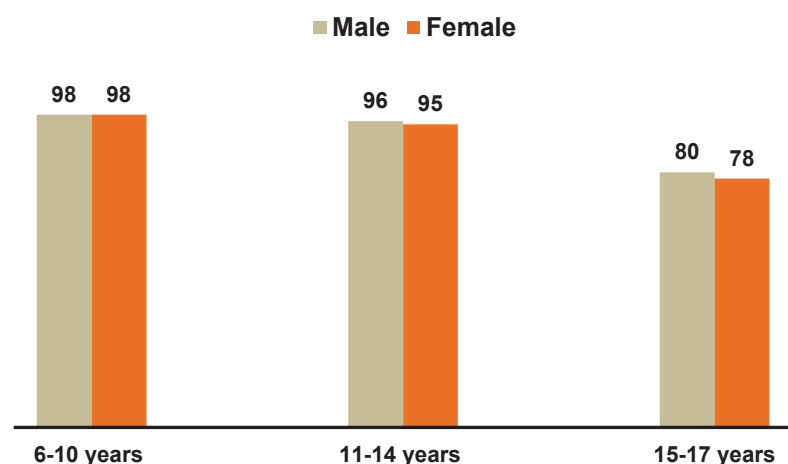
FERTILITY

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 Maharashtra, the median age at first marriage is 20.1 years among women age 25-29 years and 19.6 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 11 percent of women age 20-49 years are never married, compared with 30 percent of men age 20-49 years. Less than one-quarter (22%) of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 26 percent in NFHS-4. Forty percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 86 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Maharashtra.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Maharashtra is 1.7 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.2 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.5 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.9 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 7 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 6 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
2.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7
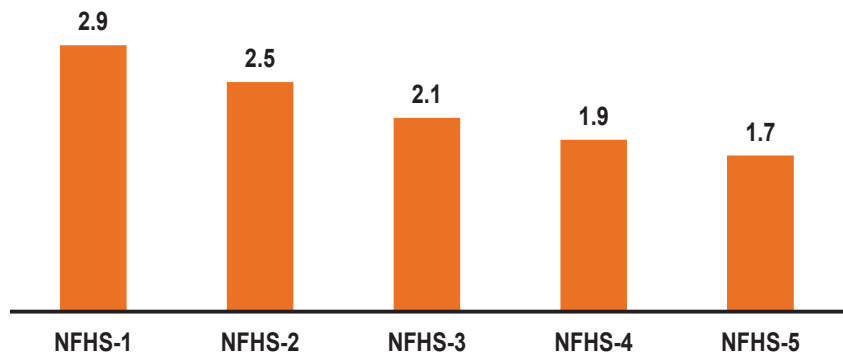
The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 0.6 children more than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.4 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.1, compared with 1.7) and 0.7 children more than Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women (a TFR of 1.4).

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

No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete
2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6
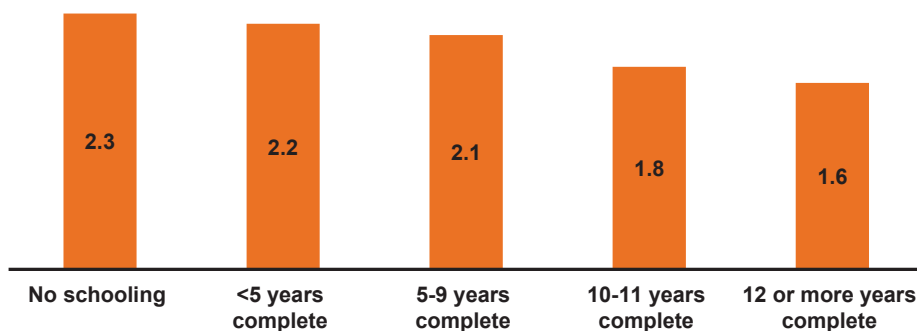
Pregnancy outcome

Ninety percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 10 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 6 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 4 percent.

The two main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (43%) and complications in pregnancy (17%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (57%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (11%), and other surgical methods (26%). A large majority (76%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 16 percent were performed in the public health sector. Sixteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions (90%) in Maharashtra are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Maharashtra, 8 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is almost the same as in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 4 percent at age 17 years to 11 percent among women age 18 years and to 21 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who have less than 5 years of schooling (26%) or no schooling (20%) than among those with 12 or more years of schooling (5%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Maharashtra is 34.0 months. Nine percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 25 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (30%) for mothers age 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (58%). More than half (54%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

More than half (54%) of births in Maharashtra occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-three percent of currently married women and 72 percent of currently married 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 40 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety percent of women and 87 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Maharashtra, there is a strong preference for sons. Nine percent of women and 12 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4-5 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, about three-quarters of women and men would like to have at least one son and a little less than three-quarters want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 93 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 70 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged (at about 90%) in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

In Maharashtra, 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 1.4 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.7 children per woman.

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

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

■ 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	82	79	38
NFHS-2	94	85	41
NFHS-3	96	93	55
NFHS-4	94	92	68
NFHS-5	93	93	70

Current sex composition of families with two living children
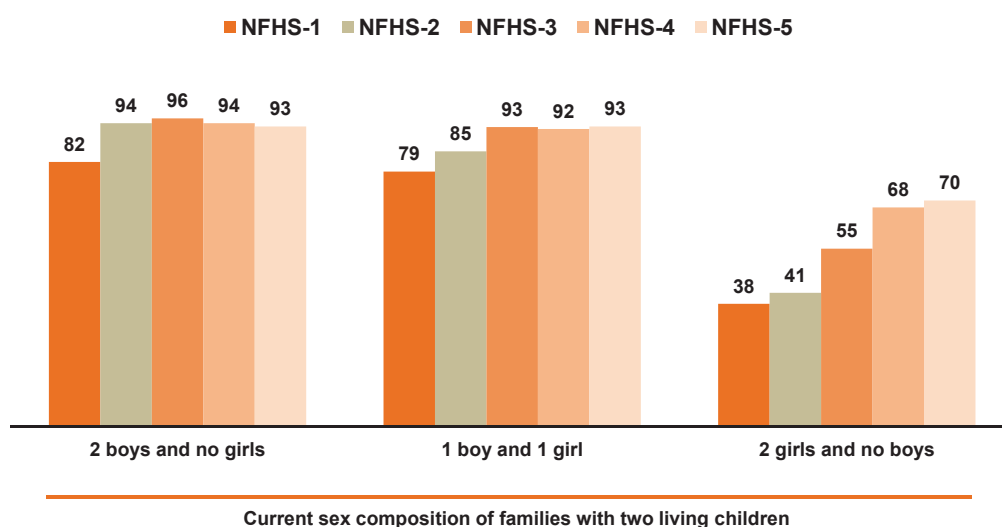
FAMILY PLANNING

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

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Maharashtra. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 35 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 31 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 53 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 66 percent, only a slight increase from NFHS-4 (65%). The use of modern family planning methods (64%) has also increased slightly from its level in NFHS-4 (63%). The use of female sterilization has declined slightly, from 51 percent to 49 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 74 and 80

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

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

	Any method	Any modern method
NFHS-1	54	53
NFHS-2	61	60
NFHS-3	67	65
NFHS-4	65	63
NFHS-5	66	64

percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 19 percent for women age 15-19 to 80 percent for women age 40-49.
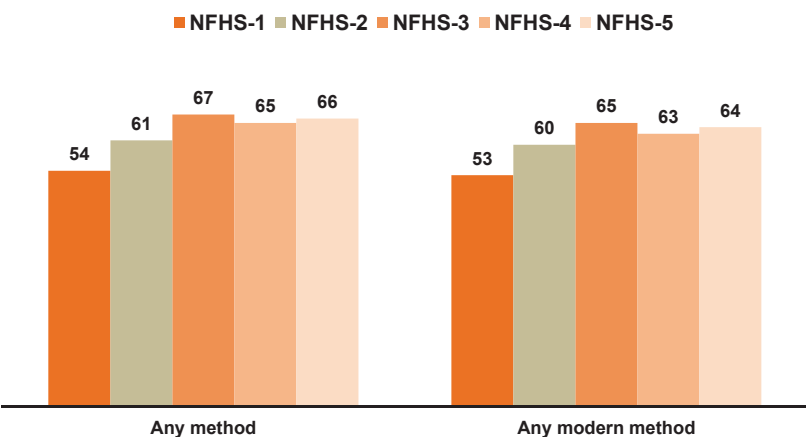
In Maharashtra, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Sixty-eight percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 30 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (58%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (67%) or Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women (68%).

Women in Maharashtra are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 80 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 62 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women

Not using
any method
34%

Female sterilization
49%

Withdrawal
1.8%

Rhythm
0.6%

LAM
0.1%

Condom/*Nirodh*
10%

Injectables
0.2%

IUD/PPIUD
1.9%

Pill
1.8%

Male sterilization
0.4%
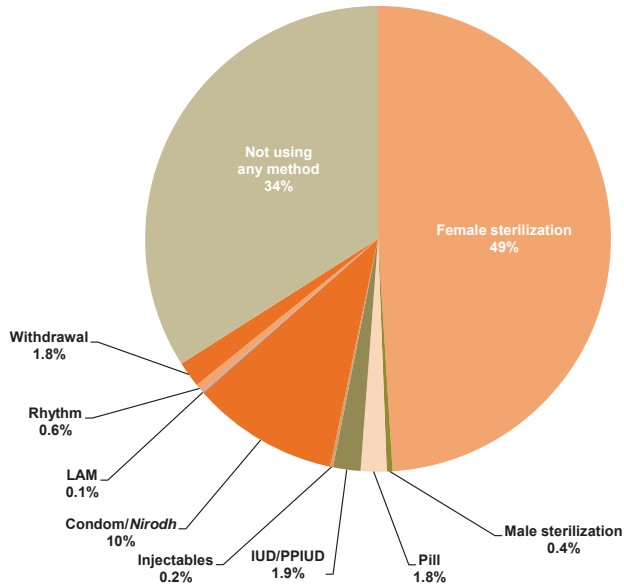
The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Maharashtra are condoms (10%), followed by the pills and IUDs or PPIUDs (2% each). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Eighty percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 55 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the private sector.

The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 36 percent of pill users and 19 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 35 percent for all contraceptive methods. Fifty percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

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

Informed choice
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 59 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 52 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (45%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Almost one-sixth (16%) of men age 15-49 in Maharashtra agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 11 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Half of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Value
Nagpur	84
Buldhana	81
Chandrapur	80
Wardha	79
Amravati	79
Osmanabad	79
Yavatmal	78
Gondiya	78
Latur	78
Bhandara	78
Akola	77
Gadchiroli	77
Solapur	76
Satara	75
Mumbai	74
Raigarh	74
Hingoli	73
Palghar	72
Kolhapur	71
Washim	71
Ahmednagar	70
Nanded	68
Sangli	67
MAHARASHTRA	66
Mumbai Suburban	65
Nandurbar	63
Ratnagiri	62
Thane	62
Sindhudurg	59
Bid	58
Pune	58
Nashik	55
Dhule	52
Jalna	50
Aurangabad	48
Jalgaon	44
Parbhani	42

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 10 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, unchanged since NFHS-4. Currently, 87 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 84 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal, and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Maharashtra in NFHS-5 is estimated at 23 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 24, the NFHS-3 estimate of 38, the NFHS-2 estimate of 44, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 51. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 28 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, almost the same as U5MR in NFHS-4 (29 per 1,000).

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

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

	Urban	Rural	Total
NFHS-1	33	61	51
NFHS-2	33	51	44
NFHS-3	22	50	38
NFHS-4	24	24	24
NFHS-5	23	24	23
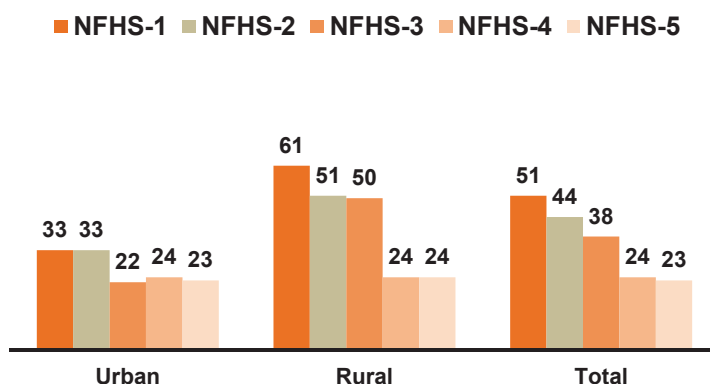
As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the postneonatal period. Girls have a slightly higher mortality rate than boys during the neonatal period (in the first month after birth).

High-risk births have higher mortality rates
Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births

MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH	
<20	30
20-29	23
30-39	16
BIRTH ORDER	
1	23
2-3	23
4 or more	26
PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL	
<2 years	40
2-3 years	18
4 years or more	17

Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
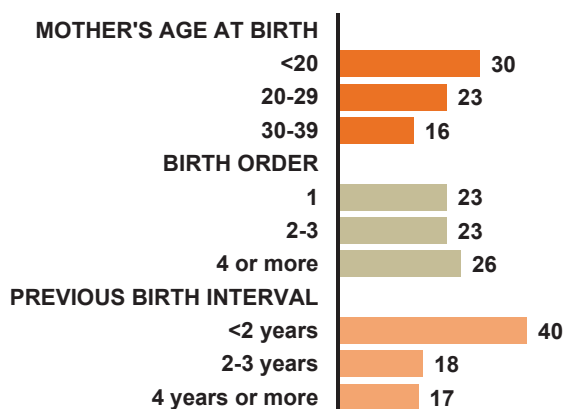
Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 30 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 16 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 23 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

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

The infant mortality rate has remained almost identical in rural and urban areas in NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The infant mortality rate is higher for children whose mothers have less than 10 years of schooling than for mothers who have more than 10 years of schooling or no schooling at all.

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

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MATERNAL HEALTH

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

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than 9 in 10 received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (81% from a doctor and 12% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Five percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 96 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 95 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over seven-tenths (71%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits.

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

District	Percentage
Osmanabad	89
Mumbai	87
Gadchiroli	87
Palghar	86
Raigarh	83
Solapur	82
Kolhapur	82
Satara	82
Sangli	80
Bhandara	79
Ratnagiri	79
Ahmednagar	77
Akola	76
Sindhudurg	73
Buldhana	73
Latur	73
Mumbai Suburban	72
Amravati	72
Nagpur	71
Wardha	70
MAHARASHTRA	70
Thane	70
Pune	69
Chandrapur	69
Yavatmal	67
Hingoli	67
Nashik	66
Gondiya	66
Dhule	63
Washim	60
Jalna	58
Jalgaon	58
Nandurbar	58
Aurangabad	57
Bid	57
Nanded	54
Parbhani	47

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

Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women. Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 68% to 71%) and a slight drop in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 72% to 70%). For 86 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 48 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 31 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty-two percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 8 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (89% received advice on breastfeeding, 84% on the importance of institutional delivery, 83% on keeping the baby warm, 82% on cord care, and 81% on family planning).

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

Four or more ANC visits
54   61   70   70   75

ANC visit during first trimester
60   61   69   72   76

■ No schooling
■ <5 years complete
■ 5-9 years complete
■ 10-11 years complete
■ 12 or more years complete
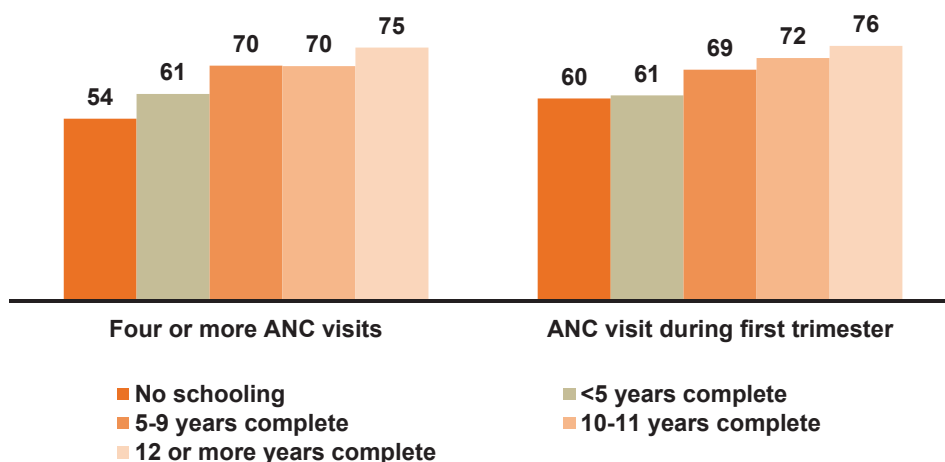
Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Maharashtra, at least 97 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (99%), their blood pressure measured (98%), having a urine sample taken (98%), having a blood sample taken (98%), and having their abdomen examined (97%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 90 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-three percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test, compared with 75 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (91%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (80%).

Delivery care

Ninety-five percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 5 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 90 percent (NFHS-4) to 95 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 87 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 44 percent of deliveries. Eighty-one percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

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

NFHS-4   NFHS-5

	In a health facility	Assisted by health personnel
NFHS-4	90	91
NFHS-5	95	94

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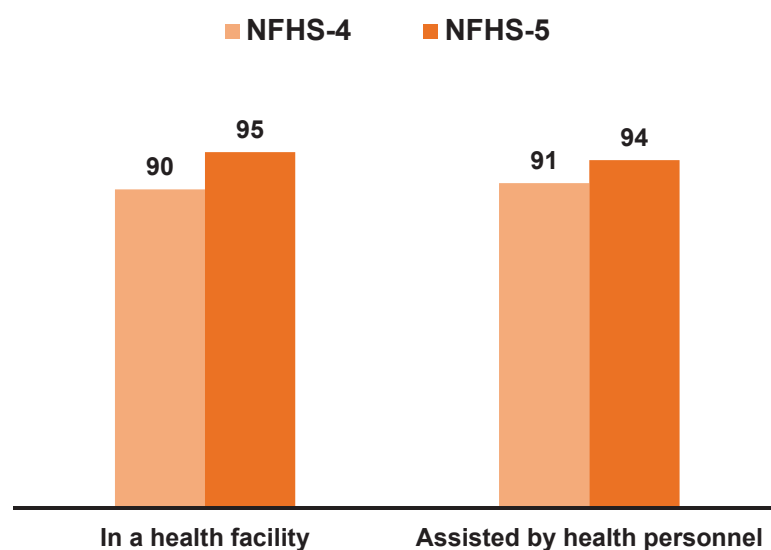
Ninety-five percent of children in Maharashtra who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

- -

Ninety-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 2 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Twenty-five percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-one percent of caesarean sections (10% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Institutional Delivery by District
Percentage of births in the past five years
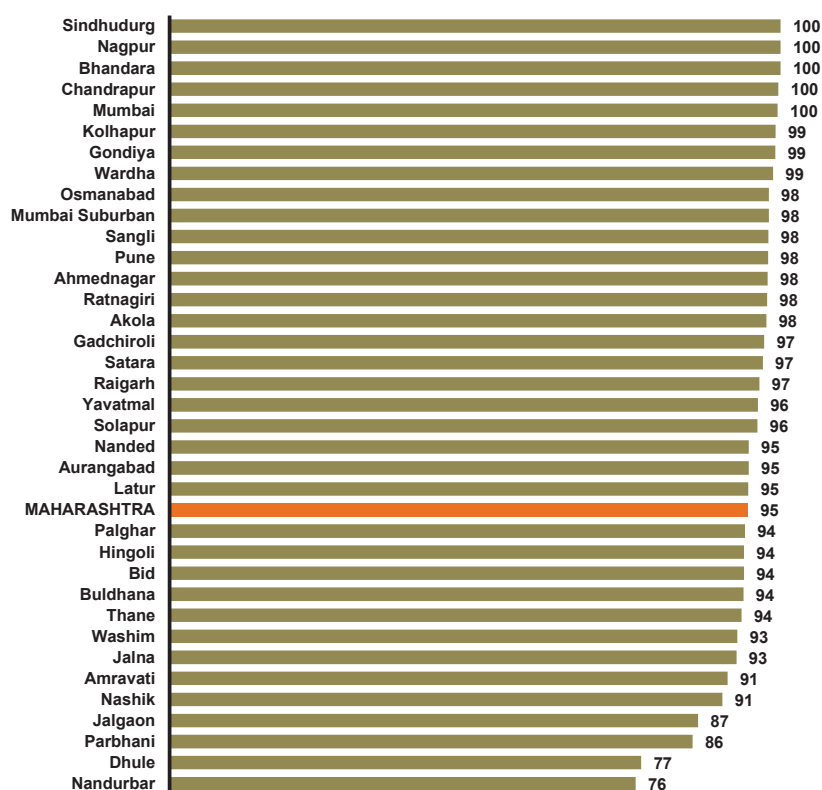
District	Percentage
Sindhudurg	100
Nagpur	100
Bhandara	100
Chandrapur	100
Mumbai	100
Kolhapur	99
Gondiya	99
Wardha	99
Osmanabad	98
Mumbai Suburban	98
Sangli	98
Pune	98
Ahmednagar	98
Ratnagiri	98
Akola	98
Gadchiroli	97
Satara	97
Raigarh	97
Yavatmal	96
Solapur	96
Nanded	95
Aurangabad	95
Latur	95
MAHARASHTRA	95
Palghar	94
Hingoli	94
Bid	94
Buldhana	94
Thane	94
Washim	93
Jalna	93
Amravati	91
Nashik	91
Jalgaon	87
Parbhani	86
Dhule	77
Nandurbar	76

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 10 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (14%) were more likely than urban women (6%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (17%) and scheduled caste women (14%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Postnatal care
Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Maharashtra, 88 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 86 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; 88 percent of births in both public health facilities and private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 43 percent of home births.

Ninety percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 31 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-nine percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty-four percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (81% in urban areas and 86% in rural areas), but only 75 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 49-68 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

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

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Seventy-four percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 95 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 5 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (84%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (61%).

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

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

	All basic	BCG	Polio 3	DPT 3	Measles
NFHS-1	64	87	82	83	70
NFHS-2	78	94	91	89	84
NFHS-3	59	95	73	76	85
NFHS-4	56	90	67	75	83
NFHS-5	74	94	79	83	85
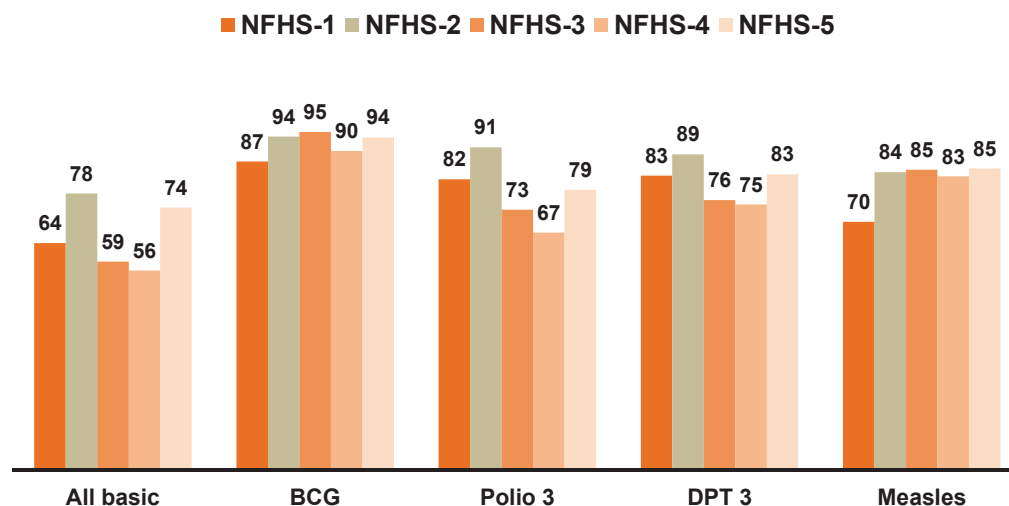
Ninety-four percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about four-fifths (79%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 83 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 85 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 92% to 83%) and polio vaccine (from 92% to 79%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 75% to 83%), measles (from 83% to 85%), and BCG (from 90% to 94%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 67 percent to 79 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 56% to 74%). In addition, over four-fifths (86%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 76 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

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

District	Percentage
Gadchiroli	(98)
Chandrapur	(95)
Palghar	(94)
Amravati	(93)
Wardha	(92)
Raigarh	(92)
Nagpur	89
Osmanabad	89
Gondiya	(88)
Buldhana	(87)
Bhandara	(87)
Solapur	84
Ahmednagar	84
Satara	(83)
Latur	79
Ratnagiri	(77)
Hingoli	77
Sindhudurg	(76)
Bid	76
Nanded	76
Thane	(75)
Sangli	75
Yavatmal	75
MAHARASHTRA	74
Nandurbar	72
Washim	72
Nashik	70
Akola	70
Kolhapur	(67)
Jalgaon	(61)
Pune	(58)
Aurangabad	57
Dhule	57
Jalna	54
Parbhani	52
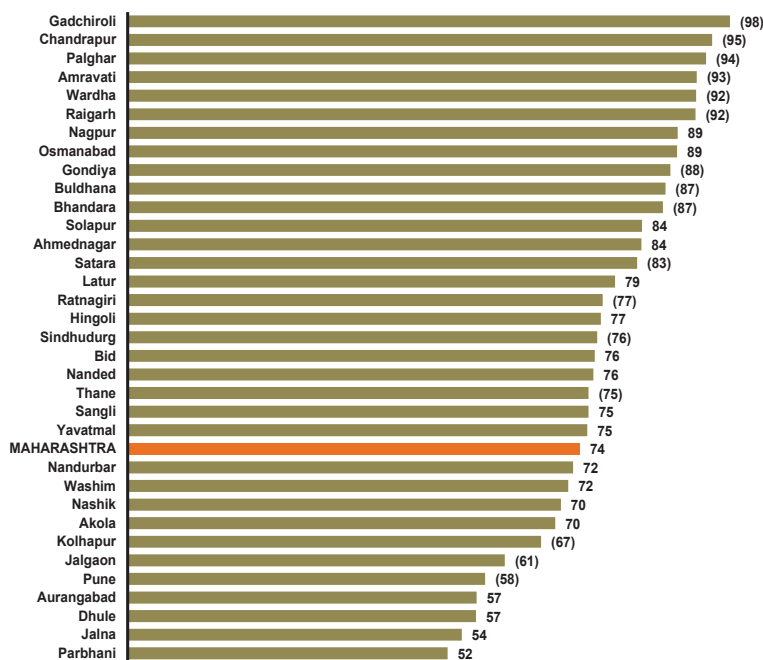
Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (76% versus 71%) and for rural areas than urban areas (75% versus 72%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from an other backward class (80%) than children from any other caste/tribe group.

Childhood illnesses
In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 63 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Seventeen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 81 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

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Overall, 9 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-two percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-one percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 60 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Fifty percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost three-quarters (74%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-seven percent were given zinc supplements. Eleven percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Maharashtra only 1 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 31 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, slightly more than two-thirds (67%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only one-third of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Fifty-six 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 (54%), growth monitoring (54%), health check-ups (50%), and early child-hood care or preschool (49%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (43%). Slightly more than three out of five (64%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, half of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and less than half (46%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

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

Any service	Growth monitoring	Supplementary food	Health check-ups	Early childhood care or preschool	Immunizations
56	54	54	50	49	43

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Maharashtra, only 71 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-eight percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 53 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 17 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 85 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and almost two-thirds (64%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 24.7 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 53 percent of children in Maharashtra receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Only one-third of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (18%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 9 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Maharashtra, almost three-quarters (72%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 42 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Nineteen percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 34 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-five percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-six percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 11 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-six percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 29 percent of children are stunted, 31 percent are wasted, and 29 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Maharashtra has hardly changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted increased marginally from 34 percent to 35 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight (36%) or wasted (26%) has not changed since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of under-nutrition are still a major problem in Maharashtra.

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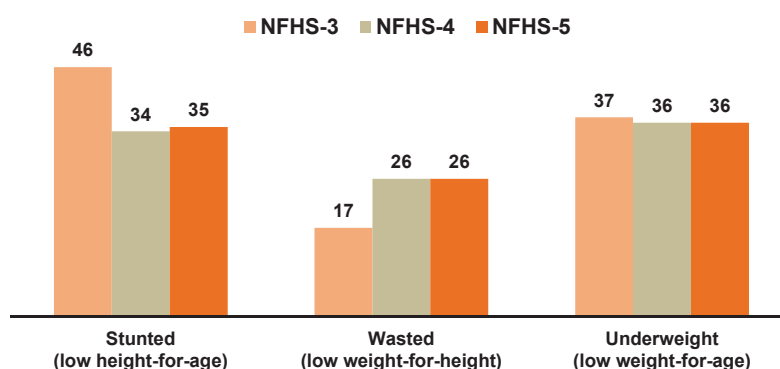
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

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

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.

More than two-fifths (44%) of women and 41 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 23 percent, which is the same as in NFHS-4. More men are overweight or obese (25%) than thin (16%), which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Twenty-one percent of women in Maharashtra are too thin. Almost three-fifths of women (56%) and men (59%) are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most

prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and more educated men.

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

Legend: ■ Thin ■ Normal weight ■ Overweight/obese

Category	Thin	Normal weight	Overweight/obese
Schooling			
No schooling	19	58	23
<5 years complete	16	60	25
5-9 years complete	20	54	25
10-11 years complete	25	53	22
12 or more years complete	20	57	23
Residence			
Urban	16	55	30
Rural	25	57	18
Total	21	56	23
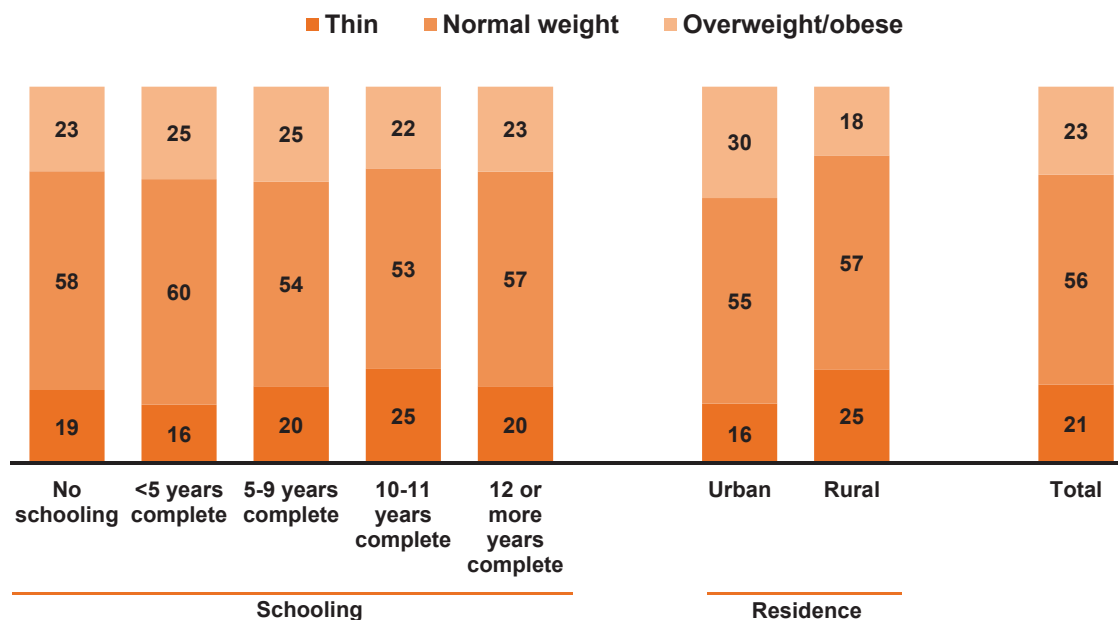
For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

More than two-fifths (45%) of women and 41 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with an increased risk WHR increases with age, from 37 percent for women age 15-19 to 51 percent for women age 40-49, and from 20 percent for men age 15-19 to 53 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is much higher in urban areas (52%) than in rural areas (39%) and among men it is only somewhat higher in urban areas (43%) than in rural areas (39%).

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

Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Maharashtra, especially among women and children.

More than two-thirds (69%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 29 percent who are mildly anaemic, 38 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 54 percent in NFHS-4 to 69 percent in NFHS-5. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Over two-thirds (68%) of children in Maharashtra 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 (54% anaemic)	Men (22% anaemic)	Children 6-59 months (69% anaemic)
Severe anaemia	2.8%	0.5%	2.4%
Moderate anaemia	27%	8.8%	38%
Mild anaemia	24%	13%	29%
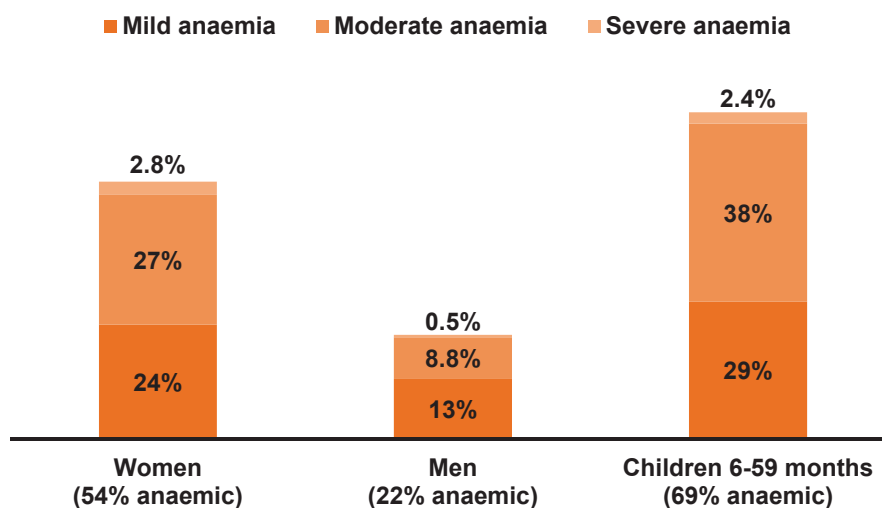
Fifty-four percent of women in Maharashtra have anaemia, including 24 percent with mild anaemia, 27 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19, and scheduled tribe women, but anaemia exceeds 45 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 6 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-fifth (22%) of men in Maharashtra are anaemic. Scheduled tribe men, men with no schooling or less than 10 years of schooling, men age 15-19 or 40-49, and men in rural 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 Maharashtra, 131 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (115) than among women (148) and is higher in urban areas (148) than in rural areas (117).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (89% of women and 90% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 77 percent of women and 78 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About two-fifths (42%) of women and 50 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 89 percent of women and 92 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 25 percent of women and 32 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,721 women and 2,340 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,547 women and 1,523 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling, and those in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (2,126 women and 256 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (351 per 100,000) than among men (515 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 134 women and 130 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

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

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Maharashtra have hypertension, including 9 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-three 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 Maharashtra have hypertension, including 13 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-five percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

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

In Maharashtra, 4 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 5 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and with fewer than 5 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (94%) and men (91%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (2% of men versus 1% of women). Seven percent of women and 11 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

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

In Maharashtra, only 2 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 1 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 1 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly less in men (0.6 %).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 20 percent of households in Maharashtra have

any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is the same in rural and urban areas. In Maharashtra, three types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the State health insurance scheme, and 'other' privately purchased commercial health insurance.

Only 14 percent of women and 19 percent of men age 15-49 in Maharashtra are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over one-third (34%) of men, but only 4 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (15%), cigarettes (9%), *paan* with tobacco (6%), and *khaini* (5%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (6% for women and 38% for men) than in urban areas (3% for women and 30% for men). Most men (76%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Maharashtra, among adults age 15-49, a negligible proportion (0.2%) of women and less than one-fifth (17%) of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (20% versus 15%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (43%) or less than once a week (41%), and 15 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

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

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Eighty-eight percent of women in Maharashtra have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 93 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 85 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (92%) than older women age 40-49 (87%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (72%), women with no regular exposure to media (79%), and scheduled tribe women (75%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-five percent of men in Maharashtra have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 98 percent in urban areas.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 72 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 85 percent of men, and 72 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 78 percent of men.

Only 34 percent of women and 43 percent of men in Maharashtra 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	72	72	34
Men	85	78	43
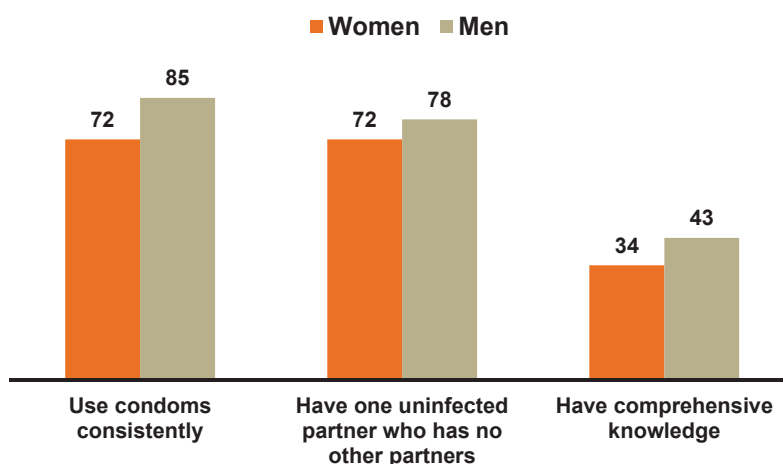
HIV-related stigma

Three-quarters of women and 79 percent of men in Maharashtra would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women (80%) and men (83%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Seventy-one percent of women and 74 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Forty-eight percent of women and 46 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 (79%) and men (80%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over two-thirds of women (71%) and men (68%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Almost four-fifths (79%) women and men (78%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

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

Only 35 percent of women and 16 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Thirty-nine percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (38%) are slightly less likely than rural women (40%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

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

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In Maharashtra, 8 percent of women and 9 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 (61% of women, compared with 55% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 82 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 0.6 percent of women and 8 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (10%) in urban areas than in rural areas (7%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.4% of women and 3% of men).

More than four-fifths (82%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher–risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is lower in urban areas (80%) than in rural areas (83%). One 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 Maharashtra, 76 percent use sanitary napkins, 26 percent use cloth, 13 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 85 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 66 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 80 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 90 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 41 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 82 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 85 percent earned cash, including 4 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Fourteen percent were not paid at all. Ninety-five percent of men who were employed earned cash, including 7 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Four percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (86%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 67 percent of employed men.

Only 41 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 85 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Two-fifths 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. Seventy-one 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 half of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (82%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (81%) or about major household purchases (78%). Overall, 70 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 10 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 40 percent among women age 15-19 to 74 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participate in making decisions about their own health care (89%) and 88 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Overall, 82 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only 5 percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Maharashtra, 54 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (58%) than rural (51%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (63%), and is very high among women who are employed for cash (66%) than any other group of women.

Seventy-three percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is particularly high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (86%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Fifty-two percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 8 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Less than one-third (30%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more than twice (38%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions as rural women (18%). This percentage increases with education with almost half (47%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-tenth of women having less than five years of schooling (5%) or no schooling (9%). One-third of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 12 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are least likely (19%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (30%) or Christian (23%) women. Women not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class are much more likely (37%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Twenty-two percent of women and 44 percent of men age 15-49 in Maharashtra own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 15 percent of women and 27 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural areas than urban areas.

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

In Maharashtra, 55 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 83 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-eight percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 43 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 27 percent among women with no schooling to 80 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 33 percent of scheduled tribe women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 50-62 percent of women who belong to any other caste/tribe group. Scheduled tribe women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (69%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (81-86%).

Gender-role attitudes

Forty-four percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (30%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (25%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (22%). Men are less likely to agree: 36 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (26%) or if she neglects the house or children (14%) or if she argues with him (13%) or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (13%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 31 percent of women and 32 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-six percent of women and 76 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. Three-quarters 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 Maharashtra, 25 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 26 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 5 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

Violence during pregnancy

Three percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less than 5 years of schooling; women with 3-4 children; women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted; scheduled tribe women; and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Maharashtra, 25 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 6 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 13 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Twenty-two percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Eleven percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Nine percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 5 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 7 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 3 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Four percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 5 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, 25 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (3%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 1 in 6 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (32%) than in urban areas (24%); among divorced, separated, or deserted women (85%) than currently married women (27%); and among women who are employed for cash (35%) than women who are not employed (24%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (79%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (72%), gets drunk sometimes (54%), and if their husband never attended school (42%). More than half of women (53%) of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?
Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence
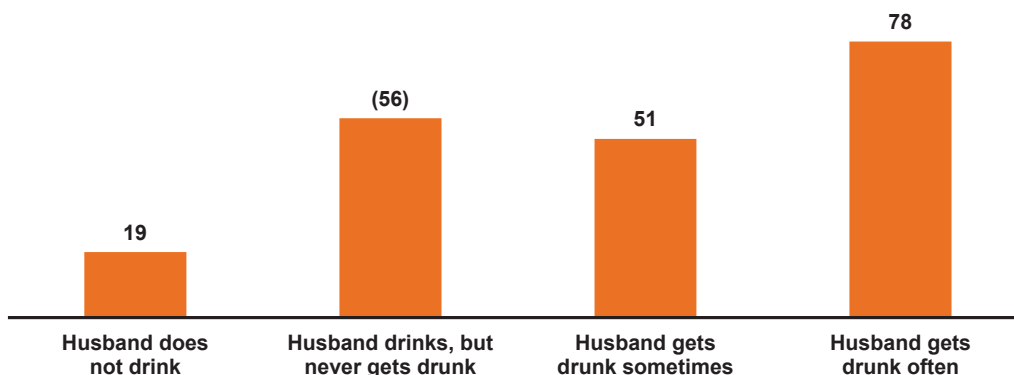
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

One-quarter of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion doubles to 50 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (46%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (17%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (12%); and severe burns (7%).

Help seeking
Only 16 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 8 percent never sought help but told someone. More than three-quarters (76%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (63%), their husband's family (35%), or a friend (14%). Only 2 percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Maharashtra, 2019-21

| | Residence | | |
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	11,369	21,958	33,327
Households occupied	11,000	21,583	32,583
Households interviewed	10,294	21,349	31,643
Household response rate[1]	93.6	98.9	97.1
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	11,669	23,018	34,687
Number of eligible women interviewed	11,197	22,558	33,755
Women response rate[2]	96.0	98.0	97.3
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,908	3,895	5,803
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,730	3,767	5,497
Men response rate[2]	90.7	96.7	94.7

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, Maharashtra, 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	
Ahmednagar	163	720	883	98.1	186	807	993	98.1	28	111	139	95.2
Akola	370	556	926	99.4	477	621	1,098	99.5	76	126	202	99.5
Amravati	320	593	913	99.7	401	659	1,060	99.3	69	111	180	98.4
Aurangabad	375	500	875	97.1	418	593	1,011	95.7	57	90	147	96.1
Bhandara	173	745	918	99.6	176	744	920	99.4	24	128	152	98.7
Bid	162	715	877	98.7	182	682	864	96.5	31	115	146	95.4
Buldhana	199	732	931	99.8	228	827	1,055	99.6	42	147	189	100.0
Chandrapur	326	596	922	99.7	370	595	965	99.6	66	109	175	98.9
Dhule	215	623	838	95.3	243	640	883	96.2	39	98	137	91.3
Gadchiroli	107	814	921	99.8	102	813	915	99.6	22	142	164	100.0
Gondiya	148	767	915	99.0	138	800	938	99.5	26	141	167	98.8
Hingoli	126	781	907	99.2	173	948	1,121	98.6	31	142	173	96.6
Jalgaon	257	585	842	95.7	293	588	881	94.3	48	107	155	90.1
Jalna	157	706	863	96.1	171	766	937	94.4	18	127	145	94.8
Kolhapur	269	618	887	98.3	291	695	986	98.7	46	104	150	94.9
Latur	235	671	906	99.1	325	681	1,006	99.1	47	113	160	96.4
Mumbai	826	na	826	92.8	779	na	779	94.8	127	na	127	88.2
Mumbai Suburban	635	na	635	74.3	552	na	552	84.4	64	na	64	63.4
Nagpur	631	286	917	98.8	751	312	1,063	99.7	122	47	169	98.3
Nanded	229	679	908	99.1	300	726	1,026	99.3	46	118	164	95.9
Nandurbar	153	744	897	98.9	192	848	1,040	97.6	29	142	171	93.4
Nashik	351	509	860	96.3	396	627	1,023	95.7	54	101	155	96.9
Osmanabad	152	767	919	100.0	168	748	916	98.8	23	124	147	98.0
Palghar	454	436	890	98.8	433	508	941	97.4	61	70	131	94.2
Parbhani	262	598	860	96.8	300	588	888	93.1	51	107	158	84.9
Pune	459	327	786	89.6	465	367	832	95.5	74	66	140	87.5
Raigarh	320	585	905	99.5	365	553	918	98.1	89	83	172	96.6
Ratnagiri	148	721	869	96.7	132	675	807	98.1	18	109	127	95.5
Sangli	230	668	898	98.2	281	685	966	97.8	37	115	152	98.7
Satara	173	723	896	99.1	193	785	978	97.9	28	121	149	96.1
Sindhudurg	92	769	861	97.1	80	642	722	97.3	10	105	115	89.8
Solapur	299	613	912	99.6	339	664	1,003	97.6	45	108	153	96.2
Thane	634	121	755	85.7	604	152	756	88.3	64	27	91	72.8
Wardha	300	609	909	99.2	310	615	925	99.6	48	110	158	100.0
Washim	150	753	903	99.3	174	812	986	98.1	29	167	196	98.0
Yavatmal	194	719	913	99.1	209	792	1,001	99.5	41	136	177	99.4
Maharashtra	10,294	21,349	31,643	97.1	11,197	22,558	33,755	97.3	1,730	3,767	5,497	94.7

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.
na = Not applicable
[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.7	6.3	6.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.0
5-9	8.1	7.4	7.8	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.0
10-14	7.9	7.3	7.6	8.5	7.4	7.9	8.2	7.3	7.8
15-19	8.8	7.2	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.9	8.5	7.4	7.9
20-24	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.3
25-29	8.7	9.3	9.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.5	9.0	8.7
30-34	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.3
35-39	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.6
40-44	6.3	7.0	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3
45-49	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.4
50-54	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
55-59	4.3	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.8
60-64	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.4
65-69	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.0
70-74	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.6
75-79	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
80 and over	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	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	94.7	94.3	94.5	95.7	94.9	95.3	95.2	94.7	94.9
Number	31,565	30,115	61,684	36,436	35,601	72,045	68,001	65,716	133,729
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	954	na	na	977	na	na	966
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	886	na	na	946	na	na	920
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	4.5	12.8	8.5	10.5	26.8	18.6	7.7	20.3	13.9
<5 years complete	13.3	13.8	13.5	19.4	18.7	19.0	16.5	16.4	16.5
5-9 years complete	27.8	28.5	28.2	33.0	30.3	31.7	30.6	29.5	30.0
10-11 years complete	16.8	14.9	15.9	14.4	11.0	12.7	15.5	12.8	14.2
12 or more years complete	37.5	30.0	33.9	22.6	13.1	17.9	29.6	20.9	25.3
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	29,002	27,785	56,791	33,089	32,427	65,524	62,091	60,212	122,315
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.4	8.3	9.0	7.8	5.0	6.5	8.5	6.6	7.8

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	84.5	86.3	85.4	88.9
Female	15.5	13.7	14.6	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.2	4.4	4.3	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	60.9	52.7	56.6	43.1
Non-nuclear	39.1	47.3	43.4	56.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	72.8	87.6	80.6	79.2
Muslim	16.2	4.8	10.2	12.2
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.4	6.8	6.1	5.9
Other	5.6	0.9	3.1	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	16.6	17.4	17.0	17.1
Scheduled tribe	4.0	17.3	11.0	11.5
Other backward class	24.7	30.5	27.8	27.7
Other	52.7	33.9	42.8	42.3
Don't know	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.1	96.0	97.4	97.8
No	0.9	4.0	2.6	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.3	88.9	93.8	93.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	85.7	46.6	65.1	64.5
Piped to neighbour	1.3	2.6	2.0	1.8
Public tap/standpipe	5.1	8.7	7.0	6.9
Tube well or borehole	2.7	19.1	11.4	11.9
Other improved[2]	4.4	11.9	8.4	8.4
Unimproved source	0.6	10.7	5.9	6.2
Unprotected dug well	0.5	9.2	5.1	5.3
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Surface water	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
Other source	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	95.7	72.3	83.4	83.4
Less than 30 minutes	3.7	20.7	12.6	12.5
Thirty minutes or longer	0.6	6.9	3.9	4.1
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	98.8	84.4	91.2	90.9
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	0.5	4.5	2.6	2.6
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	20.5	10.3	15.1	14.9
Bleach or chlorine tablets	5.5	15.2	10.6	11.2
Strain through cloth	41.5	43.2	42.4	43.2
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	11.9	5.6	8.6	8.4
Use electronic purifier	16.4	3.3	9.5	8.9
Use solar disinfection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Other	6.5	10.1	8.4	8.9
No treatment	20.5	32.6	26.9	26.8
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	50.0	31.0	40.1	39.6
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	74.8	67.7	71.1	72.0
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	73.4	62.7	67.8	68.4
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	1.0	3.6	2.4	2.5
Other[7]	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.9
Shared facility[8]	11.2	6.8	8.9	8.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	10.7	6.1	8.3	7.6
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other[7]	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Unimproved	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
Dry toilet	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
Other	1.7	0.4	1.1	1.0
No facility/uses open spaces/field	11.4	22.9	17.4	17.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	74.8	67.7	71.1	72.0
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	11.2	6.8	8.9	8.1

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	0.2	3.1	1.7	1.7
Semi-*pucca*	6.6	34.0	21.0	20.8
Pucca	92.8	62.3	76.8	76.9
Missing	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	53.3	50.6	51.9	42.2
3-4	33.4	35.2	34.3	38.5
5-6	11.0	11.6	11.3	14.8
7 and over	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
LPG/natural gas	94.7	63.7	78.4	77.8
Biogas	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.8
Kerosene	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2
Coal/lignite	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.1
Charcoal	0.2	2.2	1.2	1.3
Wood	2.0	26.5	14.9	15.6
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.9
Dung cakes	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
No food cooked in the household	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
Other	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	95.6	65.4	79.7	79.2
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	2.7	32.2	18.2	19.1
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	78.2	70.3	74.0	75.1
In the house, no separate room	19.0	19.6	19.3	18.2
In a separate building	1.4	3.9	2.7	2.9
Outdoors	0.6	5.5	3.1	3.4
No food cooked in household	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	15,015	16,628	31,643	134,757

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	8.3	0.4	1.0	0.8
Chullah	90.8	99.5	98.9	99.1
Open fire	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	399	5,353	5,752	25,685
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	12.6	21.3	17.1	18.3
Weekly	5.1	6.9	6.0	6.5
Monthly	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.3
Less than monthly	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Never	78.2	67.1	72.4	70.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	15,015	16,628	31,643	134,757

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

[14] Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

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

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	97.0	78.6	86.5
Muslim	97.0	85.1	94.1
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.1	80.5	86.6
Other	99.5	80.9	96.6
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	95.2	79.5	86.8
Scheduled tribe	86.4	61.1	65.5
Other backward class	97.1	83.7	89.4
Other	98.4	84.0	92.4
Don't know	97.0	71.4	89.1
Total	97.0	79.0	87.6

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

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Urban	Rural	Total
Ahmednagar	95.5	85.8	88.0
Akola	93.3	81.4	86.0
Amravati	96.5	78.7	84.7
Aurangabad	99.5	67.1	83.0
Bhandara	96.5	89.2	90.5
Bid	86.8	70.2	73.7
Buldhana	89.5	74.0	77.4
Chandrapur	96.5	75.9	83.0
Dhule	98.0	57.7	68.2
Gadchiroli	87.2	73.2	74.6
Gondiya	97.8	84.7	86.9
Hingoli	99.1	72.1	76.3
Jalgaon	90.1	60.1	69.0
Jalna	92.9	69.8	75.0
Kolhapur	97.7	97.9	97.8
Latur	96.2	79.2	83.4
Mumbai	99.6	na	99.6
Mumbai Suburban	99.9	na	99.9
Nagpur	97.4	90.6	95.1
Nanded	95.2	72.8	78.9
Nandurbar	98.1	64.6	69.7
Nashik	89.5	70.7	78.6
Osmanabad	84.6	74.0	75.7
Palghar	99.7	69.4	86.0
Parbhani	92.7	58.4	68.5
Pune	97.0	94.9	96.2
Raigarh	95.2	81.7	86.3
Ratnagiri	98.8	96.8	97.2
Sangli	98.4	91.1	93.2
Satara	100.0	92.0	93.7
Sindhudurg	100.0	94.9	95.7
Solapur	91.6	72.4	79.0
Thane	98.5	94.3	98.0
Wardha	94.2	88.7	90.4
Washim	92.6	68.5	72.7
Yavatmal	88.8	70.4	74.2
Maharashtra	97.0	79.0	87.6

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.
na = Not applicable

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	89.2	81.2	85.0	86.2
Pressure cooker	94.9	77.4	85.7	87.9
Chair	85.5	78.5	81.8	83.3
Cot or bed	87.3	88.2	87.8	88.9
Table	74.3	55.7	64.5	65.6
Electric fan	97.6	86.8	91.9	93.0
Radio or transistor	8.3	4.7	6.4	6.4
Television (black and white)	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.5
Television (colour)	87.8	70.4	78.7	81.4
Any television	88.6	72.1	79.9	82.7
Sewing machine	25.1	17.4	21.1	24.2
Mobile telephone	97.1	89.6	93.1	95.3
Landline telephone	7.5	1.2	4.2	4.0
Internet	60.6	36.5	48.0	51.1
Computer	21.0	4.3	12.2	12.2
Refrigerator	67.2	29.8	47.6	49.5
Air conditioner/cooler	43.6	25.4	34.1	35.4
Washing machine	32.7	3.5	17.3	16.9
Watch or clock	92.4	79.4	85.5	87.1
Water pump	6.8	12.6	9.8	11.7
Thresher	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9
Tractor	0.5	3.3	2.0	2.8
None of the above	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	28.1	30.4	29.3	33.2
Motorcycle or scooter	60.1	48.2	53.9	58.8
Animal-drawn cart	1.0	11.7	6.6	8.2
Car	14.0	3.9	8.7	8.9
None of the above	30.6	37.0	34.0	28.9
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	86.9	47.0	65.9	63.2
Irrigated land only	4.5	20.9	13.1	14.5
Non-irrigated land only	6.2	27.7	17.5	18.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.9	3.5	2.3	2.7
Irrigation not determined	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	71.0	83.9	77.7	79.9
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	3.8	44.7	25.3	29.4
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	94.2	94.7	94.4	95.0
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.0
Percentage having a BPL card	19.8	45.8	33.5	34.7
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	4.2	6.5	5.4	5.8
Number	15,015	16,628	31,643	134,757

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	58.8	59.7	59.2	65.3	64.5	64.9	62.8	62.7	62.8
Muslim	42.5	51.2	46.6	60.0	50.4	54.7	46.1	51.0	48.5
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.6	56.1	55.0	68.0	63.1	65.4	62.8	60.5	61.5
Other	*	*	(71.1)	*	(74.6)	(71.3)	(81.7)	(60.9)	71.2
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	65.6	56.6	61.2	67.5	63.8	65.6	66.6	60.7	63.7
Scheduled tribe	(37.9)	58.5	48.8	62.8	65.0	63.9	59.7	64.1	61.8
Other backward class	59.8	64.1	61.8	66.7	62.8	64.8	63.7	63.3	63.5
Other	50.1	55.3	52.5	64.2	62.8	63.5	56.1	58.9	57.4
Don't know	*	*	(44.2)	*	*	(65.3)	(61.2)	(40.4)	49.7
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	47.4	54.9	50.8	64.0	58.2	61.0	54.8	56.6	55.7
Non-nuclear	60.4	58.3	59.4	65.6	66.0	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.2
Family size									
3-5 members	52.1	58.4	55.1	64.6	61.7	63.1	58.3	60.1	59.1
6 or more members	58.5	55.6	57.1	65.5	64.9	65.2	62.6	61.2	61.9
Total	54.9	57.0	55.9	65.2	63.5	64.3	60.5	60.6	60.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with 1-2 members, 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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ahmednagar	*	*	(61.5)	67.5	64.2	65.8	67.2	62.4	64.8
Akola	(52.4)	(63.0)	57.9	71.5	56.7	63.2	63.6	59.1	61.1
Amravati	(70.8)	(61.1)	65.6	74.3	84.0	79.1	73.3	76.2	74.7
Aurangabad	(61.8)	(43.0)	51.8	70.3	62.3	66.2	66.6	53.5	59.8
Bhandara	*	*	*	60.2	64.3	62.1	61.9	63.8	62.8
Bid	*	*	(53.1)	60.9	63.9	62.2	58.6	62.5	60.3
Buldhana	*	*	(48.5)	55.2	61.5	58.4	50.8	62.4	56.5
Chandrapur	*	*	(67.6)	(58.9)	(65.4)	62.6	58.8	68.2	64.0
Dhule	(52.4)	(61.5)	57.3	61.3	76.7	69.3	59.1	72.8	66.3
Gadchiroli	*	*	*	65.5	58.7	61.9	65.9	59.4	62.4
Gondiya	*	*	(62.2)	72.3	63.5	67.6	70.2	62.8	66.5
Hingoli	*	*	(88.2)	55.0	74.5	63.7	59.3	77.5	67.2
Jalgaon	(54.0)	(65.7)	59.9	64.7	59.8	62.4	61.6	61.7	61.7
Jalna	*	*	(45.4)	57.0	67.3	61.6	49.2	66.8	57.4
Kolhapur	(62.2)	*	61.0	66.4	(68.4)	67.4	64.6	65.2	64.9
Latur	(59.3)	(60.6)	59.9	58.3	78.2	68.6	58.6	73.4	66.1
Mumbai	(52.1)	(53.7)	52.9	na	na	na	(52.1)	(53.7)	52.9
Mumbai Suburban	(54.7)	(51.1)	53.3	na	na	na	(54.7)	(51.1)	53.3
Nagpur	(61.3)	60.6	60.9	(80.4)	*	75.0	69.1	62.5	65.8
Nanded	(56.9)	*	58.0	68.7	72.1	70.2	64.6	68.2	66.1
Nandurbar	*	*	(70.2)	70.7	76.4	73.4	72.0	73.9	72.9
Nashik	(38.4)	(52.8)	45.6	77.5	70.8	74.4	62.0	62.7	62.3
Osmanabad	*	*	(66.6)	62.5	71.5	67.1	65.2	68.7	67.0
Palghar	(46.1)	*	43.2	52.5	(46.7)	50.1	49.9	43.6	47.4
Parbhani	41.2	(32.7)	37.7	71.2	60.4	65.6	59.9	52.5	56.3
Pune	(62.1)	(60.4)	61.4	(69.7)	(43.0)	53.9	64.6	52.1	58.4
Raigarh	(46.4)	(69.8)	56.3	(60.5)	65.6	63.3	54.4	67.0	60.7
Ratnagiri	*	*	*	(63.0)	(54.9)	59.1	64.7	(54.3)	59.7
Sangli	*	*	(53.1)	65.7	60.9	63.3	61.4	59.2	60.3
Satara	*	*	(35.2)	70.2	63.2	66.6	60.9	56.9	58.9
Sindhudurg	*	*	*	(73.0)	(73.9)	73.4	(74.4)	(73.8)	74.1
Solapur	(46.0)	(63.7)	55.6	53.6	62.8	57.8	51.2	63.2	57.0
Thane	52.2	58.3	55.4	*	*	(46.1)	51.2	56.3	53.9
Wardha	*	*	(62.0)	(54.4)	(64.5)	59.5	54.6	65.4	60.2
Washim	*	*	(75.0)	63.2	60.8	62.0	64.6	63.4	64.0
Yavatmal	*	*	(59.9)	66.9	80.4	73.8	67.4	73.3	70.4
Maharashtra	54.9	57.0	55.9	65.2	63.5	64.3	60.5	60.6	60.5

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

<u>Table 10 School attendance</u>

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	97.4	97.6	97.5	98.2	97.9	98.0	97.8	97.7	97.8
6-13 (Elementary)	97.7	97.4	97.5	98.2	97.0	97.6	97.9	97.2	97.6
11-13 (Upper Primary)	98.2	97.1	97.6	98.2	95.6	96.7	98.2	96.4	97.2
14-15 (Secondary)	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.8	87.7	89.0	90.5	89.0	89.7
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	76.9	74.7	75.7	78.7	66.9	72.2	77.7	71.2	74.2
11-14 years	96.8	96.1	96.4	96.3	94.5	95.3	96.6	95.3	95.9
15-17 years	80.6	79.1	79.8	82.8	73.3	77.5	81.5	76.5	78.8
6-14 years	97.1	97.0	97.0	97.4	96.4	96.8	97.2	96.7	96.9
6-17 years	92.8	92.6	92.7	93.9	90.9	92.2	93.3	91.8	92.5
Religion of household head									
Hindu	94.8	92.4	93.4	95.7	91.0	92.8	95.2	91.8	93.1
Muslim	87.8	92.1	88.8	87.5	84.2	86.6	87.7	88.3	87.8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.1	96.6	95.5	97.3	95.1	95.9	95.5	95.8	95.7
Other	90.7	78.6	88.4	99.2	97.1	98.7	94.0	86.8	92.5
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	92.8	93.4	93.1	96.4	93.2	94.6	94.5	93.3	93.8
Scheduled tribe	89.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	80.7	81.5	87.4	82.5	83.3
Other backward class	95.6	95.3	95.4	95.1	94.9	95.0	95.4	95.1	95.2
Other	92.8	95.9	94.1	94.1	93.1	93.6	93.4	94.6	93.9

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).

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, Maharashtra, 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	94.1	4.6	0.5	0.8	100.0	1.2	9,384
5-9 years	92.0	4.7	1.0	2.3	100.0	2.8	10,785
10-14 years	88.2	6.8	1.6	3.4	100.0	5.6	10,435
15-17 years	83.6	9.1	1.5	5.8	100.0	8.5	6,222
Residence							
Urban	90.0	6.5	1.0	2.5	100.0	4.2	16,463
Rural	90.0	5.7	1.2	3.1	100.0	4.1	20,364
Sex							
Male	90.0	6.2	1.2	2.5	100.0	4.3	19,500
Female	90.0	5.8	1.0	3.2	100.0	3.9	17,323
Total age <15 years	91.3	5.4	1.0	2.2	100.0	3.2	30,604
Total age <18 years	90.0	6.0	1.1	2.8	100.0	4.1	36,826

Note: Total includes transgender children, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

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

	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
Background characteristic	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Age				
<2	72.3	22.2	94.5	3,420
2-4	83.0	14.3	97.3	5,964
Sex				
Male	78.2	18.0	96.2	4,871
Female	80.0	16.3	96.4	4,513
Residence				
Urban	83.6	12.9	96.5	4,059
Rural	75.7	20.4	96.1	5,324
Total	79.1	17.2	96.3	9,384

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
District	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Ahmednagar	81.7	17.6	99.3	341
Akola	83.5	15.3	98.8	192
Amravati	72.8	24.3	97.1	247
Aurangabad	60.0	34.5	94.5	373
Bhandara	82.7	16.8	99.5	84
Bid	62.5	29.3	91.8	210
Buldhana	84.4	13.5	97.9	198
Chandrapur	89.2	9.0	98.1	134
Dhule	68.8	24.8	93.6	220
Gadchiroli	85.4	14.2	99.6	72
Gondiya	86.5	13.1	99.6	89
Hingoli	65.8	30.2	96.0	113
Jalgaon	72.9	20.8	93.7	364
Jalna	60.6	34.2	94.8	203
Kolhapur	88.7	7.9	96.6	287
Latur	78.3	15.9	94.2	175
Mumbai	89.2	9.4	98.6	158
Mumbai Suburban	87.2	6.4	93.6	524
Nagpur	86.6	11.1	97.7	314
Nanded	76.5	21.3	97.8	304
Nandurbar	62.5	32.1	94.6	182
Nashik	73.2	20.4	93.6	589
Osmanabad	76.4	23.3	99.6	128
Palghar	81.6	17.2	98.8	224
Parbhani	77.9	17.6	95.5	219
Pune	81.9	14.6	96.5	1,106
Raigarh	85.6	14.1	99.7	219
Ratnagiri	85.2	12.5	97.8	85
Sangli	83.5	10.3	93.8	214
Satara	80.5	16.4	96.9	202
Sindhudurg	89.4	8.8	98.2	37
Solapur	80.7	16.3	97.0	428
Thane	88.4	8.3	96.7	769
Wardha	76.8	21.6	98.4	81
Washim	65.6	30.2	95.8	101
Yavatmal	78.3	18.9	97.2	199
Maharashtra	79.1	17.2	96.3	9,384

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	83.9	(91.6)	86.7	72.8	79.8	76.1	77.0	83.1	79.6
15-24	*	*	*	(83.4)	*	77.3	(82.9)	(77.8)	80.7
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	(79.2)	*	*	(83.7)
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	(75.4)	(81.2)	*	(78.2)
25-34	*	*	(96.4)	92.2	(93.0)	92.4	93.1	(95.7)	94.2
35 and over	94.9	92.1	93.7	92.0	86.9	89.8	93.1	89.0	91.4
Religion of household head									
Hindu	93.6	94.4	93.9	89.4	86.0	87.9	90.8	88.6	89.9
Muslim	95.2	92.9	94.2	84.6	(82.3)	83.6	92.5	90.3	91.5
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(85.0)	(79.6)	82.3	89.0	81.9	86.5	87.6	80.8	84.7
Other	*	*	(90.3)	*	*	*	(90.9)	*	89.3
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	91.1	90.0	90.7	89.3	85.4	87.8	90.1	87.2	89.1
Scheduled tribe	*	*	(93.6)	88.1	72.7	82.0	88.6	75.6	83.3
Other backward class	92.7	94.7	93.5	91.3	90.1	90.8	91.8	91.5	91.7
Other	95.2	91.5	93.4	87.9	86.5	87.3	91.3	89.0	90.2
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(88.8)
Total	93.3	92.3	92.9	89.1	85.6	87.6	90.8	88.2	89.7

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9 or 10-14, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Death registration by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ahmednagar	*	*	*	88.5	(82.3)	86.2	86.2	(84.8)	85.7
Akola	*	*	(95.5)	(97.5)	(90.0)	94.0	95.9	(92.6)	94.4
Amravati	*	*	(96.5)	(88.9)	(84.3)	86.9	92.2	(85.5)	89.5
Aurangabad	*	*	*	(88.3)	(75.6)	82.9	(86.6)	(79.3)	83.2
Bhandara	*	*	*	94.9	(92.6)	94.0	95.4	(93.0)	94.4
Bid	*	*	*	(63.0)	(65.0)	63.9	69.7	(66.2)	68.1
Buldhana	*	*	(92.9)	(90.4)	(91.8)	91.0	92.5	(90.3)	91.5
Chandrapur	*	*	*	(93.4)	*	95.8	(88.3)	(100.0)	92.4
Dhule	*	*	*	(82.1)	(88.4)	84.9	84.2	(90.8)	87.1
Gadchiroli	*	*	*	(91.8)	*	91.4	92.7	*	92.2
Gondiya	*	*	*	(81.9)	(95.0)	88.8	85.5	95.7	90.7
Hingoli	*	*	*	84.5	(66.5)	77.5	85.7	(70.8)	79.3
Jalgaon	*	*	(100.0)	(93.4)	(88.9)	91.6	95.1	(92.3)	94.0
Jalna	*	*	*	77.0	(65.2)	72.5	81.0	(64.9)	74.9
Kolhapur	*	*	(100.0)	(95.1)	(100.0)	97.3	96.8	(100.0)	98.2
Latur	*	*	*	(89.0)	(68.3)	80.2	89.4	(70.6)	81.7
Mumbai	(100.0)	*	100.0	na	na	na	(100.0)	*	100.0
Mumbai Suburban	*	*	(92.7)	na	na	na	*	*	(92.7)
Nagpur	*	(92.1)	93.6	*	*	(89.9)	(96.1)	(89.5)	92.4
Nanded	*	*	*	(79.4)	*	74.0	77.5	(72.1)	75.6
Nandurbar	*	*	*	(89.9)	(74.8)	83.0	91.2	(75.6)	84.2
Nashik	*	*	(100.0)	(95.3)	(87.8)	91.1	(97.2)	(91.5)	94.2
Osmanabad	*	*	*	85.9	(92.1)	88.7	85.5	92.1	88.7
Palghar	*	*	(87.2)	(100.0)	*	(95.3)	(97.3)	(83.6)	91.7
Parbhani	*	*	(82.4)	(66.2)	(78.2)	71.9	72.1	(77.4)	74.4
Pune	(91.3)	*	(94.2)	(88.7)	*	(91.2)	90.4	(97.7)	93.0
Raigarh	*	*	(87.3)	(97.4)	*	98.5	(96.3)	(94.0)	95.3
Ratnagiri	*	*	*	96.2	(93.5)	94.9	96.5	94.4	95.5
Sangli	*	*	(93.7)	(97.6)	(91.6)	95.0	96.7	(91.8)	94.6
Satara	*	*	(78.5)	92.9	(85.2)	89.6	91.2	82.2	87.1
Sindhudurg	*	*	*	96.2	(93.1)	94.8	96.5	94.3	95.5
Solapur	(95.9)	*	(94.9)	(95.7)	(74.6)	88.2	95.8	(81.0)	90.8
Thane	(91.1)	*	(90.5)	*	*	*	(91.3)	*	(91.1)
Wardha	*	*	(90.1)	(92.9)	(92.3)	92.7	90.2	(94.6)	92.0
Washim	*	*	*	85.4	(80.9)	83.7	87.9	(80.2)	85.3
Yavatmal	*	*	*	(74.4)	(80.7)	77.6	(75.6)	83.3	79.5
Maharashtra	93.3	92.3	92.9	89.1	85.6	87.6	90.8	88.2	89.7

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

Table 16 Disability

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

Background characteristic	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	Number of persons
				Type of disability				
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	30,275
Rural	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	35,705
Age								
0-4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	4,517
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	9,970
15-24	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	10,198
25-34	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	11,338
35-49	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	13,590
50-69	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	12,775
70 and over	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	3,593
Total	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	65,980
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	32,083
Rural	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	36,695
Age								
0-4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	4,879
5-14	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	11,257
15-24	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	11,693
25-34	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	11,601
35-49	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	13,787
50-69	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	12,002
70 and over	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	3,558
Total	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	68,778
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	62,358
Rural	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	72,400
Age								
0-4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	9,396
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	21,227
15-24	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	21,890
25-34	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	22,939
35-49	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	27,377
50-69	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	24,778
70 and over	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	7,151
Total	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	134,757

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	13.9	16.8	4,703	4,929	846	831
20-24	15.2	16.3	5,115	4,977	821	768
25-29	16.8	15.4	5,676	5,460	775	776
30-34	15.4	14.7	5,212	5,121	742	766
35-39	14.2	13.6	4,779	4,717	688	680
40-44	12.3	11.3	4,145	4,181	572	613
45-49	12.2	12.0	4,124	4,370	604	558
Residence						
Urban	47.6	48.0	16,080	11,197	2,424	1,582
Rural	52.4	52.0	17,675	22,558	2,625	3,410
Schooling						
No schooling	12.0	4.5	4,042	4,525	229	273
<5 years complete	6.6	5.1	2,226	2,573	258	300
5-9 years complete	31.0	29.3	10,462	11,063	1,482	1,579
10-11 years complete	18.2	18.9	6,150	6,169	956	989
12 or more years complete	32.2	42.1	10,875	9,425	2,123	1,851
Literacy						
Literate[1]	82.3	90.2	27,779	26,947	4,552	4,485
Not literate	16.9	9.3	5,699	6,560	472	481
Not measured	0.8	0.5	278	248	24	26
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	21.0	40.1	7,082	5,924	2,024	1,879
Watches television at least once a week	59.5	64.5	20,088	19,232	3,256	3,073
Listens to the radio at least once a week	5.4	8.6	1,812	1,834	434	410
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	14.8	29.3	4,998	3,994	1,481	1,189
Not regularly exposed to any media	32.3	22.3	10,905	12,105	1,125	1,293
Marital status						
Never married	21.2	41.5	7,163	6,790	2,097	2,018
Currently married	73.6	57.5	24,838	25,207	2,905	2,928
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.0	0.0	7	8	0	0
Widowed	3.5	0.2	1,198	1,237	11	12
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.6	0.7	550	513	36	34
Religion						
Hindu	80.0	80.7	27,006	27,485	4,074	4,012
Muslim	11.7	10.6	3,938	3,502	533	548
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	5.8	6.2	1,963	2,282	311	354
Other	2.5	2.6	848	486	130	78

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	16.8	17.9	5,685	5,783	903	826
Scheduled tribe	11.6	10.4	3,931	4,870	526	673
Other backward class	28.6	32.2	9,654	10,859	1,625	1,710
Other	41.9	38.6	14,151	12,059	1,951	1,757
Don't know	1.0	0.9	334	184	44	26
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	33,755	33,755	5,048	4,992
Age 50-54	na	8.2	na	na	449	505
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	5,497	5,497
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	40.9	81.5	2,033	2,170	4,115	4,073
In agricultural occupation	5.6	26.5	277	166	1,340	1,917
In non-agricultural occupation	33.6	50.8	1,671	1,930	2,565	1,947
Don't know	1.7	4.2	85	74	210	209
Not employed	59.1	18.5	2,940	2,908	933	919
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,973	5,078	5,048	4,992
Age 50-54	na	8.2	na	na	449	505
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	5,497	5,497

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, Maharashtra

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.029	0.063	0.047	0.046	0.071	0.059	0.064	0.105	0.084
20-24	0.114	0.175	0.146	0.146	0.213	0.179	0.165	0.232	0.198
25-29	0.098	0.099	0.099	0.097	0.096	0.096	0.111	0.088	0.100
30-34	0.046	0.032	0.039	0.036	0.024	0.030	0.033	0.030	0.032
35-39	0.011	0.007	0.009	0.011	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.006
40-44	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001
TFR (15-49)	1.50	1.89	1.71	1.68	2.06	1.87	1.91	2.31	2.11
CBR	12.6	15.0	13.8	15.5	17.5	16.6	18.2	19.3	18.8

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	1.50	2.7	2.4	1.27
Rural	1.89	3.6	2.7	1.58
Schooling				
No schooling	2.25	1.3	3.0	1.65
<5 years complete	2.16	1.5	2.9	1.77
5-9 years complete	2.06	2.9	2.5	1.67
10-11 years complete	1.78	3.2	2.2	1.47
12 or more years complete	1.64	4.4	1.8	1.52
Religion				
Hindu	1.69	3.1	2.5	1.43
Muslim	2.06	4.0	3.2	1.58
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.35	2.5	2.7	1.11
Other	1.31	2.8	2.1	1.17
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.57	2.8	2.7	1.23
Scheduled tribe	2.06	4.1	3.0	1.68
Other backward class	1.67	2.9	2.4	1.46
Other	1.63	3.2	2.4	1.39
Don't know	3.48	5.0	(3.3)	2.21
Total	1.71	3.2	2.5	1.43

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

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	2.8	3.0	5.9	2,801
15	0.2	0.4	0.6	964
16	0.6	0.6	1.2	926
17	2.1	2.0	4.1	911
18	6.8	3.8	10.6	889
19	16.2	4.4	20.6	1,013
Residence				
Urban	2.6	1.3	3.9	2,110
Rural	7.5	3.1	10.6	2,594
Schooling				
No schooling	15.0	5.1	20.1	76
<5 years complete	21.6	4.4	26.1	56
5-9 years complete	8.5	3.1	11.7	1,414
10-11 years complete	3.7	1.7	5.3	1,791
12 or more years complete	2.9	1.9	4.9	1,366
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,047
Currently married	37.8	16.4	54.3	650
Religion				
Hindu	5.7	2.2	7.9	3,680
Muslim	4.6	3.5	8.1	691
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.3	0.9	3.2	248
Other	5.1	0.0	5.1	84
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	6.1	1.9	8.0	821
Scheduled tribe	10.8	2.7	13.4	601
Other backward class	3.2	1.9	5.1	1,305
Other	4.7	2.3	7.1	1,926
Don't know	(6.0)	(10.9)	(16.9)	50
Total	5.3	2.3	7.6	4,703

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

<u>Table 21 Birth order</u>

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	88.4	10.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	262
20-29	47.0	37.1	11.9	4.0	100.0	3,978
30-39	27.0	39.2	16.6	17.3	100.0	1,096
40-49	(15.0)	(28.8)	(21.3)	(35.0)	100.0	45
Residence						
Urban	47.7	32.3	11.9	8.1	100.0	2,271
Rural	42.5	39.0	12.7	5.8	100.0	3,111
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	21.9	31.9	17.3	28.9	100.0	359
<5 years complete	30.4	33.2	20.5	15.9	100.0	230
5-9 years complete	32.2	39.5	18.5	9.9	100.0	1,699
10-11 years complete	44.1	37.1	14.4	4.5	100.0	972
12 or more years complete	60.4	34.1	4.9	0.6	100.0	2,121
Religion						
Hindu	46.7	37.0	11.1	5.2	100.0	4,234
Muslim	32.3	32.1	19.5	16.1	100.0	798
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	42.9	37.4	13.6	6.2	100.0	249
Other	64.0	29.1	6.1	0.9	100.0	100
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	42.7	34.6	15.8	6.9	100.0	835
Scheduled tribe	43.1	34.2	13.0	9.7	100.0	801
Other backward class	46.6	40.9	9.0	3.6	100.0	1,470
Other	46.1	34.4	12.5	7.0	100.0	2,158
Don't know	18.9	33.8	24.4	22.9	100.0	117
Total	44.7	36.2	12.4	6.8	100.0	5,381
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	43.2	36.8	14.3	5.7	100.0	5,398

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

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(28.2)	(33.1)	(24.5)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33	(21.8)
20-29	10.3	19.5	34.2	19.9	7.3	8.9	100.0	3,403	30.4
30-39	5.1	11.1	18.5	17.7	14.1	33.5	100.0	1,727	46.9
40-49	0.6	6.6	9.6	13.8	12.5	57.0	100.0	91	62.5
Residence									
Urban	7.3	15.9	25.1	17.6	10.8	23.4	100.0	2,216	37.0
Rural	9.4	17.1	31.0	20.0	8.7	13.7	100.0	3,039	32.2
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	8.3	20.1	29.8	19.5	10.4	11.9	100.0	536	31.5
<5 years complete	10.8	17.7	33.1	12.1	10.6	15.7	100.0	316	32.4
5-9 years complete	10.5	19.9	28.6	19.7	7.0	14.2	100.0	2,120	31.0
10-11 years complete	9.3	14.2	32.3	17.4	9.6	17.3	100.0	945	33.4
12 or more years complete	4.5	11.4	24.2	20.4	13.1	26.4	100.0	1,337	42.5
Religion									
Hindu	8.2	15.7	29.4	19.1	9.3	18.2	100.0	3,964	34.1
Muslim	10.5	21.1	25.6	18.6	9.5	14.7	100.0	981	31.8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.2	12.2	27.3	21.6	15.5	17.2	100.0	249	37.3
Other	4.5	19.3	24.9	6.8	5.8	38.7	100.0	60	38.4
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	8.3	14.0	30.2	19.5	9.8	18.3	100.0	849	34.7
Scheduled tribe	9.9	21.8	32.2	19.0	7.0	10.2	100.0	778	29.4
Other backward class	5.4	13.5	28.2	21.6	11.5	19.9	100.0	1,386	37.1
Other	9.6	16.4	27.8	17.8	8.7	19.6	100.0	2,083	33.9
Don't know	15.9	35.5	14.3	9.1	16.2	9.1	100.0	158	23.9
Birth order									
2-3	8.2	16.1	28.2	18.9	9.9	18.8	100.0	4,617	34.6
4-6	10.9	20.9	30.4	19.9	7.4	10.4	100.0	613	29.5
7 or more	(15.2)	(7.0)	(45.3)	(15.7)	(7.6)	(9.2)	100.0	25	(27.5)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.7	16.3	28.6	19.1	8.1	19.3	100.0	2,297	34.0
Female	8.4	16.8	28.5	19.0	10.8	16.6	100.0	2,958	34.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.4	16.4	28.7	19.4	9.9	18.2	100.0	5,047	34.6
Dead	36.8	20.9	24.9	8.6	2.1	6.7	100.0	208	22.6
Total	8.5	16.6	28.5	19.0	9.6	17.7	100.0	5,255	34.0

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.

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

| | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | | |
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Total 15-49	Total 15-54
				WOMEN					
Want another soon[2]	66.5	22.3	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	11.5	na
Want another later[3]	12.7	28.6	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	7.8	na
Want another, undecided when	1.7	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	na
Undecided	4.5	7.1	1.7	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.0	2.9	na
Want no more	4.4	22.3	28.8	20.4	24.4	25.1	30.0	23.8	na
Sterilized[4]	1.4	13.3	60.8	72.9	69.3	66.7	59.6	49.5	na
Declared infecund	7.9	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.3	na
Missing	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	6.3	1.5	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	1,833	5,116	11,260	4,582	1,459	439	148	24,838	na
				MEN					
Want another soon[2]	27.1	26.1	3.2	2.0	1.4	0.7	*	13.3	11.7
Want another later[3]	12.8	25.9	2.4	2.1	2.2	0.9	*	9.7	8.5
Want another, undecided when	1.7	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	*	1.3	1.1
Undecided	2.2	7.1	4.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	*	3.7	3.3
Want no more	51.1	36.5	77.0	82.6	77.9	80.1	*	63.2	65.8
Sterilized[4]	4.9	0.2	13.1	11.7	17.5	18.4	*	8.6	9.4
Declared infecund	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	673	617	1,041	370	138	49	17	2,905	3,333

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

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	2.2	9.6	67.7	72.3	*	26.6	9.3	(6.7)	*	*	*	11.9
25-34	4.1	27.1	87.5	90.8	88.7	69.1	40.2	22.6	77.6	85.2	(89.3)	49.6
35-49	22.4	76.8	95.3	95.9	94.5	91.4	76.3	64.2	95.6	96.9	98.1	88.3
Residence												
Urban	4.9	39.2	89.8	94.0	93.0	71.7	43.8	43.6	85.0	92.5	98.1	67.5
Rural	6.7	31.4	89.5	92.8	93.1	74.6	63.3	27.3	94.4	95.6	95.1	75.3
Schooling												
No schooling	13.9	53.9	89.8	93.9	93.0	86.1	58.6	*	83.0	(100.0)	(93.2)	75.3
<5 years complete	15.6	49.9	92.2	95.0	94.8	85.7	(71.2)	(66.4)	94.3	99.3	(97.2)	88.3
5-9 years complete	8.4	36.0	90.2	93.3	93.6	79.4	56.8	23.1	92.6	94.1	95.1	74.1
10-11 years complete	4.3	32.6	89.9	90.7	86.6	70.8	62.3	40.0	88.8	89.5	(99.1)	74.1
12 or more years complete	3.0	33.6	88.1	93.0	93.3	57.8	49.0	38.3	88.7	95.1	*	63.9
Religion												
Hindu	5.7	36.5	90.6	93.5	94.2	73.9	59.2	37.2	91.4	96.2	96.2	73.5
Muslim	5.0	24.2	77.5	90.3	89.4	69.3	55.8	(17.4)	76.2	92.7	(95.9)	65.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	9.3	34.1	90.0	97.4	97.8	73.3	(25.9)	(30.0)	90.0	(83.1)	*	62.7
Other	(4.5)	47.9	93.3	(90.9)	*	72.8	*	*	*	*	*	(64.4)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.5	31.7	86.8	95.2	93.3	72.1	53.6	39.0	95.3	90.4	(94.8)	72.4
Scheduled tribe	6.7	27.4	88.3	91.7	92.8	73.4	65.9	18.5	85.4	94.9	(95.0)	71.5
Other backward class	6.6	36.7	91.7	94.9	95.1	75.1	65.0	43.7	90.7	98.9	(98.9)	77.0
Other	4.9	38.6	89.5	92.4	91.9	72.6	48.3	32.8	88.9	91.5	96.6	67.3
Don't know	*	*	83.8	(73.9)	*	66.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons[2]												
0	5.8	25.3	69.6	72.2	79.0	34.9	55.6	22.4	73.7	(73.5)	*	49.6
1	na	44.3	92.6	95.4	93.2	81.7	na	51.0	93.4	95.7	95.5	82.3
2	na	na	93.2	95.3	96.0	94.2	na	na	89.7	97.9	100.0	93.4
3	na	na	na	95.1	93.1	94.4	na	na	na	(97.8)	(97.6)	97.7
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	92.0	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	5.8	35.6	89.6	93.3	93.0	73.3	55.6	36.6	90.1	94.4	96.3	71.8
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	3.6	34.1	89.5	94.2	93.9	72.9	13.7	36.4	90.4	94.9	92.4	73.0

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Maharashtra, 2019-21, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total | NFHS-4 (2015-16) |
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
			WOMEN						
0	8.0	1.8	2.1	3.5	4.0	4.5	7.3	4.0	3.3
1	27.0	25.2	4.6	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.0	13.5	11.1
2	61.2	70.1	87.7	66.8	52.1	47.0	30.2	72.0	72.8
3	1.8	2.4	4.4	22.6	20.0	21.3	19.6	7.1	8.8
4	0.7	0.2	0.9	4.7	19.8	18.0	30.0	2.6	3.3
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	6.6	4.0	0.2	0.3
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	6.5	0.1	0.1
Non-numeric responses	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.6	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,209	5,559	11,877	4,908	1,569	464	171	33,755	29,460
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.1	1.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	9,100	5,541	11,852	4,890	1,551	458	167	33,559	29,336
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.1
Number of currently married respondents	1,830	5,100	11,236	4,565	1,442	433	144	24,751	21,453
			MEN						
0	10.8	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.0	*	7.1	3.5
1	13.5	18.0	4.8	2.6	1.9	0.0	*	10.9	9.5
2	65.4	75.2	82.5	57.0	51.3	35.8	*	68.8	72.0
3	6.2	3.2	7.9	30.5	26.1	29.6	*	8.8	9.7
4	1.8	0.6	1.8	7.6	16.3	24.1	*	2.8	3.6
5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.6	*	0.2	0.7
6 or more	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	*	0.1	0.5
Non-numeric responses	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	*	1.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,790	622	1,059	374	138	49	17	5,048	4,497
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondents	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	*	1.9	2.0
Number of all respondents	2,737	619	1,058	373	138	49	17	4,991	4,475
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	*	2.1	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	695	618	1,055	373	138	49	17	2,944	2,653

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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
Age										
15-19	6.0	6.1	59.8	60.4	4,596	8.3	4.7	68.4	64.5	809
20-29	6.7	3.9	73.5	72.8	10,702	9.6	4.5	72.4	70.1	1,567
30-39	9.3	3.7	79.7	77.6	9,908	12.2	4.6	77.4	72.7	1,418
40-49	12.4	3.4	80.8	77.9	8,214	15.4	5.4	83.9	79.8	1,173
Residence										
Urban	8.0	4.6	68.5	67.4	15,912	9.5	3.6	71.2	66.5	2,368
Rural	9.4	3.5	81.4	79.6	17,509	13.3	5.9	80.2	77.4	2,599
Schooling										
No schooling	16.1	3.0	87.8	84.5	4,015	20.7	3.9	79.6	71.2	222
<5 years complete	14.3	2.9	85.7	81.9	2,211	23.8	6.1	88.2	80.7	257
5-9 years complete	8.9	3.6	80.2	78.5	10,366	11.6	5.8	81.8	78.8	1,471
10-11 years complete	6.7	4.6	73.4	72.8	6,072	11.9	4.4	74.9	70.7	948
12 or more years complete	5.9	4.7	64.8	64.1	10,756	8.7	4.2	70.2	67.3	2,068
Marital status										
Never married	5.7	6.1	55.8	56.9	7,028	9.2	4.1	68.7	65.0	2,030
Currently married	9.6	3.4	80.6	78.4	24,652	13.2	5.3	81.0	77.3	2,891
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	9.9	3.9	78.6	76.0	1,741	(7.6)	(4.9)	(73.6)	(73.0)	46
Religion										
Hindu	8.3	4.0	75.4	73.9	26,751	11.0	4.5	76.2	72.7	4,011
Muslim	12.3	4.5	78.8	77.2	3,878	16.5	6.8	78.3	72.0	521
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.6	3.7	74.6	73.3	1,952	12.7	6.8	75.5	73.9	307
Other	5.9	4.4	56.1	56.1	839	3.3	0.6	55.6	54.3	129
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	8.5	4.6	73.6	73.3	5,626	12.5	5.5	78.5	74.9	897
Scheduled tribe	11.5	2.8	84.7	82.4	3,904	12.7	3.0	78.6	74.0	519
Other backward class	8.5	4.1	77.8	75.7	9,542	11.7	5.0	76.5	72.4	1,612
Other	8.2	4.1	71.4	70.0	14,020	10.3	4.4	73.5	70.2	1,896
Don't know	10.0	3.0	82.6	82.8	328	(24.2)	(22.6)	(69.3)	(76.1)	42
Total	8.8	4.0	75.3	73.8	33,420	11.5	4.8	75.9	72.2	4,967
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	11.1	4.9	82.1	79.8	29,347	14.5	4.3	83.1	78.3	4,465

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.

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
			URBAN			
Any method	98.4	99.8	94.4	99.6	100.0	99.2
Any modern method	98.4	99.8	94.3	99.6	100.0	99.2
Female sterilization	96.9	99.1	90.5	92.0	94.4	89.1
Male sterilization	84.1	89.0	70.0	89.2	93.6	83.8
Pill	92.2	95.7	82.2	86.8	92.9	79.3
IUD or PPIUD	86.2	93.1	66.7	55.3	63.2	46.5
Injectables	78.7	83.2	67.4	72.4	79.6	63.5
Condom/*Nirodh*	93.0	96.0	85.4	98.7	98.8	98.4
Female condom	36.1	37.3	32.8	52.2	55.8	48.5
Emergency contraception	58.5	63.3	46.0	56.3	60.9	50.2
Diaphragm	12.5	13.0	11.6	22.4	24.2	20.6
Foam or jelly	9.6	9.7	9.8	15.1	16.7	13.5
Standard days method	15.3	16.7	11.6	19.4	25.0	13.0
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	32.5	37.0	19.5	17.3	20.1	14.1
Other modern method	2.2	2.3	2.1	7.7	8.5	6.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	82.6	89.6	62.8	54.2	61.9	45.6
Any traditional method	66.1	74.3	43.0	73.0	82.8	61.7
Rhythm	51.1	57.3	33.9	52.4	62.9	40.0
Withdrawal	55.8	64.1	32.3	66.6	73.8	58.3
Other	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Mean number of methods known by						
respondents age 15-49	8.1	8.6	6.6	8.0	8.7	7.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	16,080	11,250	4,016	2,424	1,310	1,093

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	RURAL					
Any method	97.7	98.9	92.7	98.4	99.2	97.1
Any modern method	97.7	98.8	92.7	98.3	99.0	97.1
Female sterilization	96.0	97.5	89.2	88.9	92.1	83.7
Male sterilization	78.7	81.9	64.2	84.7	88.1	79.2
Pill	85.8	88.2	76.7	78.9	83.0	72.6
IUD or PPIUD	74.5	79.1	54.1	42.3	48.5	32.6
Injectables	73.0	76.1	61.5	61.2	64.7	55.9
Condom/*Nirodh*	83.2	85.3	75.1	95.4	95.9	95.0
Female condom	24.8	25.1	24.9	39.9	41.3	38.0
Emergency contraception	47.0	49.1	38.6	39.9	42.5	36.2
Diaphragm	9.6	10.0	8.4	10.4	11.2	9.1
Foam or jelly	6.5	6.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.0
Standard days method	16.0	17.4	9.7	14.4	16.2	11.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	29.9	33.3	15.2	11.9	13.9	8.7
Other modern method	3.6	4.0	2.4	11.3	10.7	12.4
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	68.3	72.8	49.3	40.7	46.9	31.1
Any traditional method	58.4	65.0	30.5	60.4	67.5	49.5
Rhythm	43.5	48.1	24.4	38.1	44.9	27.3
Withdrawal	47.9	54.2	20.7	52.9	57.7	45.8
Other	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.2	7.6	5.7	6.8	7.2	6.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	17,675	13,588	3,153	2,625	1,594	1,004

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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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Method		Women			Men	
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
		TOTAL				
Any method	98.1	99.3	93.7	99.0	99.5	98.2
Any modern method	98.0	99.2	93.6	99.0	99.5	98.2
Female sterilization	96.4	98.2	90.0	90.4	93.1	86.5
Male sterilization	81.3	85.1	67.5	86.9	90.6	81.6
Pill	88.8	91.6	79.8	82.7	87.5	76.1
IUD or PPIUD	80.1	85.4	61.2	48.5	55.2	39.8
Injectables	75.7	79.3	64.8	66.6	71.4	59.9
Condom/*Nirodh*	87.8	90.2	80.9	97.0	97.2	96.8
Female condom	30.2	30.6	29.3	45.9	47.8	43.5
Emergency contraception	52.5	55.5	42.8	47.8	50.8	43.5
Diaphragm	11.0	11.4	10.2	16.1	17.0	15.1
Foam or jelly	8.0	8.1	8.0	10.0	10.5	9.4
Standard days method	15.7	17.1	10.8	16.8	20.1	12.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	31.1	35.0	17.6	14.5	16.7	11.5
Other modern method	3.0	3.2	2.2	9.6	9.7	9.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	75.1	80.4	56.9	47.2	53.7	38.7
Any traditional method	62.1	69.2	37.5	66.5	74.4	55.9
Rhythm	47.1	52.2	29.7	45.0	53.0	33.9
Withdrawal	51.6	58.7	27.2	59.5	64.9	52.3
Other	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.6	8.0	6.2	7.4	7.9	6.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	33,755	24,838	7,169	5,048	2,905	2,097

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method											Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal			
Age																		
15-19	19.2	16.0	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.1	11.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.1	2.0	80.8	100.0	650
20-24	34.7	31.9	9.4	0.0	2.4	2.3	0.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.3	2.6	65.3	100.0	2,988
25-29	55.8	52.4	31.2	0.2	3.0	2.7	0.3	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.6	2.7	44.2	100.0	4,810
30-39	74.7	72.1	56.4	0.5	2.0	2.3	0.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.8	1.8	25.3	100.0	9,167
40-49	79.5	78.2	72.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.9	20.5	100.0	7,223
Residence																		
Urban	65.8	62.7	44.0	0.1	1.9	2.2	0.2	14.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	34.2	100.0	11,250
Rural	66.5	64.7	53.3	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.4	33.5	100.0	13,588
Schooling																		
No schooling	73.7	72.0	68.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.6	26.3	100.0	3,402
<5 years complete	73.3	72.7	66.9	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	26.7	100.0	1,910
5-9 years complete	68.9	66.9	55.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	31.1	100.0	8,405
10-11 years complete	64.9	61.6	45.4	0.3	2.2	2.2	0.2	10.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.7	2.6	35.1	100.0	4,125
12 or more years complete	58.1	54.8	29.5	0.2	2.6	3.2	0.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.0	2.2	41.9	100.0	6,996
Religion																		
Hindu	67.1	64.8	50.6	0.4	1.6	1.9	0.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.6	1.8	32.9	100.0	20,123
Muslim	58.0	55.0	38.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	0.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	2.5	42.0	100.0	2,801
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	68.0	66.1	50.9	0.9	1.2	2.6	0.3	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.9	1.0	32.0	100.0	1,335
Other	68.7	66.1	45.0	0.1	2.4	2.2	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.7	0.9	1.8	31.3	100.0	579
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	65.7	63.8	50.3	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.5	1.4	34.3	100.0	3,970
Scheduled tribe	63.7	61.8	53.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	1.4	36.3	100.0	2,989
Other backward class	68.2	66.2	49.7	0.5	2.1	2.0	0.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	31.8	100.0	7,242
Other	65.9	63.1	47.4	0.1	1.9	2.2	0.1	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.7	2.1	34.1	100.0	10,375
Don't know	53.5	43.8	35.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	4.6	5.1	46.5	100.0	262

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method											Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Emergency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal			
Number of living children																		
No children	13.6	12.2	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	1.1	86.4	100.0	2,320
1 child	46.3	41.9	13.4	0.2	2.3	3.7	0.2	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.4	1.2	3.2	53.7	100.0	5,050
1 son	49.9	44.9	16.7	0.2	2.0	3.9	0.3	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.0	1.5	3.5	50.1	100.0	2,993
No sons	41.2	37.6	8.5	0.1	2.7	3.4	0.1	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.6	0.9	2.7	58.8	100.0	2,057
2 children	77.9	75.8	62.1	0.5	2.0	2.1	0.2	8.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	1.6	22.1	100.0	10,947
1 or more sons	80.1	78.3	66.5	0.5	1.7	2.0	0.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.4	1.5	19.9	100.0	9,560
No sons	62.4	58.9	31.5	0.3	4.4	2.8	0.4	18.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.4	2.2	37.6	100.0	1,387
3 children	81.6	80.1	73.7	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	1.1	18.4	100.0	4,499
1 or more sons	83.3	81.8	76.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.1	16.7	100.0	4,131
No sons	63.0	61.0	45.9	0.5	1.6	2.3	0.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	37.0	100.0	369
4 or more children	78.2	76.1	68.2	0.6	2.2	0.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	2.0	21.8	100.0	2,021
1 or more sons	79.4	77.4	70.1	0.6	2.2	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	1.9	20.6	100.0	1,877
No sons	62.4	59.2	44.3	0.7	3.0	2.5	0.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.3	2.8	37.6	100.0	144
Total	66.2	63.8	49.1	0.4	1.8	1.9	0.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.6	1.8	33.8	100.0	24,838
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	64.7	62.5	50.7	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.2	7.1	0.0	na	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	35.3	100.0	21,518

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

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

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

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
Ahmednagar	69.5	67.4	56.6	0.0	10.8	2.1	1,025
Akola	77.0	72.8	48.6	0.6	23.5	4.2	437
Amravati	79.2	77.7	56.4	1.3	20.0	1.5	638
Aurangabad	48.1	46.0	28.8	0.0	17.2	2.1	846
Bhandara	77.5	75.6	63.3	2.5	9.8	1.8	245
Bid	58.1	56.7	42.9	0.0	13.8	1.4	473
Buldhana	81.0	78.1	56.1	0.7	21.2	3.0	590
Chandrapur	80.1	78.1	60.1	1.6	16.5	2.0	469
Dhule	51.9	50.3	41.2	0.3	8.8	1.6	432
Gadchiroli	76.5	76.0	50.6	13.0	12.4	0.4	210
Gondiya	78.3	77.8	62.3	5.8	9.7	0.5	264
Hingoli	73.1	72.8	58.7	0.0	14.1	0.2	272
Jalgaon	44.0	43.6	35.4	0.0	8.2	0.4	860
Jalna	49.7	48.9	34.7	0.1	14.0	0.8	470
Kolhapur	71.4	69.2	60.2	0.0	9.0	2.2	904
Latur	78.2	77.2	64.0	0.0	13.2	1.0	466
Mumbai	74.3	71.7	47.0	0.0	24.7	2.6	645
Mumbai Suburban	64.6	58.7	37.5	0.0	21.2	5.9	1,866
Nagpur	84.1	81.2	61.0	0.6	19.5	2.9	915
Nanded	68.0	67.3	58.5	0.0	8.8	0.8	660
Nandurbar	62.6	61.2	50.7	2.0	8.4	1.4	364
Nashik	55.0	54.0	41.3	0.3	12.4	1.0	1,378
Osmanabad	78.9	77.1	62.1	0.0	15.0	1.8	327
Palghar	71.8	66.0	49.6	0.1	16.3	5.9	627
Parbhani	42.0	41.5	33.5	0.0	8.0	0.5	397
Pune	57.8	55.9	43.3	0.0	12.6	1.9	2,719
Raigarh	73.6	70.9	55.1	0.0	15.8	2.8	624
Ratnagiri	62.3	60.5	50.1	0.0	10.4	1.8	332
Sangli	67.1	64.7	56.5	0.3	8.0	2.4	630
Satara	74.7	72.8	61.8	0.1	10.9	1.9	668
Sindhudurg	58.7	56.8	45.9	0.0	10.9	1.9	149
Solapur	75.7	74.2	66.3	0.0	7.8	1.5	952
Thane	61.6	57.1	37.6	0.0	19.5	4.5	1,849
Wardha	79.2	78.1	64.3	0.4	13.3	1.1	272
Washim	71.3	68.3	54.8	0.3	13.2	3.0	266
Yavatmal	78.3	75.7	64.6	0.0	11.1	2.5	599
Maharashtra	66.2	63.8	49.1	0.4	14.3	2.4	24,838

[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, Maharashtra, 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	With- drawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	35.4	32.0	16.8	0.6	3.1	0.6	10.3	0.2	3.4	0.5	2.8	0.0	64.6	100.0	2,905
Wife	38.6	35.0	18.1	0.6	3.3	0.7	11.5	0.2	3.6	0.6	3.0	0.1	61.4	100.0	2,584
Other[1]	8.6	7.3	5.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	91.4	100.0	315
Not currently married	87.2	78.1	0.5	0.0	7.9	0.0	69.7	0.0	9.1	0.8	8.3	0.0	12.8	100.0	112
Age															
20-24	33.1	28.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.4	25.0	0.0	4.2	3.6	0.6	0.0	66.9	100.0	145
25-29	28.2	20.3	3.0	0.0	3.8	0.5	12.4	0.1	7.9	0.9	6.9	0.0	71.8	100.0	440
30-34	37.1	32.7	10.4	0.3	3.3	0.5	17.2	0.5	4.3	0.2	4.0	0.1	62.9	100.0	624
35-39	42.1	39.3	17.3	0.9	4.9	0.6	14.8	0.1	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.0	57.9	100.0	654
40-44	38.9	36.3	24.0	0.9	2.5	1.0	7.7	0.2	2.7	0.4	2.1	0.1	61.1	100.0	557
45-49	37.5	36.7	27.9	0.6	1.4	0.6	5.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	62.5	100.0	580
Residence															
Urban	36.7	32.1	14.1	0.0	2.7	0.4	14.3	0.2	4.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	63.3	100.0	1,377
Rural	37.8	35.0	17.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	11.0	0.2	2.8	0.5	2.2	0.0	62.2	100.0	1,640
Schooling															
No schooling	37.9	34.0	26.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	5.3	0.0	3.8	1.5	2.0	0.3	62.1	100.0	180
<5 years complete	40.0	35.6	24.1	2.0	2.8	0.0	6.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	60.0	100.0	238
5-9 years complete	34.9	31.4	17.0	0.5	2.8	0.3	10.2	0.3	3.6	0.4	3.1	0.1	65.1	100.0	961
10-11 years complete	33.1	30.4	14.4	0.3	2.1	0.7	12.3	0.2	2.6	0.8	1.9	0.0	66.9	100.0	554
12 or more years complete	40.9	37.0	12.8	0.2	4.8	1.1	17.2	0.3	3.9	0.4	3.4	0.0	59.1	100.0	1,083
Marital status															
Never married	87.4	79.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	71.0	0.0	8.4	0.8	7.6	0.0	12.6	100.0	110
Currently married	35.4	32.0	16.8	0.6	3.1	0.6	10.3	0.2	3.4	0.5	2.8	0.0	64.6	100.0	2,905

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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 sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method		Rhythm	With-drawal	Other			
Religion															
Hindu	37.6	34.4	17.1	0.6	3.3	0.7	12.2	0.2	3.3	0.6	2.6	0.1	62.4	100.0	2,439
Muslim	29.1	25.7	8.8	0.0	3.0	0.5	13.0	0.4	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	70.9	100.0	304
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	45.6	37.5	15.8	1.2	3.1	0.6	15.1	0.9	8.1	0.4	7.6	0.0	54.4	100.0	193
Other	38.2	35.1	15.8	1.0	3.6	0.0	14.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	61.8	100.0	81
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	44.2	40.3	18.6	0.8	2.5	0.3	17.1	0.6	3.9	0.9	2.9	0.0	55.8	100.0	552
Scheduled tribe	37.3	31.6	16.8	2.2	2.6	0.2	9.7	0.1	5.7	1.3	4.2	0.2	62.7	100.0	340
Other backward class	37.4	34.2	17.2	0.3	2.9	0.7	12.4	0.1	3.2	0.3	2.7	0.1	62.6	100.0	938
Other	34.2	30.9	14.0	0.2	4.1	0.8	11.3	0.1	3.3	0.2	3.0	0.0	65.8	100.0	1,160
Total age 15-49	37.3	33.7	16.2	0.6	3.2	0.6	12.5	0.2	3.6	0.5	3.0	0.0	62.7	100.0	3,017
Age 50-54	34.5	33.1	27.3	0.5	1.5	0.4	2.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	65.5	100.0	432
Total age 15-54	37.0	33.6	17.6	0.5	3.0	0.6	11.3	0.2	3.3	0.4	2.8	0.0	63.0	100.0	3,449

Note: Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, men age 15-19, men who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods[1]
URBAN							
Public health sector	66.7	*	26.4	43.2	*	13.7	53.1
Government/municipal hospital	50.6	*	15.4	29.1	*	9.1	39.7
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.8	*	1.7	0.0	*	0.3	1.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.1	*	0.0	1.4	*	0.0	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.2	*	3.5	3.8	*	0.5	4.8
PHC/Additional PHC	6.1	*	1.7	3.9	*	1.4	4.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	*	0.0	0.7	*	0.1	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.3	*	0.3	2.2	*	0.5	0.4
Camp	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	*	1.3	2.1	*	1.1	0.3
ASHA	0.0	*	1.4	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	*	1.0	0.0	*	0.5	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.0	*	0.0	0.9	*	0.3	0.8
Private health sector	31.7	*	63.7	55.3	*	68.1	41.4
Private hospital	30.2	*	8.1	45.2	*	3.6	24.2
Private doctor/clinic	1.5	*	3.0	8.6	*	2.4	2.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.5	0.0	*	0.4	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	51.8	1.5	*	61.3	15.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.2	*	9.3	0.6	*	17.9	4.3
Shop	0.0	*	7.8	0.4	*	5.7	1.5
Husband	0.0	*	1.5	0.2	*	12.0	2.6
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Other	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	*	0.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,315	11	218	249	19	1,610	7,439

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			RURAL				
Public health sector	88.8	97.7	44.1	45.7	(61.7)	27.5	80.2
Government/municipal hospital	45.9	41.4	12.4	25.1	(29.6)	11.4	40.8
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.6	5.1	0.6	2.4	(6.0)	0.7	2.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	0.2	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	17.2	17.6	4.5	6.7	(15.2)	2.5	15.1
PHC/Additional PHC	19.7	30.4	8.9	9.8	(3.6)	2.4	17.4
Sub-centre/ANM	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.2	(4.0)	1.2	1.7
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.1
Camp	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.7
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	(3.3)	3.7	0.6
ASHA	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	(0.0)	4.2	0.6
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.2	0.3
Private health sector	10.5	1.9	52.5	53.9	(38.3)	56.8	17.4
Private hospital	10.0	1.9	3.4	43.7	(21.0)	2.4	9.8
Private doctor/clinic	0.4	0.0	3.5	7.8	(17.3)	1.1	0.8
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.1
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.9	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	45.4	0.7	(0.0)	51.7	6.6
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	(0.0)	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	(0.0)	15.3	1.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	(0.0)	5.1	0.6
Husband	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	(0.0)	9.8	1.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	7,713	86	237	221	22	965	9,252

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
			TOTAL				
Public health sector	79.8	96.4	35.6	44.3	52.4	18.9	68.1
Government/municipal hospital	47.8	43.5	13.8	27.2	25.6	10.0	40.3
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	2.3	4.5	1.1	1.1	4.1	0.4	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	12.7	17.7	4.0	5.2	10.5	1.2	10.5
PHC/Additional PHC	14.2	27.7	5.5	6.6	6.3	1.8	11.8
Sub-centre/ANM	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.9	3.3	0.5	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.2
Camp	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.1	1.8	2.0	0.5
ASHA	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.9	1.7	0.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5
Private health sector	19.2	3.2	57.9	54.6	47.6	63.8	28.1
Private hospital	18.2	3.2	5.7	44.5	26.1	3.1	16.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	0.0	3.3	8.3	21.6	1.9	1.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	48.4	1.1	0.0	57.7	10.3
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other source	0.2	0.0	6.2	0.3	0.0	16.9	3.0
Shop	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.2	0.0	5.5	1.0
Husband	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	11.2	1.8
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	13,029	96	456	470	41	2,575	16,690

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

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
		URBAN			
Female sterilization[1]	48.6	41.5	59.6	35.3	929
Pill	56.0	46.9	70.9	42.7	140
IUD or PPIUD	60.4	48.9	57.7	39.0	144
Total	50.9	43.0	60.6	36.6	1,213
		RURAL			
Female sterilization[1]	52.2	46.2	55.3	39.4	1,450
Pill	48.2	43.0	68.7	39.8	191
IUD or PPIUD	62.3	49.2	70.9	47.3	142
Total	52.5	46.1	58.0	40.1	1,783
		TOTAL			
Female sterilization[1]	50.8	44.4	57.0	37.8	2,379
Pill	51.5	44.7	69.6	41.0	331
IUD or PPIUD	61.4	49.0	64.3	43.1	286
Total	51.9	44.9	59.1	38.6	2,996

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]	Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
Pill	2.8	23.0	4.1	10.3	4.5	7.5	5.6	57.8	9.2	949
IUD or PPIUD	1.1	11.5	0.7	9.8	3.1	4.5	3.7	34.4	4.1	547
Injectables	(11.2)	(39.9)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(5.9)	(12.5)	(3.0)	(81.6)	(13.2)	151
Condom/*Nirodh*	2.5	23.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	6.2	5.5	48.5	4.7	3,719
Rhythm	(5.1)	(10.5)	(11.1)	(1.6)	(8.1)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(39.5)	(7.2)	196
Withdrawal	4.5	19.7	2.5	2.6	6.5	4.5	4.2	44.5	9.4	588
All modern spacing methods[6]	2.6	22.5	3.4	5.4	4.3	6.6	5.3	50.1	6.2	5,459
All spacing methods[7]	2.9	21.9	3.6	5.0	4.7	6.2	5.1	49.3	6.5	6,244
All methods	2.1	15.4	2.6	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.6	34.8	4.7	8,844

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. All methods include female and male sterilization, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional 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 that are not shown separately
[7] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

| | Percentage of men who agree | | Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy: | | | | | |
Background characteristic	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure[1]	Total	Number of men
Age								
15-19	13.0	9.4	40.4	31.8	6.2	21.6	100.0	846
20-24	15.8	10.3	45.8	40.2	5.3	8.7	100.0	821
25-29	11.0	9.5	52.5	41.4	2.8	3.4	100.0	775
30-34	16.6	8.2	53.7	39.8	2.8	3.7	100.0	742
35-39	22.9	14.8	50.8	39.5	2.9	6.9	100.0	688
40-44	15.8	13.1	49.0	38.5	2.8	9.8	100.0	572
45-49	18.5	10.0	58.8	28.6	4.0	8.5	100.0	604
Residence								
Urban	13.2	7.6	55.1	35.5	3.3	6.1	100.0	2,424
Rural	18.6	13.3	44.7	38.9	4.5	12.0	100.0	2,625
Schooling								
No schooling	17.1	14.4	33.6	35.5	4.6	26.2	100.0	229
<5 years complete	17.3	14.7	49.1	37.3	3.3	10.4	100.0	258
5-9 years complete	16.9	11.5	45.7	36.8	4.3	13.3	100.0	1,482
10-11 years complete	16.5	9.2	49.7	37.9	3.3	9.1	100.0	956
12 or more years complete	14.9	9.6	54.3	37.4	4.0	4.3	100.0	2,123
Religion								
Hindu	16.5	10.7	50.0	37.0	3.7	9.3	100.0	4,074
Muslim	11.5	10.9	49.6	34.5	6.8	9.1	100.0	533
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.6	10.0	41.7	44.9	3.7	9.7	100.0	311
Other	11.5	8.0	58.2	37.9	0.9	3.1	100.0	130
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	16.8	8.8	45.3	42.6	3.1	8.9	100.0	903
Scheduled tribe	22.7	17.0	44.8	33.1	3.6	18.5	100.0	526
Other backward class	17.0	10.9	48.9	39.3	4.6	7.3	100.0	1,625
Other	13.3	9.5	53.5	34.3	4.0	8.3	100.0	1,951
Don't know	(6.5)	(6.1)	(59.7)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(10.3)	100.0	44
Total age 15-49	16.0	10.6	49.7	37.2	3.9	9.2	100.0	5,048
Age 50-54	20.4	14.2	50.4	32.9	3.0	13.7	100.0	449
Total age 15-54	16.4	10.9	49.7	36.9	3.9	9.5	100.0	5,497

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	15.7	3.8	19.5	16.8	2.3	19.2	32.6	6.1	38.7	650	49.6	41.4
20-24	12.7	7.3	20.0	19.3	15.5	34.7	32.0	22.8	54.7	2,988	63.5	58.3
25-29	6.6	8.3	14.9	12.4	43.4	55.8	19.0	51.7	70.6	4,810	78.9	74.2
30-34	2.5	8.1	10.6	6.8	63.5	70.3	9.3	71.6	80.9	4,804	86.9	83.3
35-39	0.7	5.0	5.7	2.0	77.5	79.5	2.7	82.5	85.2	4,364	93.3	90.7
40-44	0.1	2.9	3.0	0.8	78.7	79.5	0.9	81.6	82.5	3,713	96.3	94.4
45-49	0.1	1.8	1.9	0.0	79.6	79.6	0.1	81.3	81.5	3,510	97.7	96.4
Residence												
Urban	4.0	6.0	9.9	8.6	57.2	65.8	12.5	63.1	75.7	11,250	86.9	82.8
Rural	3.8	5.5	9.3	5.6	60.9	66.5	9.4	66.4	75.8	13,588	87.8	85.3
Schooling												
No schooling	0.9	3.0	3.9	1.3	72.4	73.7	2.2	75.4	77.5	3,402	95.0	92.9
<5 years complete	1.6	3.6	5.2	1.5	71.8	73.3	3.1	75.4	78.5	1,910	93.4	92.7
5-9 years complete	2.6	6.3	8.9	4.2	64.6	68.9	6.8	70.9	77.7	8,405	88.6	86.1
10-11 years complete	4.9	5.8	10.7	7.4	57.4	64.9	12.3	63.3	75.6	4,125	85.8	81.5
12 or more years complete	6.8	6.9	13.7	14.2	43.9	58.1	21.0	50.8	71.8	6,996	80.9	76.4
Religion												
Hindu	3.7	5.6	9.3	6.7	60.4	67.1	10.4	66.0	76.5	20,123	87.8	84.7
Muslim	4.5	7.3	11.8	7.3	50.7	58.0	11.8	58.0	69.8	2,801	83.1	78.8
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.6	4.2	7.8	8.4	59.6	68.0	12.0	63.8	75.8	1,335	89.7	87.2
Other	5.9	4.6	10.5	10.5	58.3	68.7	16.4	62.9	79.3	579	86.7	83.3

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, Maharashtra, 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	3.2	5.8	9.0	6.7	59.0	65.7	9.9	64.8	74.7	3,970	88.0	85.4
Scheduled tribe	4.7	5.2	9.9	5.0	58.6	63.7	9.7	63.8	73.6	2,989	86.5	84.0
Other backward class	3.7	5.5	9.2	6.9	61.4	68.2	10.6	66.8	77.4	7,242	88.2	85.5
Other	3.8	5.9	9.7	7.6	58.3	65.9	11.4	64.2	75.6	10,375	87.2	83.5
Don't know	9.9	11.0	20.8	8.0	45.5	53.5	17.8	56.5	74.3	262	72.0	58.9
Total	3.8	5.7	9.6	7.0	59.2	66.2	10.8	64.9	75.7	24,838	87.4	84.2

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

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Ahmednagar	8.3	2.6	5.7	1,025
Akola	6.8	3.7	3.1	437
Amravati	4.6	2.5	2.1	638
Aurangabad	17.1	5.1	12.0	846
Bhandara	6.1	2.4	3.7	245
Bid	13.9	4.5	9.4	473
Buldhana	4.4	1.4	3.0	590
Chandrapur	4.5	2.7	1.8	469
Dhule	13.1	5	8.1	432
Gadchiroli	5.6	3.2	2.4	210
Gondiya	7.8	2.4	5.4	264
Hingoli	10.4	5.6	4.7	272
Jalgaon	14.9	4.9	10.0	860
Jalna	13.1	3.9	9.2	470
Kolhapur	8.1	3.5	4.6	904
Latur	4.6	3.3	1.3	466
Mumbai	4.9	1.9	3.0	645
Mumbai Suburban	10.4	3.4	7.0	1,866
Nagpur	4.2	2.6	1.6	915
Nanded	9.2	4.3	4.9	660
Nandurbar	9.7	3.7	6.0	364
Nashik	11.9	4.6	7.3	1,378
Osmanabad	6.4	3.3	3.1	327
Palghar	8.2	4.0	4.2	627
Parbhani	18.5	6.1	12.4	397
Pune	13.7	5.2	8.5	2,719
Raigarh	6.1	3.4	2.7	624
Ratnagiri	10.4	3.8	6.6	332
Sangli	10.4	4.7	5.6	630
Satara	6.2	3.0	3.2	668
Sindhudurg	12.1	4.6	7.5	149
Solapur	5.6	1.7	3.9	952
Thane	10.3	5.3	5.1	1,849
Wardha	6.6	3.7	2.9	272
Washim	8.0	4.0	4.0	266
Yavatmal	5.5	2.9	2.6	599
Maharashtra	9.6	3.8	5.7	24,838
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	9.7	4.3	5.4	21,518

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

					Place of hysterectomy				
Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector[1]	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed	Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
Age									
15-29	0.2	15,494	(24.9)	33	(58.9)	(37.2)	(3.9)	100.0	35
30-39	2.6	9,991	31.4	256	31.9	67.6	0.5	100.0	256
40-49	8.8	8,269	37.9	726	31.2	68.5	0.3	100.0	727
Residence									
Urban	2.2	16,080	36.9	351	30.9	68.7	0.4	100.0	351
Rural	3.8	17,675	34.1	665	33.1	66.4	0.5	100.0	667
Schooling									
No schooling	8.5	4,042	35.1	345	35.5	64.1	0.4	100.0	345
<5 years complete	6.7	2,226	33.4	148	35.8	63.5	0.7	100.0	148
5-9 years complete	3.3	10,462	35.6	343	33.2	66.5	0.3	100.0	346
10-11 years complete	1.6	6,150	37.3	98	23.1	76.9	0.0	100.0	100
12 or more years complete	0.7	10,875	37.0	80	20.0	78.3	1.7	100.0	80
Religion									
Hindu	3.2	27,006	35.3	857	30.8	68.9	0.4	100.0	860
Muslim	2.5	3,938	36.0	100	40.0	58.6	1.4	100.0	100
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.0	1,963	(36.0)	40	(52.3)	(47.7)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Other	2.2	848	*	19	*	*	*	100.0	19
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.2	5,685	34.4	124	36.4	63.6	0.0	100.0	125
Scheduled tribe	2.7	3,931	35.4	108	34.3	65.7	0.0	100.0	108
Other backward class	3.1	9,654	35.6	295	33.2	66.8	0.0	100.0	297
Other	3.3	14,151	35.5	473	31.0	68.1	0.9	100.0	474
Don't know	4.6	334	*	15	*	*	*	100.0	15
Total	3.0	33,755	35.4	1,015	32.4	67.2	0.4	100.0	1,019

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

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	82.7	2.9	14.1	0.3	100.0	291
20-29	91.3	3.2	5.2	0.4	100.0	5,305
30-39	87.9	5.8	5.9	0.4	100.0	2,150
40-49	73.1	8.5	18.4	0.0	100.0	133
Residence						
Urban	86.9	5.4	7.3	0.4	100.0	3,607
Rural	92.1	2.8	4.8	0.3	100.0	4,272
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.2	1.5	7.0	0.3	100.0	551
<5 years complete	93.2	2.6	2.9	1.3	100.0	357
5-9 years complete	90.3	3.6	5.5	0.6	100.0	2,543
10-11 years complete	88.6	4.4	6.6	0.4	100.0	1,423
12 or more years complete	89.1	4.8	6.1	0.1	100.0	3,005
Religion						
Hindu	89.5	4.3	6.0	0.3	100.0	6,233
Muslim	90.7	2.6	5.6	1.1	100.0	1,101
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.1	3.4	6.4	0.1	100.0	396
Other	91.0	4.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	148
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	91.6	3.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	1,242
Scheduled tribe	93.1	1.6	5.0	0.3	100.0	1,044
Other backward class	90.2	3.7	5.8	0.3	100.0	2,233
Other	87.4	5.0	7.0	0.6	100.0	3,227
Don't know	93.6	3.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	133
Total	89.7	4.0	5.9	0.4	100.0	7,879

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	48.0	34.4	42.9
Contraceptive failure	3.2	3.9	3.4
Complications in pregnancy	10.6	27.3	16.9
Health did not permit	13.0	13.0	13.0
Female foetus	2.0	2.2	2.1
Economic reasons	0.3	0.0	0.2
Last child too young	12.4	6.2	10.1
Foetus had congenital abnormality	4.5	6.8	5.3
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	0.4	2.4	1.1
Other	5.6	3.7	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	59.6	52.0	56.7
MVA	10.4	12.4	11.1
Other surgical	23.2	29.2	25.5
Other	2.1	0.0	1.3
Don't know	4.8	6.4	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	9.9	25.2	15.6
Private health sector[1]	81.9	66.4	76.1
At home	8.2	8.4	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	91.5	87.2	89.9
Nurse/ANM/LHV	2.3	3.6	2.8
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.7	0.2
Family member/relative/friend	1.3	2.3	1.7
Self	4.4	6.2	5.1
Other	0.5	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	17.8	11.9	15.6
Number of women with abortions	196	118	314

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Table 39 Characteristics of abortions—*Continued*

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

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(93.6)
Number of women with complications	35	14	49
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(14.2)
Private health sector[1]	*	*	(85.8)
At home	*	*	(0.0)
Other	*	*	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	32	14	46

Note: There were no women who gave "male foetus" as the main reason for abortion. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.5	na	na	na	na	86.0	4,703	a	a	a
20-24	3.4	21.9	41.5	na	na	40.2	5,115	a	a	a
25-29	6.0	27.7	48.9	57.5	80.5	12.6	5,676	20.1	20.1	19.9
30-34	9.3	32.4	52.6	61.1	85.0	3.4	5,212	19.7	19.7	19.4
35-39	12.9	39.0	59.2	67.3	88.2	1.6	4,779	19.0	19.0	18.9
40-44	14.4	43.1	61.7	68.9	88.9	1.3	4,145	18.7	18.7	18.6
45-49	14.5	42.9	61.8	68.6	89.0	0.9	4,124	18.7	18.7	18.4
20-49	9.7	33.7	53.6	na	na	10.7	29,052	19.6	19.6	19.4
25-49	11.0	36.3	56.2	64.1	85.9	4.4	23,937	19.3	19.3	19.0
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	98.8	846	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	1.0	3.5	na	na	86.1	821	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	2.0	6.5	10.5	32.7	47.6	775	a	a	a
30-34	0.8	3.5	8.2	13.5	41.2	17.5	742	26.3	26.3	25.2
35-39	0.3	3.9	11.5	17.1	45.4	4.0	688	25.6	25.5	25.3
40-44	0.6	4.6	11.5	18.2	47.3	1.5	572	25.4	25.3	24.6
45-49	0.7	3.0	11.9	19.3	46.6	3.5	604	25.3	25.3	25.1
50-54	0.6	3.5	11.6	17.5	47.3	2.2	449	25.3	25.3	24.9
20-49	0.4	2.9	8.5	na	na	30.0	4,203	a	a	a
25-49	0.4	3.3	9.7	15.4	42.1	16.4	3,382	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	15.1	7.5	22.6	5.8	28.2
5-9	12.0	3.4	15.4	3.9	19.2
10-14	15.1	4.6	19.7	2.0	21.7
NFHS-4 (0-4)	15.6	7.9	23.5	4.1	27.5
NFHS-3 (0-4)	18.9	3.5	22.4	10.1	32.3
RURAL					
0-4	17.6	6.1	23.7	4.3	27.9
5-9	19.0	7.2	26.1	4.0	30.1
10-14	22.1	8.2	30.3	4.9	35.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	17.1	7.2	24.3	6.1	30.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	42.7	7.5	50.2	9.0	58.7
TOTAL					
0-4	16.5	6.7	23.2	4.9	28.0
5-9	15.9	5.5	21.3	4.0	25.2
10-14	19.0	6.6	25.6	3.6	29.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	16.5	7.5	23.9	5.3	29.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	31.8	5.7	37.5	9.5	46.7

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

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Schooling					
No schooling	8.5	3.5	12.0	11.9	23.8
<10 years complete	18.9	9.9	28.7	6.1	34.7
10 or more years complete	15.9	4.6	20.6	2.6	23.1
Religion					
Hindu	16.1	6.2	22.2	4.4	26.5
Muslim	20.3	9.9	30.2	4.5	34.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	17.2	2.5	19.8	12.7	32.2
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	15.5	5.6	21.1	7.3	28.2
Scheduled tribe	24.5	6.6	31.1	6.4	37.3
Other backward class	14.9	3.6	18.5	2.5	20.9
Other	13.4	7.5	20.9	5.2	26.0
Child's sex					
Male	15.7	8.8	24.5	5.1	29.5
Female	17.4	4.5	21.9	4.7	26.5
Mother's age at birth					
<20	21.4	8.2	29.5	7.4	36.8
20-29	16.2	7.0	23.2	4.3	27.5
30-39	12.8	3.2	16.1	4.8	20.8
Birth order					
1	18.6	4.6	23.2	5.3	28.3
2-3	13.9	9.0	22.9	3.3	26.1
4 or more	22.5	3.3	25.8	15.0	40.4
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	26.0	14.0	40.0	10.0	49.6
2-3 years	9.4	8.5	17.9	3.3	21.2
4 years or more	14.2	2.4	16.5	1.4	17.9
Total	16.5	6.7	23.2	4.9	28.0

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

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	36.1	1.0	66.9[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	40.4	1.4	7.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.9	2.2	0.2
Mother's age >34	1.8	1.5	10.7
Birth interval <24 months	11.4	2.7	6.0
Birth order >3	4.1	1.2	2.9
Subtotal	20.3	2.2	19.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.3	(1.4)	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.5	0.9	4.3
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.2	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.0	2.7	1.0
Subtotal	3.2	2.3	5.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	23.5	2.2	25.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	9,362	na	24,838

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

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	*Dai* (TBA)	*Anganwadi*/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider[1]
Mother's age at birth										
<20	78.4	12.8	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.5	6.2	100.0	792	91.2
20-34	81.3	11.7	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.6	4.9	100.0	6,413	93.0
35-49	79.9	13.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	221	92.8
Birth order										
1	86.4	8.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	4.2	100.0	2,868	94.3
2-3	78.9	13.4	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.7	5.3	100.0	4,013	92.2
4 or more	67.8	20.6	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.6	8.0	100.0	546	88.4
Residence										
Urban	84.9	9.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	5.5	100.0	3,314	93.9
Rural	77.8	14.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.9	4.7	100.0	4,112	91.9
Schooling										
No schooling	55.7	22.6	0.8	4.2	0.2	1.8	14.9	100.0	513	78.3
<5 years complete	68.6	18.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.3	10.1	100.0	351	87.1
5-9 years complete	78.1	13.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.6	6.0	100.0	2,410	91.5
10-11 years complete	83.2	11.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.5	3.4	100.0	1,334	94.5
12 or more years complete	88.5	8.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.6	100.0	2,817	96.4
Religion										
Hindu	81.6	11.8	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.5	4.4	100.0	5,857	93.3
Muslim	78.3	12.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	7.6	100.0	1,057	91.0
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.5	13.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	7.6	100.0	375	89.5
Other	87.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	100.0	137	91.2
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	79.6	11.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.8	6.4	100.0	1,191	91.5
Scheduled tribe	68.7	16.3	0.7	4.1	0.4	1.1	8.6	100.0	995	85.0
Other backward class	81.5	12.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	4.6	100.0	2,119	93.7
Other	84.7	10.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	3.7	100.0	2,993	95.1
Don't know	92.9	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.5	100.0	128	95.8
Total	80.9	11.8	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	5.1	100.0	7,426	92.8

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table.
ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector[1]	Both public and private health sector[1]	ANC received only at home	Total
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.6	98.9	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.1	99.2
Blood pressure measured	99.0	97.8	98.2	99.4	99.6	97.3	98.4
Urine sample taken	98.7	97.4	98.0	98.3	98.4	97.5	98.0
Blood sample taken	99.0	97.8	98.4	98.8	99.6	98.0	98.3
Abdomen examined	98.6	96.5	97.3	97.9	98.6	97.2	97.4
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	61.7	52.4	56.0	54.2	44.4	57.5	56.5
Convulsions	58.1	49.9	53.4	51.4	44.2	54.5	53.5
Prolonged labour	65.5	61.6	61.4	60.1	53.7	69.8	63.3
Severe abdominal pain	69.0	65.2	65.0	63.8	56.6	72.8	66.9
High blood pressure	68.2	61.8	62.6	63.1	55.3	68.7	64.7
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	76.9	72.4	74.3	75.1	73.5	73.1	74.4
Number of women	3,133	3,917	3,339	2,605	483	1,586	7,050

[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, Maharashtra, 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	66.0	70.4	76.9	84.7	82.4	40.6	23.4	17.4	792
20-34	70.7	70.9	79.9	90.7	86.0	48.9	31.8	23.0	6,413
35-49	73.3	71.0	76.5	92.4	88.0	56.9	32.2	21.6	221
Birth order									
1	73.0	73.6	85.4	90.4	87.3	52.4	35.9	23.4	2,868
2-3	68.5	70.4	76.7	90.5	85.2	46.0	28.4	22.3	4,013
4 or more	68.4	59.9	68.3	85.7	80.5	42.3	23.7	17.7	546
Residence									
Urban	72.2	69.5	81.3	91.1	84.5	51.4	33.6	21.9	3,314
Rural	68.7	72.0	77.9	89.3	86.7	45.7	28.8	22.7	4,112
Schooling									
No schooling	54.0	60.0	67.9	82.1	77.0	34.6	19.8	21.3	513
<5 years complete	61.3	60.9	73.5	86.0	77.9	39.5	23.4	14.1	351
5-9 years complete	69.7	68.5	76.1	88.9	83.6	45.2	28.3	20.5	2,410
10-11 years complete	69.6	72.0	78.4	89.7	87.3	49.3	31.0	21.7	1,334
12 or more years complete	75.1	75.6	85.6	93.3	89.2	53.9	36.1	25.5	2,817
Religion									
Hindu	71.1	71.4	79.8	90.2	86.7	49.1	32.1	23.0	5,857
Muslim	66.2	68.3	76.0	88.2	78.9	43.0	22.8	19.3	1,057
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.2	71.7	82.5	94.6	91.9	52.0	37.4	27.3	375
Other	77.5	64.8	84.7	90.1	79.2	41.8	25.9	7.7	137
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	68.7	71.9	82.2	93.1	86.5	50.8	36.4	21.3	1,191
Scheduled tribe	65.5	65.6	75.2	86.4	82.8	43.9	25.9	21.2	995
Other backward class	70.5	74.2	80.0	90.1	87.6	48.0	30.8	26.4	2,119
Other	71.6	69.8	79.6	90.1	84.9	49.0	30.6	20.5	2,993
Don't know	85.5	73.8	74.2	92.0	85.6	44.6	28.7	18.7	128
Total	70.3	70.9	79.5	90.1	85.7	48.2	30.9	22.4	7,426

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

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, Maharashtra, 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
Ahmednagar	76.6	71.4	78.0	91.2	87.0	53.3	32.0	17.5	271
Akola	76.3	75.1	85.1	92.9	88.2	60.6	40.4	30.2	153
Amravati	71.7	89.1	82.0	93.8	83.9	38.1	23.7	35.8	188
Aurangabad	57.2	65.2	68.2	86.2	85.8	14.5	6.9	20.1	298
Bhandara	79.0	83.7	82.0	94.8	97.9	64.4	29.0	50.2	70
Bid	56.8	65.6	66.0	78.3	85.2	28.4	21.8	18.5	156
Buldhana	72.7	73.6	81.8	95.5	94.3	61.2	45.1	39.7	161
Chandrapur	68.5	76.6	82.9	94.0	94.9	69.2	53.3	43.0	121
Dhule	63.2	61.1	67.1	80.5	80.3	30.7	16.5	21.9	156
Gadchiroli	86.8	84.6	79.7	91.4	96.5	70.8	34.8	45.3	62
Gondiya	66.2	69.0	84.6	98.3	92.9	46.0	19.0	52.6	69
Hingoli	66.6	82.5	72.2	88.5	79.6	23.2	10.9	27.7	83
Jalgaon	58.4	60.2	71.6	82.2	73.4	28.9	20.4	11.2	273
Jalna	58.4	56.0	62.9	78.3	83.2	27.2	20.8	14.6	151
Kolhapur	81.8	71.5	79.6	88.3	92.8	58.8	39.4	20.4	241
Latur	72.6	74.6	73.9	86.4	90.6	53.6	38.0	34.5	126
Mumbai	87.1	86.2	90.1	95.4	89.0	72.4	49.5	13.3	129
Mumbai Suburban	72.2	58.1	85.7	90.1	75.7	54.7	30.2	20.6	472
Nagpur	71.4	78.1	82.6	92.8	93.8	57.1	42.0	37.0	250
Nanded	53.5	62.5	69.7	89.8	80.0	21.7	8.8	18.6	205
Nandurbar	58.2	51.0	80.3	91.0	81.6	38.3	25.3	16.3	124
Nashik	66.4	66.9	69.0	81.3	79.7	43.4	23.0	12.5	457
Osmanabad	89.1	83.9	82.7	91.7	91.3	66.1	44.4	17.5	96
Palghar	86.3	84.7	88.5	94.4	86.3	65.3	44.3	11.8	169
Parbhani	47.3	58.5	68.6	82.0	68.9	17.9	11.2	14.7	151
Pune	68.6	79.6	80.1	90.7	85.7	50.2	39.9	15.7	931
Raigarh	83.1	83.8	91.8	96.6	91.9	61.6	42.6	18.2	171
Ratnagiri	78.6	64.6	84.0	93.2	87.9	54.6	29.3	22.7	83
Sangli	80.1	66.0	93.0	97.4	91.6	58.2	32.1	33.3	173
Satara	81.7	77.5	83.4	93.8	91.1	59.5	39.7	16.3	174
Sindhudurg	73.4	70.3	89.4	96.8	93.3	59.6	38.2	32.8	35
Solapur	81.9	81.3	82.6	90.5	89.2	60.3	36.0	17.8	293
Thane	70.2	58.9	87.4	97.4	86.9	54.9	32.2	28.2	627
Wardha	70.4	87.9	85.2	93.4	91.3	50.6	28.9	47.9	69
Washim	60.0	63.4	67.1	79.5	90.0	44.5	34.4	19.4	79
Yavatmal	66.9	77.1	83.9	94.6	88.3	41.7	19.0	26.3	160
Maharashtra	70.3	70.9	79.5	90.1	85.7	48.2	30.9	22.4	7,426

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, Maharashtra, 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	79.9	76.7	82.9	75.5	70.4	437
20-34	84.4	82.8	89.7	84.0	82.1	3,200
35-49	81.6	74.1	92.7	78.9	86.4	83
Birth order						
1	84.2	82.1	88.7	83.7	80.4	1,404
2-3	83.8	82.3	89.6	83.2	81.3	2,064
4 or more	82.1	77.4	85.4	75.8	78.7	251
Residence						
Urban	85.2	81.3	89.8	84.0	83.5	1,141
Rural	83.2	82.2	88.6	82.4	79.6	2,578
Schooling						
No schooling	80.4	83.3	88.3	77.0	76.6	221
<5 years complete	76.8	70.8	77.7	73.3	69.8	189
5-9 years complete	83.2	80.9	87.9	82.0	78.0	1,289
10-11 years complete	83.7	82.2	89.3	83.3	80.5	724
12 or more years complete	86.2	84.1	91.5	85.9	86.1	1,297
Religion						
Hindu	83.5	81.7	89.0	83.1	80.9	3,071
Muslim	84.3	82.2	88.3	80.7	78.3	389
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	88.5	87.0	90.5	86.4	86.7	223
Other	(77.1)	(68.5)	(85.8)	(70.2)	(67.4)	36
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	85.3	83.4	89.6	85.9	82.0	640
Scheduled tribe	81.9	80.8	87.9	82.4	76.6	589
Other backward class	85.0	85.7	91.0	84.5	83.6	1,121
Other	83.0	80.3	87.6	81.3	80.0	1,303
Don't know	(84.2)	(43.7)	(84.1)	(62.6)	(74.6)	67
Total	83.8	81.9	89.0	82.9	80.8	3,720

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	91.4	2,032	43.0	44.3	6.4	6.2	100.0	1,856
20-34	90.3	9,156	44.4	39.1	7.9	8.6	100.0	8,269
35-49	84.3	285	33.7	39.3	18.2	8.8	100.0	240
Residence								
Urban	92.0	5,034	43.8	38.6	9.5	8.1	100.0	4,632
Rural	89.0	6,439	44.0	41.2	6.5	8.3	100.0	5,733
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	79.6	448	46.1	38.4	9.9	5.6	100.0	357
1-3	89.3	1,839	47.5	37.8	7.2	7.5	100.0	1,642
4 or more	91.6	6,479	45.7	38.5	8.1	7.7	100.0	5,935
Don't know	91.6	412	44.2	37.5	7.9	10.4	100.0	378
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	74.6	797	46.6	43.6	5.1	4.6	100.0	594
<5 years complete	82.8	517	52.8	37.2	5.2	4.7	100.0	428
5-9 years complete	90.9	3,863	43.6	42.6	7.3	6.5	100.0	3,510
10-11 years complete	92.3	2,109	43.1	40.0	8.4	8.5	100.0	1,946
12 or more years complete	92.8	4,187	43.2	37.6	8.7	10.5	100.0	3,887
Religion								
Hindu	89.7	8,966	44.1	39.8	7.9	8.2	100.0	8,046
Muslim	93.4	1,735	42.9	41.5	7.2	8.3	100.0	1,620
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.4	583	44.7	38.8	9.3	7.2	100.0	527
Other	91.5	189	41.9	41.0	5.7	11.4	100.0	173
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	91.0	1,795	46.1	38.7	7.9	7.4	100.0	1,633
Scheduled tribe	80.8	1,551	45.6	40.3	5.2	9.0	100.0	1,253
Other backward class	92.1	3,167	44.3	40.1	7.4	8.1	100.0	2,917
Other	91.9	4,725	42.1	40.5	8.9	8.5	100.0	4,340
Don't know	94.3	236	47.3	39.7	6.6	6.5	100.0	222

Continued…

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

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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 number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	93.6	5,067	43.8	40.4	7.4	8.4	100.0	4,743
1 child	89.7	4,268	42.5	41.3	7.4	8.8	100.0	3,830
0 sons	89.8	2,194	43.8	40.9	7.2	8.0	100.0	1,970
1 son	89.7	2,073	41.1	41.7	7.6	9.6	100.0	1,860
2 children	85.2	1,495	47.3	35.5	11.1	6.2	100.0	1,273
0 sons	90.6	705	52.4	34.2	6.8	6.5	100.0	639
1 or more sons	80.3	790	42.1	36.8	15.3	5.8	100.0	634
3 children	83.6	442	49.9	39.6	4.9	5.5	100.0	370
0 sons	89.4	185	54.3	34.5	4.3	6.9	100.0	165
1 or more sons	79.5	257	46.4	43.8	5.5	4.4	100.0	205
4 or more children	74.6	202	37.5	37.4	11.9	13.1	100.0	150
0 sons	85.5	77	41.9	34.6	11.3	12.2	100.0	66
1 or more sons	67.9	124	34.1	39.6	12.4	13.9	100.0	84
Total	90.3	11,473	43.9	40.1	7.8	8.2	100.0	10,365

[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth
[2] Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	97.0	792	89.3	10.3	0.4	96.1	768
20-34	95.6	6,413	89.6	10.2	0.2	95.5	6,130
35-49	95.4	221	88.5	11.5	0.0	90.4	211
Birth order							
1	95.7	2,868	92.8	7.2	0.0	95.3	2,745
2-3	96.1	4,013	87.9	11.7	0.4	95.4	3,857
4 or more	92.9	546	84.4	15.4	0.2	96.1	507
Residence							
Urban	95.6	3,314	90.1	9.8	0.1	93.8	3,169
Rural	95.8	4,112	89.1	10.6	0.3	96.8	3,940
Schooling							
No schooling	89.5	513	85.1	14.4	0.5	96.4	460
<5 years complete	94.7	351	82.5	16.6	0.9	97.8	333
5-9 years complete	97.1	2,410	87.6	12.2	0.3	96.6	2,340
10-11 years complete	96.6	1,334	91.2	8.7	0.1	96.9	1,289
12 or more years complete	95.4	2,817	92.1	7.8	0.1	93.3	2,688
Religion							
Hindu	95.9	5,857	89.3	10.4	0.3	95.4	5,618
Muslim	94.9	1,057	88.8	11.2	0.1	95.0	1,003
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.8	375	94.9	5.1	0.0	97.5	359
Other	93.7	137	89.1	10.9	0.0	97.2	128
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	96.3	1,191	92.0	7.7	0.3	97.0	1,147
Scheduled tribe	93.3	995	87.8	11.6	0.6	95.2	929
Other backward class	96.8	2,119	88.3	11.7	0.1	95.2	2,051
Other	95.6	2,993	89.8	10.0	0.2	95.3	2,861
Don't know	95.7	128	94.2	5.8	0.0	89.7	122
Total	95.7	7,426	89.5	10.2	0.2	95.4	7,109

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	96.7	93.1	94.7
Public sector	50.8	59.5	55.8
NGO/trust	1.2	0.7	0.9
Private sector	44.7	32.9	38.0
At home	3.2	6.5	5.1
Own home	2.3	3.9	3.2
Parent's home	0.8	2.5	1.8
Other home	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other[1]	0.1	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	86.0	77.3	81.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.7	14.6	12.5
Other health personnel	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dai (TBA)	1.1	2.7	2.0
Friends/relatives	2.7	4.1	3.5
Other	0.1	0.4	0.2
No one	0.2	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	95.9	92.2	93.8
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	1.1	2.6	2.0
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	30.6	21.5	25.4
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	12.5	8.9	10.4
Number of births	4,032	5,330	9,362
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	60.5	37.6	44.1
Clean blade used to cut the cord	82.3	89.0	87.1
Either of the above	91.6	90.9	91.1
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	78.2	81.6	80.6
Number of births delivered at home	93	237	330
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	78.9	76.5	77.6
4-23 hours	4.8	4.0	4.3
1-2 days	3.5	4.3	4.0
3-41 days	1.7	2.3	2.0
No postnatal check	11.1	12.9	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	75.1	65.8	70.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	13.0	19.3	16.5
Other health personnel	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.4	1.0	0.7
Other	0.2	0.9	0.6
No postnatal check	11.1	12.9	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	3,314	4,112	7,426

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 from health personnel and who received a postnatal check from health personnel 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, Maharashtra, 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	60.1	33.7	93.8	92.8	1,301	87.3	85.0	792	93.9	226
20-34	55.4	39.3	94.8	94.0	7,800	87.9	86.0	6,413	95.5	1,581
35-49	44.2	52.1	96.3	94.6	260	89.0	87.0	221	(93.2)	48
Residence										
Urban	50.8	45.9	96.7	95.9	4,032	88.9	87.2	3,314	97.0	736
Rural	59.5	33.6	93.1	92.2	5,330	87.1	84.8	4,112	94.1	1,118
Birth order										
1	50.7	46.5	97.3	95.8	4,107	90.6	88.7	2,868	96.3	837
2-3	59.0	35.0	94.0	93.1	4,617	87.1	85.1	4,013	94.7	907
4 or more	64.6	18.2	82.8	86.3	638	79.2	76.8	546	92.1	111
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	57.9	23.9	81.8	72.1	376	65.0	62.6	376	68.0	71
1-3	56.6	37.9	94.5	94.2	1,503	81.1	78.3	1,503	95.4	363
4 or more	54.5	42.2	96.7	95.9	5,218	91.8	90.2	5,218	97.0	1,300
Don't know	48.9	43.0	92.0	92.4	329	82.6	79.2	329	90.8	105
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	63.8	12.8	76.6	80.7	700	77.3	73.8	513	85.6	106
<5 years complete	71.6	18.4	89.9	89.2	460	84.5	83.2	351	90.8	83
5-9 years complete	65.6	28.7	94.3	94.0	3,238	86.3	84.7	2,410	95.2	551
10-11 years complete	56.0	40.3	96.4	93.6	1,701	88.3	85.4	1,334	92.4	357
12 or more years complete	41.9	56.8	98.7	97.2	3,263	91.3	89.7	2,817	98.5	758

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 from health personnel 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, Maharashtra, 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
Religion										
Hindu	55.8	38.9	94.7	93.6	7,298	88.1	86.1	5,857	95.1	1,452
Muslim	55.3	39.0	94.4	94.0	1,444	84.7	83.7	1,057	95.5	271
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	63.4	31.4	94.8	96.4	467	91.0	88.0	375	97.0	95
Other	36.5	59.3	95.8	93.2	153	92.7	89.6	137	*	37
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	65.7	30.4	96.1	95.3	1,474	87.8	85.7	1,191	96.8	286
Scheduled tribe	62.4	22.4	84.8	86.1	1,328	83.0	80.3	995	90.0	276
Other backward class	55.4	41.4	96.8	94.6	2,596	89.9	88.2	2,119	95.7	546
Other	49.2	46.9	96.1	95.4	3,766	88.0	86.0	2,993	96.3	714
Don't know	67.6	27.1	94.7	92.9	198	90.9	89.6	128	*	32
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	5,222	89.5	87.7	4,072	96.4	1,041
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	3,641	89.9	88.4	3,005	98.1	752
Home	na	na	na	38.9	475	51.1	42.8	330	40.9	51
Other[5]	na	na	na	(50.6)	25	*	*	20	*	10
Total	55.8	38.9	94.7	93.8	9,362	87.9	85.9	7,426	95.3	1,854

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] 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 from health personnel within 42 days of the birth
[4] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics
[5] Includes missing

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Maharashtra, 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 who received postnatal check from health personnel within two days of birth[2]	Number of women
Ahmednagar	45.5	52.4	97.9	95.0	28.1	348	90.9	271
Akola	65.9	31.7	97.7	86.4	29.1	192	82.3	153
Amravati	65.4	25.9	91.3	89.7	30.1	240	81.0	188
Aurangabad	61.1	33.7	94.8	96.3	17.5	377	77.1	298
Bhandara	94.1	5.9	100.0	98.4	31.3	88	88.0	70
Bid	63.7	30.4	94.0	90.8	17.5	207	80.5	156
Buldhana	70.9	23.0	93.9	92.4	17.6	208	87.0	161
Chandrapur	85.2	14.5	99.6	96.5	20.8	140	93.0	121
Dhule	48.8	28.4	77.2	84.2	17.0	209	81.3	156
Gadchiroli	90.5	6.8	97.3	98.2	17.3	74	92.0	62
Gondiya	88.6	10.5	99.1	98.3	27.0	90	91.3	69
Hingoli	68.6	25.5	94.0	95.3	16.4	107	83.1	83
Jalgaon	40.2	46.3	86.5	81.9	27.5	358	77.2	273
Jalna	57.3	35.5	92.8	86.5	15.2	198	74.1	151
Kolhapur	45.6	53.6	99.2	93.6	38.1	295	94.2	241
Latur	66.8	27.9	94.7	93.4	19.0	177	93.9	126
Mumbai	55.5	44.1	99.5	98.3	30.4	149	91.2	129
Mumbai Suburban	56.0	42.1	98.1	98.5	31.7	580	92.1	472
Nagpur	61.9	38.1	100.0	96.6	33.7	305	91.9	250
Nanded	66.7	28.1	94.8	92.6	14.0	278	76.9	205
Nandurbar	60.7	15.6	76.3	77.9	7.9	170	80.0	124
Nashik	52.0	38.5	90.5	89.9	21.2	594	79.0	457
Osmanabad	68.4	29.7	98.1	99.0	18.5	129	94.8	96
Palghar	65.9	28.3	94.2	95.7	22.6	207	97.6	169
Parbhani	53.6	32.0	85.6	90.8	12.5	218	65.6	151
Pune	43.4	54.6	98.0	98.5	34.6	1,086	82.7	931
Raigarh	54.8	41.8	96.5	97.6	26.1	211	95.7	171
Ratnagiri	53.5	44.3	97.8	95.6	30.8	96	89.7	83
Sangli	38.5	59.6	98.0	97.6	34.3	219	96.0	173
Satara	43.8	53.3	97.1	97.9	36.2	215	94.5	174
Sindhudurg	65.5	34.5	100.0	98.6	31.8	39	96.7	35
Solapur	51.5	44.8	96.2	96.2	21.2	424	90.2	293
Thane	50.6	43.0	93.6	93.9	26.6	746	86.5	627
Wardha	72.4	26.4	98.8	99.0	24.1	83	89.9	69
Washim	65.1	27.8	92.9	83.1	18.0	103	83.1	79
Yavatmal	67.4	28.9	96.3	96.8	15.9	204	86.7	160
Maharashtra	55.8	38.9	94.7	93.8	25.4	9,362	85.9	7,426

[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 from health personnel within 42 days of the 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, Maharashtra, 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	2,671	17,653	8,146	10.6	1,077
20-34	3,006	25,096	12,801	10.4	5,798
35-49	3,718	32,697	19,296	4.2	202
Birth order					
1	3,286	26,465	14,333	11.4	3,947
2-3	2,750	21,633	10,282	8.8	2,822
4 or more	1,745	14,472	4,539	8.2	308
Residence					
Urban	3,390	27,419	15,268	6.3	3,216
Rural	2,675	21,212	9,800	13.5	3,860
Schooling					
No schooling	2,400	18,208	5,304	11.8	397
<5 years complete	2,372	15,570	5,348	16.5	321
5-9 years complete	2,652	21,192	8,501	11.0	2,283
10-11 years complete	3,239	19,273	9,985	8.7	1,287
12 or more years complete	3,503	28,125	18,154	9.4	2,789
Religion					
Hindu	2,980	25,147	12,602	10.9	5,591
Muslim	2,740	18,950	9,657	5.3	996
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2,751	22,620	10,119	14.5	359
Other	6,104	33,090	24,382	8.3	131
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	3,279	21,025	9,071	13.9	1,153
Scheduled tribe	1,713	20,671	7,125	17.1	857
Other backward class	3,097	25,975	13,261	10.4	2,055
Other	3,281	24,983	14,523	7.0	2,890
Don't know	2,131	22,852	9,412	1.7	122
Total	2,966	24,427	12,289	10.2	7,077

[1] Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Maharashtra, 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
Ahmednagar	13.7	223	85.8	41.6	271	9.1	267
Akola	22.6	118	77.5	35.9	153	15.8	150
Amravati	17.9	136	79.3	47.9	188	17.2	173
Aurangabad	24.4	203	82.4	20.5	298	6.6	283
Bhandara	9.1	51	80.1	42.6	70	25.2	70
Bid	23.6	119	72.1	25.7	156	3.5	149
Buldhana	22.0	119	78.5	30.6	161	18.1	153
Chandrapur	5.6	81	88.1	37.0	121	11.9	121
Dhule	22.7	120	70.2	35.7	156	9.1	127
Gadchiroli	13.2	42	71.4	54.1	62	35.1	60
Gondiya	12.0	48	71.0	49.3	69	26.3	68
Hingoli	21.9	62	82.9	30.3	83	13.3	78
Jalgaon	19.6	216	78.1	25.3	273	4.8	241
Jalna	23.9	103	76.1	27.9	151	9.0	142
Kolhapur	15.1	167	86.6	44.8	241	14.8	240
Latur	27.1	107	80.6	22.4	126	6.1	121
Mumbai	18.6	90	97.7	37.3	129	8.6	128
Mumbai Suburban	16.5	317	87.5	38.8	472	7.3	465
Nagpur	8.9	176	86.2	23.5	250	7.5	250
Nanded	25.4	168	69.2	25.0	205	8.1	192
Nandurbar	33.0	99	60.0	38.3	124	26.8	96
Nashik	20.7	362	78.9	38.0	457	12.7	417
Osmanabad	22.5	72	77.7	60.7	96	6.6	95
Palghar	24.5	119	75.0	59.9	169	18.5	164
Parbhani	33.4	121	71.6	20.8	151	12.8	130
Pune	17.4	591	78.4	34.3	931	4.9	909
Raigarh	14.2	114	85.0	48.8	171	11.0	165
Ratnagiri	12.9	59	82.0	48.5	83	8.7	81
Sangli	12.1	138	88.0	50.5	173	13.1	171
Satara	11.6	124	89.5	43.1	174	8.9	172
Sindhudurg	14.4	21	84.0	50.8	35	14.7	35
Solapur	25.7	234	81.1	54.7	293	8.4	279
Thane	20.9	432	90.3	40.4	627	7.0	592
Wardha	5.5	50	82.1	42.9	69	12.3	68
Washim	20.1	58	66.8	32.0	79	16.7	73
Yavatmal	13.9	122	74.8	39.8	160	16.6	154
Maharashtra	19.2	5,381	80.9	37.5	7,426	10.2	7,077

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check					No postnatal health check[1]	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	15.6	64.7	2.8	3.6	0.8	11.7	100.0	86.7	1,146
20-34	19.1	63.3	3.9	3.7	0.8	8.3	100.0	90.0	6,070
35-49	16.6	66.5	2.9	4.7	0.7	8.6	100.0	90.8	210
Birth order									
1	20.1	64.6	3.7	3.7	0.5	6.7	100.0	92.1	2,868
2-3	18.0	63.3	3.8	3.7	0.9	9.0	100.0	88.9	4,013
4-5	13.7	61.8	2.5	3.1	1.3	17.4	100.0	81.1	495
6 or more	7.9	48.3	2.8	4.5	4.7	29.9	100.0	63.6	51
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	17.9	66.6	3.3	3.9	0.7	6.8	100.0	91.7	4,072
Private health facility[2]	21.2	65.5	4.5	2.1	0.4	5.3	100.0	93.3	3,005
Home	2.5	11.5	2.4	15.0	4.9	62.8	100.0	31.4	330
Residence									
Urban	19.4	64.4	4.4	3.2	0.6	7.2	100.0	91.4	3,314
Rural	17.7	63.0	3.2	4.0	1.0	10.2	100.0	87.9	4,112
Religion									
Hindu	18.6	63.3	4.1	3.7	0.9	8.3	100.0	89.8	5,857
Muslim	15.0	66.0	2.6	3.6	0.5	11.7	100.0	87.2	1,057
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.4	66.0	1.9	3.5	0.4	8.3	100.0	90.8	375
Other	36.2	50.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	10.8	100.0	88.8	137
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	18.7	65.5	3.1	3.1	0.4	8.5	100.0	90.4	1,191
Scheduled tribe	16.9	57.3	3.5	6.2	1.4	13.8	100.0	83.8	995
Other backward class	21.0	61.4	4.2	3.7	0.8	7.9	100.0	90.3	2,119
Other	17.7	65.7	3.8	3.1	0.7	8.0	100.0	90.3	2,993
Don't know	6.0	82.3	0.0	3.0	1.1	7.6	100.0	91.3	128
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	15.2	52.4	2.9	4.5	2.9	21.4	100.0	74.9	513
<5 years complete	20.0	58.6	0.9	5.2	0.4	14.3	100.0	84.8	351
5-9 years complete	18.9	62.0	3.3	4.3	0.6	9.3	100.0	88.5	2,410
10-11 years complete	15.4	68.3	3.2	3.2	1.1	8.3	100.0	90.1	1,334
12 or more years complete	20.0	65.3	4.8	3.0	0.5	5.7	100.0	93.2	2,817
Total	18.5	63.6	3.7	3.7	0.8	8.8	100.0	89.5	7,426

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an other place of delivery, 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

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, Maharashtra

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	89.9	93.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	72.2	75.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	69.4	68.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	96.7	94.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	95.9	95.0
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	91.0	91.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	68.8	69.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	72.2	66.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	93.1	86.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	92.2	88.1
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	90.5	92.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	70.3	72.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	70.9	67.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	94.7	90.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	93.8	91.1

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

Table 58 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	99.1	98.6	98.8
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	81.3	85.8	83.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	52.0	51.7	51.8
Convulsions	54.0	45.0	49.0
Prolonged labour	71.7	61.1	65.8
Severe abdominal pain	74.1	63.5	68.2
High blood pressure	70.3	62.1	65.7
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	76.9	73.7	75.1
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	98.2	96.0	96.9
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	76.7	83.8	80.7
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	77.5	84.3	81.3
Family planning or delaying his next child	64.0	73.5	69.3
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	281	353	634
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	*	(69.2)
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	*	(72.3)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	*	(70.6)
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	5	14	19

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

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vacci-nations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vacci-nations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	96.4	51.4	87.8	83.1	77.5	94.8	90.5	86.3	89.4	94.6	88.8	81.3	86.9	75.5	42.0	2.6	85.7	891
Female	91.1	49.6	84.1	80.8	73.7	89.9	87.4	80.4	83.1	89.2	85.2	76.6	83.0	71.3	41.9	7.9	81.8	854
Birth order																		
1	96.1	55.6	89.0	84.3	78.5	95.2	92.9	88.1	89.0	94.3	91.9	83.5	89.9	78.7	45.1	3.6	88.6	767
2-3	92.0	45.6	83.2	79.4	73.0	89.9	85.5	80.0	84.0	90.3	83.1	75.3	81.5	70.1	39.4	6.6	79.5	850
4-5	90.5	50.2	85.3	83.5	76.5	91.2	87.3	79.4	84.8	91.2	86.1	77.8	80.7	66.1	39.4	4.9	82.9	116
Residence																		
Urban	92.0	49.9	85.6	79.4	74.3	89.8	85.9	81.5	84.5	88.4	83.3	76.4	82.9	71.8	40.5	7.1	82.0	734
Rural	95.1	51.0	86.3	83.8	76.6	94.3	91.1	84.8	87.6	94.5	89.8	80.9	86.4	74.7	43.0	3.7	85.1	1,011
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	91.6	53.1	86.8	81.4	73.6	90.5	87.4	81.3	88.2	90.6	83.7	77.1	82.0	70.3	45.8	6.5	83.7	122
<5 years complete	94.5	58.5	80.7	78.0	65.5	92.4	89.8	79.3	86.1	89.1	86.7	66.0	85.6	62.3	30.9	4.6	86.1	88
5-7 years complete	90.4	41.4	81.2	76.9	72.8	86.9	82.0	78.9	81.7	87.9	82.1	74.9	80.1	69.9	33.8	9.3	78.8	241
8-9 years complete	96.6	51.4	89.3	87.2	81.8	95.6	93.5	87.8	85.6	95.0	93.6	86.0	91.3	80.1	45.2	2.3	88.9	347
10-11 years complete	94.6	45.2	83.3	78.8	71.5	93.9	85.5	80.7	87.7	92.3	82.5	75.0	79.4	69.9	38.5	4.2	80.6	322
12 or more years complete	93.4	54.7	88.0	83.3	77.2	92.3	91.0	85.1	87.5	92.3	88.3	80.9	86.7	75.3	45.8	5.5	84.2	626
Religion																		
Hindu	94.9	52.4	87.0	82.7	76.4	94.0	90.6	84.8	87.5	93.3	88.6	80.5	86.9	75.3	44.3	4.3	85.5	1,374
Muslim	88.5	41.1	80.6	78.0	70.1	83.7	80.0	74.5	79.3	84.4	77.9	68.5	72.4	61.7	30.7	9.2	74.3	258
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	89.7	46.8	88.6	84.0	79.7	92.0	86.2	84.1	85.2	91.3	86.1	81.3	87.3	74.9	41.5	8.0	84.7	85

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vacci- nations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vacci- nations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	91.2	49.4	83.1	75.2	70.4	89.6	85.8	79.0	83.3	89.5	83.0	74.6	82.1	67.1	39.4	8.1	80.3	279
Scheduled tribe	95.8	49.4	80.8	79.4	72.0	95.3	87.9	83.2	85.1	95.3	86.3	79.3	84.2	74.7	42.0	3.1	83.5	285
Other backward class	95.4	54.1	90.1	84.4	79.4	94.5	92.8	89.3	88.9	95.6	92.2	84.8	89.9	80.0	45.9	3.3	89.8	461
Other	92.9	49.8	86.2	83.4	75.7	91.0	88.0	81.0	86.0	88.9	85.2	77.3	83.2	71.7	40.4	6.2	82.0	682
Total	93.8	50.5	86.0	81.9	75.6	92.4	88.9	83.4	86.3	92.0	87.0	79.0	85.0	73.5	41.9	5.2	83.8	1,746
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	90.0	69.6	84.7	80.1	60.8	85.8	80.9	74.9	82.7	89.0	84.3	67.0	82.8	56.3	na	8.2	60.7	1,755

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/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 60 Vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Maharashtra, 2019-21

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta[2]			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vacci- nations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vacci- nations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Ahmednagar	96.6	50.1	93.4	91.7	89.3	96.6	95.0	92.6	89.2	96.6	95.4	87.6	93.8	83.5	50.1	3.4	85.9	84
Akola	97.8	35.8	86.8	82.3	71.6	90.7	87.3	80.1	85.7	95.5	92.4	77.0	83.8	69.5	23.7	1.1	91.7	42
Amravati	(100.0)	(55.2)	(95.9)	(91.2)	(89.1)	(95.9)	(95.9)	(95.9)	(89.1)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(92.5)	(95.9)	(92.5)	(48.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Aurangabad	94.2	44.2	88.6	85.4	75.4	96.1	90.7	89.0	88.7	93.9	80.3	62.4	81.5	56.7	26.6	3.9	58.3	63
Bhandara	(97.5)	(66.1)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(92.3)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(95.0)	(89.0)	(94.9)	(92.3)	(89.5)	(94.9)	(87.0)	(60.7)	(2.5)	(94.6)	13
Bid	96.5	40.3	86.1	82.4	75.8	91.8	91.8	84.8	88.3	90.9	85.5	78.0	89.8	75.9	30.6	3.5	84.0	39
Buldhana	(100.0)	(36.6)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(89.8)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(89.5)	(90.8)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(91.8)	(91.6)	(87.4)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(95.8)	35
Chandrapur	(100.0)	(45.5)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(93.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.5)	(97.5)	(95.0)	(43.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
Dhule	87.1	39.9	73.0	62.1	51.9	83.2	76.8	67.4	79.5	84.7	76.2	62.3	69.2	56.6	29.7	9.3	70.6	42
Gadchiroli	(100.0)	(71.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(69.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
Gondiya	(95.8)	(45.1)	(94.2)	(94.2)	(89.5)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(91.1)	(92.7)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(91.1)	(93.0)	(88.2)	(45.1)	(4.2)	(97.6)	16
Hingoli	98.3	60.1	94.7	92.9	83.5	100.0	97.8	92.7	87.1	96.7	94.5	78.6	94.0	76.9	46.3	0.0	86.1	17
Jalgaon	(96.2)	(48.0)	(79.4)	(72.1)	(59.4)	(86.4)	(86.4)	(76.8)	(81.7)	(91.3)	(83.5)	(75.8)	(74.6)	(61.3)	(28.8)	(3.8)	(72.6)	66
Jalna	92.6	35.7	71.2	63.0	50.8	87.2	79.9	64.3	86.9	88.5	85.1	66.4	75.9	54.3	18.1	7.4	66.8	35
Kolhapur	(88.6)	(39.1)	(79.3)	(74.3)	(71.8)	(86.1)	(86.1)	(78.8)	(74.7)	(86.5)	(81.8)	(74.5)	(76.4)	(67.2)	(29.7)	(11.4)	(86.2)	50
Latur	96.2	37.7	92.1	88.7	83.2	93.7	90.2	84.7	92.7	93.4	88.0	83.0	88.9	79.2	31.9	1.9	92.9	34
Nagpur	100.0	53.7	92.9	91.3	88.3	100.0	96.5	95.1	93.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.5	89.4	50.4	0.0	98.1	71
Nanded	93.8	30.7	83.1	81.8	76.9	89.2	87.9	79.8	81.5	88.9	87.6	82.3	82.8	75.7	24.1	6.2	84.8	57
Nandurbar	95.9	44.4	77.5	76.4	69.1	94.0	94.0	86.5	83.4	91.6	90.3	77.0	86.5	72.4	30.2	2.7	92.9	33
Nashik	88.6	45.3	80.5	75.8	67.4	89.7	82.2	80.3	74.9	90.5	81.5	74.3	76.2	70.4	39.4	9.5	74.4	84
Osmanabad	100.0	81.3	96.0	91.1	87.6	98.0	94.7	93.2	100.0	100.0	98.4	94.5	96.7	89.3	72.6	0.0	100.0	26
Palghar	(100.0)	(92.0)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.0)	(100.0)	(94.0)	(85.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
Parbhani	89.6	37.6	80.7	76.8	66.6	89.5	81.9	76.2	81.4	85.7	75.9	55.9	77.2	52.0	25.3	9.1	61.1	40
Pune	(81.7)	(41.5)	(71.3)	(68.9)	(61.3)	(87.4)	(75.1)	(68.0)	(73.2)	(86.8)	(72.2)	(66.2)	(68.4)	(58.1)	(36.9)	(12.6)	(68.3)	189
Raigarh	(97.8)	(85.0)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(91.9)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(94.5)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(92.3)	(97.8)	(92.3)	(82.8)	(2.2)	(97.8)	37
Ratnagiri	(89.9)	(57.1)	(84.1)	(84.1)	(79.0)	(90.4)	(90.4)	(85.3)	(93.3)	(90.4)	(90.4)	(85.6)	(86.2)	(77.2)	(49.9)	(6.7)	(72.4)	22
Sangli	96.3	53.6	92.4	88.1	77.1	96.3	94.2	82.8	85.1	96.3	89.7	81.4	92.2	74.9	43.8	3.7	90.0	42
Satara	(96.2)	(74.5)	(93.9)	(89.3)	(84.9)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(93.8)	(94.1)	(94.1)	(92.1)	(87.5)	(91.7)	(82.8)	(65.1)	(3.8)	(93.0)	41

Continued...

Table 60 Vaccinations by district—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Maharashtra, 2019-21

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vacci- nations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vacci- nations[5]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sindhudurg	(100.0)	(57.7)	(100.0)	(93.2)	(79.8)	(96.5)	(96.5)	(79.4)	(96.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(89.7)	(89.0)	(76.3)	(50.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	8
Solapur	93.5	70.1	91.7	90.0	85.6	91.7	91.7	90.2	91.8	93.5	88.3	85.1	88.3	83.6	65.9	6.5	88.5	77
Thane	(90.0)	(40.8)	(87.0)	(80.7)	(73.4)	(90.0)	(84.4)	(77.1)	(81.1)	(85.0)	(82.8)	(79.0)	(83.1)	(74.9)	(37.2)	(10.0)	(86.3)	148
Wardha	(100.0)	(58.7)	(92.1)	(92.1)	(89.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.4)	(94.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.0)	(97.4)	(92.4)	(56.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	16
Washim	96.4	39.2	82.1	78.5	65.6	92.8	91.3	80.6	82.0	94.9	92.8	79.0	88.0	71.6	29.8	3.6	88.0	18
Yavatmal	98.0	47.7	91.6	90.1	85.5	96.4	94.8	88.6	96.4	96.6	93.2	84.2	90.0	74.7	35.0	2.0	94.6	49
Maharashtra	93.8	50.5	86.0	81.9	75.6	92.4	88.9	83.4	86.3	92.0	87.0	79.0	85.0	73.5	41.9	5.2	83.8	1,746

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children in Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts, who are not shown separately.
[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 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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.5	14.0	777	*	*	19	78.6	109
6-11	4.0	20.2	899	(68.5)	(15.7)	36	87.0	182
12-23	3.8	19.6	1,746	71.3	12.6	67	81.3	342
24-35	2.7	17.0	1,826	49.4	17.0	50	76.5	310
36-47	2.6	16.4	1,819	57.5	16.4	48	80.3	298
48-59	3.4	13.2	2,057	68.9	15.9	70	85.2	272
Sex								
Male	3.8	17.2	4,768	63.1	13.8	181	81.1	821
Female	2.5	15.9	4,356	63.6	18.0	108	81.5	691
Residence								
Urban	2.4	15.0	3,927	70.8	10.1	93	83.9	589
Rural	3.8	17.8	5,196	59.7	17.9	196	79.6	923
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.9	16.7	666	*	*	13	77.5	111
<5 years complete	3.1	17.0	437	*	*	13	73.0	75
5-7 years complete	3.3	16.2	1,322	51.7	8.5	44	79.6	214
8-9 years complete	3.6	17.4	1,706	68.9	10.4	61	80.0	297
10-11 years complete	4.3	17.6	1,648	74.1	18.3	71	86.3	290
12 or more years complete	2.7	15.7	3,344	59.4	20.4	89	81.9	525
Religion								
Hindu	3.3	16.2	7,127	64.7	17.1	235	80.2	1,158
Muslim	2.6	17.9	1,394	(58.6)	(9.2)	36	85.7	249
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.6	19.8	452	*	*	16	81.6	89
Other	1.9	10.4	150	*	*	3	*	16
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.6	18.3	1,436	(62.8)	(16.3)	52	75.2	263
Scheduled tribe	3.8	16.2	1,283	52.9	17.2	48	82.7	208
Other backward class	3.5	16.8	2,546	69.1	14.9	90	83.8	428
Other	2.6	15.9	3,679	63.3	15.1	95	81.9	584
Don't know	2.3	15.7	179	*	*	4	*	28
Total	3.2	16.6	9,123	63.3	15.4	290	81.3	1,511

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

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children who were given: A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Antibiotic drug	Antimotility drug	Other drug[3]	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																			
<6	8.8	777	81.3	45.0	5.7	45.2	0.0	45.2	31.3	23.8	45.0	15.6	14.6	6.5	5.1	0.0	18.1	27.4	68
6-11	16.9	899	73.8	58.5	48.6	73.2	2.3	73.5	26.1	20.7	59.2	42.9	16.5	1.5	5.7	0.0	9.8	9.3	151
12-23	14.3	1,746	76.0	66.1	52.0	80.5	1.8	80.5	26.6	22.0	66.4	56.2	17.4	3.4	6.5	0.3	10.4	7.8	250
24-35	7.4	1,826	71.3	69.6	62.9	81.8	0.8	82.6	23.4	21.5	70.4	62.6	13.5	7.6	8.1	3.0	10.7	8.5	134
36-47	6.4	1,819	66.2	50.9	59.8	69.8	0.0	69.8	29.9	22.7	50.9	51.0	16.7	6.7	3.2	1.2	7.4	15.2	116
48-59	4.5	2,057	62.4	50.4	48.5	68.7	2.8	71.0	30.9	16.4	52.6	45.9	14.7	4.1	9.4	0.0	6.6	12.5	93
Sex																			
Male	9.5	4,768	73.3	59.2	54.0	75.3	2.0	76.1	27.8	21.7	60.2	50.5	15.7	4.0	6.8	0.2	9.9	9.9	455
Female	8.2	4,356	71.1	60.0	44.9	71.2	0.7	71.2	26.7	20.8	60.1	48.1	16.2	5.2	5.8	1.4	10.3	13.3	358
Residence																			
Urban	6.6	3,927	73.9	64.3	43.0	77.9	1.7	79.0	25.7	22.5	65.4	50.8	17.4	3.6	7.7	1.4	13.2	11.6	258
Rural	10.7	5,196	71.6	57.3	53.3	71.5	1.3	71.6	28.1	20.7	57.7	48.8	15.2	5.0	5.7	0.4	8.6	11.3	555
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	9.8	666	70.5	46.3	41.1	61.5	1.5	62.3	18.4	10.6	47.1	38.0	18.6	4.7	1.5	1.1	9.0	16.3	66
<5 years complete	10.6	437	74.0	50.9	42.4	54.9	0.0	54.9	16.0	10.7	50.9	30.5	24.6	3.3	8.5	0.0	10.5	22.0	47
5-7 years complete	10.9	1,322	75.0	52.6	48.7	73.0	2.9	74.5	17.3	13.9	54.5	51.1	16.4	7.4	10.8	0.9	7.8	10.4	144
8-9 years complete	9.7	1,706	70.1	56.7	45.3	70.6	1.0	70.6	30.4	22.8	57.0	47.5	17.7	6.3	4.2	0.0	7.2	13.1	165
10-11 years complete	8.6	1,648	68.9	66.4	57.1	78.5	0.6	78.5	27.3	18.4	66.4	59.2	6.7	2.7	9.6	0.0	6.9	8.6	141
12 or more years complete	7.5	3,344	74.4	66.7	53.6	79.5	1.6	79.9	35.6	31.0	67.1	50.8	17.3	3.1	4.2	1.6	15.4	9.3	249

Continued...

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Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children who were given:									Percentage who were given other treatments					No treat-ment	Number of children with diarrhoea
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or in-creased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or in-creased fluids	Contin-ued feeding and ORT[2]	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other		
Religion																			
Hindu	9.1	7,127	72.0	59.3	53.6	74.5	1.1	74.7	28.1	21.9	59.6	50.3	14.7	4.3	5.4	0.6	10.2	11.0	646
Muslim	8.0	1,394	71.9	59.5	34.0	67.6	3.7	69.5	21.2	16.1	62.0	44.7	16.8	7.4	10.2	1.9	8.9	14.8	111
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.2	452	77.8	66.0	39.9	74.5	0.5	75.0	33.2	27.0	66.5	51.8	29.4	2.6	8.0	0.0	10.3	10.0	51
Other	2.8	150	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	10.6	1,436	70.3	54.0	52.4	70.3	0.2	70.5	24.6	19.1	54.1	46.1	23.1	3.3	6.3	0.0	7.3	11.0	152
Scheduled tribe	11.7	1,283	74.5	59.7	54.2	73.3	0.3	73.7	19.4	13.9	60.1	45.0	14.2	5.2	8.3	0.2	6.3	12.8	150
Other backward class	7.6	2,546	77.5	62.0	50.3	74.0	1.4	74.5	29.4	20.8	62.4	48.0	13.2	5.6	7.1	0.0	12.3	10.9	192
Other	8.4	3,679	69.3	60.4	46.5	74.6	2.6	75.3	31.8	26.7	61.4	54.1	15.0	4.4	3.8	0.9	12.2	11.4	310
Don't know	5.0	179	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	8.7	8,482	72.6	59.8	49.7	73.6	1.6	74.1	27.4	21.2	60.4	49.5	16.1	4.2	6.0	0.6	10.2	11.6	742
Unimproved	11.0	611	70.8	55.7	51.6	71.6	0.0	71.6	24.4	19.3	55.7	49.1	14.4	8.0	10.2	2.0	9.0	9.2	67
Other	(10.0)	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	8.2	6,246	74.5	64.4	52.9	77.1	1.3	77.4	30.2	25.3	64.7	50.6	16.9	3.8	4.6	0.6	11.6	10.0	514
Shared[5]	11.0	837	68.5	57.7	48.8	75.9	1.5	75.9	32.2	17.3	57.7	50.1	7.7	2.0	10.2	2.3	9.7	9.1	92
Unimproved	9.0	233	(66.0)	(64.3)	(31.1)	(71.8)	(3.1)	(71.8)	(23.0)	(17.4)	(67.4)	(51.1)	(26.1)	(5.1)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(7.6)	21
No facility/open defecation	10.3	1,806	69.0	46.4	44.6	62.4	1.4	63.8	17.3	12.6	47.8	45.8	16.1	7.9	9.1	0.6	6.6	16.9	185
Total	8.9	9,123	72.3	59.5	50.0	73.5	1.4	74.0	27.3	21.3	60.1	49.5	15.9	4.6	6.3	0.7	10.1	11.4	812

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.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative; [2] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode; [3] Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup; [4] See Table 4 for definition of categories; [5] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
<6	0.0	37.9	26.8	17.4	13.9	4.0	100.0	0.0	25.6	18.3	16.0	0.0	36.8	3.3	100.0	68
6-11	2.3	31.6	26.9	28.8	10.4	0.0	100.0	0.3	36.5	22.8	29.6	1.3	8.4	1.0	100.0	151
12-23	1.8	25.2	43.9	25.3	3.6	0.3	100.0	0.6	26.3	43.4	23.8	0.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	250
24-35	0.8	33.3	41.1	20.3	3.5	1.0	100.0	0.6	39.3	33.2	22.7	0.6	3.2	0.4	100.0	134
36-47	0.0	35.6	36.9	18.7	8.0	0.8	100.0	0.5	34.5	41.7	17.7	1.4	3.3	0.8	100.0	116
48-59	2.8	35.5	32.6	21.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	0.5	37.0	31.0	22.4	3.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	93
Sex																
Male	2.0	31.7	34.5	22.7	8.4	0.7	100.0	0.3	34.9	30.4	24.0	1.7	7.9	0.8	100.0	455
Female	0.7	31.1	39.2	23.7	4.7	0.7	100.0	0.7	29.9	38.8	21.8	0.4	8.0	0.5	100.0	358
Residence																
Urban	1.7	34.8	37.5	20.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	32.7	32.8	23.7	1.0	9.5	0.3	100.0	258
Rural	1.3	29.9	36.1	24.2	7.5	1.0	100.0	0.7	32.7	34.7	22.7	1.2	7.2	0.8	100.0	555
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	1.5	23.3	42.3	24.8	7.1	1.1	100.0	0.7	31.4	33.1	24.3	0.8	9.7	0.0	100.0	66
<5 years complete	0.0	29.1	41.8	24.7	3.8	0.6	100.0	0.0	21.0	40.6	28.8	0.0	9.0	0.6	100.0	47
5-7 years complete	2.9	35.4	34.1	20.7	5.9	1.0	100.0	1.4	34.8	33.3	21.8	2.4	5.9	0.5	100.0	144
8-9 years complete	1.0	24.5	41.5	25.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	0.5	28.8	37.1	24.4	1.0	7.8	0.5	100.0	165
10-11 years complete	0.6	34.7	36.6	20.6	6.4	1.2	100.0	0.4	38.2	36.8	16.9	0.0	6.8	0.9	100.0	141
12 or more years complete	1.6	34.5	32.2	23.7	7.4	0.7	100.0	0.0	33.6	30.1	24.9	1.5	9.1	0.9	100.0	249

Continued...

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Religion																
Hindu	1.1	33.3	34.5	24.0	6.5	0.6	100.0	0.4	34.0	33.5	22.9	1.1	7.5	0.6	100.0	646
Muslim	3.7	20.6	49.2	14.0	11.1	1.5	100.0	0.6	22.2	40.9	20.3	1.8	12.8	1.5	100.0	111
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	0.5	32.3	35.6	29.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	1.1	37.4	29.2	29.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	51
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	0.2	34.0	32.1	30.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	0.4	38.3	27.4	27.9	0.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	152
Scheduled tribe	0.3	28.4	29.7	31.5	9.4	0.6	100.0	0.0	27.4	32.2	30.2	1.1	8.1	1.0	100.0	150
Other backward class	1.4	28.3	39.9	21.2	8.2	0.9	100.0	0.0	32.8	35.7	22.0	0.8	7.8	0.7	100.0	192
Other	2.6	33.8	39.3	17.2	6.3	0.8	100.0	1.1	32.8	37.2	17.6	1.7	9.2	0.5	100.0	310
Total	1.4	31.4	36.6	23.1	6.8	0.7	100.0	0.5	32.7	34.1	23.0	1.1	7.9	0.7	100.0	812

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

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	75.4	250
20-24	92.0	2,134
25-34	91.6	4,450
35-49	92.1	592
Residence		
Urban	93.2	3,314
Rural	89.7	4,112
Schooling		
No schooling	77.4	513
<5 years complete	85.4	351
5-9 years complete	89.5	2,410
10-11 years complete	92.6	1,334
12 or more years complete	95.3	2,817
Religion		
Hindu	90.9	5,857
Muslim	91.4	1,057
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.6	375
Other	95.8	137
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	91.4	1,191
Scheduled tribe	86.3	995
Other backward class	91.9	2,119
Other	92.9	2,993
Don't know	78.3	128
Total	91.2	7,426

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supple-mentary food[1]	Any immuni-zations	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	54.3	50.0	42.7	46.9	1,675	na	na	47.8	1,675	63.2	800
12-23	65.9	63.4	53.9	60.0	1,746	na	na	62.3	1,746	63.2	1,088
24-35	60.8	59.5	47.7	53.8	1,826	na	na	57.6	1,826	64.9	1,052
36-47	57.5	55.9	43.3	50.4	1,819	54.7	1,819	53.5	1,819	64.7	974
48-59	50.9	48.6	38.5	46.6	2,057	48.3	2,057	48.7	2,057	61.5	1,001
60-71	47.4	45.3	35.7	42.2	2,004	44.3	2,004	na	na	na	na
0-35	60.4	57.7	48.2	53.7	5,247	na	na	56.0	5,247	63.8	2,940
36-71	51.8	49.7	39.0	46.3	5,881	48.9	5,881	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	53.9	51.4	41.9	48.4	5,769	46.2	3,021	52.1	4,768	62.5	2,482
Female	57.9	55.8	44.9	51.3	5,359	51.8	2,860	55.9	4,356	64.6	2,433
Residence											
Urban	35.1	32.4	25.1	30.4	4,780	29.4	2,575	32.8	3,927	64.0	1,287
Rural	71.4	69.4	57.1	64.4	6,348	64.1	3,306	69.8	5,196	63.4	3,627
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	61.0	59.8	48.2	54.6	822	56.3	455	56.5	666	59.4	377
<5 years complete	59.1	58.1	46.3	51.6	531	48.7	274	55.7	437	63.4	244
5-7 years complete	56.3	54.2	42.8	48.8	1,579	48.4	845	54.5	1,322	62.2	721
8-9 years complete	60.3	58.3	47.4	54.9	2,046	53.6	1,064	58.8	1,706	62.5	1,004
10-11 years complete	58.7	55.8	44.5	51.8	2,031	51.5	1,078	57.9	1,648	64.6	954
12 or more years complete	50.6	47.9	39.6	45.4	4,118	44.1	2,164	48.3	3,344	65.1	1,615

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food¹	Any immuni-zations	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	58.7	56.4	45.7	52.1	8,688	51.6	4,546	56.8	7,127	64.3	4,048
Muslim	41.1	38.3	30.0	36.4	1,699	34.8	935	38.4	1,394	57.1	535
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	64.2	62.2	52.0	61.1	557	58.3	314	63.0	452	66.7	285
Other	32.0	29.7	27.5	29.0	184	29.5	85	31.0	150	(53.4)	47
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	59.6	58.1	46.9	54.7	1,812	52.4	995	59.9	1,436	70.0	860
Scheduled tribe	66.5	64.6	54.2	61.3	1,601	61.4	825	66.3	1,283	64.9	851
Other backward class	58.3	55.4	45.1	51.3	3,072	51.9	1,623	55.2	2,546	60.8	1,405
Other	49.3	47.1	37.8	43.5	4,427	42.1	2,329	46.9	3,679	61.7	1,725
Don't know	44.1	37.8	20.4	30.6	216	26.3	109	41.2	179	(66.6)	74
Total	55.8	53.5	43.3	49.8	11,128	48.9	5,881	53.9	9,123	63.5	4,915

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
na = Not applicable
¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding[2]				
	Any benefits	Supple-mentary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supple-mentary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	27.5	26.3	25.0	23.9	4,780	25.7	25.3	23.5	22.6	4,775
Rural	67.5	66.3	62.4	57.0	6,348	61.4	60.6	56.2	52.4	6,345
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	52.5	51.5	48.5	44.4	822	49.6	48.9	43.9	41.7	822
<5 years complete	53.9	52.7	49.1	46.2	531	49.6	49.4	46.5	42.3	531
5-7 years complete	49.9	48.4	46.6	42.1	1,579	46.9	46.2	42.9	39.6	1,578
8-9 years complete	56.3	55.0	51.9	47.0	2,046	51.4	50.7	47.5	44.4	2,043
10-11 years complete	52.4	51.5	47.7	43.7	2,031	46.9	46.6	42.9	39.9	2,029
12 or more years complete	45.6	44.3	42.0	39.7	4,118	41.6	40.8	38.0	36.3	4,117
Religion										
Hindu	53.4	52.2	49.1	45.1	8,688	48.9	48.2	44.7	41.9	8,683
Muslim	35.2	33.8	31.8	30.5	1,699	31.1	30.7	28.3	27.0	1,697
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	57.3	56.8	54.9	52.2	557	55.5	55.3	51.9	49.1	557
Other	23.4	21.2	21.7	19.5	184	22.2	21.8	20.4	19.4	184
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	52.9	52.2	50.2	47.6	1,812	50.7	49.9	47.9	45.7	1,812
Scheduled tribe	65.9	64.1	60.4	54.6	1,601	60.0	58.8	55.7	51.2	1,600
Other backward class	52.6	51.0	48.0	44.4	3,072	47.6	46.9	43.6	41.3	3,072
Other	43.4	42.4	40.0	36.9	4,427	39.3	38.9	35.5	33.2	4,421
Don't know	23.1	23.1	15.9	12.2	216	23.2	23.2	10.6	8.6	216
Total	50.3	49.1	46.3	42.8	11,128	46.1	45.4	42.2	39.6	11,121

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

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	16.5	28.8	-0.6	624	18.3	31.2	12.7	-0.9	595	11.5	29.4	1.7	-1.3	703
6-8	14.0	23.9	-0.3	377	17.4	30.2	7.3	-1.0	366	8.7	23.5	0.9	-1.3	394
9-11	13.7	25.6	-0.6	426	11.0	29.6	6.4	-1.0	426	8.0	25.7	2.2	-1.1	441
12-17	18.5	39.5	-1.3	761	10.1	23.4	5.2	-0.8	761	11.7	31.9	2.9	-1.4	803
18-23	20.1	42.5	-1.5	774	11.3	25.9	3.9	-1.0	774	14.6	37.7	2.3	-1.6	794
24-35	14.1	36.3	-1.3	1,667	13.3	26.1	3.4	-1.2	1,632	14.1	40.0	1.6	-1.6	1,688
36-47	12.8	37.8	-1.4	1,651	8.1	24.1	1.9	-1.1	1,606	13.5	38.7	0.4	-1.7	1,659
48-59	11.4	33.9	-1.4	1,756	7.5	23.4	2.2	-1.2	1,691	12.0	39.3	0.6	-1.7	1,767
Sex														
Male	15.5	36.4	-1.3	4,159	11.9	27.1	4.1	-1.1	4,054	13.1	37.9	1.4	-1.6	4,278
Female	13.2	34.0	-1.2	3,878	10.0	24.0	4.1	-1.0	3,786	12.0	34.2	1.3	-1.5	3,972
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	13.9	32.7	-1.2	3,474	10.1	24.5	4.3	-1.0	3,402	11.6	32.8	1.6	-1.5	3,589
<24	16.3	42.9	-1.6	1,052	10.8	25.0	3.6	-1.1	1,036	14.6	41.3	0.8	-1.8	1,073
24-35	15.2	41.5	-1.5	1,273	10.2	26.7	3.7	-1.2	1,254	14.8	41.7	0.9	-1.7	1,304
36 or more	13.8	32.3	-1.1	2,201	12.9	27.1	4.3	-1.1	2,112	11.8	35.8	1.4	-1.5	2,246
Birth order[3]														
1	13.8	32.7	-1.2	3,432	10.1	24.3	4.3	-1.0	3,360	11.4	32.8	1.6	-1.5	3,546
2-3	14.4	36.0	-1.3	4,008	12.1	27.1	4.2	-1.1	3,895	13.3	37.8	1.2	-1.6	4,094
4-5	16.8	47.2	-1.6	509	6.9	22.2	2.2	-1.1	502	13.3	44.3	0.9	-1.8	521
6 or more	27.9	48.7	-1.5	51	17.1	29.6	4.9	-1.5	46	27.5	56.1	0.9	-2.2	50
Residence														
Urban	14.5	34.9	-1.2	3,223	9.5	23.0	5.2	-0.9	3,139	11.6	33.3	2.1	-1.4	3,309
Rural	14.3	35.5	-1.3	4,814	11.9	27.3	3.4	-1.2	4,701	13.2	38.0	0.8	-1.6	4,941

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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, Maharashtra, 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]														
Very small	23.5	48.4	-2.0	139	16.0	37.7	3.4	-1.6	135	34.6	61.4	0.6	-2.3	146
Small	13.6	41.5	-1.4	875	11.8	26.7	2.1	-1.3	848	15.6	43.1	1.2	-1.8	891
Average or larger	14.3	34.2	-1.2	6,927	10.7	25.2	4.4	-1.0	6,766	11.7	34.8	1.4	-1.5	7,116
Don't know	(18.4)	(39.7)	(-1.5)	58	(20.4)	(26.0)	(0.0)	(-1.2)	56	(22.5)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	58
Mother's schooling[5]														
No schooling	21.8	45.4	-1.6	598	9.1	25.1	4.4	-1.1	579	18.6	43.7	0.7	-1.8	608
<5 years complete	19.4	43.6	-1.6	403	16.7	29.6	2.8	-1.3	393	20.4	45.8	1.7	-1.9	405
5-7 years complete	16.0	44.5	-1.5	1,190	9.5	24.8	2.3	-1.2	1,169	15.6	42.4	0.8	-1.8	1,210
8-9 years complete	13.8	37.1	-1.4	1,596	10.1	24.0	3.7	-1.1	1,555	12.8	37.5	1.2	-1.6	1,628
10-11 years complete	12.1	32.0	-1.1	1,507	10.8	27.1	4.7	-1.1	1,478	9.8	34.6	1.4	-1.5	1,546
12 or more years complete	12.9	28.5	-0.9	2,742	11.7	25.6	4.9	-1.0	2,666	10.2	30.5	1.8	-1.3	2,853
Religion														
Hindu	14.3	35.2	-1.2	6,284	10.8	26.2	4.2	-1.1	6,161	12.6	36.2	1.3	-1.6	6,451
Muslim	13.1	34.1	-1.1	1,151	11.2	23.1	4.1	-1.0	1,098	12.6	33.6	1.8	-1.5	1,182
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.3	37.2	-1.3	430	13.5	27.5	3.1	-1.2	415	11.0	39.0	1.0	-1.6	439
Other	19.8	38.1	-1.4	171	8.7	14.8	4.2	-0.9	165	14.3	41.7	1.7	-1.6	178
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	16.6	41.1	-1.5	1,280	9.6	23.4	3.7	-1.1	1,258	11.7	38.0	1.5	-1.7	1,321
Scheduled tribe	18.3	41.4	-1.4	1,149	13.5	32.0	2.9	-1.3	1,108	20.2	46.5	0.8	-1.9	1,169
Other backward class	14.1	34.6	-1.2	2,334	10.8	27.9	4.5	-1.1	2,283	11.8	35.2	1.1	-1.5	2,391
Other	12.1	30.7	-1.1	3,080	10.8	22.8	4.4	-1.0	3,003	10.9	32.0	1.7	-1.4	3,171
Don't know	15.3	42.4	-1.3	142	8.1	21.4	5.3	-0.8	141	7.8	39.0	0.0	-1.5	145
Missing	14.3	30.7	-1.0	51	11.1	16.0	2.4	-1.1	48	8.0	40.7	1.6	-1.5	52

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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, Maharashtra, 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
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	14.4	35.3	-1.2 (-0.0)	7,999	11.0	25.6	4.1	-1.1 (-1.4)	7,804	12.6	36.2	1.3	-1.6 (-1.0)	8,212
Not interviewed but in the household	(10.1)	(15.1)	(-0.0)	38	(6.7)	(26.9)	(5.3)	(-1.4)	36	(6.6)	(29.0)	(4.1)	(-1.0)	38
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI <18.5)	19.5	43.1	-1.5	1,871	11.7	32.4	2.5	-1.4	1,840	16.7	47.2	0.7	-1.9	1,916
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.5	33.7	-1.2	4,597	12.0	25.1	4.8	-1.0	4,469	12.0	34.5	1.4	-1.5	4,734
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	10.7	30.0	-1.1	1,520	6.7	18.6	3.8	-0.8	1,485	9.2	27.4	1.5	-1.3	1,544
Missing	17.9	44.4	-1.5	48	12.3	28.5	7.0	-0.9	45	9.0	31.4	14.5	-1.0	55
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	14.3	35.4	-1.2	7,436	11.0	25.5	4.1	-1.1	7,246	12.4	36.4	1.4	-1.6	7,612
Living with one or neither parent	15.4	34.1	-1.2	578	9.9	26.7	4.1	-1.0	571	14.6	34.2	0.6	-1.6	613
Total	14.4	35.2	-1.2	8,037	10.9	25.6	4.1	-1.1	7,840	12.6	36.1	1.3	-1.6	8,250
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.9	34.4	-1.3	8,022	9.4	25.6	1.9	-1.2	8,022	10.5	36.0	0.6	-1.6	8,022

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

BMI = Body mass index

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

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

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

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

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 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, Maharashtra, 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 breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	97.4	51.1	87.9	1,423	17.2	1,386
Rural	97.4	54.2	88.0	1,991	16.4	1,939
Sex						
Male	97.0	53.3	87.0	1,805	17.8	1,751
Female	97.8	52.5	89.0	1,609	15.6	1,573
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.6	57.3	89.4	229	10.2	222
<5 years complete	96.3	61.2	85.4	172	8.6	166
5-7 years complete	98.1	49.6	88.6	471	16.6	462
8-9 years complete	96.6	54.8	86.3	666	16.4	643
10-11 years complete	97.5	51.8	88.6	622	16.3	606
12 or more years complete	97.8	51.9	88.4	1,254	19.5	1,226
Religion						
Hindu	97.2	52.2	87.3	2,667	17.6	2,593
Muslim	98.0	55.7	90.6	515	16.2	505
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	97.6	55.9	89.3	171	10.4	167
Other	(98.9)	(53.6)	(92.7)	61	(2.8)	60
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.5	54.3	89.5	542	11.7	528
Scheduled tribe	97.3	53.7	89.1	527	13.9	513
Other backward class	96.8	51.2	87.8	953	15.5	922
Other	97.7	53.6	87.2	1,321	19.1	1,291
Don't know	(100.0)	(48.3)	(83.7)	71	(46.6)	71
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	97.5	53.2	88.0	3,225	16.9	3,144
Dai (TBA)	91.4	50.3	82.7	48	13.9	43
Other/no one	97.2	47.5	88.4	141	14.2	137
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.5	52.8	88.1	3,278	16.8	3,195
At home	95.1	56.0	84.1	125	14.7	118
Total	97.4	52.9	88.0	3,413	16.7	3,324

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 delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.
TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by 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, Maharashtra, 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 liquids¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	3.9	79.1	0.9	0.5	6.7	8.8	100.0	96.1	264	7.4	271
2-3	4.2	80.9	2.5	0.1	4.6	7.7	100.0	95.8	222	3.4	225
4-5	1.9	56.0	21.9	1.9	6.1	12.2	100.0	98.1	278	9.1	281
6-8	5.5	15.4	11.0	6.5	8.9	52.7	100.0	94.5	426	16.1	430
9-11	5.6	7.5	6.5	3.7	5.9	70.8	100.0	94.4	465	11.8	469
12-17	16.8	3.1	3.4	2.8	6.0	67.9	100.0	83.2	858	16.5	873
18-23	32.7	1.9	1.2	3.2	2.0	59.0	100.0	67.3	824	14.7	873
0-3	4.0	79.9	1.6	0.3	5.7	8.3	100.0	96.0	485	5.6	495
0-5	3.3	71.2	9.0	0.9	5.9	9.7	100.0	96.7	764	6.9	777
6-9	5.5	13.7	10.3	6.3	8.6	55.6	100.0	94.5	573	15.0	576
12-15	14.9	3.4	4.1	3.2	7.1	67.4	100.0	85.1	585	14.5	591
12-23	24.6	2.5	2.3	3.0	4.1	63.5	100.0	75.4	1,682	15.6	1,746
20-23	36.1	1.6	0.9	3.4	2.3	55.7	100.0	63.9	583	14.1	628

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

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

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

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years[1]			
Background characteristic	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]	Number of children
Sex				
Male	25.1	4.7	6.1	2,635
Female	24.3	4.9	7.0	2,297
Residence				
Urban	23.3	4.4	7.0	2,106
Rural	26.3	5.1	6.3	2,826
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	25.7	4.3	5.6	342
<5 years complete	(28.3)	(4.0)	(5.6)	232
5-7 years complete	25.0	4.8	6.6	688
8-9 years complete	24.2	4.6	6.0	910
10-11 years complete	25.5	5.0	7.5	891
12 or more years complete	24.2	5.0	6.6	1,869
Religion				
Hindu	25.3	4.9	6.4	3,893
Muslim	21.5	4.0	7.5	713
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	(33.6)	(5.5)	(6.7)	231
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	28.9	5.6	6.3	770
Scheduled tribe	29.4	5.3	6.7	708
Other backward class	24.4	4.3	5.7	1,385
Other	23.1	4.6	7.1	1,975
Don't know	*	a	a	94
Total	24.7	4.8	6.5	4,932

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50 percent in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated
[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.
[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	20.9	29.3	5.3	842	48.2	5.3	39.9	2.8	50	97.1	9.9	29.9	5.2	892
6-8	14.2	33.7	4.5	403	*	*	*	*	24	97.0	7.3	33.7	4.4	426
9-11	26.9	25.2	6.1	440	(49.6)	(3.3)	(45.2)	(3.3)	26	97.2	12.4	26.4	6.0	465
12-17	37.2	27.5	7.4	714	41.8	16.2	43.9	11.1	145	90.2	18.1	30.3	8.0	858
18-23	48.3	36.2	14.1	555	49.3	22.1	47.5	14.1	269	83.4	27.1	39.9	14.1	824
Sex														
Male	33.2	30.6	7.9	1,119	51.2	23.7	52.5	16.5	219	92.0	18.5	34.1	9.3	1,338
Female	34.1	30.4	8.9	991	43.0	13.9	39.4	7.9	245	88.7	17.7	32.2	8.7	1,236
Residence														
Urban	34.4	29.8	8.4	831	47.4	18.0	47.3	11.8	226	88.8	18.5	33.5	9.2	1,056
Rural	33.1	31.0	8.3	1,280	46.4	19.0	43.9	12.1	238	91.6	17.9	33.0	8.9	1,517
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	43.9	26.3	7.0	143	(53.4)	(8.7)	(64.0)	(2.9)	30	92.0	23.3	32.8	6.3	173
<5 years complete	34.9	25.0	12.2	107	*	*	*	*	23	92.0	26.8	31.6	15.4	130
5-7 years complete	27.9	32.1	9.2	301	43.8	9.0	39.6	5.4	60	90.6	14.9	33.4	8.5	361
8-9 years complete	38.6	36.9	9.9	424	52.6	20.3	50.2	17.2	96	91.3	19.5	39.3	11.2	519
10-11 years complete	28.9	29.2	6.6	379	42.2	19.8	39.7	12.3	85	89.4	14.4	31.1	7.6	464
12 or more years complete	33.3	28.6	7.7	757	44.7	18.5	42.5	10.3	169	89.9	18.3	31.1	8.2	926

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Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Religion														
Hindu	33.9	30.9	8.4	1,658	49.2	20.4	47.2	12.9	352	91.1	18.4	33.7	9.2	2,010
Muslim	31.5	26.2	8.7	311	38.5	13.7	32.4	9.9	84	87.0	18.2	27.5	9.0	394
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	39.6	29.2	7.8	106	(30.7)	(13.1)	(59.6)	(10.2)	20	89.1	19.2	34.0	8.1	125
Other	*	*	*	36	*	*	*	*	8	(95.2)	(3.3)	(59.0)	(1.8)	44
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	36.0	33.7	11.8	342	29.1	12.6	42.4	7.8	65	88.7	20.4	35.1	11.1	407
Scheduled tribe	28.4	27.9	6.9	350	43.2	16.5	38.3	11.7	61	91.6	16.7	29.4	7.6	411
Other backward class	31.9	30.9	8.5	579	49.9	24.9	45.9	17.6	139	90.3	18.3	33.8	10.3	718
Other	34.9	30.1	7.5	806	50.8	17.0	49.9	9.8	194	90.5	17.3	34.0	8.0	999
Total	33.6	30.5	8.3	2,110	46.9	18.5	45.6	12.0	463	90.4	18.1	33.2	9.0	2,574

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 caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

[1] Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

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

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

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

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

[6] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

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

[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5

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

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

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Maharashtra, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Height-for-age[2]		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children
Ahmednagar	50.0	145	*	27	31.7	328	24.9	311	41.2	332
Akola	62.3	77	(59.6)	14	31.8	178	29.4	171	30.8	183
Amravati	56.1	97	(80.5)	26	29.0	232	26.2	225	38.0	240
Aurangabad	44.3	123	(76.7)	30	34.2	297	26.4	285	42.9	308
Bhandara	56.7	31	*	8	31.2	85	28.4	81	33.9	87
Bid	50.8	73	*	15	40.8	174	28.4	169	36.8	178
Buldhana	64.8	74	*	17	45.0	192	31.7	184	47.2	202
Chandrapur	68.4	57	*	13	37.3	124	38.5	117	46.6	133
Dhule	44.2	78	(63.4)	16	37.6	183	38.9	177	46.0	183
Gadchiroli	63.5	25	*	4	35.7	70	30.0	68	35.4	72
Gondiya	63.5	28	*	6	36.9	84	23.7	82	35.6	87
Hingoli	55.0	41	(55.8)	10	37.4	99	25.8	95	38.9	101
Jalgaon	44.0	135	(59.8)	31	36.3	302	30.5	301	36.9	311
Jalna	64.9	67	*	14	38.0	157	22.2	152	39.0	159
Kolhapur	46.2	104	*	21	33.6	260	18.9	259	34.6	270
Latur	46.3	69	*	13	43.2	167	18.0	164	33.9	175
Mumbai	(56.2)	62	*	17	26.6	124	25.3	124	29.6	129
Mumbai Suburban	(54.4)	207	*	42	37.2	324	18.6	326	24.6	334
Nagpur	70.1	121	*	27	27.6	288	34.0	258	33.9	297
Nanded	53.4	110	*	19	36.0	261	18.9	253	35.2	263
Nandurbar	56.2	63	(86.6)	16	45.8	146	30.7	134	57.2	152
Nashik	45.3	203	(68.0)	49	42.2	518	27.1	508	44.8	530
Osmanabad	66.2	43	*	9	37.2	127	16.1	123	32.5	128
Palghar	54.9	76	*	17	33.0	195	23.9	183	37.1	199
Parbhani	51.6	75	(68.0)	15	37.6	166	22.8	165	41.8	168
Pune	50.0	356	*	70	30.7	940	31.4	935	32.7	951
Raigarh	54.6	71	*	11	35.8	202	19.1	200	34.1	204
Ratnagiri	46.1	37	*	8	31.7	86	23.7	85	29.5	88
Sangli	48.2	87	*	19	35.0	184	18.6	179	27.2	203
Satara	46.3	78	(66.3)	24	20.2	203	20.5	197	28.0	209
Sindhudurg	(65.2)	14	*	3	30.8	37	27.7	36	32.0	38
Solapur	49.3	144	(71.2)	31	36.3	401	23.2	403	32.9	408
Thane	50.4	286	*	91	40.8	538	17.8	531	30.8	554
Wardha	52.5	32	*	5	27.7	80	28.1	74	31.3	81
Washim	69.4	41	(85.9)	11	35.3	93	31.7	91	39.3	95
Yavatmal	64.1	81	*	14	36.6	193	27.5	191	39.4	199
Maharashtra	52.9	3,413	71.2	764	35.2	8,037	25.6	7,840	36.1	8,250

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	38.9	42.0	1.7	82.7	324
9-11	27.9	48.3	3.3	79.6	397
12-17	20.6	57.4	4.3	82.4	679
18-23	25.6	52.5	4.3	82.3	696
24-35	28.5	41.4	3.0	72.9	1,536
36-47	34.3	25.3	1.4	61.0	1,487
48-59	27.5	26.3	1.2	55.1	1,561
Sex					
Male	29.4	37.1	2.7	69.1	3,453
Female	28.5	38.0	2.2	68.6	3,228
Birth order[1]					
1	28.0	36.3	2.3	66.6	2,916
2-3	29.9	37.6	2.6	70.1	3,326
4-5	27.9	43.8	2.2	73.9	390
6 or more	(29.2)	(57.3)	(4.7)	(91.2)	26
Residence					
Urban	30.8	33.7	1.8	66.3	2,747
Rural	27.6	40.2	2.9	70.7	3,934
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	26.5	37.2	2.5	66.2	413
<5 years complete	22.9	37.8	4.0	64.7	300
5-7 years complete	28.7	41.1	2.3	72.1	984
8-9 years complete	27.7	38.8	3.1	69.6	1,342
10-11 years complete	30.2	36.8	2.9	69.9	1,217
12 or more years complete	30.3	35.7	1.7	67.7	2,425
Religion					
Hindu	29.0	37.4	2.4	68.8	5,246
Muslim	27.3	37.9	2.6	67.9	952
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	31.1	36.2	2.0	69.3	353
Other	32.7	41.9	3.0	77.6	130
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	30.0	36.9	2.5	69.5	1,107
Scheduled tribe	26.5	46.2	3.5	76.2	824
Other backward class	30.1	36.1	1.6	67.8	2,000
Other	28.3	35.9	2.8	67.0	2,619
Don't know	28.4	42.5	0.0	70.8	93
No caste/tribe or missing	(37.0)	(36.5)	(5.0)	(78.5)	38

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Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's interview status[3]					
Interviewed	28.9	37.5	2.4	68.8	6,658
Not interviewed but in the household	(32.1)	(48.1)	(4.0)	(84.2)	22
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	29.2	37.4	2.3	68.9	6,248
Living with one or neither parent	24.9	39.4	4.0	68.3	432
Mother's anaemia status[4]					
Not anaemic	28.0	33.1	1.4	62.5	2,936
Mildly anaemic	30.8	38.0	2.4	71.1	1,666
Moderately/severely anaemic	28.8	43.9	4.1	76.8	1,988
Total	28.9	37.5	2.4	68.9	6,681
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	27.7	25.0	1.1	53.8	7,729

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

[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 their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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 last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	15.3	5.8	426	6.6	30.5	29.6	430	na	na	94.0	422
9-11	31.7	11.8	465	14.4	28.5	31.9	469	71.6	469	95.4	465
12-17	44.8	18.6	858	12.7	36.3	35.7	873	78.3	873	95.7	870
18-23	57.0	29.9	824	11.9	36.8	38.6	873	77.7	873	96.0	859
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	66.7	1,826	96.0	1,797
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.5	1,766
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.3	1,982
Sex											
Male	41.6	18.6	1,338	13.5	34.7	32.4	1,367	72.0	2,084	95.8	4,256
Female	41.3	19.2	1,236	9.9	33.5	37.8	1,277	72.3	1,956	95.8	3,904
Birth order											
1	36.3	15.9	1,119	13.3	35.2	33.6	1,169	73.5	1,813	96.4	3,499
2-3	43.6	19.5	1,265	11.5	33.4	36.7	1,284	71.4	1,943	95.5	4,075
4-5	55.8	28.9	171	4.4	31.6	32.1	173	68.4	258	94.3	509
6 or more	*	*	18	*	*	*	18	(77.0)	27	95.3	51
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	38.5	16.8	2,110	12.1	32.8	34.1	2,112	73.9	2,249	95.8	2,820
Not breastfeeding	54.8	28.4	463	10.6	39.6	38.6	532	70.0	1,792	95.8	5,313
Residence											
Urban	43.6	22.4	1,056	9.6	33.8	32.2	1,082	72.3	1,693	98.2	3,411
Rural	40.0	16.4	1,517	13.2	34.4	37.0	1,562	72.0	2,348	94.1	4,749

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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 last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	48.6	26.2	173	9.7	39.4	35.2	175	67.1	283	89.4	616
<5 years complete	52.4	22.5	130	10.2	31.5	35.9	133	68.0	200	96.5	394
5-7 years complete	44.3	22.0	361	11.6	33.3	33.0	372	70.5	570	93.8	1,251
8-9 years complete	44.7	19.5	519	10.8	34.8	39.0	535	73.7	760	95.7	1,600
10-11 years complete	34.0	15.0	464	9.8	35.5	34.6	480	70.0	741	96.7	1,465
12 or more years complete	39.4	17.4	926	14.0	32.8	33.6	949	74.6	1,486	97.6	2,835
Religion											
Hindu	39.4	15.2	2,010	13.1	34.4	34.6	2,063	72.6	3,201	95.5	6,352
Muslim	50.0	37.4	394	6.4	29.5	35.2	409	68.6	580	96.9	1,222
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	56.2	24.5	125	8.9	40.9	36.5	128	73.6	191	96.5	398
Other	(16.7)	(2.8)	44	(6.2)	(45.9)	(46.9)	44	79.8	68	98.3	188
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	47.0	22.1	407	9.4	30.7	31.4	415	68.9	638	97.3	1,246
Scheduled tribe	38.9	17.0	411	10.4	35.0	32.7	420	67.2	608	88.9	1,150
Other backward class	39.9	14.3	718	14.8	37.2	38.8	732	75.8	1,091	95.9	2,313
Other	40.2	20.4	999	11.0	33.3	36.2	1,030	73.5	1,623	97.5	3,258
Don't know	*	*	39	*	*	*	46	(58.5)	81	97.5	138
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	98.2	55
Total	41.5	18.9	2,574	11.8	34.1	35.0	2,644	72.2	4,041	95.8	8,161

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

na = Not applicable; nc = No cases

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

[2] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs; [3] Based on mother's recall; [4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis; [5] Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available); [6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order; [7] Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

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, Maharashtra, 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	98.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	15,015	98.3	14,826
Rural	99.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	16,628	94.2	16,556
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	24,673	95.8	24,497
Muslim	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,971	97.3	2,955
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,817	97.1	1,811
Other	97.1	1.5	1.4	100.0	2,183	98.4	2,118
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	98.9	0.1	0.9	100.0	5,106	97.4	5,051
Scheduled tribe	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,503	89.3	3,487
Other backward class	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	8,781	96.2	8,745
Other	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	12,592	97.4	12,489
Don't know	95.2	4.3	0.5	100.0	267	94.9	255
No caste/tribe or missing	97.2	1.4	1.5	100.0	1,394	98.2	1,355
Total	99.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	31,643	96.2	31,382
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	26,890	96.4	26,716

[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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

District	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Ahmednagar	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,219	95.5	1,215
Akola	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	510	95.2	509
Amravati	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	795	98.5	794
Aurangabad	99.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	924	98.9	919
Bhandara	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	349	95.4	348
Bid	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	605	96.2	604
Buldhana	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	714	97.7	713
Chandrapur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	637	97.3	636
Dhule	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	521	98.0	519
Gadchiroli	99.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	297	97.7	294
Gondiya	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	363	98.0	362
Hingoli	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	294	99.0	294
Jalgaon	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,033	96.8	1,025
Jalna	99.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	528	97.6	524
Kolhapur	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,106	97.7	1,104
Latur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	559	97.8	559
Mumbai	99.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	993	98.3	986
Mumbai Suburban	98.5	0.6	1.0	100.0	2,724	99.5	2,683
Nagpur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,172	97.6	1,171
Nanded	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	808	96.9	806
Nandurbar	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	428	97.6	426
Nashik	98.3	0.3	1.4	100.0	1,495	91.6	1,470
Osmanabad	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	415	97.5	415
Palghar	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	883	86.5	881
Parbhani	99.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	462	95.1	459
Pune	98.3	0.4	1.3	100.0	3,447	97.0	3,390
Raigarh	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	860	80.3	857
Ratnagiri	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	524	91.1	520
Sangli	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	770	98.8	767
Satara	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	810	93.9	806
Sindhudurg	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	259	94.9	259
Solapur	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,153	96.5	1,150
Thane	97.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	2,530	97.5	2,474
Wardha	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	370	97.9	368
Washim	99.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	317	96.5	315
Yavatmal	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	767	94.6	762
Maharashtra	99.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	31,643	96.2	31,382

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

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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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	44.4	27.3	21.3	7.0	100.0	33,755
Pulses or beans	47.0	43.9	8.8	0.3	100.0	33,755
Dark green leafy vegetables	36.3	53.8	9.5	0.3	100.0	33,755
Fruits	12.3	42.2	43.0	2.5	100.0	33,755
Eggs	4.4	40.7	28.1	26.8	100.0	33,755
Fish	1.9	28.8	31.8	37.5	100.0	33,755
Chicken or meat	2.5	38.0	30.1	29.4	100.0	33,755
Fish or chicken/meat	3.7	41.6	26.5	28.2	100.0	33,755
Fried foods	2.1	27.6	64.6	5.7	100.0	33,755
Aerated drinks	3.2	13.6	62.0	21.2	100.0	33,755
MEN						
Milk or curd	41.3	40.6	14.6	3.5	100.0	5,048
Pulses or beans	39.6	49.4	10.5	0.4	100.0	5,048
Dark green leafy vegetables	40.5	51.4	7.6	0.4	100.0	5,048
Fruits	12.7	49.5	35.7	2.1	100.0	5,048
Eggs	5.5	52.0	26.1	16.4	100.0	5,048
Fish	3.8	39.5	32.2	24.5	100.0	5,048
Chicken or meat	3.4	50.4	28.2	18.0	100.0	5,048
Fish or chicken/meat	5.5	53.8	23.9	16.8	100.0	5,048
Fried foods	2.9	34.7	55.1	7.3	100.0	5,048
Aerated drinks	4.3	21.3	59.4	15.0	100.0	5,048

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	48.2	23.3	24.9	7.1	5.5	1.5	4,239	41.3	20.2	21.1	8.3	6.9	1.4	742
20-29	24.8	13.3	11.5	15.9	12.5	3.4	9,125	16.8	9.8	7.0	19.0	16.2	2.9	1,394
30-39	13.1	8.1	5.0	29.8	21.4	8.4	9,061	8.7	5.9	2.9	31.9	25.3	6.5	1,303
40-49	10.1	5.8	4.3	33.8	24.0	9.8	7,722	6.9	4.0	2.9	34.7	27.7	7.0	1,061
Marital status														
Never married	40.4	19.9	20.5	9.5	7.0	2.5	6,460	27.3	13.9	13.5	14.9	13.0	2.0	1,817
Currently married	15.4	8.9	6.5	27.3	20.1	7.2	22,028	8.5	5.7	2.8	31.1	24.6	6.5	2,639
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	15.1	7.9	7.2	26.7	18.3	8.4	1,659	(14.0)	(8.2)	(5.8)	(37.5)	(35.3)	(2.2)	44
Residence														
Urban	15.8	8.7	7.1	29.6	20.5	9.1	13,737	15.3	9.3	6.0	28.9	22.6	6.3	1,990
Rural	24.9	13.3	11.6	18.3	14.4	3.9	16,410	16.9	8.8	8.0	21.3	18.0	3.3	2,511
Schooling														
No schooling	19.4	10.6	8.8	22.5	16.5	5.9	3,808	17.5	9.1	8.4	22.7	19.6	3.0	211
<5 years complete	15.5	8.9	6.6	24.6	18.7	5.9	2,102	15.6	9.1	6.5	21.7	18.2	3.5	238
5-9 years complete	20.4	11.1	9.3	25.3	18.4	6.9	9,523	19.6	10.4	9.2	21.8	17.1	4.7	1,342
10-11 years complete	25.0	13.0	12.0	21.7	15.6	6.1	5,491	18.6	8.2	10.4	23.9	18.9	4.9	880
12 or more years complete	20.4	11.1	9.3	22.6	16.7	6.0	9,223	12.4	8.4	4.0	27.8	23.0	4.8	1,830
Religion														
Hindu	21.5	11.5	10.0	22.2	16.5	5.7	24,350	16.1	9.1	7.0	24.5	19.8	4.7	3,675
Muslim	17.0	9.8	7.2	32.0	22.2	9.8	3,430	16.1	6.8	9.3	21.7	18.5	3.1	454
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.5	11.8	9.7	20.2	15.1	5.1	1,789	19.1	12.9	6.2	26.7	22.0	4.7	287
Other	11.0	6.8	4.2	32.9	21.2	11.8	577	10.1	6.7	3.4	40.1	30.1	10.0	85

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Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4[1]

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	21.1	11.9	9.2	21.4	15.5	5.9	5,186	18.9	11.3	7.6	23.0	18.9	4.1	821
Scheduled tribe	30.2	15.5	14.7	13.7	10.6	3.0	3,623	23.0	14.2	8.8	17.6	15.2	2.4	487
Other backward class	20.2	10.7	9.5	22.7	17.1	5.6	8,810	15.0	8.1	6.9	23.8	20.3	3.5	1,472
Other	18.4	10.1	8.3	27.4	19.6	7.9	12,251	13.7	7.0	6.7	28.1	21.8	6.3	1,677
Don't know	15.1	8.6	6.4	35.6	27.5	8.1	277	(22.3)	(18.2)	(4.0)	(28.7)	(16.1)	(12.6)	44
Total age 15-49	20.8	11.2	9.6	23.4	17.2	6.3	30,147	16.2	9.0	7.1	24.7	20.0	4.7	4,501
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.6	5.7	2.9	32.3	26.4	5.9	425
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.5	8.7	6.8	25.3	20.6	4.8	4,926
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.5	12.9	10.6	23.4	17.3	6.1	27,427	19.1	11.6	7.5	23.8	19.5	4.3	4,217

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

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

| | Women | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
| | Waist circumference | | | Waist-to-hip ratio | | | Waist circumference | | | Waist-to-hip ratio | | |
Background characteristic	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	84.5	15.5	5.4	63.2	36.8	4,238	97.2	2.8	0.6	79.6	20.4	744
20-29	66.8	33.2	12.2	58.5	41.5	9,110	91.6	8.4	2.1	65.7	34.3	1,394
30-39	52.9	47.1	22.3	54.4	45.6	9,055	82.2	17.8	5.9	51.1	48.9	1,301
40-49	47.0	53.0	27.2	49.1	50.9	7,719	76.5	23.5	8.3	46.7	53.3	1,063
Marital status												
Never married	78.2	21.8	7.3	60.2	39.8	6,459	94.5	5.5	1.5	71.4	28.6	1,819
Currently married	55.1	44.9	20.8	54.4	45.6	22,003	80.7	19.3	6.4	51.2	48.8	2,639
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	54.5	45.5	24.4	51.9	48.1	1,659	(77.2)	(22.8)	(2.2)	(42.0)	(58.0)	44
Residence												
Urban	50.3	49.7	24.7	48.5	51.5	13,728	83.3	16.7	6.5	56.8	43.2	1,990
Rural	68.2	31.8	12.6	61.5	38.5	16,394	88.6	11.4	2.7	61.3	38.7	2,511
Schooling												
No schooling	60.9	39.1	18.3	56.0	44.0	3,802	91.7	8.3	1.5	53.8	46.2	211
<5 years complete	59.2	40.8	18.5	56.9	43.1	2,101	84.6	15.4	7.8	53.9	46.1	238
5-9 years complete	59.9	40.1	18.7	56.1	43.9	9,519	87.9	12.1	4.6	60.7	39.3	1,343
10-11 years complete	62.8	37.2	16.2	56.7	43.3	5,489	86.6	13.4	4.3	59.7	40.3	880
12 or more years complete	58.3	41.7	18.6	53.7	46.3	9,210	84.5	15.5	4.2	59.4	40.6	1,830

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

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

	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
Background characteristic	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Religion												
Hindu	61.1	38.9	16.9	56.1	43.9	24,328	86.8	13.2	4.5	58.6	41.4	3,676
Muslim	51.0	49.0	26.9	49.4	50.6	3,428	89.3	10.7	2.9	67.2	32.8	454
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	65.8	34.2	15.4	59.7	40.3	1,789	80.1	19.9	3.8	61.3	38.7	287
Other	49.8	50.2	25.3	53.7	46.3	576	66.9	33.1	11.2	39.2	60.8	85
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	61.9	38.1	17.6	56.2	43.8	5,182	85.2	14.8	4.8	58.9	41.1	821
Scheduled tribe	73.3	26.7	10.3	59.4	40.6	3,619	89.9	10.1	1.9	60.4	39.6	487
Other backward class	61.8	38.2	15.9	57.6	42.4	8,799	87.2	12.8	4.2	59.2	40.8	1,472
Other	54.4	45.6	22.1	52.8	47.2	12,244	84.9	15.1	4.9	58.9	41.1	1,677
Don't know	45.8	54.2	27.6	51.4	48.6	277	(86.2)	(13.8)	(12.6)	(70.8)	(29.2)	44
Total	60.0	40.0	18.1	55.5	44.5	30,121	86.2	13.8	4.4	59.3	40.7	4,502

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.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	24.1	30.4	2.6	57.2	4,350	14.9	12.9	0.1	27.9	741
20-29	24.4	26.7	2.0	53.1	9,950	11.0	5.5	0.3	16.7	1,383
30-39	24.6	26.3	3.0	53.9	9,191	10.7	8.2	0.2	19.1	1,293
40-49	23.2	27.6	3.6	54.4	7,633	15.4	11.3	1.3	27.9	1,036
Marital status										
Never married	24.2	27.6	2.5	54.2	6,431	12.6	8.7	0.2	21.5	1,811
Currently married	24.3	27.1	2.7	54.0	23,055	12.5	8.8	0.7	22.0	2,597
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	22.3	29.8	4.8	57.0	1,638	(13.9)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(28.1)	45
Maternity status										
Pregnant	19.1	25.1	1.4	45.7	1,006	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	24.3	28.4	1.9	54.5	3,286	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	24.3	27.3	3.0	54.5	26,832	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	24.2	25.7	2.2	52.0	14,083	10.6	6.7	0.2	17.5	1,969
Rural	24.1	28.7	3.3	56.1	17,041	14.2	10.5	0.7	25.4	2,484
Schooling										
No schooling	23.9	28.7	3.6	56.2	3,826	14.4	13.5	1.1	29.0	208
<5 years complete	24.7	27.4	3.8	55.9	2,126	15.3	13.5	0.9	29.6	238
5-9 years complete	24.2	28.7	2.9	55.9	9,822	16.2	11.0	0.7	27.9	1,326
10-11 years complete	24.0	28.3	3.1	55.3	5,670	11.9	9.2	0.2	21.2	870
12 or more years complete	24.2	24.7	1.9	50.8	9,680	9.8	6.0	0.3	16.0	1,810

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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, Maharashtra, 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
Religion										
Hindu	24.2	27.8	2.9	54.9	25,134	13.0	8.7	0.4	22.2	3,633
Muslim	22.9	23.1	2.2	48.2	3,564	11.1	7.3	0.4	18.8	450
Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist	25.1	30.0	2.7	57.8	1,821	11.9	11.6	1.0	24.5	284
Other	25.9	25.3	0.7	51.9	605	4.1	12.3	0.0	16.3	85
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	23.7	30.6	3.6	58.0	5,317	15.4	8.3	0.7	24.4	807
Scheduled tribe	23.7	32.9	3.1	59.7	3,799	15.4	16.6	1.1	33.1	485
Other backward class	25.7	27.0	2.5	55.1	9,071	12.4	8.8	0.2	21.4	1,464
Other	23.3	24.5	2.6	50.4	12,645	10.2	6.8	0.4	17.4	1,653
Don't know	26.7	23.9	1.3	52.0	291	(26.2)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(36.9)	44
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	*	*	*	*	14	12.3	9.6	0.1	22.0	426
Does not smoke cigarettes/*bidis*	24.1	27.3	2.8	54.2	31,110	12.6	8.8	0.5	21.9	4026
Total age 15-49	24.1	27.3	2.8	54.2	31,124	12.6	8.8	0.5	21.9	4,453
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.5	14.7	1.8	28.9	407
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.6	9.3	0.6	22.5	4,860
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.7	22.4	1.9	48.0	28,474	9.3	7.7	0.7	17.6	4,188

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

na = Not applicable

[1] For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl
[2] For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl
[3] For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl
[4] For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

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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, Maharashtra, 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]
Ahmednagar	64.4	293	50.3	1,318	21.5	23.0	1,267
Akola	77.5	148	52.6	578	16.1	19.6	550
Amravati	74.4	211	53.4	891	20.5	20.3	862
Aurangabad	64.5	232	52.4	969	20.3	24.4	935
Bhandara	72.7	77	65.3	337	25.8	9.8	325
Bid	61.0	135	50.8	555	20.8	21.9	547
Buldhana	79.4	171	57.8	773	21.6	15.7	756
Chandrapur	76.6	110	55.5	641	26.5	9.4	630
Dhule	72.2	103	61.2	517	26.5	23.9	495
Gadchiroli	76.6	64	66.2	286	24.3	5.6	275
Gondiya	78.0	81	60.4	354	23.4	9.4	346
Hingoli	72.5	89	51.3	345	24.9	16.5	332
Jalgaon	85.2	231	65.2	1,042	22.2	26.2	995
Jalna	68.3	111	58.2	515	23.3	20.6	501
Kolhapur	66.4	229	50.1	1,141	19.2	23.7	1,108
Latur	59.5	149	50.7	588	24.2	17.6	562
Mumbai	72.8	110	45.9	892	12.0	25.0	866
Mumbai Suburban	65.6	292	50.0	1,856	12.2	40.4	1,824
Nagpur	70.5	252	53.6	1,299	17.1	13.4	1,282
Nanded	76.1	220	57.3	850	22.9	19.2	823
Nandurbar	79.3	80	64.2	475	36.1	12.9	457
Nashik	67.3	436	56.2	1,715	25.6	21.7	1,633
Osmanabad	67.4	112	49.1	399	19.1	25.1	384
Palghar	70.3	138	56.9	896	27.8	17.0	876
Parbhani	75.4	122	58.8	419	20.4	23.7	409
Pune	58.7	783	51.9	3,416	19.6	31.0	3,311
Raigarh	67.0	172	54.2	834	21.8	23.1	801
Ratnagiri	69.4	70	43.4	445	25.7	17.7	437
Sangli	62.7	159	47.5	790	15.0	27.8	769
Satara	68.9	185	49.6	863	22.9	26.6	833
Sindhudurg	55.6	31	41.2	205	21.5	20.8	202
Solapur	70.9	333	54.5	1,230	21.2	28.2	1,180
Thane	67.9	444	58.8	2,195	18.9	30.7	2,130
Wardha	71.4	74	60.0	364	17.1	19.6	351
Washim	70.4	55	56.4	333	20.1	14.2	322
Yavatmal	75.2	178	58.4	795	23.2	10.5	774
Maharashtra	68.9	6,681	54.2	31,124	20.8	23.4	30,147

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, Maharashtra, 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	86.9	93.5	69.1	80.4	71.1	72.7	35.2	37.2	78.6	68.5	1,473	1,666
15-19	84.4	91.5	62.8	76.4	64.4	68.6	32.6	32.4	74.9	64.4	717	846
20-24	89.3	95.6	75.0	84.6	77.4	77.0	37.6	42.2	82.2	72.8	756	821
25-29	92.0	96.4	79.4	87.3	76.6	81.2	40.1	45.7	85.0	81.1	803	775
30-39	88.9	96.4	73.6	87.6	71.9	82.2	33.2	45.6	79.3	81.2	1,468	1,431
40-49	87.3	95.1	69.4	84.5	70.5	78.6	31.1	44.5	78.3	77.5	1,229	1,176
Residence												
Urban	92.8	97.6	76.3	89.6	78.2	83.3	39.2	50.7	82.0	80.1	2,326	2,424
Rural	84.6	92.8	68.5	79.7	66.6	73.2	30.1	35.1	77.7	72.5	2,647	2,625
Schooling												
No schooling	72.0	82.1	49.9	66.1	50.7	58.8	15.4	25.7	59.3	51.6	602	229
<5 years complete	76.2	91.3	58.4	78.9	58.6	67.9	18.9	24.8	60.8	63.9	356	258
5-7 years complete	80.5	90.3	63.1	77.0	63.4	73.9	23.1	31.5	70.7	69.6	681	464
8-9 years complete	90.0	93.7	71.4	79.2	70.8	73.4	30.6	34.8	82.5	69.5	871	1,018
10-11 years complete	92.5	95.2	76.2	84.1	74.8	77.4	34.8	38.6	83.1	77.2	905	956
12 or more years complete	97.7	98.7	85.9	91.4	86.3	84.8	52.0	54.5	92.4	84.4	1,558	2,123
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	92.4	96.8	78.1	88.4	78.2	80.7	40.4	46.7	84.4	79.9	3,471	3,923
No	79.2	89.2	58.4	70.8	57.8	69.0	20.3	28.3	69.0	63.0	1,502	1,125
Marital status												
Never married	90.7	95.5	71.4	83.2	72.9	75.5	39.9	41.1	82.6	72.1	1,099	2,097
Currently married	88.4	94.9	73.5	85.5	72.5	79.9	33.5	43.7	80.5	79.2	3,589	2,905
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	79.4	(94.8)	57.9	(78.5)	63.2	(80.8)	24.4	(41.4)	59.6	(63.9)	285	47

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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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	91.2	91.7	79.4	81.6	79.2	71.8	39.1	36.1	85.5	75.9	331	635
Not been away	88.2	95.6	71.6	84.9	71.6	79.0	34.0	43.5	79.3	76.2	4,643	4,414
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	82.0	92.7	67.1	79.8	65.8	69.0	24.9	34.3	75.8	75.6	177	324
Not been away	88.7	95.3	72.3	84.8	72.3	78.7	34.7	43.2	79.9	76.2	4,797	4,724
Religion												
Hindu	88.8	94.9	72.7	84.5	72.8	77.7	34.1	42.8	80.1	76.5	4,033	4,074
Muslim	82.9	94.7	66.8	80.1	64.6	75.9	31.7	34.6	75.5	69.5	540	533
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.0	97.9	71.2	86.8	69.6	82.1	34.0	40.0	80.6	75.7	275	311
Other	95.8	95.8	80.0	94.5	84.9	87.7	56.5	74.2	84.0	92.2	125	130
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	86.1	95.6	66.3	84.7	70.1	79.1	30.6	40.6	77.2	72.4	901	903
Scheduled tribe	75.3	84.5	58.9	72.9	57.2	67.1	24.7	26.7	67.2	63.0	568	526
Other backward class	93.4	96.1	76.6	85.4	75.3	81.7	32.5	47.6	84.3	78.5	1,502	1,625
Other	89.8	97.0	75.8	86.8	75.1	78.0	40.7	44.4	81.6	80.2	1,978	1,951
Don't know	*	(90.9)	*	(79.3)	*	(53.0)	*	(4.7)	*	(42.6)	24	44
Total	88.4	95.1	72.1	84.5	72.1	78.1	34.4	42.6	79.7	76.1	4,973	5,048

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Partner who has no other partners
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.
[3] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month
[4] For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

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

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Maharashtra, 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 women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	76.7	70.3	78.9	50.6	77.6	70.4	78.5	23.6	1,281
15-19	73.3	66.6	78.9	47.9	77.9	69.9	78.8	22.0	606
20-24	79.7	73.7	78.8	53.0	77.3	70.9	78.3	25.0	675
25-29	78.1	75.1	84.1	52.8	83.1	74.1	82.6	24.9	739
30-39	75.8	73.4	82.5	45.0	80.7	74.2	82.1	22.6	1,304
40-49	71.7	67.0	76.0	46.3	75.8	67.0	74.9	19.3	1,074
Residence									
Urban	78.8	75.2	83.7	47.6	83.0	74.2	83.8	25.0	2,157
Rural	72.2	67.4	76.7	48.8	75.1	68.6	75.1	20.0	2,240
Schooling									
No schooling	64.5	60.8	73.5	44.9	71.8	66.1	70.7	17.9	434
<5 years complete	67.1	63.4	73.6	46.1	73.3	66.3	71.3	17.2	271
5-7 years complete	70.5	62.3	74.8	47.3	72.0	61.7	71.7	14.3	548
8-9 years complete	77.8	68.7	79.0	52.9	76.6	71.3	77.4	23.3	784
10-11 years complete	74.6	71.3	80.2	45.5	79.7	72.0	79.5	22.6	837
12 or more years complete	81.1	80.1	85.6	49.0	85.4	76.8	87.1	27.1	1,523
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	78.4	73.6	82.5	48.6	81.3	73.3	82.0	24.4	3,208
No	67.6	64.9	73.7	47.2	72.9	66.0	72.2	17.3	1,189

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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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

	Percentage of women who:								
Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Marital status									
Never married	76.2	74.9	83.6	50.0	82.9	72.2	83.3	25.9	997
Currently married	75.1	70.0	79.0	48.7	77.9	70.7	78.0	21.9	3,175
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	76.8	71.9	80.4	33.8	76.8	76.6	81.8	15.3	226
Religion									
Hindu	75.1	71.2	79.8	48.0	78.4	70.9	78.9	22.1	3,582
Muslim	74.8	68.0	77.8	49.3	78.7	71.2	78.3	23.7	448
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	76.6	66.5	81.0	48.5	80.1	73.1	81.2	21.2	248
Other	84.4	93.7	95.5	49.8	94.6	80.6	93.8	32.8	120
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	78.8	73.5	81.5	45.8	81.7	74.0	81.7	21.2	776
Scheduled tribe	64.5	60.0	69.9	48.8	68.1	63.6	68.0	15.7	427
Other backward class	73.3	72.2	79.8	45.7	78.6	69.1	79.9	19.1	1,404
Other	78.5	72.2	82.3	50.8	80.8	73.9	80.8	27.3	1,775
Total	75.4	71.2	80.1	48.2	79.0	71.3	79.4	22.5	4,397

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

				Percentage of men who:					
Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	78.0	70.0	81.9	44.2	77.3	67.4	78.0	17.6	1,558
15-19	74.9	64.9	79.3	42.0	73.2	63.2	75.5	14.8	774
20-24	81.1	75.1	84.5	46.4	81.3	71.6	80.4	20.4	785
25-29	83.0	78.5	84.7	45.9	83.5	68.1	76.7	23.1	747
30-39	81.7	78.0	84.7	45.4	83.0	69.3	79.5	24.1	1,379
40-49	73.7	72.1	81.3	49.0	76.5	65.0	75.5	20.9	1,118
Residence									
Urban	81.7	78.8	89.8	46.5	86.9	74.3	81.6	26.0	2,366
Rural	76.1	69.5	76.3	45.4	72.7	60.8	73.8	16.3	2,436
Schooling									
No schooling	63.7	56.7	67.6	43.9	57.4	56.4	61.8	8.3	188
<5 years complete	65.1	56.5	66.2	50.8	63.6	55.3	62.3	13.9	236
5-7 years complete	72.6	63.0	73.3	42.9	72.5	54.9	65.1	13.8	419
8-9 years complete	73.8	71.0	78.8	42.3	77.8	63.4	73.1	16.5	954
10-11 years complete	77.6	70.5	83.0	49.4	76.7	65.4	78.9	18.6	910
12 or more years complete	85.8	82.9	90.1	46.3	87.2	75.2	84.8	27.7	2,095
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	80.8	76.0	85.9	45.4	82.4	70.4	80.4	22.1	3,798
No	71.7	67.1	72.0	47.8	69.6	56.6	67.0	17.3	1,004

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

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Maharashtra, 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	
Marital status									
Never married	79.6	72.8	84.1	45.3	80.4	70.5	79.1	19.9	2,002
Currently married	78.6	75.0	82.2	46.5	79.2	65.4	76.6	22.0	2,756
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	(59.1)	(82.6)	(81.2)	(39.9)	(82.6)	(58.4)	(73.9)	(15.3)	44
Religion									
Hindu	78.4	73.6	82.7	45.4	79.7	66.5	77.2	20.2	3,868
Muslim	75.2	73.7	83.5	42.6	79.2	68.4	75.8	17.3	505
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	85.2	77.0	82.0	50.5	78.5	70.3	82.4	26.5	305
Other	93.3	86.3	90.6	63.3	86.0	86.4	88.1	52.0	124
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	79.6	73.8	82.8	43.1	82.3	65.0	74.3	20.6	863
Scheduled tribe	72.8	62.4	69.0	50.7	69.4	56.7	66.7	18.7	444
Other backward class	78.0	75.5	83.7	44.9	79.0	70.1	79.9	23.2	1,562
Other	81.0	76.4	85.8	46.7	81.7	69.9	80.4	20.1	1,892
Total	78.8	74.1	83.0	45.9	79.7	67.5	77.6	21.1	4,802

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

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

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

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	3.2	0.1	1.6	2.4	0.6	1.4	2.8	0.4	1.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	10.0	1.2	5.3	6.7	0.2	3.2	8.2	0.6	4.1
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	1.9	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,246	1,381	2,627	1,558	1,839	3,397	2,804	3,220	6,024
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]	80.0	*	81.8	83.4	*	82.5	81.5	*	82.1
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	124	16	141	105	3	107	229	19	248
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	1,369	1,619	2,988	1,692	2,135	3,828	3,062	3,754	6,816
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.3	na	na	1.3	na	na	1.3	na	na
Number of men	2,424	na	na	2,625	na	na	5,048	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	*	na	na	(81.1)	na	na	70.5	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	33	na	na	33	na	na	66	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	37.9	na	na	39.7	na	na	38.9	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	409	na	na	567	na	na	976	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	18.6	39.9	29.0	13.0	30.5	21.8	15.7	34.9	25.2
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	10.9	7.4	9.2	7.9	8.8	8.3	9.3	8.1	8.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	50.3	54.0	52.1	59.6	67.5	63.6	55.1	61.2	58.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9
Number of respondents	2,424	2,326	4,749	2,625	2,647	5,272	5,048	4,973	10,021
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	92.2	77.8	84.9	89.9	72.3	80.5	90.9	74.6	82.4
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	1,219	1,257	2,476	1,565	1,787	3,352	2,784	3,044	5,828

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, Maharashtra, 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]	42.5	37.8	40.4	32.1	32.8	32.4	37.2	35.2	36.3
Percentage who know a condom source	92.9	58.0	76.9	87.4	50.2	69.5	90.1	53.9	73.1
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	13.3	30.7	21.3	21.0	43.6	31.9	17.2	37.5	26.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.2	2.8	1.4	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.2	2.3	1.2
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	4.9	18.9	11.3	5.9	21.1	13.2	5.4	20.1	12.3
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	7.8	4.0	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.8	5.0	6.0
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	42.8	50.2	46.2	59.6	64.3	61.8	51.3	57.7	54.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
Number age 15-24	821	693	1,514	845	780	1,626	1,666	1,473	3,140
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	90.7	77.9	84.4	90.7	73.6	82.2	90.7	75.4	83.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	351	348	699	504	502	1,005	855	850	1,705
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	72.7	26.2	41.7	56.9	19.7	32.4	62.9	22.2	35.9
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	109	219	328	179	346	525	288	565	853
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	63.3	0.6	19.0	37.4	0.2	11.1	47.3	0.4	14.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	83	200	282	133	324	457	216	523	739
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	(90.4)	*	(90.6)	82.5	*	82.0	86.5	*	86.4
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	52	1	54	50	1	51	102	2	104
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	90.6	99.5	93.9	88.1	99.5	92.3	89.4	99.5	93.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	6.8	0.3	4.4	6.7	0.1	4.3	6.8	0.2	4.3
Number never married	785	477	1,262	756	434	1,191	1,542	911	2,452

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, Maharashtra, 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	165	156	30,272
Male	141	141	32,081
Age			
<15	288	288	13,595
15-59	126	119	41,182
60 and over	55	55	7,580
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	191	191	1,794
Other fuel	151	147	60,564
Total[4]	153	148	62,358
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	148	142	35,700
Male	95	93	36,693
Age			
<15	185	182	17,009
15-59	82	79	44,492
60 and over	183	170	10,899
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	146	144	23,891
Other fuel	109	104	48,509
Total[4]	121	117	72,400
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	156	148	65,972
Male	117	115	68,774
Age			
<15	231	229	30,604
15-59	103	98	85,674
60 and over	131	123	18,479
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	149	147	25,685
Other fuel	133	128	109,073
Total[4]	136	131	134,757

[1] Includes medically treated tuberculosis
[2] Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment
[3] Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes
[4] Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	88.9	4,703	78.2	43.6	86.6	25.7	4,182	87.6	846	74.6	45.4	85.1	39.1	741
20-34	89.8	16,003	78.6	43.1	89.3	25.4	14,368	90.8	2,338	79.8	53.4	93.0	30.2	2,123
35-49	88.3	13,049	75.4	41.1	90.4	25.4	11,518	89.1	1,864	78.0	47.7	93.2	32.3	1,662
Residence														
Urban	93.0	16,080	82.2	44.1	92.0	22.8	14,957	91.5	2,424	82.2	51.2	94.6	29.7	2,217
Rural	85.5	17,675	72.5	40.7	86.7	28.0	15,111	88.0	2,625	74.5	48.9	89.1	35.0	2,309
Schooling														
No schooling	73.3	4,042	62.2	32.7	79.8	27.5	2,962	73.7	229	71.0	35.0	85.2	35.6	169
<5 years complete	81.7	2,226	64.3	35.5	84.3	26.5	1,819	84.3	258	76.7	39.7	82.6	35.4	218
5-7 years complete	86.5	4,602	70.9	34.1	86.1	26.2	3,981	83.6	464	75.3	47.7	90.8	38.2	388
8-9 years complete	89.3	5,860	75.5	40.2	88.1	24.9	5,232	87.2	1,018	75.0	45.9	90.8	34.0	887
10-11 years complete	91.7	6,150	79.3	44.7	90.1	25.8	5,643	89.6	956	78.0	48.6	91.1	34.9	856
12 or more years complete	95.9	10,875	86.2	49.4	94.4	24.4	10,432	94.5	2,123	81.2	55.3	94.3	28.9	2,007
Religion														
Hindu	89.3	27,006	77.2	42.6	89.3	25.1	24,112	90.7	4,074	78.3	50.9	91.7	32.2	3,695
Muslim	85.9	3,938	75.6	42.3	87.5	26.9	3,383	81.5	533	73.3	44.5	89.5	34.3	435
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.5	1,963	79.4	42.4	92.1	28.3	1,777	87.3	311	82.1	45.9	94.3	39.5	272
Other	93.8	848	82.3	35.3	93.3	21.4	796	95.7	130	86.3	51.7	96.7	15.5	124

Continued...

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 have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	88.4	5,685	77.1	41.9	90.0	27.5	5,023	88.6	903	84.8	47.3	93.4	35.5	799
Scheduled tribe	82.1	3,931	68.2	38.3	81.3	29.5	3,229	85.9	526	73.8	39.3	87.2	31.9	452
Other backward class	91.7	9,654	79.1	44.5	90.5	26.4	8,856	92.2	1,625	76.1	56.1	92.3	33.3	1,499
Other	89.6	14,151	78.6	42.2	90.3	22.8	12,676	89.1	1,951	78.4	49.2	92.0	30.9	1,738
Don't know	85.1	334	70.5	37.8	87.3	26.6	285	(86.6)	44	*	*	*	*	38
Total	89.1	33,755	77.3	42.4	89.3	25.4	30,068	89.7	5,048	78.3	50.0	91.8	32.4	4,526

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	11.9	4,703	11.9	846
20-24	10.9	5,115	20.1	821
25-34	13.0	10,888	20.8	1,518
35-49	16.4	13,049	21.2	1,864
Residence				
Urban	12.3	16,080	18.4	2,424
Rural	15.3	17,675	20.2	2,625
Schooling				
No schooling	12.7	4,042	12.9	229
<5 years complete	16.0	2,226	17.5	258
5-7 years complete	12.6	4,602	13.7	464
8-9 years complete	12.0	5,860	15.7	1,018
10-11 years complete	13.1	6,150	17.8	956
12 or more years complete	15.8	10,875	23.9	2,123
Religion				
Hindu	14.1	27,006	19.6	4,074
Muslim	8.2	3,938	7.3	533
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	21.0	1,963	27.3	311
Other	15.8	848	39.3	130
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	17.2	5,685	18.7	903
Scheduled tribe	14.7	3,931	22.5	526
Other backward class	15.0	9,654	21.8	1,625
Other	11.6	14,151	17.0	1,951
Don't know	5.7	334	(3.8)	44
Total age 15-49	13.8	33,755	19.3	5,048
Age 50-54	na	na	23.0	449
Total age 15-54	na	na	19.6	5,497

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

Table 89 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Maharashtra, 2019-21

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	30.9	40.6	36.0
Government/municipal hospital	23.2	18.1	20.5
Government dispensary	1.8	1.3	1.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.0	0.4	0.7
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	2.4	6.6	4.6
PHC/additional PHC	2.0	12.2	7.4
Sub-centre	0.2	2.0	1.2
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.2	0.6	0.9
Private health sector	67.1	58.2	62.4
Private hospital	23.4	25.7	24.6
Private doctor/clinic	43.3	32.2	37.5
Private paramedic	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.5	0.2	0.4
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	20.1	19.9	20.0
Number of households	15,015	16,628	31,643
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	8.3	3.1	5.6
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	17.0	20.2	18.7
State health insurance scheme	12.9	16.1	14.6
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	7.4	11.8	9.7
Community health insurance programme	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other health insurance through employer	6.3	1.0	3.5
Medical reimbursement from employer	4.5	0.4	2.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	26.5	5.0	15.3
Other	19.8	45.1	33.0
Number of households	3,019	3,301	6,320

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, Maharashtra, 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	295	900	601	237	99	4,703	781	452	221	237	110	846
20-34	785	1,127	1,649	322	116	16,003	927	931	202	284	47	2,338
35-49	3,382	2,295	3,260	426	168	13,049	4,821	2,752	341	929	242	1,864
Residence												
Urban	2,207	1,369	2,891	400	148	16,080	2,925	1,454	178	237	134	2,424
Rural	1,278	1,708	1,430	306	121	17,675	1,801	1,587	328	770	126	2,625
Schooling												
No schooling	2,629	2,642	1,168	225	246	4,042	1,734	3,116	830	1,315	286	229
<5 years complete	2,704	2,768	1,533	437	141	2,226	2,085	7,400	1,245	2,610	221	258
5-7 years complete	1,985	1,739	2,053	654	102	4,602	2,572	1,129	308	874	414	464
8-9 years complete	1,792	1,571	1,994	207	81	5,860	2,546	1,912	92	464	92	1,018
10-11 years complete	1,498	1,187	2,166	257	151	6,150	3,044	1,294	262	384	0	956
12 or more years complete	1,158	999	2,681	381	123	10,875	1,971	639	139	178	116	2,123
Marital status												
Never married	406	756	885	297	169	7,169	830	852	168	196	70	2,097
Currently married	2,001	1,605	2,458	315	121	24,838	3,396	2,032	324	753	175	2,905
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	3,126	3,955	2,494	1,073	171	1,748	(4,503)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	47
Religion												
Hindu	1,621	1,532	2,056	341	147	27,006	2,290	1,779	272	592	80	4,074
Muslim	2,704	1,078	2,198	454	111	3,938	986	521	0	148	509	533
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1,095	2,800	2,171	355	59	1,963	1,016	521	595	337	183	311
Other	1,763	1,284	3,899	163	0	848	12,663	0	0	0	0	130

Continued...

Table 90 Health problems—*Continued*

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	1,593	2,088	2,176	577	89	5,685	1,033	741	205	496	63	903
Scheduled tribe	1,005	1,359	846	192	76	3,931	3,013	2,386	364	1,118	0	526
Other backward class	1,919	1,653	2,325	430	223	9,654	1,497	1,613	423	415	182	1,625
Other	1,820	1,288	2,325	258	110	14,151	3,357	1,332	118	234	155	1,951
Don't know	2,389	2,429	2,150	0	0	334	(7,228)	(12,474)	(0)	(9,859)	(0)	44
Total age 15-49	1,721	1,547	2,126	351	134	33,755	2,340	1,523	256	515	130	5,048
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	9,321	3,340	634	3,399	307	449
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,910	1,671	287	750	144	5,497

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

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	0.4	0.1	0.2	4,429	0.2	759
20-24	1.4	0.8	0.8	4,806	0.4	719
25-29	1.9	1.4	1.6	5,389	1.1	702
30-34	2.2	1.6	1.6	4,912	0.6	695
35-39	2.7	1.5	1.6	4,515	0.6	612
40-44	2.3	1.0	0.8	3,934	0.6	530
45-49	2.8	1.4	1.3	3,900	0.6	544
Residence						
Urban	2.2	1.4	1.5	14,624	0.7	2,039
Rural	1.7	0.9	0.9	17,262	0.5	2,523
Schooling						
No schooling	1.6	0.8	0.6	3,921	0.0	209
<5 years complete	2.2	0.9	0.7	2,156	0.5	238
5-7 years complete	2.9	1.3	1.3	4,403	0.6	426
8-9 years complete	1.7	1.1	1.1	5,603	0.6	932
10-11 years complete	1.5	0.9	0.8	5,817	0.2	881
12 or more years complete	2.0	1.4	1.7	9,986	0.8	1,875
Religion						
Hindu	1.9	1.0	1.1	25,682	0.6	3,731
Muslim	1.4	0.9	1.1	3,673	0.5	460
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.4	1.6	1.4	1,859	0.2	286
Other	6.2	5.2	4.9	672	0.0	84
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	1.8	1.1	1.0	5,435	0.3	825
Scheduled tribe	1.0	0.6	0.3	3,847	0.0	483
Other backward class	2.0	1.3	1.5	9,274	0.4	1,494
Other	2.2	1.2	1.3	13,030	1.0	1,716
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	302	(0.0)	44
Total	1.9	1.1	1.2	31,886	0.6	4,561

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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, Maharashtra, 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	4.7	74.1	22.1	3.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	0.8	4,381
20-24	4.8	69.2	27.3	3.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.0	4,721
25-29	6.6	62.1	32.5	4.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	0.8	5,295
30-34	9.9	52.3	39.3	7.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	0.7	4,821
35-39	15.3	41.7	44.1	11.8	1.6	0.8	100.0	0.4	4,448
40-44	21.5	33.6	47.7	14.6	3.1	1.0	100.0	0.8	3,894
45-49	27.9	28.8	47.0	18.8	3.8	1.6	100.0	1.4	3,849
Residence									
Urban	12.9	51.8	37.1	9.1	1.5	0.6	100.0	0.8	14,235
Rural	11.8	53.7	36.2	8.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.8	17,174
Schooling									
No schooling	18.7	39.6	43.8	13.3	2.5	0.8	100.0	0.7	3,881
<5 years complete	18.3	40.5	43.7	12.5	2.2	1.1	100.0	0.8	2,144
5-7 years complete	15.7	46.2	39.7	11.5	1.9	0.6	100.0	0.8	4,339
8-9 years complete	11.5	54.7	35.6	7.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	0.9	5,549
10-11 years complete	10.0	58.6	33.0	6.9	1.1	0.5	100.0	0.7	5,725
12 or more years complete	8.6	59.3	33.6	6.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	0.9	9,772
Religion									
Hindu	12.0	53.2	36.5	8.3	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.9	25,351
Muslim	14.7	49.0	38.0	10.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.5	3,603
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.3	54.6	35.9	7.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	1.0	1,846
Other	13.8	54.9	34.0	8.5	2.3	0.3	100.0	0.2	609

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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, Maharashtra, 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	Hypertensive Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	11.8	54.3	35.5	8.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	0.9	5,383
Scheduled tribe	11.4	53.1	37.2	8.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	0.7	3,813
Other backward class	11.8	54.2	35.7	8.1	1.4	0.7	100.0	0.8	9,145
Other	13.1	51.2	37.6	9.2	1.6	0.5	100.0	0.8	12,774
Don't know	10.6	54.2	35.5	8.2	1.2	0.8	100.0	0.3	294
Total	12.3	52.8	36.6	8.6	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.8	31,408

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

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	4.9	55.9	39.4	4.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	741
20-24	10.1	43.1	47.1	8.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	0.1	701
25-29	11.9	33.9	54.9	8.7	1.6	0.9	100.0	0.1	688
30-34	18.2	29.4	52.6	14.7	2.8	0.5	100.0	0.0	694
35-39	22.6	22.2	57.0	16.2	3.8	0.8	100.0	0.0	609
40-44	30.1	26.6	46.1	19.1	5.9	2.2	100.0	0.7	525
45-49	35.8	25.5	41.3	24.5	6.1	2.6	100.0	0.3	535
Residence									
Urban	19.6	32.3	49.1	15.1	2.6	0.9	100.0	0.1	1,989
Rural	16.5	36.8	47.9	11.5	2.8	0.9	100.0	0.2	2,505
Schooling									
No schooling	26.3	25.2	48.8	22.3	2.6	1.1	100.0	0.0	211
<5 years complete	26.1	27.2	48.9	18.5	5.0	0.4	100.0	0.0	238
5-7 years complete	20.3	32.0	49.0	14.0	3.2	1.7	100.0	0.1	428
8-9 years complete	19.3	38.8	42.4	14.9	2.1	1.8	100.0	0.1	915
10-11 years complete	16.1	37.7	47.2	11.0	3.5	0.6	100.0	0.4	878
12 or more years complete	15.4	34.3	51.8	11.2	2.2	0.5	100.0	0.1	1,824
Religion									
Hindu	18.5	34.5	48.2	13.4	2.9	1.0	100.0	0.2	3,670
Muslim	16.5	36.0	48.5	12.9	1.9	0.6	100.0	0.0	453
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.9	40.6	45.0	12.1	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.3	286
Other	7.2	23.3	70.3	4.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	85

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Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—*Continued*

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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 men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	20.8	35.6	44.1	15.9	3.4	1.2	100.0	0.1	821
Scheduled tribe	14.1	34.5	52.0	11.1	1.1	1.3	100.0	0.0	487
Other backward class	17.2	35.7	48.6	12.4	2.7	0.6	100.0	0.2	1,471
Other	18.0	34.5	48.7	13.1	2.7	1.0	100.0	0.2	1,671
Don't know	(20.1)	(11.7)	(71.1)	(7.9)	(9.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	44
Total age 15-49	17.9	34.8	48.4	13.1	2.7	0.9	100.0	0.1	4,494
Age 50-54	38.0	18.9	50.4	24.6	3.3	2.8	100.0	2.3	426
Total age 15-54	19.6	33.5	48.6	14.1	2.8	1.1	100.0	0.3	4,919

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.6	2.9	4,355
20-24	97.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	0.6	2.8	4,692
25-29	96.6	2.5	0.9	100.0	0.8	4.2	5,261
30-34	94.9	3.2	1.9	100.0	0.6	5.7	4,804
35-39	92.9	4.2	2.9	100.0	0.4	7.5	4,389
40-44	89.6	4.8	5.6	100.0	0.9	11.3	3,853
45-49	85.9	7.2	6.9	100.0	1.4	15.5	3,784
Residence							
Urban	93.4	3.6	3.0	100.0	1.0	7.6	14,086
Rural	94.5	3.4	2.2	100.0	0.5	6.1	17,051
Schooling							
No schooling	92.1	4.3	3.5	100.0	0.4	8.3	3,828
<5 years complete	91.7	4.9	3.4	100.0	0.6	9.0	2,126
5-7 years complete	92.9	4.1	2.9	100.0	1.0	8.0	4,307
8-9 years complete	93.8	3.3	2.9	100.0	0.8	7.0	5,519
10-11 years complete	94.6	3.2	2.3	100.0	0.7	6.1	5,673
12 or more years complete	95.5	2.8	1.8	100.0	0.8	5.3	9,684
Religion							
Hindu	94.1	3.5	2.4	100.0	0.7	6.6	25,145
Muslim	93.4	3.3	3.3	100.0	1.0	7.6	3,563
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	94.2	3.2	2.6	100.0	0.4	6.2	1,824
Other	92.5	2.6	4.8	100.0	1.6	9.1	606
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.7	3.0	2.4	100.0	0.8	6.2	5,322
Scheduled tribe	95.3	3.2	1.5	100.0	0.5	5.2	3,802
Other backward class	94.1	3.4	2.5	100.0	0.5	6.4	9,072
Other	93.2	3.8	3.0	100.0	0.9	7.7	12,651
Don't know	92.2	4.5	3.3	100.0	0.3	8.1	291
Total	94.0	3.5	2.5	100.0	0.7	6.8	31,138

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	98.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	0.6	2.6	741
20-24	94.9	4.3	0.8	100.0	0.6	5.7	697
25-29	93.9	3.4	2.7	100.0	0.9	7.0	686
30-34	92.8	4.3	2.9	100.0	0.6	7.9	686
35-39	86.8	6.6	6.6	100.0	3.5	16.7	606
40-44	85.1	8.3	6.7	100.0	3.6	18.5	515
45-49	78.8	8.1	13.1	100.0	4.0	25.3	521
Residence							
Urban	87.7	6.5	5.8	100.0	2.2	14.6	1,969
Rural	93.3	3.6	3.1	100.0	1.5	8.2	2,484
Schooling							
No schooling	95.1	2.7	2.2	100.0	0.7	5.6	208
<5 years complete	82.9	10.3	6.8	100.0	2.2	19.3	238
5-7 years complete	92.3	5.7	2.1	100.0	1.8	9.5	423
8-9 years complete	90.8	5.2	4.1	100.0	1.5	10.8	903
10-11 years complete	92.1	3.3	4.5	100.0	1.1	9.0	870
12 or more years complete	90.4	4.8	4.8	100.0	2.4	12.0	1,810
Religion							
Hindu	90.7	5.2	4.2	100.0	1.7	11.0	3,633
Muslim	93.6	2.9	3.5	100.0	3.0	9.4	451
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	90.7	4.2	5.1	100.0	1.9	11.2	284
Other	82.9	5.5	11.6	100.0	0.8	18.0	85
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	89.5	6.7	3.8	100.0	1.3	11.9	807
Scheduled tribe	94.2	2.4	3.4	100.0	1.0	6.8	485
Other backward class	92.6	3.8	3.6	100.0	2.4	9.9	1,463
Other	89.0	5.5	5.5	100.0	1.6	12.6	1,653
Don't know	(87.9)	(9.3)	(2.9)	100.0	(5.6)	(17.8)	44
Total age 15-49	90.8	4.9	4.3	100.0	1.8	11.0	4,453
Age 50-54	78.0	8.9	13.1	100.0	7.4	29.5	408
Total age 15-54	89.7	5.2	5.1	100.0	2.3	12.5	4,860

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

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.8	4.5	8.5
Smokes *bidis*	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	1.6
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.6
Smokes *hookah*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
Chews *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco	0.6	1.0	0.8	11.6	18.8	15.3
Uses *khaini*	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.8	7.6	4.8
Chews *paan* with tobacco	0.3	0.7	0.5	4.4	7.1	5.8
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.2	1.1	0.7	4.5	7.9	6.3
Uses snuff	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.0
Uses any type of tobacco	2.5	6.0	4.4	29.5	38.0	33.9
Drinks alcohol	0.3	0.1	0.2	20.1	14.5	17.2
Number of respondents	16,080	17,675	33,755	2,424	2,625	5,048
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	75.7	75.0	75.5
5-9	*	*	*	5.1	4.1	4.8
10-14	*	*	*	6.9	3.3	5.9
15-24	*	*	*	0.2	1.8	0.7
25 or more	*	*	*	5.0	0.0	3.6
Missing	*	*	*	7.2	15.8	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	15	4	19	310	117	427
Among those who smoke *bidis*, number of *bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	nc	*	*	*	(31.6)	(21.8)
5-9	nc	*	*	*	(16.2)	(11.3)
10-14	nc	*	*	*	(36.0)	(34.6)
15-24	nc	*	*	*	(13.6)	(5.6)
25 or more	nc	*	*	*	(2.6)	(8.6)
Missing	nc	*	*	*	(0.0)	(18.2)
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of *bidi* smokers	0	4	4	55	25	79
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	(24.8)	14.1	17.0	15.4
About once a week	*	*	(19.8)	45.9	40.1	43.4
Less than once a week	*	*	(55.4)	40.0	42.9	41.3
Don't know	*	*	(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	45	13	58	488	380	868

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
nc = No cases

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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Type of menstrual protection[1] | | | | | | | Percentage using a hygienic method[2] | Number of women |
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	24.7	11.7	77.0	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	85.7	4,703
20-24	27.2	13.3	74.6	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	84.1	5,115
Residence									
Urban	17.6	9.5	83.0	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	90.3	4,548
Rural	33.2	15.2	69.5	2.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	80.2	5,270
Schooling									
No schooling	57.5	10.5	41.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	52.4	245
<5 years complete	53.3	14.9	47.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	57.8	204
5-7 years complete	46.2	14.8	53.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	65.2	630
8-9 years complete	30.1	13.6	70.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	80.6	1,863
10-11 years complete	24.5	12.7	77.9	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	87.1	2,593
12 or more years complete	19.0	11.6	83.5	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	91.5	4,283
Religion									
Hindu	26.3	13.2	75.9	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	85.2	7,765
Muslim	29.2	10.4	71.1	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.3	80.9	1,313
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.2	12.0	79.4	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.2	87.1	543
Other	12.0	2.2	90.4	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	92.1	197
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	21.2	14.6	75.8	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	87.3	1,732
Scheduled tribe	40.8	15.5	60.2	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	71.2	1,267
Other backward class	25.1	14.0	77.4	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	86.9	2,678
Other	23.6	9.9	79.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	86.8	4,051
Don't know	41.3	3.7	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4	90
Total	26.0	12.5	75.8	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	84.9	9,818

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.
[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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings					Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	17.2	717	77.7	1.8	0.8	19.6	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	123
20-24	24.5	756	78.6	4.7	1.0	15.7	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	185
25-29	42.3	803	86.6	3.1	1.1	9.2	100.0	13.4	86.6	100.0	340
30-34	45.7	776	82.6	2.7	0.6	14.2	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	355
35-39	52.8	691	83.4	3.2	0.6	12.8	100.0	17.3	82.7	100.0	365
40-44	56.6	650	77.3	5.6	1.7	15.4	100.0	14.5	85.5	100.0	367
45-49	51.4	580	75.1	7.2	0.6	17.1	100.0	16.0	84.0	100.0	298
Total	40.9	4,973	80.7	4.2	0.9	14.2	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	2,033
MEN											
15-19	32.7	846	72.7	6.7	3.0	17.6	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	277
20-24	68.0	821	87.9	5.5	1.1	5.5	100.0	30.4	69.6	100.0	558
25-29	93.3	775	90.8	5.4	0.4	3.4	100.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	723
30-34	97.7	742	89.2	8.1	0.5	2.2	100.0	28.8	71.2	100.0	725
35-39	99.4	688	89.8	7.1	0.7	2.3	100.0	31.7	68.3	100.0	684
40-44	97.7	572	87.5	9.0	1.0	2.5	100.0	39.4	60.6	100.0	558
45-49	97.5	604	84.6	9.5	0.4	5.6	100.0	34.4	65.6	100.0	589
Total	81.5	5,048	87.4	7.3	0.8	4.4	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	4,115
Age 50-54	97.1	449	84.9	10.2	1.0	3.9	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	436
Total age 15-54	82.8	5,497	87.2	7.6	0.8	4.4	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	4,550

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

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

| | Percentage of currently married women who report that they: | | | | | | Percentage of currently married men who report that: | | | | | |
Background characteristic	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	*	19	60.0	84	*	17	*	3	*	10	*	3
20-29	85.8	294	69.8	921	34.2	255	66.2	98	72.1	491	37.3	92
30-39	85.3	553	77.2	1,089	42.4	465	73.8	326	69.6	1,203	55.4	313
40-49	85.1	449	76.7	692	41.7	307	70.0	380	77.7	1,061	48.7	360
Residence												
Urban	91.7	446	77.0	1,150	43.8	339	65.2	307	71.2	1,273	41.8	295
Rural	81.7	868	72.1	1,636	38.2	705	74.7	501	74.6	1,493	55.1	474
Schooling												
No schooling	78.9	247	68.8	339	42.1	176	73.3	81	71.6	168	57.0	80
<5 years complete	83.1	152	71.3	223	49.0	112	69.1	96	74.1	229	60.6	92
5-7 years complete	82.1	239	71.5	428	43.5	180	71.5	116	78.8	328	51.0	113
8-9 years complete	85.6	228	73.2	526	37.7	204	65.2	164	69.7	570	54.9	150
10-11 years complete	87.1	183	73.4	481	38.0	149	80.0	114	73.5	513	51.8	107
12 or more years complete	92.9	266	79.7	789	34.5	224	70.6	237	72.8	958	38.6	226
Religion												
Hindu	84.6	1,141	75.0	2,297	40.9	918	71.6	713	73.9	2,226	51.4	679
Muslim	82.3	62	68.3	266	31.7	51	*	18	62.4	289	*	18
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	89.0	77	65.8	157	35.5	55	62.6	50	79.2	173	41.3	46
Other	*	35	(87.6)	66	*	20	*	26	(73.6)	78	*	26
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	79.9	238	67.8	492	38.8	188	58.5	159	73.9	511	51.4	154
Scheduled tribe	79.1	218	70.9	339	42.0	184	74.1	163	76.0	302	52.3	150
Other backward class	86.9	418	76.2	869	43.1	329	75.8	238	71.2	860	50.1	229
Other	89.6	433	76.7	1,076	37.0	336	71.9	241	72.8	1,067	46.9	229
Total	85.1	1,315	74.1	2,786	40.0	1,044	71.0	807	73.1	2,766	50.0	769

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

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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, Maharashtra, 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	11.2	74.0	13.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	37.8	50.8	8.7	2.7	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	4.7	78.7	14.0	1.8	0.8	100.0	19.3	65.9	12.8	2.0	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	10.6	73.0	14.6	1.1	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	12.3	67.9	18.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	30.2	59.8	8.1	1.8	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	6.1	68.1	19.9	4.5	1.3	100.0	22.7	67.8	7.4	2.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	11.6	66.9	18.7	2.3	0.6	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	11.8	70.6	16.2	0.8	0.6	100.0	33.7	55.8	8.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	5.5	72.7	17.4	3.3	1.1	100.0	21.2	66.9	9.8	2.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	11.2	69.5	16.9	1.8	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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											
15-19	59.9	58.2	65.0	40.3	21.5	96	*	*	*	*	10
20-24	76.1	66.5	69.0	57.0	18.1	456	94.0	88.0	85.2	3.2	112
25-29	81.8	76.9	81.1	69.7	10.8	646	91.0	84.8	79.7	3.9	395
30-39	84.6	81.1	83.1	72.3	8.0	1,330	88.6	87.7	81.3	5.0	1,255
40-49	84.6	82.3	83.8	73.8	8.1	1,061	89.5	90.0	83.6	4.0	1,133
Residence											
Urban	85.2	83.4	83.6	76.0	9.3	1,557	88.7	85.3	79.1	5.2	1,310
Rural	80.2	74.3	78.5	64.5	10.8	2,032	90.0	90.5	84.5	4.0	1,594
Schooling											
No schooling	80.4	74.4	77.1	64.9	11.6	496	86.4	87.9	82.7	8.4	176
<5 years complete	82.2	76.7	81.2	67.6	10.0	302	92.4	88.4	83.8	3.0	237
5-7 years complete	79.5	73.8	77.2	64.0	12.0	586	89.1	86.2	79.6	4.3	347
8-9 years complete	80.4	78.2	79.0	70.0	11.4	627	88.2	89.4	84.4	6.8	594
10-11 years complete	81.0	75.7	78.9	67.0	12.2	606	89.7	88.8	81.2	2.7	545
12 or more years complete	87.3	84.9	86.6	76.9	6.4	974	89.9	87.6	81.4	3.9	1,005
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	84.7	80.6	82.5	72.4	8.2	1,576	89.4	88.1	82.0	4.5	2,867
Employed, for cash	85.8	82.8	83.0	73.9	7.3	1,315	89.7	88.0	82.1	4.5	2,766
Employed, not for cash	79.2	69.6	80.1	65.0	12.6	261	82.1	91.0	79.2	6.2	101
Not employed	80.5	76.4	79.2	67.2	11.7	2,013	(92.2)	(90.4)	(84.9)	(2.3)	37

Continued...

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

	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				
Background characteristic	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	77.6	67.1	78.0	59.0	13.6	335	87.7	87.9	82.3	6.6	764
1-2	83.1	80.5	81.1	71.4	9.7	2,339	89.5	87.6	81.1	4.1	1,583
3-4	81.0	75.9	80.0	67.1	10.8	818	91.3	89.3	83.5	2.9	494
5 or more	92.0	80.8	84.5	78.0	4.1	98	95.1	94.8	91.3	1.4	63
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	84.1	83.5	83.2	73.5	8.5	1,630	89.9	89.4	84.4	5.1	1,206
Non-nuclear	80.9	73.8	78.6	66.2	11.6	1,959	89.1	87.2	80.4	4.1	1,699
Religion											
Hindu	83.1	79.4	81.8	71.2	9.5	2,922	90.0	88.3	82.2	3.9	2,350
Muslim	75.9	72.1	72.4	59.9	15.0	376	89.4	89.2	82.7	4.1	297
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.0	65.6	73.7	57.5	15.4	198	85.0	86.1	79.8	8.7	179
Other	93.6	93.4	92.5	81.2	0.0	93	(83.3)	(83.2)	(80.9)	(14.4)	79
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	79.1	73.7	78.3	65.9	13.1	606	90.0	85.7	80.6	5.0	522
Scheduled tribe	80.3	74.8	77.1	63.1	10.1	415	86.3	90.0	82.6	6.3	330
Other backward class	81.8	78.9	78.9	69.7	11.5	1,097	91.2	89.4	83.4	2.8	910
Other	84.9	81.0	84.1	72.9	7.9	1,450	88.4	88.0	81.6	5.2	1,115
Total	82.4	78.2	80.7	69.5	10.2	3,589	89.4	88.1	82.1	4.5	2,905

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have of 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				
Age								
15-19	39.9	67.9	41.5	0.9	31.4	717	31.5	254
20-24	44.7	68.7	42.6	2.7	39.0	756	34.0	467
25-29	57.3	72.8	55.0	6.9	47.7	803	41.3	521
30-39	57.5	73.9	57.0	11.7	51.0	1,468	23.6	870
40-49	63.3	76.9	54.3	13.0	63.1	1,229	24.9	613
Residence								
Urban	58.2	75.0	54.2	7.5	54.0	2,326	38.1	1,585
Rural	51.1	70.9	49.3	9.0	44.2	2,647	18.3	1,140
Schooling								
No schooling	55.0	66.9	39.3	9.8	50.7	602	9.0	161
<5 years complete	53.8	66.4	46.6	11.0	47.7	356	4.5	123
5-7 years complete	50.5	60.4	46.0	8.6	42.7	681	11.2	264
8-9 years complete	48.1	66.9	48.8	9.0	40.2	871	11.7	416
10-11 years complete	48.2	72.4	53.2	6.4	45.2	905	24.6	511
12 or more years complete	63.2	85.5	60.5	7.8	57.9	1,558	47.0	1,250
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	62.6	76.2	57.3	13.3	57.2	2,033	30.8	1,069
Employed, for cash	65.9	77.7	58.0	13.0	58.1	1,726	33.4	943
Employed, not for cash	44.2	67.7	53.9	15.0	51.9	308	11.5	126
Not employed	48.8	70.5	47.6	4.9	43.0	2,940	29.2	1,656

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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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Number of living children								
0	47.5	73.6	47.6	2.6	44.2	1,467	48.0	812
1-2	58.4	73.3	55.4	9.9	50.9	2,520	24.0	1,556
3-4	54.7	69.9	47.6	13.0	49.8	883	14.6	325
5 or more	55.6	75.1	49.0	11.3	54.6	103	(2.3)	32
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	56.1	74.3	52.1	7.6	51.7	2,390	32.0	1,371
Non-nuclear	52.9	71.4	51.1	9.0	46.1	2,583	27.6	1,354
Religion								
Hindu	55.0	73.9	52.3	8.6	50.9	4,033	29.7	2,213
Muslim	47.0	59.4	40.7	5.2	28.5	540	18.5	266
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	51.5	75.4	58.0	11.9	44.0	275	23.0	147
Other	75.0	89.8	62.3	5.0	78.9	125	71.4	99
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	53.8	75.7	46.2	8.2	47.2	901	22.9	450
Scheduled tribe	47.3	65.6	43.8	7.8	42.6	568	20.1	188
Other backward class	54.6	74.9	56.4	10.9	48.7	1,502	25.7	849
Other	56.7	72.2	52.5	6.6	51.6	1,978	37.0	1,225
Total	54.4	72.8	51.6	8.3	48.8	4,973	29.8	2,725

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 101 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	10.6	8.9	35.4	717	96.2	254	21.2	16.0	846
20-24	15.3	12.9	61.8	756	94.0	467	19.3	15.8	821
25-29	18.6	12.9	64.8	803	91.4	521	32.2	22.1	775
30-34	20.6	14.6	61.2	776	82.0	475	53.1	30.1	742
35-39	24.9	15.6	57.1	691	74.5	394	60.2	30.8	688
40-44	32.6	20.5	55.5	650	72.9	360	65.4	40.8	572
45-49	31.7	19.4	43.6	580	60.1	253	74.7	42.7	604
Residence									
Urban	20.3	11.1	68.1	2,326	87.5	1,585	38.1	14.7	2,424
Rural	22.6	17.9	43.1	2,647	76.4	1,140	49.5	38.4	2,625
Religion									
Hindu	21.5	15.0	54.9	4,033	83.5	2,213	43.7	28.6	4,074
Muslim	20.0	12.8	49.3	540	72.7	266	43.3	17.4	533
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.1	18.3	53.4	275	79.5	147	48.0	26.8	311
Other	16.6	6.4	79.2	125	100.0	99	46.6	16.5	130
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	21.8	13.9	49.9	901	80.5	450	45.1	24.2	903
Scheduled tribe	26.3	18.8	33.2	568	68.8	188	43.5	27.3	526
Other backward class	24.6	16.9	56.5	1,502	83.6	849	43.3	27.7	1,625
Other	17.9	12.4	61.9	1,978	85.9	1,225	44.3	27.6	1,951
Don't know	*	*	*	24	*	14	(41.7)	(26.5)	44

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Table 101 Ownership of assets—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

| | Women | | | | Among women who have a mobile phone, | | Men | | |
Background characteristic	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
Schooling									
No schooling	29.6	18.5	26.8	602	13.3	161	57.8	33.5	229
<5 years complete	25.7	15.8	34.5	356	25.9	123	68.5	38.6	258
5-7 years complete	21.5	15.4	38.8	681	60.6	264	51.2	34.1	464
8-9 years complete	18.4	13.3	47.8	871	81.4	416	44.4	28.1	1,018
10-11 years complete	20.7	16.7	56.4	905	93.0	511	45.9	31.2	956
12 or more years complete	19.6	12.3	80.3	1,558	98.4	1,250	36.9	20.9	2,123
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	20.0	13.0	57.4	2,390	80.7	1,371	45.7	26.6	2,331
Non-nuclear	22.9	16.3	52.4	2,583	85.0	1,354	42.6	27.3	2,717
Total age 15-49	21.5	14.7	54.8	4,973	82.9	2,725	44.0	27.0	5,048
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	82.0	48.8	449
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	47.1	28.8	5,497

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] 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.

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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, Maharashtra, 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	17.5	9.0	11.5	7.2	16.2	8.2
She neglects the house or children	27.9	14.4	16.6	13.3	25.4	14.0
She argues with him	21.4	13.2	12.1	12.6	19.3	13.0
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	13.5	5.3	6.5	5.4	11.9	5.3
She doesn't cook properly	18.1	7.3	8.6	8.2	16.0	7.7
He suspects her of being unfaithful	24.1	13.1	14.0	13.8	21.9	13.4
She shows disrespect for in-laws	31.8	25.5	22.5	26.4	29.7	25.9
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	47.3	35.6	33.1	36.3	44.2	35.9
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	92.3	88.7	87.7	84.5	91.3	87.0
Knows her husband has sex with other women	91.5	83.9	89.3	80.1	91.0	82.3
Is tired or not in the mood	90.0	86.4	87.8	82.1	89.5	84.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	86.5	76.8	83.5	73.8	85.8	75.6
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	5.3	6.3	8.1	10.4	5.9	8.0
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	17.7	na	14.9	na	16.5
Refuse to give her financial support	na	11.6	na	10.5	na	11.2
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	8.5	na	7.3	na	8.0
Have sex with another woman	na	9.6	na	9.9	na	9.7
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	4.5	na	3.9	na	4.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	75.7	na	78.6	na	76.9
Number of respondents	3,875	2,951	1,099	2,097	4,973	5,048

na = Not applicable

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Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Maharashtra, 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	34.9	40.5	80.4	69.5	72.4	717	846
20-24	47.7	35.2	87.5	75.1	75.2	756	821
25-29	41.0	32.4	88.3	75.3	76.2	803	775
30-39	47.0	36.6	88.0	79.2	75.6	1,468	1,431
40-49	46.3	34.5	83.6	76.0	75.1	1,229	1,176
Residence							
Urban	33.1	25.7	88.4	79.6	78.0	2,326	2,424
Rural	54.0	45.2	83.6	71.8	72.2	2,647	2,625
Schooling							
No schooling	55.6	47.2	78.6	67.7	64.4	602	229
<5 years complete	60.2	41.0	80.1	71.5	75.6	356	258
5-7 years complete	52.7	37.8	84.5	76.6	70.8	681	464
8-9 years complete	48.7	37.1	82.9	70.6	73.3	871	1,018
10-11 years complete	42.7	38.9	86.5	73.8	76.1	905	956
12 or more years complete	30.8	31.7	91.6	79.9	77.3	1,558	2,123
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	48.3	36.5	85.8	75.7	75.3	2,033	4,115
Employed, for cash	47.8	36.6	86.2	76.2	75.5	1,726	3,899
Employed, not for cash	50.7	35.5	83.6	67.2	71.5	308	216
Not employed	41.4	33.0	85.8	74.9	73.8	2,940	933
Marital status							
Never married	33.1	36.3	83.5	73.8	75.0	1,099	2,097
Currently married	46.7	35.6	86.9	76.9	74.9	3,589	2,905
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	55.5	(36.6)	81.2	(70.4)	(77.4)	285	47
Number of living children							
0	35.2	36.5	84.3	73.1	75.0	1,467	2,881
1-2	45.7	34.4	87.9	79.3	75.5	2,520	1,605
3-4	54.0	38.7	82.8	76.5	73.4	883	498
5 or more	51.0	23.3	81.7	87.2	73.9	103	63

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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, Maharashtra, 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	44.5	34.8	86.4	75.0	75.5	2,390	2,331
Non-nuclear	43.9	36.8	85.2	76.1	74.5	2,583	2,717
Religion							
Hindu	44.8	36.0	86.1	75.5	75.0	4,033	4,074
Muslim	42.2	37.2	82.3	76.2	76.8	540	533
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	54.4	41.6	84.8	68.6	68.5	275	311
Other	12.6	14.2	95.2	90.8	80.9	125	130
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	48.4	37.4	83.8	71.9	69.5	901	903
Scheduled tribe	54.5	45.6	80.0	67.3	72.7	568	526
Other backward class	45.0	35.3	87.7	78.6	77.0	1,502	1,625
Other	38.9	32.8	86.9	77.4	76.7	1,978	1,951
Don't know	*	(44.1)	*	(60.0)	(63.3)	24	44
Total	44.2	35.9	85.8	75.6	75.0	4,973	5,048

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.
[2] Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.
[3] Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.
[4] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	22.0	5.8	19.7
Sexual violence only	0.9	2.6	1.2
Physical and sexual violence	5.3	1.5	4.8
Physical or sexual violence	28.2	9.9	25.6
Number of women	2,992	482	3,474
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	89.6	na	85.9
Former husband	0.6	na	0.6
Father/step-father	6.4	(46.5)	8.0
Mother/step-mother	9.4	(44.1)	10.8
Sister/brother	5.0	(23.1)	5.8
Daughter/son	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Other relative	1.0	(10.2)	1.4
Current boyfriend	0.0	(7.6)	0.3
Former boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Mother-in-law	0.7	na	0.7
Father-in-law	0.3	na	0.3
Teacher	0.8	(4.1)	0.9
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	816	35	851
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	92.6	na	83.8
Former husband	1.7	na	1.5
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	2.0
Father/step-father	0.5	*	0.4
Brother/step-brother	1.7	*	1.6
Other relative	1.7	*	4.7
In-law	0.2	na	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	0.5	*	0.4
Family friend	0.0	*	2.2
Employer/someone at work	0.2	*	0.1
Other	0.9	*	3.0
Number who experienced sexual violence	186	20	206

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

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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, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	(16.3)	20
20-24	1.3	285
25-29	1.8	411
30-39	4.4	1,170
40-49	3.0	936
Residence		
Urban	2.5	1,272
Rural	4.0	1,550
Marital status		
Currently married	2.7	2,633
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	12.2	177
Number of living children		
0	3.2	86
1-2	2.8	1,875
3-4	4.5	781
5 or more	3.9	79
Schooling		
No schooling	3.7	431
<5 years complete	6.7	282
5-7 years complete	4.4	489
8-9 years complete	3.0	493
10-11 years complete	2.1	495
12 or more years complete	1.9	631
Religion		
Hindu	3.6	2,296
Muslim	1.3	309
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.7	157
Other	(0.4)	60
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	5.7	493
Scheduled tribe	6.4	320
Other backward class	2.4	871
Other	2.1	1,125
Total	3.3	2,821

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes never married women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Type of violence	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	24.5	3.4	16.2	19.6
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	11.0	1.1	7.4	8.5
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	8.6	0.9	6.0	6.9
Slapped her	22.0	2.4	14.6	17.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.9	0.6	3.3	3.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	7.0	0.7	4.6	5.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.5	0.5	1.4	1.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	5.7	1.0	3.8	4.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.8	0.6	2.6	3.2
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.2	0.5	1.5	1.9
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	4.5	0.5	3.1	3.6
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	13.0	2.5	8.6	11.1
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.8	1.9	6.3	8.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.4	1.2	2.5	3.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.9	1.3	5.2	6.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	25.2	3.8	16.9	20.6
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.0	0.6	3.2	3.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	28.3	5.3	18.3	23.5
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.1	0.3	2.0	2.3
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	2.7	0.4	2.0	2.5
Number of ever-married women	2,992	2,992	2,992	2,992

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months
[2] Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	(7.7)	(13.4)	(4.3)	(14.0)	(14.0)	43
20-24	9.2	23.0	4.1	24.3	28.5	340
25-29	12.1	24.1	6.0	25.8	28.0	467
30-39	13.5	22.9	6.1	23.1	26.4	1,179
40-49	14.5	27.5	5.9	28.4	31.3	964
Residence						
Urban	10.9	20.4	4.0	21.0	23.9	1,340
Rural	14.8	27.8	7.2	28.6	31.8	1,653
Schooling						
No schooling	17.0	36.8	8.6	36.9	39.7	441
<5 years complete	15.2	28.5	9.6	30.2	33.5	292
5-7 years complete	15.4	31.0	6.8	32.3	34.6	510
8-9 years complete	12.0	24.5	4.8	25.4	26.7	515
10-11 years complete	15.0	19.1	4.7	19.6	26.9	521
12 or more years complete	7.3	14.3	3.1	14.8	16.7	712
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	10.5	20.1	3.5	20.3	23.5	1,614
Employed for cash	16.7	30.9	8.1	32.2	34.7	1,162
Employed not for cash	11.9	22.5	9.6	24.7	29.1	216
Marital status						
Currently married	11.8	23.1	4.9	23.9	27.1	2,800
Widowed	12.2	28.1	5.7	28.1	29.8	137
Divorced/separated/deserted	77.5	83.5	51.4	83.5	84.5	55
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	12.9	24.3	5.5	25.0	28.0	2,948
0-4 years	7.3	13.1	1.9	14.2	17.6	426
5-9 years	15.5	31.5	6.5	31.7	35.6	443
10 or more years	13.5	25.0	6.1	25.8	28.6	2,080
Married more than once	(23.6)	(37.0)	(20.3)	(40.4)	(44.6)	44
Number of living children						
0	11.3	14.6	4.3	15.1	17.2	261
1-2	12.7	23.2	5.1	24.0	26.9	1,873
3-4	15.2	29.2	6.9	30.0	34.0	779
5 or more	5.9	40.5	13.3	40.5	42.2	79
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	13.5	27.0	6.3	27.9	31.2	1,383
Non-nuclear	12.6	22.3	5.3	22.9	25.7	1,609

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Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Religion						
Hindu	12.9	24.5	6.0	25.4	28.3	2,430
Muslim	14.5	25.1	4.1	25.1	29.9	319
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	15.8	28.1	7.1	29.2	31.8	179
Other	(0.9)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(10.3)	64
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	16.1	31.4	9.7	33.4	34.7	542
Scheduled tribe	19.5	34.9	8.2	35.5	39.5	340
Other backward class	13.1	24.9	4.6	25.5	29.1	905
Other	9.8	18.1	4.1	18.4	21.6	1,192
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	25.0	48.3	13.0	50.3	53.8	532
No	10.4	18.8	3.9	19.4	22.4	2,393
Don't know	12.2	35.8	12.9	35.8	35.8	67
Total	13.0	24.5	5.7	25.2	28.3	2,992

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 who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Currently married women only
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

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

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	20.6	40.0	10.8	40.3	42.4	266
<5 years complete	16.8	34.8	9.5	35.2	38.4	261
5-7 years complete	15.5	28.3	6.6	30.2	32.4	413
8-9 years complete	14.9	27.5	7.5	28.8	33.3	489
10-11 years complete	13.2	25.0	4.1	25.1	29.3	642
12 or more years complete	7.3	13.1	3.0	13.8	15.9	918
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	9.7	17.8	3.5	18.5	21.6	2,458
Drinks/never gets drunk	(25.0)	(55.3)	(5.5)	(56.3)	(56.3)	49
Gets drunk sometimes	23.8	49.1	13.7	50.5	54.0	382
Gets drunk often	48.0	77.7	31.0	78.0	78.9	102
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	4.3	14.7	5.9	15.9	16.3	70
Wife is same age	8.2	12.8	1.2	12.8	14.6	108
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.3	21.6	5.9	22.7	24.0	973
Wife 5-9 years younger	14.3	25.3	4.2	25.9	30.6	1,227
Wife 10 or more years younger	12.4	24.4	5.1	25.3	29.1	421
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	12.2	23.7	5.4	24.6	27.3	1,417
Wife has more schooling	13.7	26.9	6.0	27.2	29.8	848
Both have equal schooling	11.5	18.3	4.8	19.6	23.9	572
Neither attended school	22.3	40.0	11.0	40.4	44.0	152
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	3.5	14.0	1.3	14.3	14.9	1,850
1-2	18.0	31.6	7.8	33.0	38.9	645
3-4	34.4	49.0	13.1	49.9	60.0	318
5-6	55.7	63.6	31.4	66.6	71.8	178
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	19.5	27.7	6.6	29.1	35.4	285
1-2	15.3	33.3	8.3	34.9	37.4	573
3	9.6	19.5	3.6	20.0	22.8	1,941
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	8.0	16.8	3.2	17.1	18.7	1,567
1-2	20.7	30.6	8.1	32.2	38.6	671
3-4	14.6	34.0	9.5	34.6	37.6	389
5-6	15.0	33.2	6.3	33.4	35.4	181
7	22.6	38.4	10.1	41.0	45.5	184

Continued…

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

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband[5]						
0	15.2	33.6	11.0	33.6	36.3	162
1-2	17.3	24.1	6.7	24.4	33.0	262
3	12.4	23.9	5.3	24.8	27.3	2,569
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	31.6	49.8	15.6	50.5	53.1	320
Sometimes	12.3	25.4	5.3	26.1	29.3	1,918
Never	6.9	11.2	2.6	12.2	15.1	754
Total	13.0	24.5	5.7	25.2	28.3	2,992

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.
[1] Currently married women only
[2] Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money
[3] Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
[4] Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws
[5] Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Maharashtra, 2019-21

	Percentage of women who have had:					
Type of spousal violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence						
Ever[1]	23.0	2.0	6.7	6.1	24.9	732
In the past 12 months	24.6	2.1	7.1	7.0	26.9	588
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever[1]	42.2	5.7	12.1	15.1	45.2	172
In the past 12 months	46.2	5.2	13.8	15.6	48.3	143
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	22.7	1.9	6.9	6.0	24.6	755
In the past 12 months	24.8	2.0	7.3	6.8	27.0	618
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever[1]	46.4	6.5	12.2	16.8	49.9	149
In the past 12 months	50.6	6.6	14.6	19.1	53.3	113

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Maharashtra, 2019-21

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	78.8	(86.3)	63.8	76.2	(78.5)	76.4
Never sought help but told someone	7.8	(9.9)	8.1	7.4	(18.5)	8.0
Sought help	13.4	(3.8)	28.1	16.4	(3.0)	15.7
Number of women who experienced violence	685	40	166	843	48	891
Sources of help among those who sought any help[1]						
Own family	62.2	*	63.6	63.7	*	63.1
Husband's family	40.8	*	25.1	35.5	*	35.2
Current/former husband	0.6	*	0.0	0.4	*	0.4
Current/former boyfriend	0.6	*	0.0	0.4	*	0.4
Friend	8.8	*	25.5	13.4	*	14.3
Neighbour	2.5	*	5.7	3.5	*	3.5
Religious leader	1.7	*	0.9	1.4	*	1.4
Police	1.9	*	1.1	1.6	*	1.6
Other	0.7	*	0.0	0.5	*	0.5
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	92	2	47	138	1	140

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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 Maharashtra, there were 1,510 clusters. Hence, 1,510 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 1,510 clusters,

           $r(i)$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,509 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and

           k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Maharashtra as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1, Tables A.2-A.4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

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

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	HOUSEHOLDS	
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	*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

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Maharashtra, 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	0.938	0.004	31,643	31,643	2.640	0.004	0.931	0.945
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.711	0.010	31,643	31,643	3.969	0.014	0.691	0.731
Using iodized salt	0.962	0.002	31,482	31,382	2.308	0.003	0.957	0.967
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	966.401	6.567	68,139	68,001	1.794	0.007	953.267	979.535
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.203	0.003	61,128	60,212	1.933	0.016	0.197	0.210
Urban residence	0.476	0.008	33,755	33,755	2.870	0.016	0.461	0.492
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.120	0.004	33,755	33,755	2.211	0.033	0.112	0.128
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.504	0.008	33,755	33,755	2.877	0.016	0.489	0.520
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.212	0.004	33,755	33,755	1.649	0.017	0.205	0.220
Currently married	0.736	0.004	33,755	33,755	1.702	0.006	0.728	0.744
Married before age 18	0.337	0.006	28,826	29,052	2.050	0.017	0.326	0.349
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.662	0.006	25,207	24,838	2.181	0.010	0.649	0.675
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.638	0.007	25,207	24,838	2.189	0.010	0.624	0.651
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.024	0.002	25,207	24,838	1.830	0.073	0.021	0.028
Currently using pill	0.018	0.001	25,207	24,838	1.506	0.070	0.016	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.019	0.001	25,207	24,838	1.643	0.075	0.016	0.022
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.102	0.004	25,207	24,838	2.110	0.039	0.094	0.110
Currently using female sterilization	0.491	0.007	25,207	24,838	2.089	0.013	0.478	0.504
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.681	0.008	17,629	16,690	2.155	0.011	0.666	0.696
Unmet need for family planning	0.096	0.004	25,207	24,838	2.218	0.043	0.087	0.104
Want no more children	0.733	0.005	25,207	24,838	1.730	0.007	0.723	0.742
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.078	0.004	25,207	24,838	2.069	0.045	0.071	0.085
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.703	0.010	7,415	7,426	1.919	0.014	0.682	0.723
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.482	0.010	7,415	7,426	1.728	0.021	0.462	0.502
Birth registration	0.963	0.003	9,477	9,384	1.446	0.003	0.956	0.969
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.938	0.004	9,520	9,362	1.518	0.005	0.930	0.947
Institutional delivery	0.947	0.004	9,520	9,362	1.533	0.004	0.939	0.955
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.859	0.010	7,415	7,426	2.597	0.012	0.838	0.880
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.895	0.006	7,415	7,426	1.589	0.006	0.883	0.906
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.712	0.027	761	762	1.634	0.037	0.658	0.765
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.089	0.005	9,266	9,123	1.571	0.053	0.080	0.099
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.595	0.023	922	812	1.309	0.038	0.550	0.641
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.723	0.020	922	812	1.245	0.027	0.683	0.763
Child received BCG vaccination	0.938	0.013	1,812	1,746	2.248	0.014	0.912	0.964
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.834	0.017	1,812	1,746	1.940	0.021	0.800	0.869
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.790	0.018	1,812	1,746	1.850	0.023	0.754	0.826
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.850	0.017	1,812	1,746	2.005	0.020	0.816	0.884
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.756	0.018	1,812	1,746	1.751	0.024	0.720	0.792
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.735	0.018	1,812	1,746	1.672	0.024	0.699	0.770
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.352	0.008	8,416	8,037	1.452	0.023	0.336	0.369
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.256	0.013	8,161	7,840	2.438	0.049	0.231	0.281
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.361	0.009	8,647	8,250	1.549	0.024	0.344	0.379
Children with any anaemia	0.689	0.008	6,918	6,681	1.366	0.011	0.673	0.705
Women with any anaemia	0.542	0.005	32,245	31,124	1.886	0.010	0.532	0.553
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.208	0.004	31,228	30,147	1.890	0.021	0.199	0.217
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.234	0.005	31,228	30,147	2.055	0.021	0.224	0.244
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.445	0.009	31,205	30,121	3.145	0.020	0.427	0.463
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.884	0.012	5,078	4,973	2.569	0.013	0.861	0.907
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.344	0.016	5,078	4,973	2.339	0.045	0.313	0.375
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.256	0.015	3,474	3,474	2.032	0.059	0.226	0.287
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.705	0.034	96,462	96,835	1.710	0.020	1.636	1.774
Neonatal mortality	16.533	2.093	9,547	9,398	1.506	0.127	12.347	20.719
Postneonatal mortality	6.687	1.395	9,602	9,435	1.628	0.209	3.898	9.477
Infant mortality	23.220	2.910	9,551	9,400	1.740	0.125	17.399	29.041
Child mortality	4.924	1.240	9,865	9,765	1.774	0.252	2.444	7.405
Under-five mortality	28.030	3.257	9,573	9,426	1.782	0.116	21.517	34.544
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.077	0.002	62,263	62,091	1.808	0.027	0.073	0.081
Urban residence	0.480	0.017	4,992	5,048	2.356	0.035	0.447	0.513
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.045	0.005	4,992	5,048	1.559	0.101	0.036	0.055
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.610	0.019	4,992	5,048	2.804	0.032	0.571	0.649
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.415	0.010	4,992	5,048	1.493	0.025	0.395	0.436
Currently married	0.575	0.010	4,992	5,048	1.475	0.018	0.555	0.596
Married before age 21	0.154	0.014	3,393	3,382	2.211	0.089	0.126	0.181
Want no more children	0.712	0.013	2,928	2,905	1.606	0.019	0.686	0.739
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.097	0.009	2,928	2,905	1.584	0.089	0.080	0.114
Men with any anaemia	0.219	0.008	4,631	4,453	1.242	0.039	0.202	0.236
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.162	0.010	4,679	4,501	1.584	0.059	0.142	0.181
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.247	0.013	4,679	4,501	1.796	0.052	0.221	0.272
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.407	0.014	4,679	4,502	1.934	0.035	0.379	0.436
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.951	0.005	4,992	5,048	1.800	0.006	0.940	0.962
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.426	0.018	4,992	5,048	2.554	0.042	0.390	0.462

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	0.993	0.002	10,294	15,015	2.374	0.002	0.989	0.997
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.748	0.019	10,294	15,015	4.483	0.026	0.710	0.787
Using iodized salt	0.983	0.002	10,215	14,826	1.594	0.002	0.979	0.987
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	954.077	9.427	22,172	31,565	1.445	0.010	935.222	972.931
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.128	0.006	19,577	27,785	2.311	0.045	0.116	0.139
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.077	0.007	11,197	16,080	2.677	0.088	0.064	0.091
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.611	0.014	11,197	16,080	3.000	0.023	0.584	0.639
Never married, including married gauna not performed	0.250	0.007	11,197	16,080	1.640	0.027	0.236	0.263
Currently married	0.700	0.007	11,197	16,080	1.684	0.010	0.685	0.714
Married before age 18	0.262	0.010	9,631	13,970	2.163	0.037	0.243	0.281
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.658	0.010	7,890	11,250	1.876	0.015	0.638	0.678
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.627	0.011	7,890	11,250	1.952	0.017	0.605	0.648
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.031	0.003	7,890	11,250	1.758	0.111	0.024	0.038
Currently using pill	0.019	0.002	7,890	11,250	1.316	0.105	0.015	0.023
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.022	0.002	7,890	11,250	1.410	0.105	0.017	0.027
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.141	0.008	7,890	11,250	2.020	0.056	0.125	0.157
Currently using female sterilization	0.440	0.010	7,890	11,250	1.827	0.023	0.419	0.460
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.531	0.015	5,468	7,439	2.207	0.028	0.501	0.561
Unmet need for family planning	0.099	0.005	7,890	11,250	1.603	0.054	0.088	0.110
Want no more children	0.717	0.009	7,890	11,250	1.814	0.013	0.699	0.736
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.080	0.005	7,890	11,250	1.663	0.064	0.069	0.090
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.722	0.016	2,287	3,314	1.678	0.022	0.691	0.753
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.514	0.018	2,287	3,314	1.731	0.035	0.478	0.550
Birth registration	0.965	0.006	2,876	4,059	1.516	0.006	0.954	0.976
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.959	0.007	2,829	4,032	1.594	0.007	0.946	0.972
Institutional delivery	0.967	0.006	2,829	4,032	1.873	0.007	0.954	0.980
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.872	0.013	2,287	3,314	1.914	0.015	0.846	0.899
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.914	0.009	2,287	3,314	1.589	0.010	0.895	0.932
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.669	0.052	212	328	1.670	0.077	0.566	0.773
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.066	0.007	2,767	3,927	1.570	0.114	0.051	0.081
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.643	0.046	223	258	1.256	0.071	0.551	0.734
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.739	0.045	223	258	1.376	0.061	0.648	0.829
Child received BCG vaccination	0.920	0.027	527	734	2.290	0.030	0.865	0.975
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.031	527	734	1.804	0.038	0.753	0.876
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.764	0.032	527	734	1.724	0.042	0.699	0.828
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.829	0.031	527	734	1.862	0.037	0.767	0.891
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.743	0.032	527	734	1.650	0.043	0.679	0.806
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.717	0.032	527	734	1.591	0.044	0.654	0.781
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.349	0.015	2,443	3,223	1.461	0.044	0.319	0.379
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.230	0.012	2,360	3,139	1.337	0.054	0.205	0.255
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.333	0.014	2,507	3,309	1.365	0.043	0.304	0.362
Children with any anaemia	0.663	0.014	2,066	2,747	1.262	0.021	0.636	0.691
Women with any anaemia	0.520	0.010	10,388	14,083	1.949	0.019	0.501	0.540
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.158	0.006	10,107	13,737	1.698	0.040	0.145	0.171
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.296	0.010	10,107	13,737	2.037	0.032	0.277	0.315
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.515	0.015	10,101	13,728	2.986	0.030	0.485	0.546
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.928	0.023	1,664	2,326	3.616	0.025	0.881	0.974
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.392	0.030	1,664	2,326	2.512	0.077	0.332	0.453
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.211	0.029	1,101	1,644	2.340	0.137	0.154	0.269
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.501	0.059	32,129	46,312	1.790	0.039	1.383	1.619
Neonatal mortality	15.125	4.266	2,837	4,052	1.728	0.282	6.594	23.656
Postneonatal mortality	7.455	2.908	2,858	4,066	1.749	0.390	1.639	13.272
Infant mortality	22.580	6.203	2,837	4,052	1.952	0.275	10.174	34.987
Child mortality	5.769	2.633	2,965	4,240	1.887	0.456	0.503	11.036
Under-five mortality	28.219	6.934	2,842	4,064	1.970	0.246	14.351	42.088
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.045	0.003	20,384	29,002	1.827	0.065	0.039	0.051
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.036	0.007	1,582	2,424	1.552	0.201	0.022	0.051
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.683	0.040	1,582	2,424	3.431	0.059	0.602	0.763
Never married, including married gauna not performed	0.451	0.017	1,582	2,424	1.395	0.039	0.416	0.486
Currently married	0.541	0.017	1,582	2,424	1.370	0.032	0.506	0.575
Married before age 21	0.136	0.028	1,070	1,603	2.618	0.203	0.081	0.191
Want no more children	0.675	0.023	875	1,310	1.423	0.033	0.630	0.720
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.101	0.016	875	1,310	1.529	0.155	0.070	0.132
Men with any anaemia	0.175	0.012	1,401	1,969	1.068	0.071	0.150	0.200
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.153	0.019	1,417	1,990	1.724	0.126	0.114	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.289	0.026	1,417	1,990	1.812	0.091	0.236	0.341
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.432	0.026	1,417	1,990	1.854	0.059	0.381	0.483
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.976	0.007	1,582	2,424	1.943	0.008	0.962	0.991
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.507	0.033	1,582	2,424	2.593	0.064	0.442	0.572

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Maharashtra, 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	0.889	0.007	21,349	16,628	3.071	0.007	0.876	0.902
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.677	0.009	21,349	16,628	2.819	0.013	0.659	0.695
Using iodized salt	0.942	0.004	21,267	16,556	2.741	0.005	0.934	0.951
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	977.077	9.255	45,967	36,436	2.107	0.009	958.567	995.587
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.268	0.004	41,551	32,427	1.771	0.014	0.261	0.276
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.159	0.005	22,558	17,675	1.904	0.029	0.149	0.168
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.407	0.010	22,558	17,675	3.090	0.025	0.387	0.427
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.178	0.003	22,558	17,675	1.251	0.018	0.172	0.185
Currently married	0.769	0.004	22,558	17,675	1.282	0.005	0.762	0.776
Married before age 18	0.407	0.007	19,195	15,082	2.033	0.018	0.393	0.422
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.665	0.008	17,317	13,588	2.369	0.013	0.648	0.682
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.647	0.008	17,317	13,588	2.292	0.013	0.630	0.663
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.018	0.002	17,317	13,588	1.520	0.084	0.015	0.022
Currently using pill	0.017	0.002	17,317	13,588	1.613	0.092	0.014	0.021
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.016	0.002	17,317	13,588	1.803	0.107	0.013	0.020
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.071	0.003	17,317	13,588	1.690	0.047	0.064	0.077
Currently using female sterilization	0.533	0.009	17,317	13,588	2.283	0.016	0.516	0.550
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.802	0.007	12,161	9,252	2.047	0.009	0.787	0.817
Unmet need for family planning	0.093	0.006	17,317	13,588	2.747	0.065	0.081	0.105
Want no more children	0.746	0.004	17,317	13,588	1.321	0.006	0.737	0.754
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.077	0.005	17,317	13,588	2.388	0.063	0.068	0.087
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.687	0.013	5,128	4,112	2.037	0.019	0.661	0.713
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.457	0.010	5,128	4,112	1.502	0.023	0.436	0.477
Birth registration	0.961	0.003	6,601	5,324	1.314	0.004	0.954	0.968
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.922	0.006	6,691	5,330	1.528	0.006	0.911	0.934
Institutional delivery	0.931	0.005	6,691	5,330	1.438	0.005	0.921	0.941
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.848	0.015	5,128	4,112	3.080	0.018	0.818	0.879
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.879	0.007	5,128	4,112	1.546	0.008	0.865	0.893
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.743	0.024	549	434	1.278	0.032	0.696	0.791
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.107	0.006	6,499	5,196	1.576	0.057	0.094	0.119
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.573	0.026	699	555	1.338	0.045	0.522	0.624
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.716	0.020	699	555	1.145	0.028	0.676	0.756
Child received BCG vaccination	0.951	0.009	1,285	1,011	1.511	0.010	0.933	0.969
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.019	1,285	1,011	1.914	0.023	0.810	0.887
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.809	0.020	1,285	1,011	1.818	0.025	0.769	0.849
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.864	0.019	1,285	1,011	1.970	0.022	0.827	0.902
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.766	0.020	1,285	1,011	1.720	0.027	0.725	0.807
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.747	0.020	1,285	1,011	1.624	0.026	0.708	0.786
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.355	0.009	5,973	4,814	1.389	0.025	0.337	0.373
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.273	0.019	5,801	4,701	3.070	0.069	0.235	0.311
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.380	0.011	6,140	4,941	1.609	0.028	0.359	0.401
Children with any anaemia	0.707	0.009	4,852	3,934	1.393	0.013	0.689	0.725
Women with any anaemia	0.561	0.005	21,857	17,041	1.613	0.010	0.550	0.571
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.249	0.006	21,121	16,410	1.946	0.023	0.238	0.261
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.183	0.004	21,121	16,410	1.626	0.024	0.174	0.192
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.385	0.011	21,104	16,394	3.129	0.027	0.364	0.407
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.846	0.010	3,414	2,647	1.644	0.012	0.826	0.867
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.301	0.014	3,414	2,647	1.820	0.047	0.272	0.330
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.297	0.014	2,373	1,830	1.455	0.046	0.270	0.324
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.888	0.036	64,333	50,523	1.470	0.019	1.815	1.961
Neonatal mortality	17.599	1.813	6,710	5,346	1.077	0.103	13.974	21.225
Postneonatal mortality	6.107	1.089	6,744	5,369	1.131	0.178	3.930	8.285
Infant mortality	23.707	2.108	6,714	5,349	1.096	0.089	19.490	27.923
Child mortality	4.277	0.842	6,900	5,524	1.104	0.197	2.593	5.961
Under-five mortality	27.882	2.327	6,731	5,361	1.118	0.083	23.228	32.537
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.105	0.003	41,879	33,089	2.048	0.030	0.099	0.112
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.054	0.006	3,410	2,625	1.498	0.108	0.042	0.065
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.543	0.011	3,410	2,625	1.269	0.020	0.521	0.564
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.383	0.011	3,410	2,625	1.310	0.028	0.361	0.404
Currently married	0.607	0.011	3,410	2,625	1.305	0.018	0.586	0.629
Married before age 21	0.170	0.009	2,323	1,779	1.181	0.054	0.152	0.189
Want no more children	0.743	0.016	2,053	1,594	1.636	0.021	0.712	0.775
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.094	0.009	2,053	1,594	1.446	0.099	0.075	0.112
Men with any anaemia	0.254	0.011	3,230	2,484	1.385	0.044	0.231	0.276
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.169	0.008	3,262	2,511	1.157	0.048	0.152	0.185
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.213	0.011	3,262	2,511	1.386	0.050	0.192	0.235
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.387	0.016	3,262	2,511	1.867	0.041	0.355	0.419
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.928	0.008	3,410	2,625	1.730	0.008	0.913	0.943
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.351	0.014	3,410	2,625	1.753	0.041	0.322	0.379