



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Gujarat



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

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-21

GUJARAT

MARCH 2021

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2021.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), India, 2019-21: Gujarat. Mumbai: IIPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

Death registration

Ninety-three percent of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (81% of deaths at age 0-4, 92% of deaths at age 25-34, and 96% of deaths at age 35 and above).

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

Disability

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

Housing characteristics

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

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

Access to toilet facility

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

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

Selected household possessions

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

percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 47 percent of rural households and 8 percent of urban households. Overall, 35 percent of all households in Gujarat own agricultural land, and 33 percent of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION

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

School attendance among children

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

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



FERTILITY

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

Age at first marriage

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

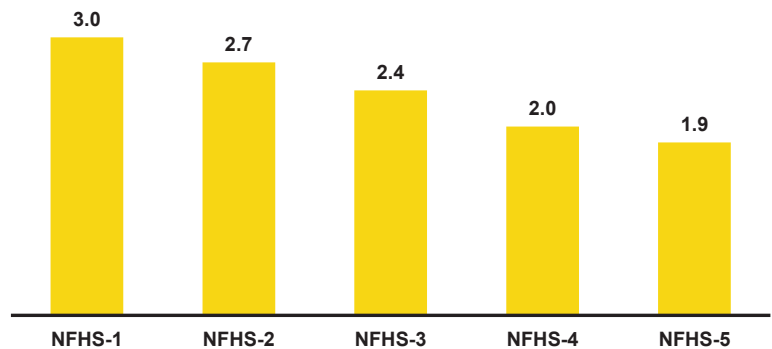
Fertility levels

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

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

Fertility Trends

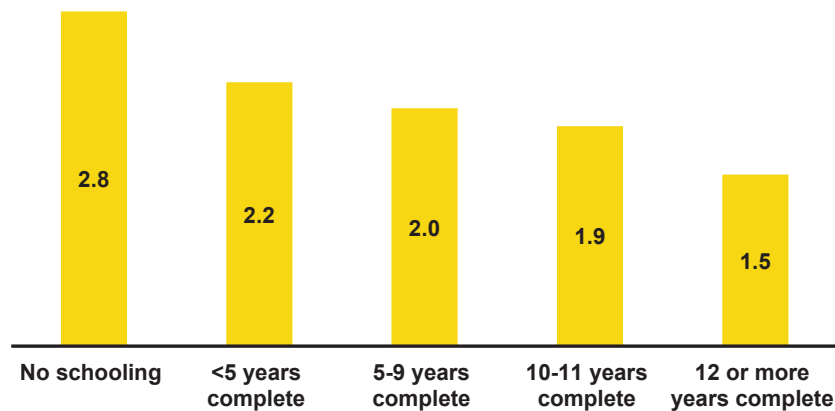
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1.4 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.3 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.1, compared with 1.8) and 0.2 children more than Christian women (a TFR of 1.9).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

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

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

Teenage pregnancy

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

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Gujarat is 33.0 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 for mothers in the 20-29 age group (31%) and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (45%). More than half (55%) of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

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

Fertility preferences

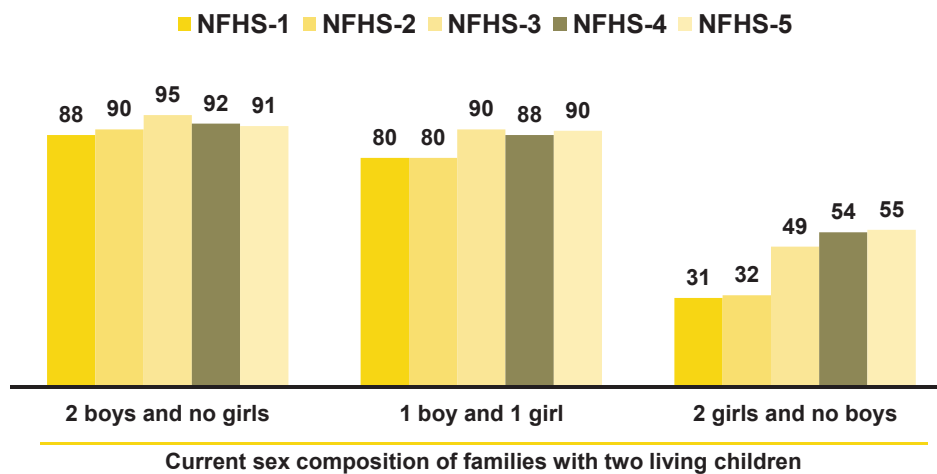
Seventy percent of currently married women and men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 50 percent of women and 47 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-two percent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

In Gujarat, there is a strong preference for sons. Fifteen percent of women and 17 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 4 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, about three-quarters (74%) of women and more than three-quarters (79%) of men would like to have at least one son, and less than three-quarters of women (69%) and men (74%) want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 90-91 percent with 1-2 sons want no more children, compared with 55 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, in the 4 years since NFHS-4, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged for women (85% and 86%, respectively), but declined considerably for men (from 90% to 86%).

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

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



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

FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women 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

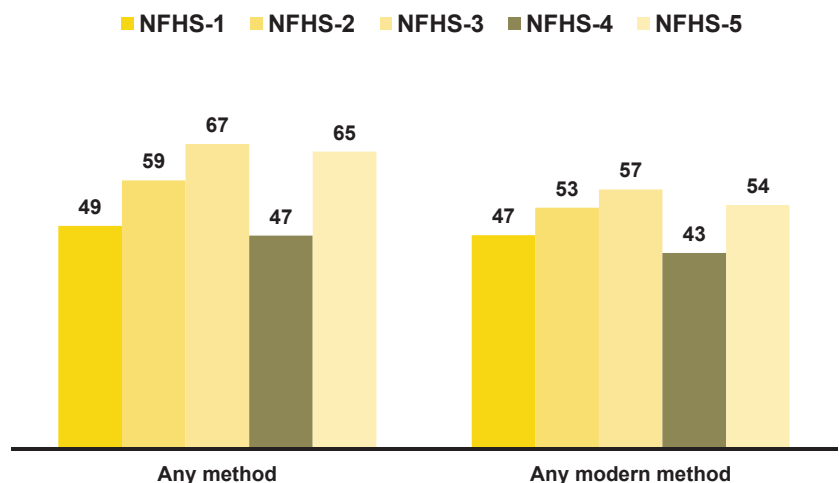
Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Gujarat. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 37 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 33 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 51 percent know about emergency contraception.

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

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

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women

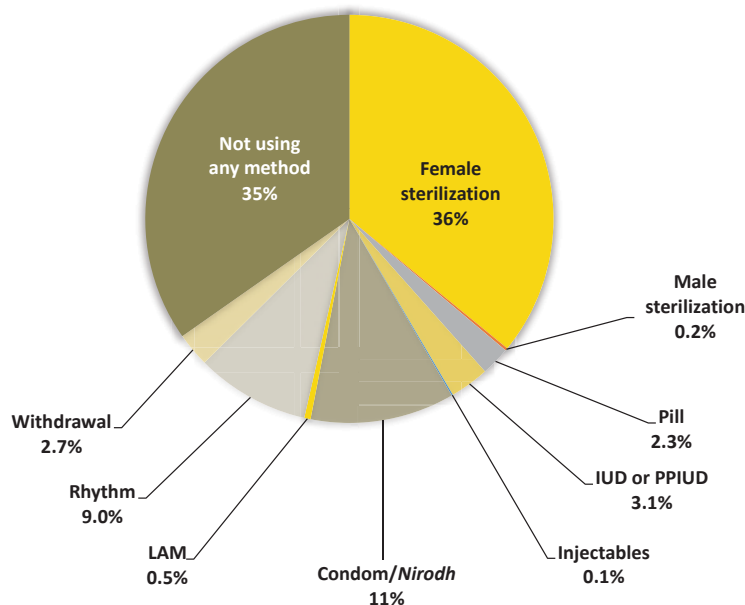


Women in Gujarat are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 75 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 60 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

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

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Eighty-three percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 57 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public health sector.

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

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

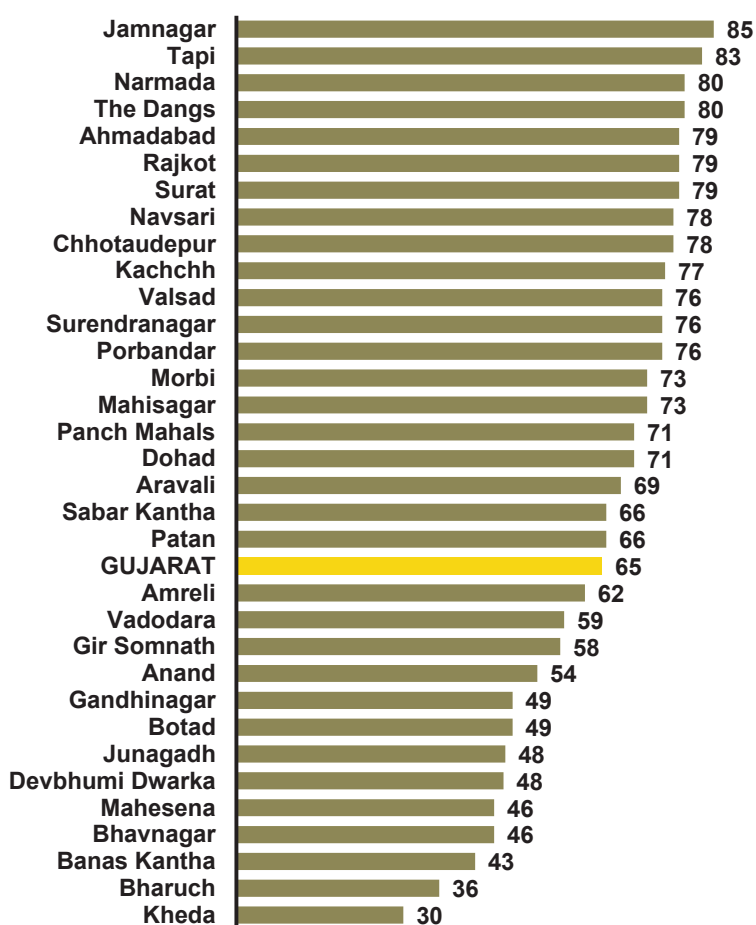
Forty-eight percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 75 percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 74 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (65%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Men's attitudes

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

Unmet need

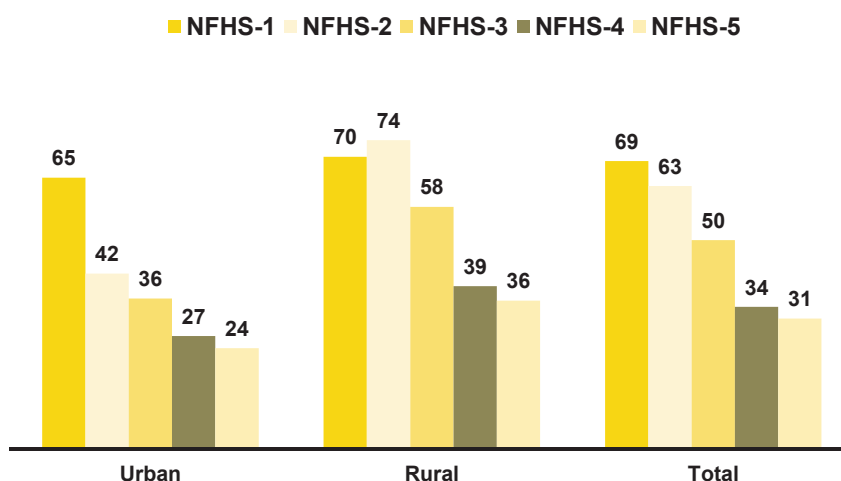
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 10 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, decrease of 7 percentage points since NFHS-4 (17%). Currently, 86 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 71 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

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

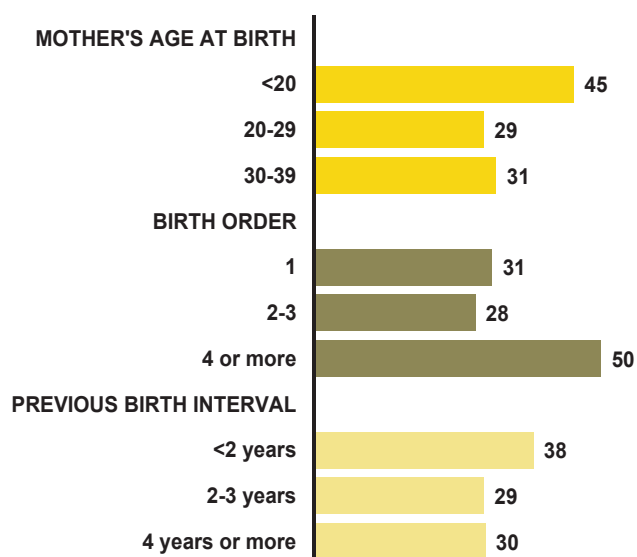
Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

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

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

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

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

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

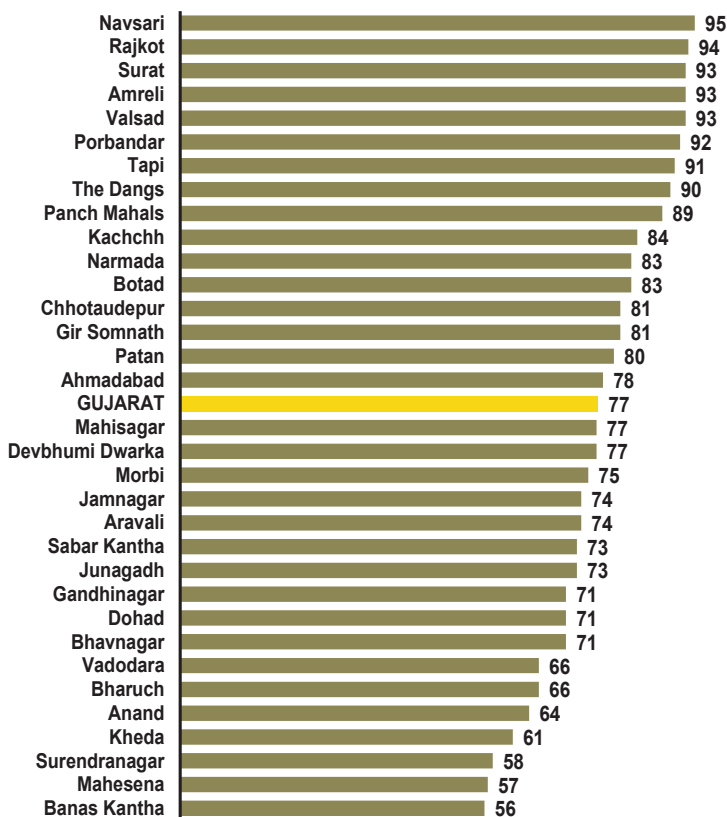
Maternal health are an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers are not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal 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 (75% from a doctor and 11% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Five percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 96 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 98 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Nearly four-fifths (79%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy-seven percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than rural women.

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



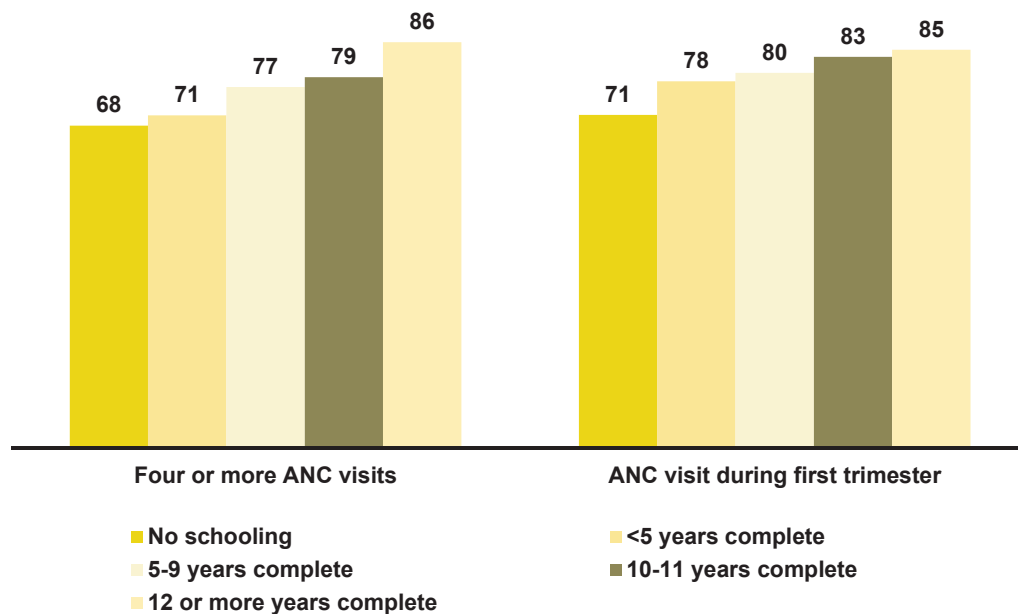
Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 74% to 79%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 71% to 77%). For 89 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid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

Nearly four-fifths of mothers in Gujarat had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 9 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (95% received advice on breastfeeding, 94% on keeping the baby warm, 93% on cord care, 92% each on family planning and on the importance of institutional delivery).

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

Percentage of last births in the past five years



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

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

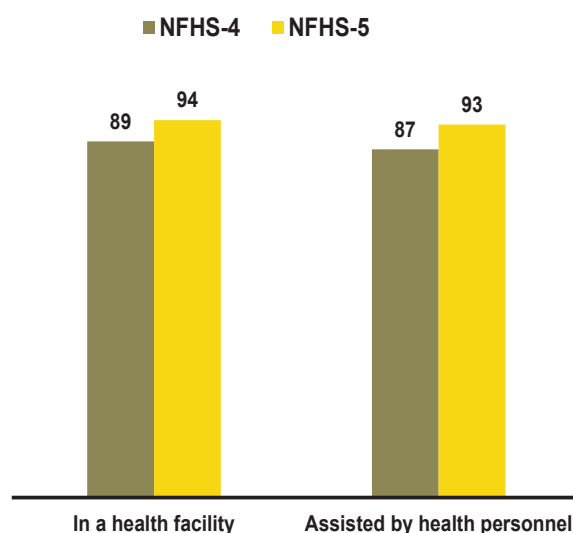
Delivery care

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

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

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



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

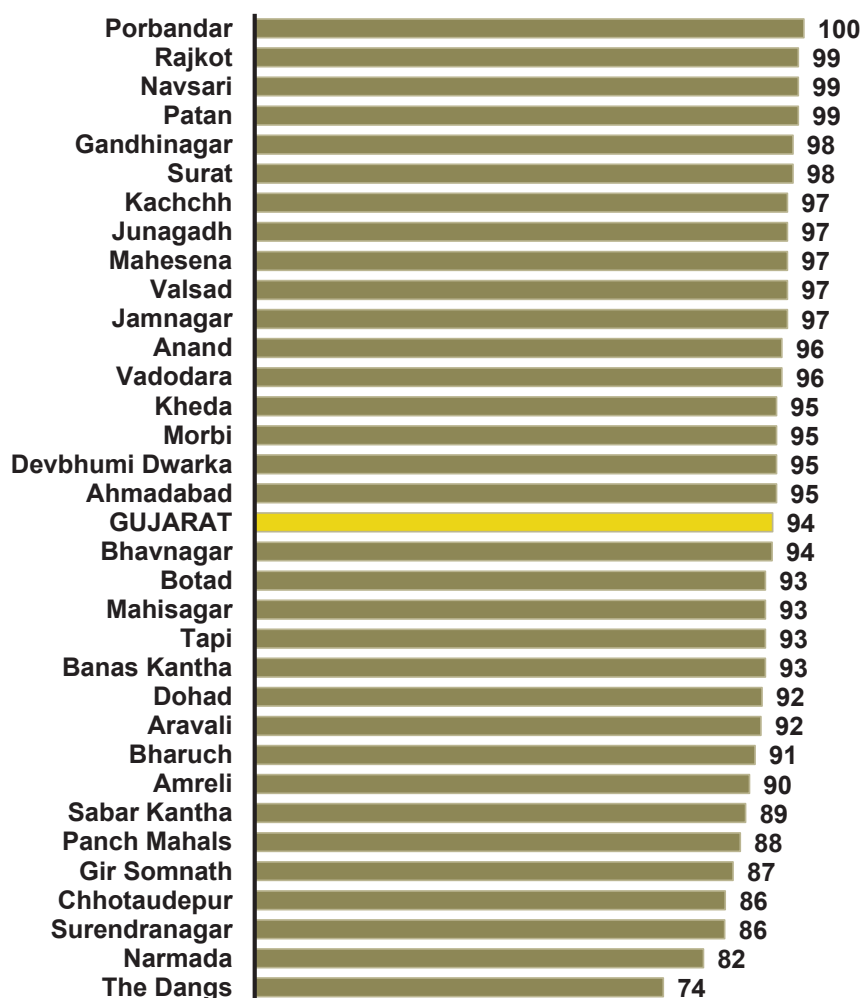
Ninety-three percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 3 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

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

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

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

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

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

Male involvement in maternal care

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

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

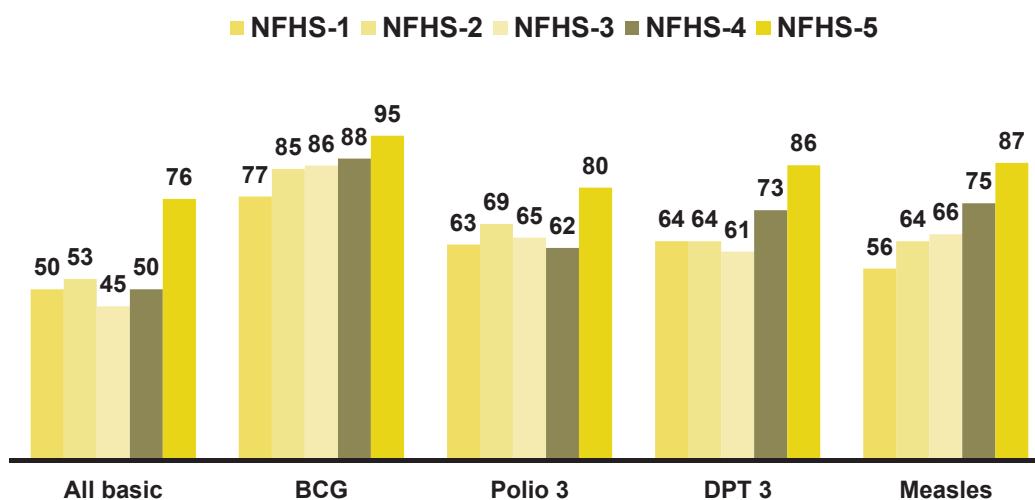
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. More than three-quarters of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 96 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 4 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (87%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (50%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

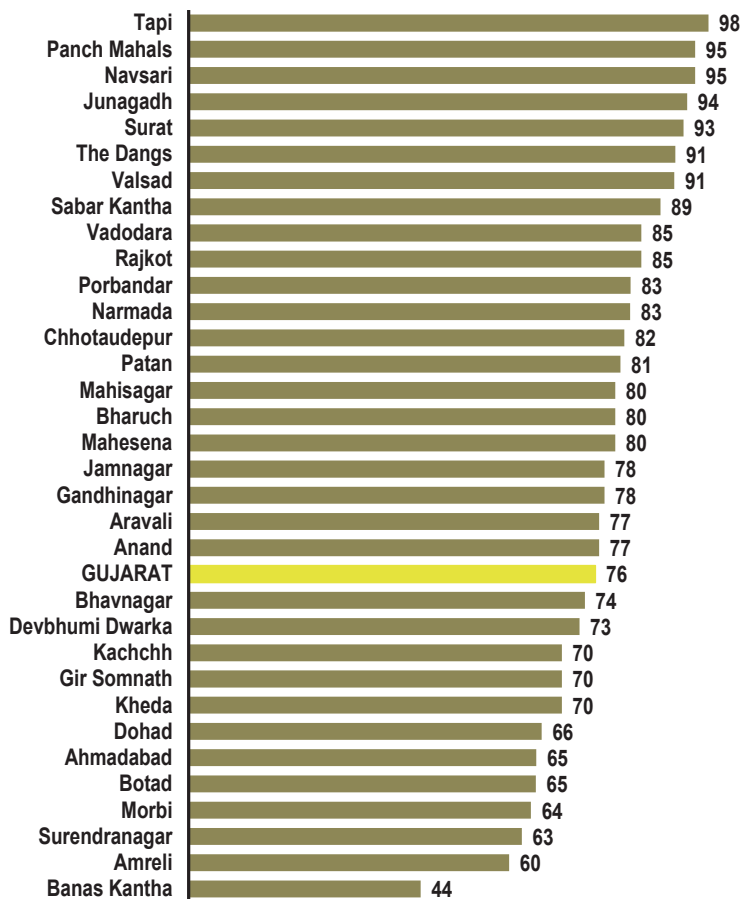


Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, about four-fifths have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 86 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 87 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 93% to 86%) and polio vaccine (from 94% to 80%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

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

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

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



Childhood illnesses

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

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

Overall, 8 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-three percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS)

packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 67 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Twenty-four percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and less than three-quarters (71%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Thirty-five percent were given zinc supplements. Fourteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

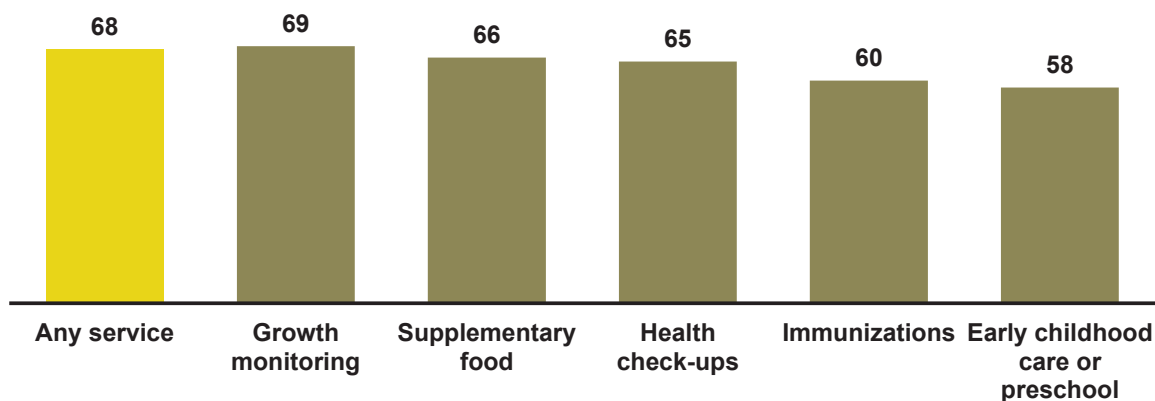
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Gujarat only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea received more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

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Sixty-eight percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (66%), growth monitoring (69%), health check-ups (65%), and immunization (60%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (58%). More than four out of five (82%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, almost three-quarters (74%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and less than three-quarters (71%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

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

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

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 41 percent of children in Gujarat receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

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

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Gujarat, more than four-fifths (86%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 42 percent of 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. Only 6 percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 46 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

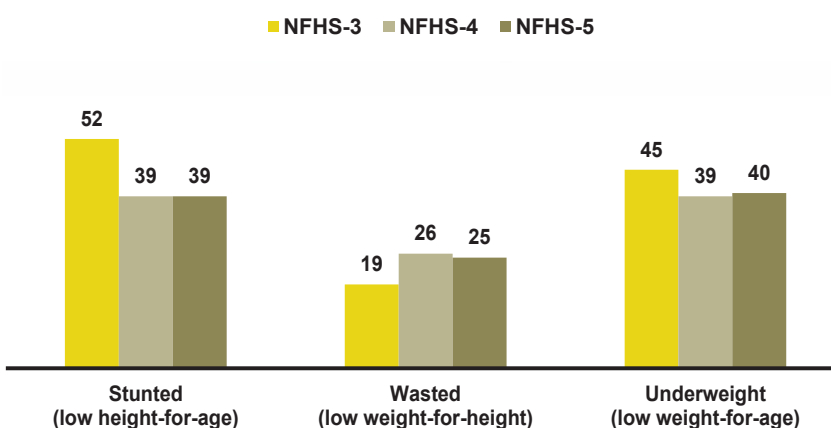
Children's nutritional status

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

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

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

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

Adults' nutritional status

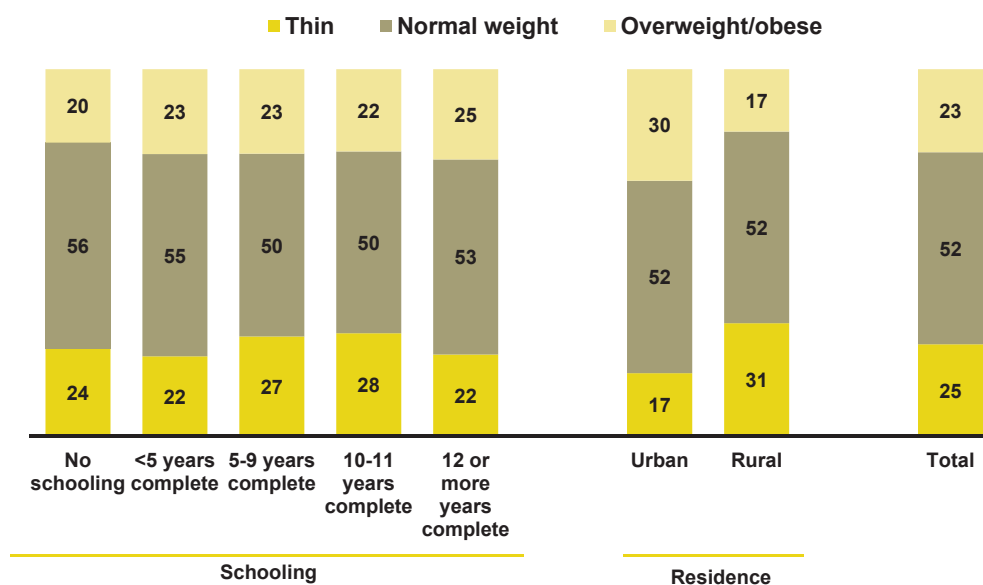
Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres,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

Almost half (48%) of women and 41 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 23 percent, which is almost the same as in NFHS-4 (24%).

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

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

Percent distribution of women



For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

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

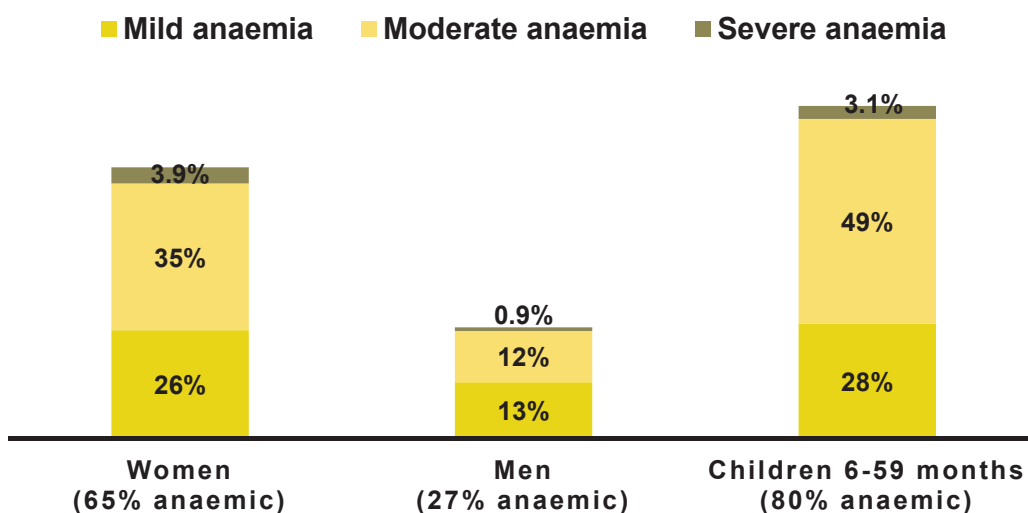
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-six percent of Gujarat's households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

Anaemia

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

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

Anaemia among women, men, and children



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

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 Gujarat, 211 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (207) than among women (215) and is higher in rural areas (236) than in urban areas (176).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (87% of women and 91% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 65 percent of women and 70 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About three-fifths (60%) of women and 65 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 89 percent of women and 94 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 20 percent of women and 15 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,337 women and 1,354 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 1,004 women and 934 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups and those who have less schooling. Goitre is more common than asthma and less common than diabetes among women, but less common than asthma and diabetes among men (1,151 women and 110 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (352 per 100,000) than among men (369 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 173 women and 163 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

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

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

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

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

Blood glucose

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

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

Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (1% of men versus 0.7% of women). Ten percent of women and 12 percent of men have blood glucose levels >140 mg/dl and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is 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 Gujarat, only 0.2 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.1 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 0.2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly less in men (0.7%).

Health insurance

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

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

Tobacco and alcohol use

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

In Gujarat, among adults age 15-49, 0.1 percent of women and 6 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is higher in the rural areas than urban areas. In rural areas, 0.2 percent of women and 6 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, 0.1 percent of women and 5 percent of men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week or less than once a week (35%), and 31 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

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

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

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

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

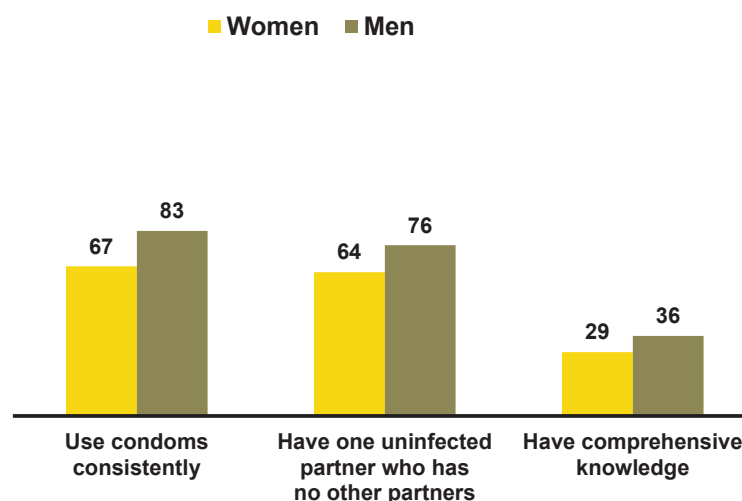
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

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

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

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

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

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

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

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

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

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 1 percent of women and 9 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (8%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.3% of women and 1.1% of men).

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

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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

Women's hygiene

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

Employment and earnings

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

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 91 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. More than half of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-four percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and more than half 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.

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

Decision making

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

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

Other indicators of women's empowerment

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

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

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

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

Ownership of assets

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

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

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

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

Gender-role attitudes

Thirty percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (19%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (16%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (15%). Men are slightly less likely to agree: 28 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (20%), if she suspects her of being unfaithful (15%), or if she neglects the house or children (14%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 23 percent of both women and men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-eight percent of women and 69 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. More than four-fifths of men (85%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

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

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

Violence during pregnancy

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

Spousal violence

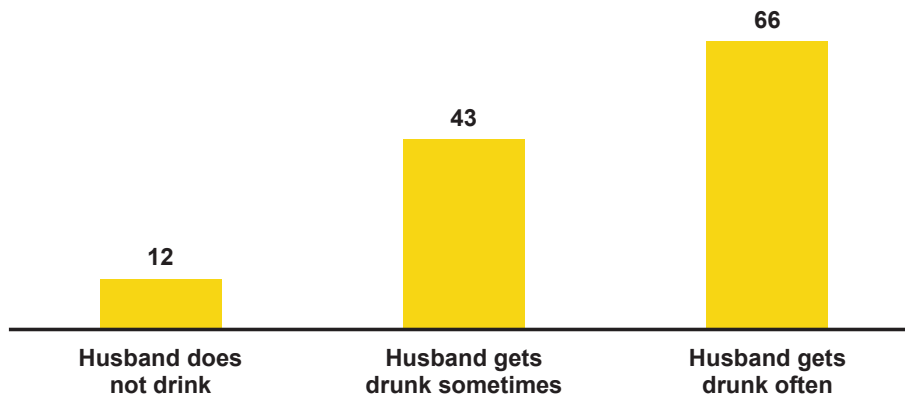
In Gujarat, 13 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 3 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 7 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Eleven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Six percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Five percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 4 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, 3 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, and less than 1 percent reported that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

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

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, 13 percent of women who have at least 10 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (19%) than in urban areas (13%) and among women who are employed for cash (22%) than women who are not employed (13%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (74%), gets drunk often (68%), gets drunk sometimes (46%), and if the husband never attended school (28%). More than half of women (53%) who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more than two times as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with 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: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Help seeking

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

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

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

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

| Background characteristic | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| 5-9 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| 10-14 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| 15-19 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 8.9 |
| 20-24 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| 25-29 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| 30-34 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| 35-39 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| 40-44 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| 45-49 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| 50-54 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| 55-59 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| 60-64 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| 65-69 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| 70-74 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| 75-79 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 80 and over | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Aadhaar card | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage with an Aadhaar card | 95.3 | 94.4 | 94.9 | 95.2 | 93.8 | 94.5 | 95.2 | 94.0 | 94.6 |
| Number | 28,109 | 26,117 | 54,229 | 38,540 | 38,189 | 76,732 | 66,648 | 64,306 | 130,961 |
| Sex ratio, all ages ¹ | na | na | 929 | na | na | 991 | na | na | 965 |
| Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹ | na | na | 904 | na | na | 957 | na | na | 937 |
| Schooling² | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 5.7 | 16.3 | 10.8 | 14.4 | 34.6 | 24.5 | 10.7 | 27.1 | 18.8 |
| <5 years complete | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 15.7 |
| 5-9 years complete | 35.2 | 34.5 | 34.9 | 40.8 | 34.5 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 34.5 | 36.5 |
| 10-11 years complete | 16.3 | 12.4 | 14.4 | 12.1 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 13.9 | 9.2 | 11.6 |
| 12 or more years complete | 29.2 | 23.0 | 26.2 | 14.6 | 7.7 | 11.2 | 20.8 | 14.0 | 17.4 |
| Don't know | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 25,887 | 24,058 | 49,948 | 34,893 | 34,692 | 69,587 | 60,780 | 58,749 | 119,535 |
| Median number of years of schooling completed | 8.6 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 6.6 |

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, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Household and housing characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | <i>De jure</i> population |
|--|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| Household headship | | | | |
| Male | 87.3 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 90.1 |
| Female | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 9.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean household size | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | na |
| Household structure¹ | | | | |
| Nuclear | 56.2 | 49.4 | 52.3 | 39.4 |
| Non-nuclear | 43.8 | 50.6 | 47.7 | 60.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Religion of household head | | | | |
| Hindu | 82.2 | 93.2 | 88.4 | 87.5 |
| Muslim | 16.2 | 6.2 | 10.5 | 11.5 |
| Christian | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Other | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Caste/tribe of household head | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 12.9 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 13.5 |
| Scheduled tribe | 5.2 | 23.3 | 15.5 | 16.2 |
| Other backward class | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 45.0 |
| Other | 37.0 | 17.2 | 25.7 | 24.4 |
| Don't know | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity | | | | |
| Yes | 99.3 | 95.6 | 97.2 | 97.6 |
| No | 0.7 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Source of drinking water | | | | |
| Improved source | | | | |
| Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot | 78.7 | 53.7 | 64.5 | 63.6 |
| Piped to neighbour | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 2.2 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Tube well or borehole | 5.1 | 22.3 | 14.9 | 15.9 |
| Other improved ² | 12.2 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 10.8 |
| Unimproved source | | | | |
| Unprotected dug well | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Unprotected spring | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Surface water | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Other source | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

| Household and housing characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | <i>De jure</i> population |
|---|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| Time to obtain drinking water (round trip) | | | | |
| Water on premises/delivered to dwelling | 95.4 | 80.8 | 87.1 | 86.5 |
| Less than 30 minutes | 3.9 | 14.8 | 10.1 | 10.3 |
| Thirty minutes or longer | 0.6 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage with basic drinking water service ³ | 98.7 | 92.5 | 95.2 | 94.6 |
| Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴ | 0.6 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Water treatment prior to drinking⁵ | | | | |
| Boil | 7.8 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Bleach or chlorine tablets | 2.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Strain through cloth | 35.3 | 49.2 | 43.3 | 43.8 |
| Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter | 11.0 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Use electronic purifier | 14.3 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 7.1 |
| Use solar disinfection | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Allow water to stand and settle | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Other | 20.0 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 21.2 |
| No treatment | 19.1 | 23.1 | 21.4 | 21.1 |
| Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶ | 33.8 | 12.9 | 21.9 | 21.1 |
| Sanitation Facility | | | | |
| Improved, not shared facility | | | | |
| Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine | 88.4 | 63.2 | 74.0 | 74.0 |
| Flush/pour flush don't know where | 77.1 | 43.4 | 57.9 | 57.8 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Other ⁷ | 9.4 | 17.4 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| Other ⁷ | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Shared facility⁸ | | | | |
| Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine | 5.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Flush/pour flush don't know where | 4.5 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other ⁷ | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Other ⁷ | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Unimproved | | | | |
| Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Dry toilet | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Dry toilet | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| No facility/uses open spaces/field | 3.3 | 31.4 | 19.3 | 19.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹ | 88.4 | 63.2 | 74.0 | 74.0 |
| Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰ | 5.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 |

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

| Household and housing characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | <i>De jure</i> population |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| Type of house¹¹ | | | | |
| <i>Kachha</i> | 0.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Semi- <i>pucca</i> | 5.3 | 32.2 | 20.6 | 20.9 |
| <i>Pucca</i> | 94.1 | 64.5 | 77.2 | 76.7 |
| Missing | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Persons per room used for sleeping | | | | |
| <3 | 57.2 | 45.9 | 50.8 | 40.0 |
| 3-4 | 30.6 | 34.7 | 32.9 | 37.6 |
| 5-6 | 10.1 | 14.7 | 12.7 | 16.1 |
| 7 and over | 2.2 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 6.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cooking fuel | | | | |
| Electricity | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| LPG/natural gas | 94.0 | 45.2 | 66.2 | 64.2 |
| Biogas | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Kerosene | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Coal/lignite | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Charcoal | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Wood | 4.3 | 49.9 | 30.3 | 32.6 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Agricultural crop waste | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dung cakes | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| No food cooked in the household | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹² | 94.3 | 46.1 | 66.9 | 64.9 |
| Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³ | 4.7 | 52.9 | 32.2 | 34.6 |
| Place for cooking | | | | |
| In the house, separate room | 67.8 | 45.6 | 55.2 | 55.0 |
| In the house, no separate room | 18.5 | 25.8 | 22.7 | 21.5 |
| In a separate building | 11.7 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 17.1 |
| Outdoors | 1.5 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| No food cooked in household | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 12,640 | 16,728 | 29,368 | 131,875 |

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

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

| Household and housing characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | De jure population |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³ | | | | |
| Stove | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Chullah | 96.2 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 99.0 |
| Open fire | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number using solid fuel | 594 | 8,857 | 9,451 | 45,565 |
| Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴ | | | | |
| Daily | 25.8 | 39.3 | 33.5 | 36.3 |
| Weekly | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Monthly | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Less than monthly | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Never | 69.5 | 54.7 | 61.0 | 58.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 12,640 | 16,728 | 29,368 | 131,875 |

na= Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹² Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

¹⁴ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

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

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

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

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

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

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

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

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

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

BPL = Below poverty line

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

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

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

Table 8 Preschool attendance

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

| Background characteristic | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Religion of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 52.1 | 54.2 | 53.1 | 49.6 | 53.7 | 51.6 | 50.4 | 53.9 | 52.1 |
| Muslim | 54.8 | 46.9 | 51.1 | 51.5 | 42.2 | 47.1 | 53.7 | 45.3 | 49.7 |
| Christian | * | * | * | (52.5) | * | (54.7) | (57.9) | * | (49.0) |
| Caste/tribe of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 43.5 | 46.5 | 44.9 | 53.9 | 57.5 | 55.6 | 50.3 | 53.7 | 51.9 |
| Scheduled tribe | 63.0 | 62.4 | 62.7 | 50.7 | 52.4 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 53.6 | 52.8 |
| Other backward class | 53.1 | 52.5 | 52.8 | 45.2 | 53.1 | 49.2 | 48.5 | 52.9 | 50.6 |
| Other | 53.7 | 52.0 | 52.9 | 56.9 | 50.5 | 53.8 | 55.0 | 51.4 | 53.3 |
| Don't know | * | * | * | (53.7) | (51.0) | 52.5 | (57.1) | (49.0) | 53.2 |
| Household structure¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 49.5 | 54.4 | 51.9 | 52.6 | 49.9 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 51.8 | 51.6 |
| Non-nuclear | 54.7 | 51.0 | 52.9 | 48.4 | 54.4 | 51.3 | 50.7 | 53.2 | 51.9 |
| Family size | | | | | | | | | |
| 3-5 members | 54.1 | 54.8 | 54.5 | 53.5 | 51.6 | 52.7 | 53.8 | 53.1 | 53.5 |
| 6 or more members | 51.6 | 49.9 | 50.8 | 47.2 | 53.7 | 50.6 | 48.7 | 52.6 | 50.7 |
| Total | 52.8 | 52.3 | 52.6 | 49.7 | 53.0 | 51.3 | 50.9 | 52.8 | 51.8 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with household head belonging to other religions and households with 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

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

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

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

Table 10 School attendance

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

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

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

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

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

Note: Total includes transgender children, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent.

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

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

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

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

Table 14 Death registration

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

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

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes deaths of persons age 5-9 or 10-14 and persons in households with household head belonging to other religions, 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, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

Table 16 Disability

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

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

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

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

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

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

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

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

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 18 Fertility trends

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

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

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

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

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

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

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

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

Table 21 Birth order

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

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

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

| Desire for children | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total 15-49 | Total 15-54 |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 or more | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Want another soon ² | 50.9 | 16.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 10.0 | na |
| Want another later ³ | 22.2 | 33.6 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 10.9 | na |
| Want another, undecided when | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | na |
| Undecided | 7.7 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 3.4 | na |
| Want no more | 7.0 | 30.8 | 43.7 | 32.9 | 28.2 | 30.4 | 44.3 | 34.1 | na |
| Sterilized ⁴ | 0.4 | 6.3 | 42.0 | 56.9 | 60.3 | 60.9 | 49.6 | 36.1 | na |
| Declared infecund | 8.5 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | na |
| Missing | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.6 | na |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | na |
| Number | 2,106 | 5,070 | 9,322 | 4,823 | 1,915 | 728 | 380 | 24,344 | na |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Want another soon ² | 41.1 | 20.5 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 0.7 | (4.6) | 12.6 | 11.6 |
| Want another later ³ | 16.3 | 35.3 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | (3.3) | 12.9 | 11.6 |
| Want another, undecided when | 3.3 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Undecided | 1.7 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | (0.0) | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Want no more | 34.6 | 35.6 | 83.1 | 87.9 | 88.2 | 93.9 | (87.4) | 68.2 | 70.4 |
| Sterilized ⁴ | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | (4.7) | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Declared infecund | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 411 | 665 | 1,097 | 586 | 211 | 99 | 47 | 3,116 | 3,480 |

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For Men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21, 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 | 4.6 | 13.9 | 64.6 | 75.7 | * | 25.0 | 14.7 | 6.4 | 57.4 | * | * | 19.7 |
| 25-34 | 4.7 | 29.8 | 81.9 | 86.1 | 82.7 | 64.3 | 32.1 | 26.3 | 77.4 | 81.3 | 74.2 | 55.2 |
| 35-49 | 22.1 | 77.0 | 92.2 | 92.5 | 92.2 | 88.6 | 52.9 | 68.3 | 92.2 | 95.1 | 96.8 | 87.5 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.1 | 41.7 | 87.6 | 92.7 | 91.2 | 70.3 | 35.2 | 42.3 | 85.3 | 93.6 | 98.6 | 69.7 |
| Rural | 8.5 | 32.5 | 84.1 | 88.3 | 89.3 | 70.0 | 34.4 | 30.0 | 86.5 | 90.1 | 89.9 | 70.8 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 13.0 | 44.4 | 83.1 | 90.2 | 91.8 | 80.9 | (46.1) | (41.6) | 89.5 | 93.6 | 97.0 | 83.3 |
| <5 years complete | 12.3 | 41.0 | 85.5 | 90.6 | 87.8 | 79.1 | (46.7) | * | 86.1 | 94.5 | (95.7) | 82.5 |
| 5-9 years complete | 7.2 | 29.5 | 85.1 | 88.4 | 86.3 | 66.6 | 39.1 | 31.9 | 86.3 | 90.5 | 89.3 | 72.5 |
| 10-11 years complete | 6.4 | 32.8 | 87.2 | 91.9 | 89.4 | 65.4 | 28.2 | 35.1 | 83.3 | 93.7 | (95.2) | 66.3 |
| 12 or more years complete | 5.1 | 44.8 | 88.6 | 92.4 | (92.8) | 60.6 | 28.8 | 38.7 | 86.3 | 87.4 | (75.1) | 59.7 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 7.6 | 38.5 | 86.4 | 90.3 | 90.0 | 70.6 | 34.3 | 37.3 | 86.8 | 91.4 | 91.1 | 70.4 |
| Muslim | 6.2 | 22.2 | 77.4 | 86.0 | 89.2 | 65.5 | (36.6) | 27.4 | 76.4 | 91.0 | 97.6 | 68.8 |
| Christian | * | * | 96.7 | (100.0) | * | 73.1 | * | * | * | * | * | (72.1) |
| Other | * | * | (98.4) | * | * | 81.7 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 5.7 | 29.6 | 84.5 | 88.4 | 87.6 | 66.8 | 38.9 | 23.7 | 85.8 | 93.2 | (90.4) | 67.5 |
| Scheduled tribe | 4.7 | 26.7 | 84.7 | 91.2 | 90.5 | 70.2 | 30.3 | 24.3 | 84.8 | 90.9 | 91.2 | 68.8 |
| Other backward class | 8.1 | 35.9 | 85.4 | 90.2 | 90.4 | 70.3 | 38.8 | 37.8 | 85.0 | 90.3 | 92.3 | 71.5 |
| Other | 8.7 | 48.2 | 87.5 | 88.9 | 89.5 | 72.0 | 25.6 | 45.0 | 88.0 | 92.9 | (95.5) | 69.9 |
| Don't know | * | 15.4 | 72.7 | (80.8) | (89.1) | 55.9 | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Number of living sons² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 7.5 | 22.2 | 54.9 | 56.6 | 55.2 | 26.6 | 34.8 | 23.2 | 56.2 | 35.6 | (47.5) | 35.2 |
| 1 | na | 48.8 | 89.5 | 90.8 | 89.7 | 79.2 | na | 46.9 | 89.8 | 94.2 | 90.9 | 79.1 |
| 2 | na | na | 91.2 | 93.6 | 94.6 | 92.6 | na | na | 94.7 | 97.0 | 99.0 | 96.4 |
| 3 | na | na | na | 94.7 | 91.9 | 93.5 | na | na | na | 96.4 | 97.4 | 96.9 |
| 4 or more | na | na | na | na | na | 93.8 | na | na | na | na | na | (89.4) |
| Total | 7.5 | 37.0 | 85.7 | 89.8 | 89.9 | 70.1 | 34.8 | 36.0 | 86.0 | 91.3 | 92.2 | 70.3 |
| NFHS-4 (2015-16) | 8.6 | 35.8 | 85.0 | 88.4 | 89.0 | 69.4 | 19.4 | 33.3 | 90.0 | 94.0 | 95.9 | 72.2 |

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Gujarat, 2019-21, 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 | 15.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 11.8 |
| 1 | 15.9 | 25.0 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 10.4 |
| 2 | 62.1 | 66.7 | 84.7 | 47.1 | 38.5 | 29.2 | 17.4 | 64.4 | 62.9 |
| 3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 40.6 | 25.7 | 31.3 | 28.9 | 12.4 | 9.8 |
| 4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 25.8 | 18.6 | 29.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 6 or more | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Non-numeric responses | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 10,058 | 5,276 | 9,740 | 5,111 | 2,006 | 758 | 395 | 33,343 | 22,932 |
| Mean ideal number of children for²: | | | | | | | | | |
| All respondents | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Number of all respondents | 9,789 | 5,260 | 9,705 | 5,068 | 1,975 | 731 | 379 | 32,907 | 22,643 |
| Currently married respondents | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Number of currently married respondents | 2,092 | 5,055 | 9,289 | 4,781 | 1,883 | 701 | 364 | 24,164 | 16,933 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| 1 | 8.6 | 20.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 8.6 |
| 2 | 73.0 | 69.3 | 83.3 | 52.2 | 37.3 | 20.3 | 35.8 | 69.3 | 72.0 |
| 3 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 35.8 | 20.9 | 40.5 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 13.1 |
| 4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 31.0 | 21.6 | 26.7 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| 5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| 6 or more | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Non-numeric responses | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 2,195 | 697 | 1,111 | 591 | 213 | 99 | 50 | 4,957 | 5,567 |
| Mean ideal number of children for²: | | | | | | | | | |
| All respondents | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Number of all respondents | 2,145 | 697 | 1,110 | 581 | 207 | 98 | 50 | 4,888 | 5,513 |
| Currently married respondents | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Number of currently married respondents | 479 | 694 | 1,109 | 580 | 207 | 98 | 50 | 3,218 | 3,489 |

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

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

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

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

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

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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

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

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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

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

IUD= Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine

¹ All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | Total | Number of women | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|-------|
| | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Injectables | Condom/ Nirodh | Female condom | Emergency contraception | Other modern method | Any traditional method | Rhythm method | | Withdrawal | | | Not currently using | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | LAM | Other modern method | | | | | Rhythm method | Withdrawal | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 30.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 616 | | | |
| 20-24 | 43.7 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,040 | | |
| 25-29 | 56.8 | 18.1 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4,386 | | |
| 30-39 | 72.3 | 40.0 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8,885 | | |
| 40-49 | 73.6 | 57.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7,417 | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 69.5 | 29.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10,110 | |
| Rural | 62.2 | 40.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14,234 | |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 69.2 | 53.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6,224 | |
| <5 years complete | 67.6 | 46.9 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,052 | |
| 5-9 years complete | 61.4 | 49.3 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9,211 | |
| 10-11 years complete | 65.8 | 52.2 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,532 | |
| 12 or more years complete | 66.2 | 51.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4,325 | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 65.7 | 37.3 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21,460 | |
| Muslim | 60.9 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,647 | |
| Christian | 78.6 | 71.5 | 39.0 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 108 | |
| Other | 68.2 | 60.2 | 22.3 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 129 | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 60.8 | 49.9 | 33.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,130 |
| Scheduled tribe | 71.6 | 61.1 | 49.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,960 |
| Other backward class | 64.8 | 53.3 | 35.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11,238 | |
| Other | 65.5 | 51.8 | 29.6 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5,781 | |
| Don't know | 35.9 | 32.8 | 25.4 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 234 | |

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

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

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

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

na = not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

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

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

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Modern method | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | Number of men | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|----------------------|-------|
| | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Condom/ Miroth | Other modern method | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | | Other | Not used at last sex | Total |
| Type of sexual partner | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married | 40.6 | 29.3 | 18.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 59.4 | 100.0 | 3,116 |
| Wife | 42.3 | 30.7 | 19.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 57.7 | 100.0 | 2,932 |
| Other ¹ | 12.8 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 87.2 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Not currently married | 36.4 | 28.3 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 63.6 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Live-in partner | (24.9) | (24.9) | (6.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (18.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (75.1) | 100.0 | 19 |
| Girlfriend | 38.2 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 61.8 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 29.8 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 59 |
| 20-24 | 30.5 | 14.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 10.9 | 0.5 | 16.4 | 10.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 69.5 | 100.0 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 34.5 | 18.7 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 12.7 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 65.5 | 100.0 | 518 |
| 30-34 | 39.9 | 26.1 | 12.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 13.8 | 11.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 563 |
| 35-39 | 43.0 | 32.9 | 22.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 57.0 | 100.0 | 654 |
| 40-44 | 43.9 | 37.6 | 25.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 578 |
| 45-49 | 47.2 | 39.2 | 33.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 556 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42.5 | 30.9 | 15.9 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 1,407 |
| Rural | 38.9 | 28.0 | 19.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 10.9 | 8.8 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 61.1 | 100.0 | 1,866 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 40.8 | 31.3 | 28.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 59.2 | 100.0 | 345 |
| <5 years complete | 43.9 | 36.8 | 26.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 231 |
| 5-9 years complete | 39.9 | 29.5 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 1,339 |
| 10-11 years complete | 36.2 | 24.2 | 15.3 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 63.8 | 100.0 | 522 |
| 12 or more years complete | 42.8 | 29.1 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 12.2 | 0.2 | 13.8 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 57.2 | 100.0 | 836 |

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Modern method | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | Number of men | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Any modern method | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Condom/ Nirodh | Other modern method | Any traditional method | | Rhythm Withdrawal | Other | Not used at last sex |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 37.7 | 29.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 62.3 | 100.0 |
| Currently married | 40.6 | 29.3 | 18.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 59.4 | 100.0 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 40.1 | 28.9 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 59.9 | 100.0 |
| Muslim | 40.3 | 29.0 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 59.7 | 100.0 |
| Christian | (74.2) | (66.5) | (45.6) | (7.8) | (7.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (11.9) | (0.0) | (7.7) | (7.7) | (0.0) | (25.8) | 100.0 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 31.7 | 22.5 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 68.3 | 100.0 |
| Scheduled tribe | 53.1 | 35.2 | 30.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 17.9 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 46.9 | 100.0 |
| Other backward class | 38.1 | 29.9 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 61.9 | 100.0 |
| Other | 42.6 | 28.4 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 14.2 | 11.3 | 2.9 | 57.4 | 100.0 |
| Total age 15-49 | 40.4 | 29.2 | 17.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 11.2 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 59.6 | 100.0 |
| Age 50-54 | 47.4 | 43.4 | 38.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 52.6 | 100.0 |
| Total age 15-54 | 41.1 | 30.7 | 20.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 58.9 | 100.0 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is live-in partner/girlfriend, currently unmarried men having other type of sexual partner, men who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, men belonging to other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device.

† 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, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Most recent source of method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD or PPIUD | Injectables | Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | All modern methods ¹ |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| URBAN | | | | | | | |
| Public health sector | 70.3 | * | 30.3 | 47.8 | * | 22.2 | 51.1 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 39.8 | * | 6.6 | 28.6 | * | 4.2 | 25.9 |
| Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Government dispensary | 4.2 | * | 0.0 | 2.1 | * | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| UHC/UHP/UFWC | 3.2 | * | 0.0 | 5.9 | * | 1.1 | 2.5 |
| CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC | 15.9 | * | 6.3 | 5.9 | * | 1.1 | 9.9 |
| PHC/Additional PHC | 5.9 | * | 2.1 | 3.4 | * | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| Sub-centre/ANM | 0.7 | * | 2.2 | 0.9 | * | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Government mobile clinic | 0.0 | * | 0.5 | 0.1 | * | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Camp | 0.6 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Anganwadi/ICDS centre | 0.0 | * | 7.3 | 0.9 | * | 3.9 | 1.7 |
| ASHA | 0.0 | * | 4.9 | 0.0 | * | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| Other community-based worker | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other public health sector | 0.0 | * | 0.3 | 0.0 | * | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 1.3 | * | 0.9 | 0.5 | * | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Private health sector | 28.4 | * | 28.3 | 51.4 | * | 34.4 | 32.2 |
| Private hospital | 27.2 | * | 7.3 | 48.2 | * | 5.8 | 21.0 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 1.1 | * | 6.1 | 3.1 | * | 4.4 | 2.7 |
| Private mobile clinic | 0.1 | * | 0.5 | 0.0 | * | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH) | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Traditional healer | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.2 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.0 | * | 14.4 | 0.0 | * | 22.5 | 7.8 |
| Dai (TBA) | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other private health sector | 0.1 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Other source | 0.0 | * | 40.5 | 0.2 | * | 43.0 | 15.7 |
| Shop | 0.0 | * | 34.5 | 0.2 | * | 25.9 | 10.0 |
| Husband | 0.0 | * | 6.0 | 0.1 | * | 16.2 | 5.4 |
| Friend/relative | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Missing | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of users | 3,097 | 7 | 311 | 426 | 14 | 1,755 | 5,615 |

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern 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, Gujarat, 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 | 75.9 | 65.9 | 72.4 | 60.7 | 491 |
| Pill | 75.6 | 66.8 | 75.8 | 63.4 | 188 |
| IUD or PPIUD | 84.0 | 75.6 | 82.8 | 72.4 | 260 |
| Total | 78.1 | 68.8 | 75.9 | 64.5 | 939 |
| RURAL | | | | | |
| Female sterilization ¹ | 69.0 | 60.1 | 70.7 | 54.3 | 1,221 |
| Pill | 77.3 | 68.4 | 85.8 | 65.5 | 181 |
| IUD or PPIUD | 79.8 | 71.2 | 83.6 | 65.8 | 237 |
| Total | 71.5 | 62.6 | 74.2 | 57.2 | 1,639 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| Female sterilization ¹ | 71.0 | 61.8 | 71.2 | 56.2 | 1,711 |
| Pill | 76.4 | 67.6 | 80.7 | 64.4 | 369 |
| IUD or PPIUD | 82.0 | 73.5 | 83.2 | 69.3 | 498 |
| Total | 73.9 | 64.9 | 74.9 | 59.9 | 2,578 |

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

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

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods include female and male sterilization and injectables, 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, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Percentage of men who agree | | Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy: | | | | Total | Number of men |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|-----------|------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it | Women who use contraception may become promiscuous | Most of the time | Sometimes | Not at all | Don't know/unsure ¹ | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 36.7 | 24.5 | 62.1 | 22.2 | 2.6 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 813 |
| 20-24 | 42.6 | 26.8 | 74.0 | 18.6 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 849 |
| 25-29 | 40.7 | 19.3 | 77.6 | 17.7 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 699 |
| 30-34 | 43.2 | 27.2 | 72.8 | 20.2 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 659 |
| 35-39 | 39.2 | 26.7 | 76.4 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 714 |
| 40-44 | 43.1 | 29.5 | 77.9 | 14.2 | 1.4 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 622 |
| 45-49 | 37.1 | 23.5 | 69.6 | 21.3 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 601 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 35.7 | 25.3 | 75.5 | 18.4 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 2,144 |
| Rural | 43.9 | 25.4 | 70.6 | 19.0 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 2,813 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 34.2 | 21.2 | 60.1 | 26.0 | 1.6 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 427 |
| <5 years complete | 43.2 | 35.0 | 72.8 | 13.5 | 2.9 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 281 |
| 5-9 years complete | 42.3 | 26.9 | 72.5 | 18.0 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| 10-11 years complete | 39.4 | 23.8 | 71.7 | 19.0 | 1.5 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 874 |
| 12 or more years complete | 39.4 | 23.4 | 77.6 | 18.5 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,386 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 41.4 | 25.7 | 73.1 | 18.2 | 1.3 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 4,313 |
| Muslim | 34.2 | 22.8 | 69.3 | 23.0 | 1.8 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 584 |
| Christian | (39.7) | (32.4) | (73.5) | (13.5) | (8.8) | (4.2) | 100.0 | 26 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 36.4 | 25.0 | 75.7 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 717 |
| Scheduled tribe | 37.5 | 17.8 | 75.3 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 737 |
| Other backward class | 42.1 | 29.6 | 70.1 | 20.4 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 2,328 |
| Other | 40.5 | 22.0 | 75.1 | 18.4 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 1,150 |
| Total age 15-49 | 40.3 | 25.3 | 72.7 | 18.8 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 4,957 |
| Age 50-54 | 45.0 | 24.3 | 71.3 | 18.6 | 1.7 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 394 |
| Total age 15-54 | 40.7 | 25.3 | 72.6 | 18.7 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 5,351 |

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

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

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

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

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

Continued...

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

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

| 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 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 49.5 | 60.8 | 16.3 | 55.9 | 72.2 | 3,130 | 84.2 | 69.1 |
| Scheduled tribe | 3.6 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 11.0 | 60.6 | 71.6 | 14.5 | 64.3 | 78.9 | 3,960 | 90.8 | 77.4 |
| Other backward class | 4.7 | 6.0 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 54.3 | 64.8 | 15.2 | 60.3 | 75.5 | 11,238 | 85.8 | 70.6 |
| Other | 4.1 | 6.6 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 55.5 | 65.5 | 14.1 | 62.1 | 76.2 | 5,781 | 86.0 | 68.0 |
| Don't know | 10.1 | 9.6 | 19.7 | 6.2 | 29.7 | 35.9 | 16.3 | 39.3 | 55.6 | 234 | 64.6 | 59.0 |
| Total | 4.5 | 5.9 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 54.7 | 65.3 | 15.0 | 60.6 | 75.6 | 24,344 | 86.3 | 70.9 |

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

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

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

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

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

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

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

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

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

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

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

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

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

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

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

Continued...

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, Gujarat, 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 | * | * | (91.5) |
| Number of women with complications | 22 | 18 | 41 |
| Place of treatment | | | |
| Public health sector | * | * | (25.5) |
| Private health sector ¹ | * | * | (73.5) |
| At home | * | * | (1.0) |
| Other | * | * | (0.0) |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women who sought treatment | 20 | 17 | 37 |

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

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

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

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

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

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

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

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

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

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN) | Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ Q ₁) | Under-five mortality (₅ Q ₀) |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Schooling | | | | | |
| No schooling | 29.3 | 16.9 | 46.1 | 11.1 | 56.7 |
| < 10 years complete | 21.9 | 9.3 | 31.2 | 5.1 | 36.2 |
| 10 or more years complete | 16.7 | 4.3 | 21.0 | 5.5 | 26.4 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 22.9 | 9.8 | 32.7 | 6.8 | 39.2 |
| Muslim | 16.4 | 7.3 | 23.7 | 6.1 | 29.7 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 32.4 | 16.1 | 48.5 | 10.1 | 58.1 |
| Scheduled tribe | 18.7 | 13.2 | 31.9 | 10.0 | 41.6 |
| Other backward class | 20.6 | 8.8 | 29.4 | 5.1 | 34.4 |
| Other | 19.6 | 3.8 | 23.4 | 4.2 | 27.5 |
| Child's sex | | | | | |
| Male | 23.6 | 8.1 | 31.7 | 5.9 | 37.4 |
| Female | 20.0 | 10.8 | 30.7 | 7.5 | 38.0 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| <20 | 31.7 | 13.1 | 44.8 | 10.5 | 54.8 |
| 20-29 | 19.5 | 9.7 | 29.3 | 5.8 | 34.9 |
| 30-39 | 25.6 | 5.8 | 31.4 | 7.8 | 39.0 |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| 1 | 23.2 | 7.6 | 30.7 | 5.7 | 36.3 |
| 2-3 | 19.2 | 8.6 | 27.8 | 7.4 | 35.0 |
| 4 or more | 28.6 | 20.8 | 49.5 | 6.8 | 55.9 |
| Previous birth interval² | | | | | |
| <2 years | 22.5 | 15.3 | 37.8 | 9.1 | 46.5 |
| 2-3 years | 18.5 | 10.7 | 29.3 | 8.1 | 37.2 |
| 4 years or more | 23.5 | 6.1 | 29.5 | 3.3 | 32.7 |
| Total | 21.8 | 9.4 | 31.2 | 6.6 | 37.6 |

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

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

Table 44 Antenatal care

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

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

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

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

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

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

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last 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, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

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

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

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

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome ¹ | | | | Total | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------|---|
| | | | Son | Daughter | Termination | Still pregnant | | |
| Mother's age at pregnancy | | | | | | | | |
| < 20 | 88.2 | 1,647 | 45.6 | 41.4 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 1,452 |
| 20-34 | 88.2 | 9,666 | 43.4 | 41.6 | 6.0 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 8,529 |
| 35-49 | 80.1 | 377 | 34.5 | 41.8 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 302 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.1 | 4,391 | 43.2 | 41.0 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 4,045 |
| Rural | 85.5 | 7,299 | 43.6 | 42.0 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 6,239 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | | | | | | | |
| None | 69.4 | 410 | 46.3 | 37.6 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 285 |
| 1-3 | 86.7 | 1,522 | 47.3 | 39.1 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 1,319 |
| 4 or more | 90.2 | 7,050 | 45.8 | 39.8 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 6,358 |
| Don't know | 86.3 | 150 | 46.9 | 38.8 | 3.0 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 79.7 | 2,192 | 45.8 | 43.5 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 1,747 |
| <5 years complete | 84.0 | 839 | 47.3 | 42.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 705 |
| 5-9 years complete | 88.8 | 5,120 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 4,546 |
| 10-11 years complete | 93.2 | 1,316 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 1,227 |
| 12 or more years complete | 92.7 | 2,221 | 44.1 | 38.6 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 2,058 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 87.5 | 10,025 | 43.0 | 41.8 | 6.2 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 8,771 |
| Muslim | 90.7 | 1,563 | 45.8 | 40.4 | 5.0 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 1,418 |
| Christian | 85.7 | 45 | 39.3 | 54.0 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 39 |
| Other | (97.9) | 57 | (64.5) | (27.1) | (5.3) | (3.1) | 100.0 | 56 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 90.0 | 1,503 | 42.9 | 40.1 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 1,352 |
| Scheduled tribe | 81.0 | 2,112 | 42.3 | 44.3 | 4.1 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 1,712 |
| Other backward class | 88.6 | 5,488 | 43.7 | 42.5 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 4,860 |
| Other | 91.9 | 2,429 | 44.4 | 38.6 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 2,231 |
| Don't know | 80.6 | 158 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 12.5 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 128 |

Continued...

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

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

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

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

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

Table 51. Delivery and postnatal care

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

| Delivery and postnatal care descriptors | Urban | Rural | Total |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| Place of delivery | | | |
| Health facility | 97.8 | 92.2 | 94.3 |
| Public sector | 36.6 | 47.2 | 43.3 |
| NGO/trust | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Private sector | 58.3 | 43.0 | 48.7 |
| At home | 2.1 | 7.7 | 5.6 |
| Own home | 1.7 | 6.4 | 4.7 |
| Parent's home | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Other home | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other ¹ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Assistance during delivery² | | | |
| Doctor | 89.7 | 76.1 | 81.1 |
| ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV | 6.4 | 14.6 | 11.6 |
| Other health personnel | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| <i>Dai</i> (TBA) | 0.8 | 4.7 | 3.2 |
| Friends/relatives | 2.1 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| No one | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³ | 96.7 | 91.1 | 93.2 |
| Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³ | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Percentage delivered by caesarean section | 30.7 | 15.3 | 21.0 |
| Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴ | 11.6 | 7.4 | 8.9 |
| Number of births | 3,616 | 6,132 | 9,748 |
| For home deliveries⁵ | | | |
| Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used | (56.1) | 62.6 | 61.6 |
| Clean blade used to cut the cord | (79.1) | 85.4 | 84.5 |
| Either of the above | (80.6) | 87.9 | 86.9 |
| Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed | (95.9) | 94.0 | 94.3 |
| Number of births delivered at home | 50 | 294 | 344 |
| Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶ | | | |
| Less than four hours | 86.3 | 82.0 | 83.7 |
| 4-23 hours | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| 1-2 days | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| 3-41 days | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| No postnatal check | 4.8 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Delivery and postnatal care descriptors | Urban | Rural | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶ | | | |
| Doctor | 83.5 | 70.9 | 75.9 |
| ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV | 10.8 | 17.8 | 15.1 |
| Other health personnel | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| <i>Dai</i> (TBA) | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| Other | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| No postnatal check | 4.8 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of last live births | 2,974 | 4,575 | 7,548 |

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

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

¹ Includes missing

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of births delivered | | | Percentage of births delivered in a health facility | | Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹ | | Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3} | | Among births in the year preceding the survey: | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|--|---|--|------------------|--|--|------------------|
| | in a public health facility | in a private health facility | of births delivered | delivered in a health facility | in a health facility | by health personnel ¹ | Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3} | Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3} | Number of births | Number of women | Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹ | Number of births |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 53.7 | 38.8 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 93.3 | 90.7 | 562 | 562 | 93.5 | 177 |
| 20-34 | 42.2 | 52.4 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 93.6 | 91.2 | 6,673 | 6,673 | 93.8 | 1,838 |
| 35-49 | 41.5 | 51.0 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 92.7 | 89.4 | 313 | 313 | 94.9 | 88 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 36.6 | 61.2 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 95.2 | 93.3 | 2,974 | 2,974 | 96.2 | 734 |
| Rural | 47.2 | 44.9 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 91.1 | 91.1 | 92.5 | 89.6 | 4,575 | 4,575 | 92.5 | 1,369 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 40.2 | 57.1 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 94.6 | 92.3 | 2,827 | 2,827 | 95.8 | 929 |
| 2-3 | 44.0 | 49.1 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 92.3 | 92.3 | 93.5 | 90.7 | 3,918 | 3,918 | 93.1 | 990 |
| 4 or more | 52.9 | 34.3 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 90.1 | 88.5 | 804 | 804 | 87.8 | 184 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 39.8 | 45.6 | 85.4 | 85.4 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 75.8 | 70.3 | 347 | 347 | 84.1 | 96 |
| 1-3 | 49.2 | 44.3 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 90.9 | 88.1 | 1,273 | 1,273 | 92.2 | 375 |
| 4 or more | 41.2 | 55.1 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 95.4 | 93.1 | 5,804 | 5,804 | 94.8 | 1,576 |
| Don't know | 48.1 | 45.8 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 92.1 | 92.1 | 83.8 | 82.7 | 125 | 125 | * | 31 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 55.9 | 31.8 | 87.7 | 87.7 | 88.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 88.2 | 1,356 | 1,356 | 89.8 | 380 |
| <5 years complete | 51.3 | 40.7 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 91.4 | 89.6 | 551 | 551 | 96.3 | 115 |
| 5-9 years complete | 45.7 | 48.8 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 93.3 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 90.7 | 3,224 | 3,224 | 93.4 | 930 |
| 10-11 years complete | 36.9 | 60.9 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 94.7 | 91.6 | 880 | 880 | 97.0 | 267 |
| 12 or more years complete | 24.8 | 74.7 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 94.6 | 1,538 | 1,538 | 95.9 | 410 |

Continued...

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of births in the year preceding the survey: | | | | Among births in the year preceding the survey: | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|---------------------------|--|------------------|
| | Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a health facility | Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹ | Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3} within two days of birth ^{2,3} | Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3} | Number of births of women | Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹ | Number of births |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 43.6 | 50.3 | 93.9 | 92.7 | 90.8 | 93.3 | 6,464 | 93.5 | 1,799 |
| Muslim | 42.2 | 54.6 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 93.5 | 95.4 | 1,009 | 97.0 | 281 |
| Christian | 52.8 | 42.6 | 95.4 | 80.9 | (91.1) | (91.1) | 33 | * | 10 |
| Other | (13.2) | (73.9) | (87.1) | (77.7) | (79.0) | (93.4) | 43 | * | 13 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 48.5 | 44.9 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 89.0 | 92.0 | 968 | 96.5 | 267 |
| Scheduled tribe | 60.2 | 29.1 | 89.3 | 89.1 | 91.7 | 93.4 | 1,304 | 88.2 | 379 |
| Other backward class | 40.0 | 55.0 | 95.0 | 93.9 | 91.3 | 93.6 | 3,558 | 94.9 | 1,025 |
| Other | 32.6 | 65.0 | 97.5 | 95.0 | 91.3 | 94.7 | 1,626 | 94.7 | 399 |
| Don't know | 41.2 | 53.5 | 94.8 | 91.5 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 93 | (94.4) | 33 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| Public health facility | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 92.6 | 94.4 | 3,217 | 96.8 | 920 |
| Private health facility ⁴ | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 93.2 | 95.5 | 3,978 | 97.1 | 1,091 |
| Home | na | na | na | 27.9 | 53.3 | 64.5 | 344 | 24.4 | 88 |
| Total | 43.3 | 51.0 | 94.3 | 93.2 | 91.1 | 93.6 | 7,548 | 93.8 | 2,103 |

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

na = Not applicable

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

² For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Gujarat, 2019-21

| District | Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility | Percentage of births delivered in a health facility | Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹ | Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section | Number of births | Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ² | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|---|---|--|---|------------------|--|-----------------|
| Ahmadabad | 46.7 | 47.8 | 94.5 | 95.3 | 32.4 | 945 | 90.6 | 784 |
| Amreli | 45.5 | 44.6 | 90.1 | 81.2 | 18.7 | 207 | 90.3 | 157 |
| Anand | 41.2 | 54.8 | 96.0 | 95.2 | 22.4 | 349 | 90.7 | 272 |
| Aravali | 34.8 | 57.4 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 21.0 | 191 | 89.1 | 142 |
| Banas Kantha | 29.1 | 63.9 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 18.5 | 644 | 87.7 | 445 |
| Bharuch | 49.6 | 41.5 | 91.1 | 92.1 | 19.5 | 243 | 81.0 | 194 |
| Bhavnagar | 44.3 | 49.9 | 94.2 | 96.0 | 23.7 | 348 | 88.0 | 255 |
| Botad | 39.2 | 54.2 | 93.4 | 74.5 | 16.6 | 111 | 87.4 | 84 |
| Chhotaudepur | 68.8 | 16.9 | 85.7 | 88.3 | 7.5 | 166 | 94.9 | 121 |
| Devbhumi Dwarka | 37.2 | 57.6 | 94.8 | 91.7 | 17.9 | 127 | 90.4 | 102 |
| Dohad | 68.2 | 24.2 | 92.4 | 93.2 | 6.1 | 493 | 91.9 | 340 |
| Gandhinagar | 39.5 | 58.4 | 97.8 | 89.3 | 32.7 | 227 | 87.8 | 187 |
| Gir Somnath | 34.0 | 53.1 | 87.1 | 91.8 | 17.2 | 168 | 93.9 | 131 |
| Jamnagar | 55.4 | 41.1 | 96.5 | 96.2 | 23.3 | 168 | 93.1 | 139 |
| Junagadh | 60.3 | 37.1 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 23.0 | 203 | 84.8 | 175 |
| Kachchh | 45.3 | 52.1 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 15.8 | 409 | 94.2 | 312 |
| Kheda | 47.5 | 47.7 | 95.2 | 88.4 | 18.9 | 354 | 86.8 | 279 |
| Mahesena | 27.4 | 69.9 | 97.2 | 91.6 | 28.7 | 313 | 80.2 | 262 |
| Mahisagar | 26.6 | 66.4 | 93.0 | 92.7 | 16.6 | 178 | 94.4 | 131 |
| Morbi | 30.1 | 64.7 | 94.8 | 96.4 | 20.2 | 159 | 89.5 | 130 |
| Narmada | 66.3 | 15.3 | 81.7 | 84.2 | 7.3 | 102 | 92.3 | 77 |
| Navsari | 49.6 | 49.7 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 26.5 | 189 | 97.8 | 149 |
| Panch Mahals | 24.7 | 63.7 | 88.4 | 84.2 | 9.9 | 362 | 91.0 | 262 |
| Patan | 25.2 | 73.4 | 98.6 | 97.1 | 18.9 | 251 | 94.0 | 188 |
| Porbandar | 61.2 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 19.2 | 84 | 97.1 | 69 |
| Rajkot | 40.9 | 58.4 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 426 | 97.4 | 347 |
| Sabar Kantha | 38.3 | 51.1 | 89.4 | 83.0 | 23.7 | 288 | 89.9 | 207 |
| Surat | 41.1 | 56.6 | 97.7 | 98.8 | 25.0 | 916 | 97.3 | 731 |
| Surendranagar | 45.4 | 40.2 | 85.6 | 83.6 | 12.2 | 240 | 82.6 | 172 |
| Tapi | 72.6 | 20.3 | 92.9 | 85.2 | 14.8 | 113 | 94.7 | 90 |
| The Dangs | 64.2 | 10.2 | 74.4 | 77.1 | 7.1 | 41 | 91.5 | 30 |
| Vadodara | 45.7 | 50.2 | 95.9 | 95.2 | 29.9 | 392 | 89.6 | 306 |
| Valsad | 44.7 | 51.8 | 96.5 | 98.5 | 16.9 | 341 | 96.7 | 279 |
| Gujarat | 43.3 | 51.0 | 94.3 | 93.2 | 21.0 | 9,748 | 91.1 | 7,548 |

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

² Postnatal checks are on the woman's health within 42 days of birth.

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost.

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth, in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

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, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes births delivered at an other place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

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

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

| Indicator | NFHS-5 (2019-21) | NFHS-4 (2015-16) |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| URBAN | | |
| Percentage who received antenatal care ¹ | 96.2 | 90.2 |
| Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹ | 82.3 | 80.5 |
| Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹ | 83.6 | 79.5 |
| Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ² | 97.8 | 93.4 |
| Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3} | 96.8 | 92.3 |
| RURAL | | |
| Percentage who received antenatal care ¹ | 92.2 | 83.4 |
| Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹ | 73.3 | 63.2 |
| Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹ | 76.4 | 69.7 |
| Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ² | 92.2 | 85.5 |
| Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3} | 91.0 | 83.9 |
| TOTAL | | |
| Percentage who received antenatal care ¹ | 93.8 | 86.3 |
| Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹ | 76.8 | 70.6 |
| Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹ | 79.2 | 73.9 |
| Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ² | 94.3 | 88.7 |
| Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3} | 93.2 | 87.3 |

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey

² Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

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

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

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

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

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

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

Continued...

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Hepatitis B or Penta ¹ | | | | DPT or Penta | | | | Polio ² | | | MCV/Measles/MMR/MR | All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴ | No vaccinations ⁵ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen | Number of children | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|--------------------|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------|
| | BCG | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 3 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 96.6 | 59.6 | 95.0 | 91.4 | 89.5 | 94.5 | 91.7 | 90.7 | 86.8 | 95.0 | 89.3 | 78.3 | 91.1 | 77.2 | 3.2 | 83.2 | 226 |
| Scheduled tribe | 94.4 | 73.4 | 92.7 | 90.3 | 85.8 | 92.5 | 90.6 | 85.5 | 88.5 | 94.2 | 90.1 | 83.6 | 86.5 | 80.2 | 4.9 | 90.7 | 339 |
| Other backward class | 94.7 | 60.2 | 92.0 | 88.1 | 84.2 | 92.9 | 89.5 | 86.0 | 83.7 | 93.5 | 88.4 | 79.0 | 85.6 | 75.6 | 4.2 | 86.2 | 881 |
| Other | 93.9 | 62.3 | 91.7 | 87.0 | 84.1 | 91.7 | 87.2 | 85.4 | 86.6 | 92.2 | 87.5 | 78.6 | 88.2 | 74.9 | 5.3 | 85.9 | 365 |
| Total | 94.7 | 62.8 | 92.3 | 88.5 | 84.9 | 92.6 | 89.3 | 86.1 | 85.4 | 93.5 | 88.4 | 79.6 | 86.8 | 76.3 | 4.4 | 86.6 | 1,827 |
| NFHS-4 (2015-16) | 87.9 | 55.6 | 62.4 | 54.7 | 38.6 | 85.3 | 80.8 | 72.7 | 77.2 | 88.4 | 83.9 | 62.3 | 75.0 | 50.4 | 8.7 | 50.3 | 1,386 |

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

na = Not available

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

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

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

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/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, Gujarat, 2019-21

| District | 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 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | BCG | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadabad | (93.0) | (58.6) | (93.0) | (86.3) | (82.1) | (86.0) | (82.5) | (80.0) | (76.2) | (91.2) | (80.5) | (69.1) | (82.7) | (65.2) | (43.6) | (7.0) | (79.6) | 180 | |
| Amreli | (93.4) | (48.4) | (97.9) | (91.7) | (85.6) | (97.9) | (90.0) | (87.5) | (71.0) | (97.9) | (87.8) | (65.8) | (80.5) | (60.1) | (27.2) | (2.1) | (88.2) | 41 | |
| Anand | (98.1) | (45.2) | (96.0) | (89.9) | (85.0) | (98.1) | (93.9) | (89.0) | (82.4) | (96.0) | (93.8) | (81.8) | (91.9) | (77.0) | (32.8) | (1.9) | (85.7) | 60 | |
| Aravali | 95.2 | 71.2 | 89.5 | 88.0 | 86.4 | 91.3 | 91.3 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 81.8 | 88.1 | 77.0 | 64.2 | 4.8 | 88.6 | 36 | |
| Banas Kantha | 86.4 | 51.6 | 79.4 | 73.0 | 64.5 | 80.2 | 72.9 | 64.1 | 71.0 | 83.3 | 68.1 | 52.2 | 63.7 | 43.5 | 28.0 | 9.4 | 57.3 | 111 | |
| Bharuch | (91.5) | (57.8) | (84.9) | (81.9) | (79.5) | (91.5) | (85.9) | (83.6) | (79.0) | (91.5) | (88.5) | (83.8) | (87.3) | (80.0) | (47.2) | (8.5) | (75.4) | 37 | |
| Bhavnagar | 90.6 | 63.0 | 90.6 | 86.7 | 84.6 | 90.6 | 87.3 | 85.2 | 72.4 | 90.6 | 85.6 | 76.0 | 83.5 | 74.3 | 44.7 | 9.4 | 77.0 | 69 | |
| Botad | 94.0 | 65.8 | 85.2 | 81.4 | 75.2 | 85.2 | 81.4 | 76.3 | 80.3 | 89.1 | 86.9 | 74.5 | 78.2 | 65.1 | 49.2 | 4.8 | 83.9 | 26 | |
| Chhotaudepur | 98.7 | 81.7 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 85.3 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 94.0 | 85.7 | 89.3 | 81.7 | 72.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33 | |
| Devbhumi Dwarka | 92.3 | 50.8 | 88.1 | 79.7 | 76.2 | 91.0 | 82.7 | 77.2 | 87.1 | 89.0 | 82.9 | 81.0 | 80.1 | 73.3 | 43.3 | 7.7 | 85.4 | 22 | |
| Dohad | 88.9 | 66.5 | 86.8 | 83.5 | 73.8 | 86.8 | 83.5 | 73.8 | 88.8 | 84.4 | 80.1 | 68.5 | 75.0 | 66.2 | 54.3 | 9.9 | 86.8 | 88 | |
| Gandhinagar | (94.2) | (61.9) | (90.4) | (90.4) | (90.4) | (92.4) | (92.4) | (90.4) | (87.5) | (94.2) | (94.2) | (81.5) | (92.4) | (77.7) | (49.0) | (5.8) | (79.5) | 42 | |
| Gir Somnath | 98.8 | 66.9 | 97.2 | 95.7 | 92.3 | 97.2 | 95.7 | 92.5 | 86.0 | 92.3 | 90.8 | 77.1 | 81.8 | 69.9 | 47.8 | 1.2 | 74.7 | 34 | |
| Jamnagar | (100.0) | (43.5) | (91.7) | (91.7) | (84.6) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (92.9) | (91.2) | (100.0) | (97.5) | (78.4) | (92.7) | (78.4) | (28.3) | (0.0) | (89.9) | 33 | |
| Junagadh | 95.3 | 66.6 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 93.2 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 95.0 | 87.3 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 95.0 | 96.9 | 93.5 | 61.4 | 3.1 | 98.2 | 44 | |
| Kachchh | 97.4 | 56.4 | 93.3 | 88.2 | 85.5 | 94.7 | 90.4 | 87.6 | 74.7 | 94.5 | 89.6 | 72.9 | 87.5 | 70.2 | 41.2 | 2.6 | 83.2 | 87 | |
| Kheda | 90.1 | 48.5 | 90.0 | 86.9 | 81.8 | 91.4 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 84.9 | 91.1 | 86.5 | 74.3 | 86.9 | 69.0 | 40.4 | 6.8 | 79.4 | 70 | |
| Mahesena | (92.5) | (60.9) | (90.2) | (87.6) | (80.1) | (87.7) | (85.1) | (85.1) | (82.6) | (92.5) | (92.5) | (81.9) | (85.1) | (79.6) | (56.1) | (7.5) | (84.5) | 49 | |
| Mahisagar | 97.2 | 77.0 | 89.0 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 89.1 | 87.3 | 85.9 | 97.2 | 92.6 | 89.0 | 84.6 | 90.9 | 80.0 | 67.9 | 2.8 | 95.9 | 34 | |
| Morbi | 95.9 | 57.0 | 90.5 | 84.8 | 81.9 | 91.7 | 88.9 | 83.1 | 77.8 | 93.1 | 81.3 | 67.1 | 79.7 | 64.2 | 39.5 | 4.1 | 83.9 | 35 | |
| Narmada | 88.3 | 79.1 | 88.3 | 88.3 | 84.6 | 88.3 | 88.3 | 84.6 | 88.3 | 88.3 | 88.3 | 82.8 | 84.6 | 82.8 | 75.2 | 11.7 | 88.3 | 17 | |
| Navsari | 100.0 | 85.7 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 95.0 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 80.7 | 0.0 | 98.1 | 41 | |
| Panch Mahals | 99.1 | 69.9 | 99.1 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 99.1 | 98.0 | 96.8 | 90.6 | 99.1 | 98.0 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 95.4 | 65.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 79 | |
| Patan | 97.2 | 76.0 | 93.3 | 90.0 | 85.7 | 97.0 | 95.3 | 92.6 | 90.2 | 96.9 | 94.4 | 82.5 | 95.6 | 81.0 | 65.2 | 1.5 | 86.6 | 51 | |
| Porbandar | (96.6) | (67.4) | (96.6) | (96.6) | (91.0) | (96.6) | (96.6) | (91.0) | (85.8) | (93.6) | (90.9) | (82.9) | (96.6) | (82.9) | (59.3) | (3.4) | (91.6) | 12 | |
| Rajkot | (95.7) | (51.2) | (94.5) | (88.1) | (88.1) | (94.5) | (88.1) | (88.1) | (88.9) | (93.2) | (89.5) | (89.5) | (88.8) | (84.9) | (44.8) | (4.3) | (97.0) | 76 | |

Continued...

Table 60. Vaccinations by district—Continued

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

| 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 | | | | | | | |
| | | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | | | | | | | |
| Sabar Kantha | 98.6 (100.0) | 64.0 (74.6) | 96.1 (100.0) | 96.1 (95.4) | 93.1 (92.8) | 96.1 (95.4) | 96.1 (92.8) | 93.1 (100.0) | 90.0 (100.0) | 100.0 (100.0) | 94.5 (95.4) | 88.5 (92.8) | 93.1 (95.2) | 88.5 (92.8) | 58.1 (72.2) | 0.0 (0.0) | 98.6 (100.0) | 52 | |
| Surat | 91.2 (97.5) | 52.0 (86.3) | 87.9 (100.0) | 76.5 (100.0) | 75.2 (100.0) | 89.0 (100.0) | 77.9 (100.0) | 75.2 (100.0) | 84.1 (97.5) | 85.4 (100.0) | 74.1 (100.0) | 67.8 (97.5) | 78.4 (100.0) | 62.5 (97.5) | 33.1 (86.3) | 6.6 (0.0) | 84.6 (100.0) | 52 | |
| Surendranagar | 94.9 (93.2) | 55.9 (67.3) | 91.4 (93.2) | 91.4 (93.2) | 89.8 (91.7) | 94.9 (95.4) | 94.9 (95.4) | 91.3 (91.7) | 88.3 (87.0) | 92.9 (95.4) | 92.9 (91.3) | 91.3 (84.9) | 91.3 (93.2) | 91.3 (84.9) | 54.4 (57.4) | 5.1 (4.6) | 94.9 (86.0) | 8 | |
| Tapi | 98.5 (98.5) | 76.3 (76.3) | 92.6 (92.6) | 89.4 (89.4) | 89.4 (89.4) | 95.6 (95.6) | 92.5 (92.5) | 92.5 (92.5) | 95.5 (95.5) | 97.1 (97.1) | 97.1 (97.1) | 95.3 (95.3) | 93.9 (93.9) | 91.1 (91.1) | 68.9 (68.9) | 1.5 (1.5) | 98.5 (98.5) | 62 | |
| Vadodara | 94.7 (94.7) | 62.8 (62.8) | 92.3 (92.3) | 88.5 (88.5) | 84.9 (84.9) | 92.6 (92.6) | 89.3 (89.3) | 86.1 (86.1) | 85.4 (85.4) | 93.5 (93.5) | 88.4 (88.4) | 79.6 (79.6) | 86.8 (86.8) | 76.3 (76.3) | 51.6 (51.6) | 4.4 (4.4) | 86.6 (86.6) | 1,827 | |
| Valsad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

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

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

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

nc = No cases

¹ Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

² Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

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

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children with diarrhoea | Number of children | Percentage of children who were given: | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----|----|
| | | | Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹ | A fluid made from an ORS packet | Gruel | Either ORS or gruel | Increased fluids | ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids) | ORS and zinc | ORS or increased fluids | Continued feeding and ORT ² | Anti-Biotic drug | | Anti-motility drug | Other drug ³ | Intra-venous solution | Home remedy/herbal/other | No treatment | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 8.6 | 1,151 | 65.9 | 67.1 | 19.6 | 67.9 | 6.1 | 69.9 | 41.1 | 35.4 | 69.0 | 53.6 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 12.6 | 99 | |
| Scheduled tribe | 10.4 | 1,739 | 72.3 | 78.7 | 36.2 | 81.6 | 5.7 | 82.4 | 41.2 | 34.7 | 79.8 | 54.5 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 182 | |
| Other backward class | 8.2 | 4,482 | 69.1 | 61.9 | 18.1 | 64.1 | 6.0 | 65.9 | 31.5 | 24.6 | 64.0 | 46.0 | 10.4 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 17.5 | 368 | |
| Other | 5.2 | 1,939 | 70.3 | 65.5 | 29.2 | 72.2 | 1.8 | 73.4 | 30.9 | 22.6 | 66.6 | 58.0 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 12.1 | 101 | |
| Don't know | 21.7 | 117 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 25 |
| Source of drinking water⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 8.1 | 9,137 | 69.8 | 66.7 | 23.5 | 69.6 | 5.3 | 71.1 | 35.8 | 28.5 | 68.5 | 50.2 | 9.2 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 14.2 | 737 | |
| Unimproved | 13.8 | 255 | (68.7) | (62.2) | (24.4) | (62.2) | (5.7) | (65.6) | (27.7) | (17.1) | (65.6) | (45.6) | (9.8) | (4.7) | (5.6) | (0.0) | (6.7) | (13.5) | 35 | |
| Other | (6.0) | 36 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Toilet facility⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 7.4 | 6,511 | 71.3 | 67.6 | 23.3 | 71.2 | 4.4 | 72.0 | 33.2 | 25.7 | 68.6 | 51.2 | 9.4 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 13.4 | 479 | |
| Shared ⁵ | 6.7 | 345 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 23 |
| Unimproved | 10.4 | 236 | (67.4) | (68.6) | (33.3) | (68.6) | (5.6) | (68.6) | (37.0) | (29.1) | (68.6) | (47.5) | (18.2) | (1.6) | (0.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (8.3) | 25 | |
| No facility/open defecation | 10.6 | 2,336 | 65.3 | 65.5 | 23.7 | 67.0 | 6.4 | 69.8 | 39.6 | 31.6 | 68.6 | 47.3 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 16.2 | 248 | |
| Total | 8.2 | 9,429 | 69.6 | 66.5 | 23.5 | 69.2 | 5.3 | 70.8 | 35.4 | 28.0 | 68.3 | 50.0 | 9.2 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 14.1 | 775 | |

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

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, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

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

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

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

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

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

Continued...

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

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

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

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take-home rations

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21, 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 | 15.7 | 26.8 | -0.7 | 735 | 18.2 | 32.3 | 8.8 | -1.0 | 667 | 14.6 | 31.8 | 1.5 | -1.5 | 787 |
| 6-8 | 13.6 | 25.0 | -0.7 | 391 | 9.1 | 24.0 | 7.0 | -0.9 | 386 | 10.2 | 27.4 | 0.7 | -1.3 | 407 |
| 9-11 | 16.1 | 30.5 | -1.0 | 512 | 9.5 | 24.2 | 5.9 | -0.8 | 501 | 11.3 | 31.3 | 0.9 | -1.3 | 525 |
| 12-17 | 19.6 | 39.7 | -1.3 | 833 | 11.8 | 26.3 | 4.8 | -1.0 | 836 | 15.4 | 35.8 | 1.3 | -1.6 | 865 |
| 18-23 | 26.6 | 48.6 | -1.8 | 846 | 11.6 | 23.1 | 3.5 | -1.0 | 839 | 15.4 | 39.8 | 1.0 | -1.7 | 869 |
| 24-35 | 20.7 | 42.5 | -1.6 | 1,765 | 10.2 | 24.9 | 3.2 | -1.1 | 1,719 | 15.4 | 43.5 | 0.8 | -1.8 | 1,792 |
| 36-47 | 16.5 | 42.9 | -1.5 | 1,797 | 8.4 | 22.8 | 2.6 | -1.1 | 1,759 | 14.1 | 41.7 | 0.4 | -1.7 | 1,815 |
| 48-59 | 15.8 | 37.3 | -1.5 | 1,816 | 9.8 | 25.7 | 2.7 | -1.2 | 1,750 | 15.2 | 44.2 | 0.5 | -1.8 | 1,816 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.4 | 40.0 | -1.5 | 4,436 | 10.8 | 25.8 | 4.3 | -1.1 | 4,321 | 15.1 | 40.3 | 0.8 | -1.7 | 4,553 |
| Female | 17.1 | 38.0 | -1.4 | 4,260 | 10.4 | 24.4 | 3.6 | -1.1 | 4,136 | 13.9 | 39.0 | 0.8 | -1.6 | 4,323 |
| Birth interval in months³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First birth ⁴ | 16.1 | 35.1 | -1.3 | 3,588 | 8.5 | 22.9 | 4.4 | -0.9 | 3,496 | 11.8 | 36.0 | 0.7 | -1.5 | 3,670 |
| <24 | 23.6 | 46.2 | -1.7 | 1,171 | 12.6 | 26.5 | 2.7 | -1.2 | 1,124 | 19.4 | 46.5 | 0.6 | -1.9 | 1,194 |
| 24-35 | 22.6 | 47.8 | -1.7 | 1,469 | 12.1 | 27.4 | 3.6 | -1.2 | 1,445 | 17.5 | 47.9 | 0.6 | -1.8 | 1,498 |
| 36 or more | 16.4 | 35.9 | -1.2 | 2,429 | 11.7 | 26.1 | 4.0 | -1.1 | 2,354 | 14.4 | 36.9 | 1.1 | -1.6 | 2,474 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 16.0 | 35.2 | -1.3 | 3,540 | 8.5 | 22.7 | 4.5 | -0.9 | 3,455 | 11.7 | 35.7 | 0.8 | -1.5 | 3,620 |
| 2-3 | 18.8 | 40.1 | -1.4 | 4,260 | 11.6 | 26.0 | 3.7 | -1.1 | 4,132 | 15.7 | 40.7 | 0.9 | -1.7 | 4,349 |
| 4-5 | 24.3 | 49.9 | -1.8 | 720 | 14.3 | 29.1 | 2.8 | -1.3 | 699 | 20.9 | 50.9 | 0.5 | -2.0 | 731 |
| 6 or more | 31.0 | 46.1 | -1.6 | 136 | 11.7 | 33.7 | 4.0 | -1.2 | 134 | 17.0 | 52.5 | 0.6 | -1.9 | 136 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.5 | 32.4 | -1.2 | 3,245 | 9.7 | 22.4 | 4.6 | -0.9 | 3,150 | 11.8 | 33.3 | 1.1 | -1.4 | 3,323 |
| Rural | 19.9 | 43.0 | -1.5 | 5,451 | 11.1 | 26.7 | 3.5 | -1.1 | 5,307 | 16.1 | 43.5 | 0.6 | -1.8 | 5,553 |

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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 | Percentage Z-score (SD) | Mean Z-score (SD) | Number of children | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Size at birth³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very small | 28.3 | 49.3 | -1.9 | 259 | 12.2 | 30.7 | 1.8 | -1.4 | 255 | 30.6 | 55.3 | 0.6 | -2.2 | 264 | | | | |
| Small | 21.1 | 44.0 | -1.6 | 729 | 10.4 | 28.6 | 3.9 | -1.2 | 704 | 16.8 | 46.4 | 0.9 | -1.8 | 741 | | | | |
| Average or larger | 17.7 | 38.3 | -1.4 | 7,613 | 10.5 | 24.5 | 4.0 | -1.0 | 7,405 | 13.8 | 38.6 | 0.8 | -1.6 | 7,777 | | | | |
| Don't know | 15.0 | 22.6 | -1.3 | 54 | 8.0 | 27.4 | 8.2 | -1.0 | 55 | 6.4 | 26.7 | 0.0 | -1.4 | 54 | | | | |
| Mother's schooling⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 23.9 | 47.1 | -1.6 | 1,696 | 12.9 | 29.0 | 3.8 | -1.2 | 1,649 | 19.9 | 49.4 | 0.5 | -2.0 | 1,724 | | | | |
| <5 years complete | 21.4 | 47.0 | -1.6 | 630 | 11.1 | 27.0 | 3.1 | -1.3 | 612 | 16.1 | 48.9 | 0.6 | -1.9 | 637 | | | | |
| 5-7 years complete | 18.7 | 41.3 | -1.5 | 2,212 | 10.9 | 25.8 | 3.2 | -1.1 | 2,151 | 14.3 | 40.5 | 0.6 | -1.7 | 2,258 | | | | |
| 8-9 years complete | 17.4 | 37.6 | -1.4 | 1,535 | 9.7 | 25.8 | 4.5 | -1.0 | 1,494 | 14.6 | 40.0 | 1.1 | -1.7 | 1,582 | | | | |
| 10-11 years complete | 14.5 | 31.4 | -1.1 | 968 | 11.3 | 23.2 | 3.9 | -1.0 | 950 | 11.9 | 34.1 | 1.5 | -1.4 | 997 | | | | |
| 12 or more years complete | 13.7 | 30.4 | -1.1 | 1,655 | 8.0 | 20.0 | 4.9 | -0.9 | 1,601 | 10.3 | 28.0 | 0.8 | -1.3 | 1,680 | | | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 18.2 | 39.2 | -1.4 | 7,405 | 10.7 | 25.5 | 3.9 | -1.1 | 7,198 | 15.1 | 40.6 | 0.7 | -1.7 | 7,557 | | | | |
| Muslim | 19.0 | 37.4 | -1.4 | 1,145 | 10.2 | 22.9 | 4.3 | -0.8 | 1,116 | 11.2 | 34.7 | 1.2 | -1.5 | 1,171 | | | | |
| Christian | 3.3 | 20.3 | -0.7 | 37 | (15.3) | (33.4) | (0.4) | (-1.2) | 36 | 6.4 | 32.2 | 1.3 | -1.3 | 37 | | | | |
| Other | 17.1 | 47.0 | -1.6 | 109 | 6.0 | 19.5 | 4.6 | -0.9 | 106 | 15.0 | 31.7 | 0.0 | -1.6 | 110 | | | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 15.0 | 38.2 | -1.4 | 1,083 | 9.7 | 23.5 | 3.8 | -1.1 | 1,057 | 11.1 | 36.5 | 0.9 | -1.6 | 1,092 | | | | |
| Scheduled tribe | 23.0 | 45.4 | -1.6 | 1,596 | 13.4 | 29.5 | 4.9 | -1.2 | 1,534 | 21.1 | 48.7 | 0.5 | -2.0 | 1,635 | | | | |
| Other backward class | 18.8 | 40.0 | -1.4 | 4,101 | 10.4 | 24.8 | 3.5 | -1.1 | 4,004 | 14.2 | 40.3 | 0.5 | -1.7 | 4,186 | | | | |
| Other | 15.1 | 30.6 | -1.2 | 1,736 | 9.3 | 22.5 | 4.2 | -0.9 | 1,682 | 11.5 | 31.7 | 1.5 | -1.4 | 1,780 | | | | |
| Don't know | 12.8 | 43.4 | -1.6 | 117 | 10.9 | 33.2 | 2.2 | -1.2 | 120 | 12.6 | 44.3 | 2.3 | -1.7 | 120 | | | | |
| No caste/tribe or missing | 19.8 | 50.8 | -1.6 | 61 | 2.5 | 17.9 | 7.0 | -0.9 | 60 | 12.8 | 37.9 | 0.0 | -1.7 | 62 | | | | |

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age ¹ | | | Weight-for-height | | | Weight-for-age | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Percentage below -3 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Number of children | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Percentage above +2 SD | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ² | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Number of children |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 18.3 | -1.4 | 8,656 | 10.6 | 25.0 | 3.9 | 14.5 | 39.7 | 0.8 | -1.7 | 8,836 |
| Not interviewed but in the household | (10.7) | (-1.3) | 39 | (15.3) | (38.3) | (1.1) | (13.6) | (40.9) | (0.0) | (-1.8) | 40 |
| Mother's nutritional status⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight (BMI <18.5) | 21.6 | -1.7 | 2,221 | 12.4 | 31.3 | 3.8 | 19.0 | 50.9 | 0.3 | -2.0 | 2,280 |
| Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9) | 19.2 | -1.3 | 4,645 | 10.9 | 25.0 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 38.4 | 1.0 | -1.6 | 4,742 |
| Overweight (BMI ≥25.0) | 11.6 | -1.2 | 1,772 | 7.7 | 17.7 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 28.8 | 0.8 | -1.4 | 1,795 |
| Missing | (15.2) | (-1.6) | 57 | (2.8) | (18.9) | (1.5) | (16.0) | (36.9) | (4.0) | (-1.6) | 58 |
| Child's living arrangements | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living with both parents | 18.4 | -1.4 | 8,008 | 10.8 | 25.3 | 3.8 | 14.7 | 39.9 | 0.8 | -1.7 | 8,166 |
| Living with one or neither parent | 17.0 | -1.3 | 676 | 7.3 | 22.1 | 5.7 | 12.4 | 37.1 | 1.1 | -1.6 | 697 |
| Total | 18.3 | -1.4 | 8,695 | 10.6 | 25.1 | 3.9 | 14.5 | 39.7 | 0.8 | -1.7 | 8,876 |
| NFHS-4 (2015-16) | 16.5 | -1.4 | 6,416 | 9.5 | 26.4 | 1.9 | 12.40 | 39.3 | 0.4 | -1.7 | 6,416 |

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

BMI = Body mass index

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

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

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the age 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the age 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years: | | | Number of last-born children | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed: | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------|--|---|
| | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹ | | Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ² | Number of last-born ever breastfed children |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.1 | 35.2 | 84.0 | 1,307 | 20.0 | 1,270 |
| Rural | 97.4 | 39.5 | 86.9 | 2,339 | 16.0 | 2,277 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 97.1 | 37.7 | 84.5 | 1,870 | 17.9 | 1,816 |
| Female | 97.5 | 38.3 | 87.3 | 1,776 | 16.9 | 1,731 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 97.8 | 38.2 | 87.0 | 708 | 17.6 | 693 |
| <5 years complete | 95.0 | 36.6 | 84.1 | 275 | 16.6 | 261 |
| 5-7 years complete | 98.1 | 41.8 | 87.3 | 961 | 17.5 | 943 |
| 8-9 years complete | 97.0 | 36.0 | 84.2 | 603 | 15.5 | 586 |
| 10-11 years complete | 97.2 | 36.5 | 84.9 | 392 | 21.4 | 381 |
| 12 or more years complete | 96.7 | 35.6 | 85.4 | 706 | 16.9 | 683 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 97.2 | 37.6 | 85.6 | 3,149 | 18.3 | 3,062 |
| Muslim | 97.6 | 40.4 | 86.9 | 465 | 12.5 | 453 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 97.8 | 37.0 | 87.1 | 463 | 16.5 | 453 |
| Scheduled tribe | 97.4 | 35.6 | 88.5 | 673 | 10.4 | 655 |
| Other backward class | 97.6 | 38.3 | 85.5 | 1,752 | 18.4 | 1,709 |
| Other | 95.9 | 40.0 | 83.9 | 713 | 21.4 | 684 |
| Don't know | (100.0) | (40.5) | (80.3) | 46 | (29.8) | 46 |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | | | |
| Health personnel ³ | 97.3 | 38.5 | 86.0 | 3,424 | 17.7 | 3,332 |
| Dai (TBA) | 97.9 | 38.7 | 80.6 | 97 | 16.5 | 95 |
| Other/no one ⁴ | 95.6 | 24.0 | 85.4 | 125 | 11.9 | 120 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 97.3 | 38.2 | 86.0 | 3,488 | 17.6 | 3,395 |
| At home | 96.0 | 32.7 | 83.4 | 153 | 13.2 | 147 |
| Total | 97.3 | 38.0 | 85.9 | 3,646 | 17.4 | 3,547 |

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to Christian or other religions and 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

⁴ Does not include dai (TBA)

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

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

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

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

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

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, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

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

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

Table 71. Minimum acceptable diet

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

| 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 | 22.2 | 18.2 | 4.0 | 927 | 50.1 (45.7) | 6.1 (3.7) | 33.7 (31.3) | 6.1 (3.7) | 58 | 97.1 | 11.2 | 19.2 | 4.1 | 986 | |
| 6-8 | 13.7 | 26.4 | 5.1 | 402 | (54.4) | (8.6) | (36.1) | (8.6) | 29 | 96.4 | 8.0 | 26.7 | 5.0 | 431 | |
| 9-11 | 28.7 | 12.0 | 3.1 | 525 | 53.5 | 8.6 | 42.2 | 5.5 | 29 | 97.6 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 3.4 | 554 | |
| 12-17 | 36.9 | 18.9 | 6.2 | 776 | 51.9 | 10.3 | 46.0 | 6.2 | 121 | 93.7 | 17.1 | 22.1 | 6.1 | 897 | |
| 18-23 | 48.3 | 21.5 | 8.5 | 554 | | | | | 274 | 84.1 | 21.7 | 29.6 | 7.7 | 828 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 34.7 | 19.6 | 6.6 | 1,197 | 48.3 | 7.7 | 42.6 | 5.5 | 211 | 92.2 | 17.0 | 23.1 | 6.5 | 1,408 | |
| Female | 32.5 | 18.9 | 5.0 | 1,060 | 55.5 | 10.7 | 44.2 | 6.4 | 242 | 91.7 | 15.6 | 23.6 | 5.3 | 1,302 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 35.5 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 821 | 50.3 | 11.3 | 45.2 | 7.2 | 191 | 90.6 | 18.4 | 21.3 | 6.6 | 1,012 | |
| Rural | 32.6 | 21.3 | 5.5 | 1,436 | 53.5 | 7.8 | 42.1 | 5.1 | 262 | 92.8 | 15.2 | 24.5 | 5.4 | 1,699 | |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 31.8 | 21.7 | 6.9 | 428 | 45.8 | 4.6 | 39.6 | 2.4 | 88 | 90.8 | 14.7 | 24.7 | 6.2 | 516 | |
| <5 years complete | 31.6 | 23.8 | 5.8 | 177 | (55.0) | (8.4) | (34.1) | (4.9) | 31 | 93.3 | 12.3 | 25.3 | 5.7 | 208 | |
| 5-7 years complete | 32.3 | 20.7 | 4.2 | 588 | 46.9 | 5.4 | 37.7 | 3.0 | 105 | 92.0 | 14.7 | 23.3 | 4.0 | 693 | |
| 8-9 years complete | 36.2 | 18.1 | 7.0 | 367 | 60.7 | 14.9 | 51.9 | 7.3 | 72 | 93.5 | 22.0 | 23.7 | 7.1 | 439 | |
| 10-11 years complete | 37.0 | 18.3 | 6.7 | 264 | (48.2) | (9.8) | (42.5) | (8.0) | 48 | 92.0 | 18.1 | 22.0 | 6.9 | 312 | |
| 12 or more years complete | 34.1 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 432 | 57.5 | 13.2 | 49.4 | 10.3 | 110 | 91.4 | 16.1 | 21.7 | 6.6 | 542 | |

Continued...

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 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 children |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 33.8 | 19.9 | 6.1 | 1,942 | 52.5 | 8.7 | 43.9 | 6.2 | 398 | 91.9 | 16.4 | 24.0 | 6.1 | 2,339 |
| Muslim | 33.2 | 15.5 | 4.5 | 292 | 48.0 | 14.0 | 41.3 | 4.6 | 54 | 91.9 | 17.1 | 19.5 | 4.5 | 346 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 35.2 | 20.4 | 6.5 | 284 | 44.0 | 9.4 | 37.8 | 7.2 | 54 | 91.1 | 17.2 | 23.2 | 6.6 | 338 |
| Scheduled tribe | 27.9 | 17.5 | 5.3 | 422 | 54.2 | 7.1 | 36.3 | 4.8 | 59 | 94.4 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 5.3 | 481 |
| Other backward class | 36.1 | 20.5 | 6.5 | 1,087 | 53.6 | 7.4 | 44.4 | 4.7 | 225 | 92.0 | 16.4 | 24.6 | 6.2 | 1,312 |
| Other | 32.6 | 16.8 | 4.7 | 437 | 51.8 | 14.5 | 47.6 | 8.7 | 113 | 90.1 | 16.9 | 23.1 | 5.5 | 549 |
| Don't know | (26.7) | (27.1) | (2.9) | 28 | * | * | * | * | 3 | (96.3) | (8.9) | (29.7) | (2.7) | 30 |
| Total | 33.7 | 19.3 | 5.9 | 2,257 | 52.1 | 9.3 | 43.4 | 6.0 | 454 | 92.0 | 16.4 | 23.3 | 5.9 | 2,711 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Christian or other religions, 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, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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 | 27.6 | 49.5 | 1.2 | 78.2 | 303 |
| 9-11 | 23.3 | 53.6 | 4.5 | 81.4 | 408 |
| 12-17 | 24.2 | 60.5 | 4.6 | 89.3 | 714 |
| 18-23 | 23.8 | 59.0 | 4.7 | 87.5 | 689 |
| 24-35 | 25.5 | 55.8 | 4.7 | 86.0 | 1,440 |
| 36-47 | 29.9 | 42.9 | 1.7 | 74.5 | 1,430 |
| 48-59 | 31.8 | 36.7 | 1.5 | 69.9 | 1,446 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 27.3 | 49.6 | 3.5 | 80.3 | 3,301 |
| Female | 27.7 | 48.5 | 2.7 | 79.0 | 3,129 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | |
| 1 | 28.3 | 48.1 | 2.7 | 79.1 | 2,721 |
| 2-3 | 27.0 | 49.1 | 3.5 | 79.6 | 3,185 |
| 4-5 | 27.9 | 53.0 | 2.2 | 83.1 | 443 |
| 6 or more | 20.8 | 55.3 | 11.8 | 87.8 | 54 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.4 | 46.9 | 3.4 | 77.6 | 2,666 |
| Rural | 27.6 | 50.6 | 2.9 | 81.2 | 3,763 |
| Mother's schooling² | | | | | |
| No schooling | 29.1 | 47.7 | 4.1 | 80.9 | 992 |
| <5 years complete | 26.9 | 49.9 | 3.7 | 80.5 | 458 |
| 5-7 years complete | 26.2 | 51.5 | 2.4 | 80.2 | 1,638 |
| 8-9 years complete | 29.0 | 48.0 | 3.9 | 80.9 | 1,187 |
| 10-11 years complete | 28.1 | 49.1 | 2.9 | 80.1 | 775 |
| 12 or more years complete | 26.5 | 47.7 | 2.5 | 76.7 | 1,379 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 27.5 | 49.7 | 3.1 | 80.3 | 5,408 |
| Muslim | 28.5 | 46.5 | 2.5 | 77.5 | 907 |
| Christian | (22.1) | (20.3) | (12.8) | (55.2) | 32 |
| Other | 23.0 | 43.4 | 3.3 | 69.7 | 83 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 27.8 | 48.5 | 3.2 | 79.6 | 808 |
| Scheduled tribe | 27.6 | 55.5 | 3.1 | 86.2 | 1,025 |
| Other backward class | 27.1 | 49.9 | 3.2 | 80.2 | 3,013 |
| Other | 27.9 | 43.1 | 3.0 | 73.9 | 1,446 |
| Don't know | 33.5 | 49.0 | 2.1 | 84.6 | 92 |
| No caste/tribe or missing | 24.0 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 73.9 | 46 |

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21 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 status³ | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 27.6 | 49.0 | 3.1 | 79.7 | 6,402 |
| Not interviewed but in the household | (15.7) | (59.4) | (3.4) | (78.5) | 28 |
| Child's living arrangements | | | | | |
| Living with both parents | 27.6 | 49.1 | 2.9 | 79.6 | 6,000 |
| Living with one or neither parent | 26.5 | 48.8 | 5.7 | 81.0 | 429 |
| Mother's anaemia status⁴ | | | | | |
| Not anaemic | 29.3 | 40.8 | 1.9 | 72.1 | 2,131 |
| Mildly anaemic | 27.9 | 51.0 | 3.2 | 82.0 | 1,769 |
| Moderately/severely anaemic | 26.0 | 54.3 | 4.1 | 84.4 | 2,492 |
| Total | 27.5 | 49.1 | 3.1 | 79.7 | 6,430 |
| NFHS-4 (2015-16) | 31.5 | 29.3 | 1.7 | 62.6 | 6,022 |

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Includes children whose mothers not interviewed and not in the household, who are not shown separately.

⁴ Mildly anaemic is 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, Gujarat, 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 | Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³ | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4} | Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³ | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵ | Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶ | Number of children | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4} | Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³ | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵ | Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶ | Number of children | Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶ | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | 16.5 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 35.5 | 39.2 | 35.5 | 437 | 35.5 | 39.2 | na | 93.2 | 437 | 93.2 | 432 | |
| 9-11 | 16.5 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 35.5 | 39.2 | 35.5 | 437 | 35.5 | 39.2 | na | 93.2 | 437 | 93.2 | 432 | |
| 12-17 | 33.3 | 4.2 | 7.7 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 559 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 79.6 | 94.4 | 559 | 94.4 | 548 | |
| 18-23 | 45.7 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 47.1 | 48.2 | 47.1 | 917 | 47.1 | 48.2 | 90.8 | 95.0 | 917 | 95.0 | 903 | |
| 24-35 | 58.3 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 46.9 | 46.5 | 46.9 | 910 | 46.9 | 46.5 | 87.4 | 93.7 | 910 | 93.7 | 899 | |
| 36-47 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 83.9 | 94.2 | 1,886 | 94.2 | 1,852 | |
| 48-59 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 94.9 | na | 94.9 | 1,881 | |
| | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 94.7 | na | 94.7 | 1,884 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 42.2 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 44.7 | 46.5 | 44.7 | 1,462 | 44.7 | 46.5 | 86.9 | 95.0 | 2,213 | 95.0 | 4,315 | |
| Female | 42.5 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 46.0 | 45.8 | 46.0 | 1,362 | 46.0 | 45.8 | 84.1 | 93.9 | 2,060 | 93.9 | 4,085 | |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 40.4 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 45.1 | 46.5 | 45.1 | 1,219 | 45.1 | 46.5 | 85.8 | 95.4 | 1,808 | 95.4 | 3,409 | |
| 2-3 | 44.3 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 45.5 | 45.7 | 45.5 | 1,364 | 45.5 | 45.7 | 86.1 | 94.0 | 2,091 | 94.0 | 4,125 | |
| 4-5 | 42.8 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 45.4 | 47.5 | 45.4 | 215 | 45.4 | 47.5 | 81.7 | 92.8 | 325 | 92.8 | 697 | |
| 6 or more | (26.5) | (10.7) | (4.5) | (48.1) | (40.5) | (48.1) | 26 | (48.1) | (40.5) | 74.9 | 96.4 | 48 | 96.4 | 128 | |
| Breastfeeding status⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 39.9 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 45.4 | 45.6 | 45.4 | 2,258 | 45.4 | 45.6 | 86.4 | 94.4 | 2,452 | 94.4 | 3,081 | |
| Not breastfeeding | 54.5 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 45.1 | 48.3 | 45.1 | 566 | 45.1 | 48.3 | 84.4 | 94.6 | 1,821 | 94.6 | 5,279 | |

Continued...

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, Gujarat, 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 | Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³ | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4} | Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³ | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵ | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ⁵ | Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶ | Number of children | Number of children | Number of children | Number of children |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.7 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 43.9 | 45.6 | 1,051 | 86.8 | 96.9 | 1,652 | 1,652 | 1,652 | 3,175 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 46.2 | 46.4 | 1,773 | 84.8 | 93.0 | 2,621 | 2,621 | 2,621 | 5,225 |
| Mother's schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 43.2 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 44.9 | 41.0 | 540 | 83.7 | 92.6 | 803 | 803 | 803 | 1,636 |
| <5 years complete | 39.9 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 40.0 | 38.2 | 218 | 81.1 | 94.5 | 323 | 323 | 323 | 645 |
| 5-7 years complete | 40.3 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 42.3 | 44.6 | 728 | 82.6 | 94.3 | 1,045 | 1,045 | 1,045 | 2,152 |
| 8-9 years complete | 41.8 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 52.1 | 48.9 | 455 | 88.3 | 94.0 | 732 | 732 | 732 | 1,435 |
| 10-11 years complete | 48.1 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 48.0 | 51.3 | 321 | 89.8 | 94.6 | 492 | 492 | 492 | 929 |
| 12 or more years complete | 42.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 44.7 | 50.8 | 562 | 87.8 | 96.8 | 878 | 878 | 878 | 1,603 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 42.8 | 4.2 | 7.7 | 45.3 | 46.8 | 2,440 | 86.1 | 94.5 | 3,644 | 3,644 | 3,644 | 7,128 |
| Muslim | 39.5 | 21.0 | 6.1 | 45.6 | 40.2 | 357 | 81.4 | 94.7 | 584 | 584 | 584 | 1,128 |
| Christian | * | * | * | * | * | 13 | * | 86.2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 37 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 13 | * | 90.5 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 107 |

Continued...

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, Gujarat, 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 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 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 | Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶ |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 45.2 | 4.8 | 338 | 4.4 | 42.6 | 354 | 83.5 | 535 | 95.6 | 1,030 | |
| Scheduled tribe | 35.8 | 5.5 | 481 | 10.1 | 57.4 | 500 | 90.0 | 761 | 92.1 | 1,510 | |
| Other backward class | 44.2 | 6.4 | 1,312 | 6.9 | 43.3 | 1,374 | 84.8 | 2,082 | 94.6 | 3,953 | |
| Other | 42.8 | 8.5 | 549 | 8.2 | 45.4 | 565 | 85.3 | 850 | 96.7 | 1,730 | |
| Don't know | (28.6) | (0.0) | 30 | (12.0) | (44.4) | 31 | (75.1) | 44 | 80.8 | 111 | |
| No caste/tribe or missing | nc | nc | 0 | nc | nc | 0 | nc | 0 | 89.4 | 66 | |
| Total | 42.4 | 6.4 | 2,711 | 7.5 | 46.1 | 2,824 | 85.5 | 4,273 | 94.5 | 8,400 | |

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Gujarat, 2019-21

| 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 |
| Ahmadabad | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,303 | 98.7 | 3,295 |
| Amreli | 99.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 696 | 93.5 | 693 |
| Anand | 99.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,044 | 92.6 | 1,036 |
| Aravali | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 525 | 93.5 | 520 |
| Banas Kantha | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,371 | 96.6 | 1,369 |
| Bharuch | 98.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 803 | 98.9 | 789 |
| Bhavnagar | 98.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,103 | 87.2 | 1,089 |
| Botad | 99.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 317 | 98.7 | 316 |
| Chhotaudepur | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 459 | 94.3 | 456 |
| Devbhumi Dwarka | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 342 | 97.5 | 341 |
| Dohad | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 871 | 93.4 | 870 |
| Gandhinagar | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 803 | 93.6 | 798 |
| Gir Somnath | 98.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 504 | 87.5 | 498 |
| Jamnagar | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 680 | 99.2 | 679 |
| Junagadh | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 735 | 97.4 | 734 |
| Kachchh | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,037 | 98.0 | 1,032 |
| Kheda | 99.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,045 | 89.8 | 1,037 |
| Mahesena | 99.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,159 | 91.5 | 1,150 |
| Mahisagar | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 476 | 96.6 | 476 |
| Morbi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 443 | 98.1 | 443 |
| Narmada | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 295 | 98.5 | 295 |
| Navsari | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 704 | 95.1 | 703 |
| Panch Mahals | 98.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 861 | 95.4 | 848 |
| Patan | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 656 | 98.1 | 655 |
| Porbandar | 99.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 308 | 99.0 | 307 |
| Rajkot | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,354 | 98.6 | 1,350 |
| Sabar Kantha | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 699 | 94.5 | 693 |
| Surat | 99.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,184 | 96.7 | 3,171 |
| Surendranagar | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 741 | 97.5 | 740 |
| Tapi | 99.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 420 | 97.9 | 416 |
| The Dangs | 99.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 116 | 98.2 | 116 |
| Vadodara | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,346 | 94.6 | 1,335 |
| Valsad | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 969 | 95.7 | 969 |
| Gujarat | 99.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 29,368 | 95.6 | 29,221 |

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

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

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

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

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

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

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

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

Continued...

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

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

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

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

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | | Number of 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 | 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) | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 25.9 | 39.4 | 3.7 | 69.0 | 16.2 | 19.5 | 0.4 | 36.0 | 778 |
| 20-29 | 26.8 | 34.9 | 3.4 | 65.2 | 13.5 | 10.1 | 0.7 | 24.2 | 1,485 |
| 30-39 | 25.9 | 34.7 | 4.0 | 64.5 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 1.1 | 25.0 | 1,319 |
| 40-49 | 24.7 | 33.5 | 4.5 | 62.7 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 25.2 | 1,172 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 26.5 | 35.9 | 3.4 | 65.9 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 0.8 | 31.2 | 1,645 |
| Currently married | 25.8 | 34.9 | 4.0 | 64.7 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 0.9 | 23.7 | 2,997 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 23.1 | 37.1 | 5.3 | 65.5 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 2.3 | 36.7 | 114 |
| Maternity status | | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | 24.1 | 36.2 | 2.2 | 62.5 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Breastfeeding | 28.2 | 35.9 | 2.9 | 66.9 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Neither | 25.7 | 35.1 | 4.1 | 64.8 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.3 | 31.1 | 2.8 | 61.3 | 12.7 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 23.3 | 2,054 |
| Rural | 24.9 | 38.1 | 4.7 | 67.6 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 1.2 | 29.2 | 2,701 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 24.9 | 37.5 | 4.9 | 67.3 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 1.3 | 29.7 | 416 |
| <5 years complete | 23.3 | 37.5 | 4.4 | 65.1 | 15.6 | 10.9 | 1.4 | 27.8 | 275 |
| 5-9 years complete | 25.9 | 35.5 | 4.1 | 65.5 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 0.6 | 29.8 | 1,915 |
| 10-11 years complete | 27.7 | 33.3 | 3.3 | 64.4 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 1.1 | 26.5 | 819 |
| 12 or more years complete | 26.6 | 32.7 | 2.7 | 62.1 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 20.9 | 1,331 |

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | | Number of 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) |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 25.8 | 35.8 | 4.1 | 65.7 | 28,497 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 0.9 | 26.8 | 4,134 |
| Muslim | 26.3 | 29.9 | 2.9 | 59.0 | 3,588 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 23.0 | 560 |
| Christian | 33.8 | 33.7 | 2.1 | 69.6 | 149 | (16.2) | (20.1) | (6.7) | (43.0) | 26 |
| Other | 20.6 | 41.2 | 1.2 | 63.0 | 164 | * | * | * | * | 35 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 24.9 | 34.4 | 3.9 | 63.2 | 4,355 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 23.3 | 690 |
| Scheduled tribe | 27.1 | 45.6 | 5.6 | 78.3 | 5,371 | 21.3 | 17.2 | 1.5 | 40.0 | 715 |
| Other backward class | 25.7 | 33.5 | 3.8 | 63.1 | 14,846 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 0.7 | 24.4 | 2,238 |
| Other | 26.0 | 31.3 | 2.7 | 60.0 | 7,546 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 24.7 | 1,090 |
| Don't know | 22.9 | 39.9 | 7.4 | 70.3 | 281 | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| Smoking status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i> | * | * | * | * | 17 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 2.0 | 23.5 | 395 |
| Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i> | 25.9 | 35.2 | 3.9 | 65.0 | 32,381 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 0.8 | 26.9 | 4,360 |
| Total age 15-49 | 25.9 | 35.2 | 3.9 | 65.0 | 32,398 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 0.9 | 26.6 | 4,755 |
| Age 50-54 | na | na | na | na | na | 12.7 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 27.9 | 371 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | na | na | na | na | 13.4 | 12.4 | 0.9 | 26.7 | 5,126 |
| Age 15-49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFHS-4 (2015-16) | 25 | 26.9 | 3.1 | 54.9 | 22,026 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 21.7 | 5,272 |

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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 | 74.3 | 88.2 | 64.1 | 81.2 | 61.2 | 74.4 | 27.2 | 33.4 | 68.5 | 71.5 | 1,585 | 1,663 |
| 15-19 | 71.8 | 85.6 | 60.2 | 78.2 | 59.5 | 69.0 | 26.8 | 28.8 | 66.0 | 67.8 | 779 | 813 |
| 20-24 | 76.7 | 90.7 | 67.9 | 84.1 | 62.8 | 79.6 | 27.5 | 37.9 | 70.9 | 75.0 | 806 | 849 |
| 25-29 | 79.3 | 94.0 | 70.7 | 85.3 | 67.7 | 80.9 | 30.0 | 39.9 | 74.2 | 82.2 | 774 | 699 |
| 30-39 | 78.8 | 90.5 | 69.5 | 84.1 | 68.2 | 76.1 | 29.9 | 36.3 | 72.8 | 78.8 | 1,471 | 1,373 |
| 40-49 | 72.8 | 88.4 | 64.2 | 80.8 | 60.5 | 75.5 | 27.5 | 35.8 | 67.8 | 77.5 | 1,199 | 1,223 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.3 | 94.8 | 79.1 | 89.1 | 76.4 | 80.7 | 36.3 | 40.8 | 81.5 | 82.5 | 2,129 | 2,144 |
| Rural | 67.8 | 85.8 | 57.6 | 77.5 | 55.1 | 72.5 | 22.8 | 31.8 | 62.4 | 72.0 | 2,900 | 2,813 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 57.8 | 72.2 | 49.2 | 63.9 | 45.5 | 58.7 | 15.5 | 24.1 | 53.5 | 60.2 | 1,030 | 427 |
| <5 years complete | 65.1 | 77.9 | 55.1 | 71.7 | 51.3 | 64.7 | 23.3 | 28.0 | 60.4 | 61.7 | 404 | 281 |
| 5-7 years complete | 69.3 | 84.7 | 60.6 | 76.4 | 57.2 | 70.0 | 21.6 | 28.0 | 63.5 | 73.5 | 963 | 723 |
| 8-9 years complete | 75.3 | 88.9 | 65.3 | 81.2 | 64.0 | 73.6 | 27.0 | 32.6 | 69.4 | 73.3 | 939 | 1,267 |
| 10-11 years complete | 89.6 | 93.9 | 80.3 | 84.9 | 75.9 | 79.6 | 38.4 | 34.8 | 82.3 | 81.1 | 663 | 874 |
| 12 or more years complete | 96.8 | 98.2 | 87.0 | 93.1 | 86.5 | 87.0 | 45.0 | 48.3 | 91.2 | 86.1 | 1,030 | 1,386 |
| Regular media exposure³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 84.1 | 93.5 | 74.6 | 88.0 | 72.2 | 80.1 | 33.4 | 39.6 | 77.6 | 80.9 | 2,971 | 3,296 |
| No | 64.4 | 82.1 | 55.3 | 71.6 | 52.3 | 68.1 | 21.4 | 28.0 | 60.2 | 67.9 | 2,058 | 1,661 |

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS | | Percentage who say 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 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 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 75.5 | 88.9 | 64.8 | 82.1 | 62.1 | 73.8 | 28.5 | 34.2 | 69.5 | 72.2 | 1,143 | 1,718 |
| Currently married | 76.2 | 90.1 | 67.1 | 82.7 | 64.7 | 77.4 | 28.5 | 36.9 | 70.9 | 78.9 | 3,702 | 3,116 |
| Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted | 76.7 | 90.7 | 69.8 | 82.2 | 62.8 | 73.1 | 28.3 | 27.5 | 68.8 | 75.8 | 184 | 123 |
| Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Been away | 77.9 | 86.7 | 70.8 | 80.7 | 67.3 | 70.1 | 29.4 | 31.7 | 73.2 | 74.4 | 296 | 447 |
| Not been away | 75.9 | 90.0 | 66.4 | 82.7 | 63.9 | 76.7 | 28.4 | 36.1 | 70.3 | 76.7 | 4,733 | 4,511 |
| Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Been away | 76.4 | 84.1 | 60.1 | 80.0 | 64.1 | 68.9 | 24.3 | 38.0 | 72.5 | 75.8 | 208 | 140 |
| Not been away | 76.0 | 89.9 | 67.0 | 82.6 | 64.1 | 76.3 | 28.7 | 35.6 | 70.4 | 76.5 | 4,821 | 4,817 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 75.7 | 89.5 | 66.3 | 82.3 | 63.6 | 76.0 | 28.6 | 35.4 | 70.4 | 76.6 | 4,374 | 4,313 |
| Muslim | 76.6 | 90.0 | 67.6 | 82.4 | 65.8 | 77.2 | 26.9 | 37.3 | 70.9 | 74.6 | 601 | 584 |
| Christian | (94.7) | (98.3) | (77.9) | (87.8) | (75.9) | (59.5) | (30.8) | (12.8) | (85.6) | (78.5) | 19 | 26 |

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

| 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 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 74.1 | 89.4 | 66.0 | 80.3 | 61.7 | 72.6 | 30.0 | 34.7 | 70.0 | 75.1 | 701 | 717 |
| Scheduled tribe | 78.0 | 92.0 | 70.5 | 84.4 | 67.7 | 80.7 | 29.8 | 32.4 | 73.8 | 80.3 | 750 | 737 |
| Other backward class | 72.4 | 86.9 | 62.2 | 78.7 | 59.1 | 73.2 | 25.0 | 33.9 | 67.1 | 73.5 | 2,419 | 2,328 |
| Other | 85.5 | 95.3 | 76.3 | 91.2 | 75.7 | 82.1 | 35.2 | 42.9 | 77.5 | 81.9 | 1,119 | 1,150 |
| Don't know | (30.1) | * | (14.5) | * | (13.3) | * | (3.7) | * | (24.9) | * | 40 | 25 |
| Total | 76.0 | 89.7 | 66.7 | 82.5 | 64.1 | 76.1 | 28.5 | 35.7 | 70.5 | 76.5 | 5,029 | 4,957 |

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

¹ Partner who has no other partners

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

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

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

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | | | Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|-------|--|---|--|
| | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative | Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative | Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative | Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 84.8 | 72.1 | 79.6 | 45.4 | 74.6 | 78.7 | 75.8 | 20.4 | 1,178 | | | |
| 15-19 | 85.1 | 71.4 | 79.8 | 43.4 | 75.3 | 77.0 | 75.9 | 20.9 | 560 | | | |
| 20-24 | 84.5 | 72.7 | 79.3 | 47.3 | 74.0 | 80.3 | 75.6 | 20.0 | 619 | | | |
| 25-29 | 84.6 | 69.7 | 80.4 | 48.2 | 76.9 | 77.9 | 74.3 | 19.4 | 614 | | | |
| 30-39 | 88.2 | 70.4 | 79.9 | 47.8 | 76.5 | 78.7 | 78.5 | 22.9 | 1,160 | | | |
| 40-49 | 86.9 | 68.8 | 80.7 | 50.8 | 74.8 | 77.3 | 77.1 | 22.2 | 872 | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.0 | 75.8 | 84.4 | 45.5 | 80.1 | 82.6 | 81.3 | 22.9 | 1,858 | | | |
| Rural | 83.7 | 65.4 | 75.9 | 50.0 | 71.3 | 74.1 | 72.3 | 20.0 | 1,966 | | | |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 83.5 | 67.9 | 75.9 | 44.4 | 70.9 | 71.4 | 69.6 | 15.0 | 595 | | | |
| <5 years complete | 87.1 | 70.2 | 80.3 | 50.4 | 76.2 | 80.5 | 74.5 | 23.0 | 263 | | | |
| 5-7 years complete | 84.5 | 64.6 | 77.8 | 49.3 | 72.7 | 76.7 | 72.6 | 19.0 | 667 | | | |
| 8-9 years complete | 85.4 | 67.0 | 77.8 | 45.3 | 71.9 | 78.9 | 75.0 | 18.5 | 707 | | | |
| 10-11 years complete | 86.3 | 73.9 | 79.4 | 49.8 | 76.0 | 78.0 | 78.6 | 25.0 | 595 | | | |
| 12 or more years complete | 89.4 | 76.3 | 86.0 | 48.8 | 82.6 | 82.5 | 84.2 | 26.4 | 998 | | | |
| Regular media exposure¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 87.5 | 72.5 | 82.6 | 49.8 | 78.2 | 80.8 | 79.2 | 24.7 | 2,498 | | | |
| No | 83.9 | 66.5 | 75.2 | 44.1 | 70.6 | 73.4 | 71.8 | 15.3 | 1,326 | | | |

Continued...

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

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | | | | | Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|-------|--|---|--|
| | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative | Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative | Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative | Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators | | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 84.4 | 72.5 | 81.0 | 48.1 | 76.9 | 78.6 | 76.2 | 22.6 | 862 | | | |
| Currently married | 86.4 | 69.7 | 79.6 | 47.3 | 75.1 | 78.2 | 76.7 | 20.8 | 2,821 | | | |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 94.9 | 71.9 | 84.4 | 56.5 | 77.5 | 76.3 | 78.3 | 27.1 | 141 | | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 86.3 | 70.6 | 80.0 | 48.6 | 75.9 | 78.0 | 77.0 | 21.7 | 3,312 | | | |
| Muslim | 85.7 | 70.0 | 79.3 | 40.6 | 73.3 | 79.1 | 73.2 | 17.9 | 460 | | | |
| Christian | (86.1) | (56.1) | (74.5) | (65.7) | (68.9) | (74.4) | (79.6) | (18.3) | 18 | | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 85.7 | 76.1 | 82.1 | 47.8 | 80.1 | 78.2 | 78.2 | 28.1 | 519 | | | |
| Scheduled tribe | 87.5 | 68.3 | 80.7 | 41.6 | 75.7 | 79.8 | 78.0 | 17.6 | 585 | | | |
| Other backward class | 85.7 | 69.0 | 78.2 | 49.8 | 72.2 | 77.0 | 73.6 | 20.9 | 1,752 | | | |
| Other | 86.6 | 71.9 | 82.2 | 47.5 | 79.6 | 79.8 | 80.7 | 21.2 | 957 | | | |
| Total | 86.3 | 70.4 | 80.1 | 47.8 | 75.6 | 78.3 | 76.7 | 21.4 | 3,824 | | | |

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

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

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

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

| 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 a 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 hospital as persons who are HIV negative | Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative | Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 87.4 | 69.5 | 79.3 | 65.5 | 76.6 | 71.9 | 74.3 | 31.2 | 1,466 | | | |
| 15-19 | 88.7 | 67.9 | 77.1 | 60.4 | 74.4 | 70.8 | 73.2 | 26.6 | 696 | | | |
| 20-24 | 86.2 | 70.9 | 81.2 | 70.2 | 78.6 | 72.9 | 75.3 | 35.4 | 770 | | | |
| 25-29 | 87.5 | 73.3 | 82.1 | 67.9 | 80.2 | 76.2 | 80.7 | 36.7 | 657 | | | |
| 30-39 | 88.9 | 75.8 | 82.9 | 67.5 | 80.2 | 77.4 | 79.9 | 35.2 | 1,243 | | | |
| 40-49 | 87.6 | 72.1 | 79.3 | 69.4 | 77.2 | 72.6 | 76.3 | 33.0 | 1,080 | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.3 | 77.4 | 82.8 | 64.3 | 81.7 | 75.6 | 80.7 | 34.4 | 2,034 | | | |
| Rural | 88.4 | 68.3 | 78.9 | 70.0 | 75.4 | 73.1 | 74.4 | 32.9 | 2,413 | | | |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 80.7 | 72.7 | 77.2 | 69.2 | 76.7 | 75.6 | 75.0 | 32.5 | 308 | | | |
| <5 years complete | 82.2 | 70.3 | 76.8 | 70.7 | 77.4 | 71.4 | 71.4 | 34.5 | 219 | | | |
| 5-7 years complete | 87.4 | 64.8 | 76.9 | 68.3 | 73.6 | 69.6 | 74.2 | 29.6 | 612 | | | |
| 8-9 years complete | 86.7 | 67.6 | 79.4 | 67.7 | 74.1 | 71.8 | 73.7 | 31.5 | 1,126 | | | |
| 10-11 years complete | 88.2 | 71.7 | 78.1 | 64.4 | 78.2 | 74.4 | 77.3 | 32.9 | 821 | | | |
| 12 or more years complete | 91.5 | 80.6 | 86.5 | 67.6 | 84.4 | 78.4 | 83.0 | 37.7 | 1,360 | | | |
| Regular media exposure¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 88.8 | 76.5 | 85.0 | 65.3 | 82.6 | 78.8 | 81.7 | 35.9 | 3,083 | | | |
| No | 85.9 | 63.2 | 71.0 | 72.1 | 68.5 | 64.0 | 67.4 | 28.4 | 1,364 | | | |

Continued...

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

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

| 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 | 87.4 | 71.0 | 80.7 | 64.5 | 77.6 | 72.4 | 75.3 | 32.0 | | | 1,527 | |
| Currently married | 88.1 | 73.3 | 80.6 | 69.0 | 78.7 | 75.3 | 78.5 | 34.6 | | | 2,808 | |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 89.0 | 70.3 | 82.0 | 66.8 | 76.8 | 73.2 | 74.1 | 28.7 | | | 111 | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 88.3 | 72.1 | 80.7 | 66.8 | 78.2 | 73.9 | 77.1 | 32.7 | | | 3,861 | |
| Muslim | 84.3 | 74.3 | 80.3 | 71.0 | 78.8 | 76.3 | 78.0 | 38.6 | | | 526 | |
| Christian | (82.2) | (67.9) | (71.4) | (72.6) | (65.2) | (58.9) | (59.8) | (19.7) | | | 26 | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 88.9 | 70.5 | 82.1 | 62.4 | 78.4 | 71.4 | 77.7 | 27.0 | | | 641 | |
| Scheduled tribe | 89.2 | 68.9 | 80.1 | 75.0 | 77.1 | 73.5 | 75.4 | 40.6 | | | 678 | |
| Other backward class | 87.5 | 70.0 | 78.1 | 67.9 | 75.4 | 72.0 | 75.1 | 30.1 | | | 2,023 | |
| Other | 87.2 | 80.5 | 84.8 | 64.6 | 84.4 | 80.6 | 82.4 | 39.8 | | | 1,096 | |
| Total | 87.9 | 72.4 | 80.7 | 67.4 | 78.3 | 74.2 | 77.3 | 33.6 | | | 4,446 | |

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

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

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

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

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

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

na = Not applicable; ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

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

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

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

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

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

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

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

| Background characteristic | Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who: | | | | Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who: | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | Percentage of women who have heard of TB | Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing | Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹ | Believe that TB can be cured | Would want a family member's TB kept secret | Number of women who have heard of TB | Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing | Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹ | Believe that TB can be cured | Would want a family member's TB kept secret | Number of men who have heard of TB |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 86.5 | 64.0 | 57.9 | 83.6 | 22.1 | 4,502 | 69.6 | 62.9 | 91.4 | 18.9 | 707 |
| 20-34 | 87.3 | 66.1 | 61.5 | 89.3 | 19.2 | 13,322 | 69.5 | 66.0 | 93.5 | 15.1 | 2,029 |
| 35-49 | 86.0 | 64.0 | 59.1 | 91.1 | 19.3 | 11,080 | 70.2 | 64.5 | 94.5 | 13.3 | 1,764 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.4 | 69.5 | 65.1 | 92.6 | 17.5 | 12,989 | 71.8 | 68.2 | 95.1 | 14.2 | 2,012 |
| Rural | 81.9 | 61.3 | 55.9 | 86.3 | 21.5 | 15,915 | 68.1 | 62.2 | 92.3 | 15.6 | 2,488 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 75.1 | 56.6 | 51.4 | 85.4 | 23.7 | 5,224 | 65.5 | 63.4 | 89.2 | 15.0 | 362 |
| <5 years complete | 82.6 | 56.5 | 55.5 | 87.4 | 20.9 | 1,962 | 65.2 | 63.6 | 91.0 | 17.6 | 244 |
| 5-7 years complete | 83.8 | 60.2 | 55.3 | 88.1 | 19.8 | 5,287 | 68.5 | 64.5 | 93.6 | 16.3 | 633 |
| 8-9 years complete | 88.0 | 64.2 | 60.2 | 87.5 | 19.9 | 5,667 | 68.4 | 61.9 | 92.4 | 14.1 | 1,132 |
| 10-11 years complete | 93.7 | 69.2 | 63.9 | 90.0 | 20.0 | 3,885 | 73.1 | 64.6 | 94.1 | 16.2 | 795 |
| 12 or more years complete | 96.7 | 75.8 | 69.2 | 94.0 | 15.9 | 6,877 | 71.6 | 68.4 | 95.8 | 14.0 | 1,335 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 86.4 | 64.7 | 59.4 | 88.8 | 19.5 | 25,280 | 69.5 | 65.2 | 93.6 | 15.1 | 3,915 |
| Muslim | 88.5 | 65.8 | 64.9 | 91.3 | 21.5 | 3,311 | 72.2 | 61.6 | 93.9 | 14.0 | 525 |
| Christian | 97.0 | 75.3 | 69.3 | 95.8 | 17.5 | 150 | (63.8) | (84.7) | (96.4) | (40.1) | 25 |
| Other | 90.0 | 87.8 | 58.3 | 92.4 | 8.1 | 163 | * | * | * | * | 35 |

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 heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who: | | | | Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who: | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| | Percentage of women who have heard of TB | Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing | Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹ | Believe that TB can be cured | Would want a family member's TB kept secret | Number of women who have heard of TB | Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing | Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹ | Believe that TB can be cured | Would want a family member's TB kept secret | Number of men who have heard of TB | | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 85.4 | 4,486 | 63.0 | 58.8 | 90.1 | 25.5 | 3,831 | 88.5 | 71.7 | 70.9 | 68.0 | 96.9 | 15.7 | 634 |
| Scheduled tribe | 89.5 | 5,487 | 69.2 | 62.0 | 90.0 | 18.6 | 4,913 | 94.6 | 737 | 69.3 | 62.1 | 94.7 | 13.1 | 697 |
| Other backward class | 84.3 | 15,255 | 62.9 | 58.3 | 87.6 | 19.4 | 12,860 | 89.2 | 2,328 | 67.4 | 66.8 | 91.9 | 15.1 | 2,077 |
| Other | 90.9 | 7,813 | 67.6 | 63.0 | 91.0 | 17.8 | 7,104 | 93.6 | 1,150 | 74.1 | 62.0 | 93.9 | 15.4 | 1,077 |
| Don't know | 64.8 | 302 | 38.9 | 38.0 | 76.2 | 21.7 | 196 | * | 25 | * | * | * | * | 16 |
| Total | 86.7 | 33,343 | 65.0 | 60.0 | 89.1 | 19.7 | 28,904 | 90.8 | 4,957 | 69.8 | 64.9 | 93.6 | 15.0 | 4,500 |

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

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

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

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

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

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

na = Not applicable

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/financial scheme, type of a health insurance/health scheme coverage, according to residence, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Source | Residence | | Total |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Public health sector | 46.0 | 59.6 | 53.8 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 21.1 | 15.0 | 17.6 |
| Government dispensary | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| UHC/UHP/UFWC | 7.8 | 0.8 | 3.8 |
| CHC/rural hospital/block PHC | 9.7 | 18.6 | 14.8 |
| PHC/additional PHC | 4.0 | 20.6 | 13.5 |
| Sub-centre | 0.5 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| <i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other public health sector | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Private health sector | 51.1 | 38.6 | 44.0 |
| Private hospital | 30.1 | 20.9 | 24.8 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 20.7 | 17.4 | 18.8 |
| Private paramedic | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| <i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath</i> (AYUSH) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other private health sector | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other source | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Shop | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Home treatment | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Health insurance | | | |
| Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme | 36.3 | 41.1 | 39.0 |
| Number of households | 12,640 | 16,728 | 29,368 |
| Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme | | | |
| Employees' State insurance scheme (ESIS) | 5.3 | 1.7 | 3.1 |
| Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) | 9.1 | 15.4 | 12.9 |
| State health insurance scheme | 56.9 | 58.2 | 57.7 |
| <i>Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana</i> (RSBY) | 9.4 | 18.7 | 15.0 |
| Community health insurance programme | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other health insurance through employer | 2.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Medical reimbursement from employer | 4.7 | 0.7 | 2.3 |
| Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | 5.8 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| Other | 16.2 | 15.8 | 16.0 |
| Number of households | 4,584 | 6,873 | 11,457 |

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, sidha and homeopathy; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 90 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

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, Gujarat, 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 | 1,194 | 1,140 | 1,274 | 373 | 124 | 4,486 | 478 | 1,341 | 150 | 259 | 369 | 717 |
| Scheduled tribe | 1,102 | 903 | 394 | 247 | 131 | 5,487 | 731 | 1,293 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 737 |
| Other backward class | 1,221 | 914 | 946 | 441 | 246 | 15,255 | 1,109 | 662 | 26 | 511 | 31 | 2,328 |
| Other | 1,846 | 1,147 | 2,030 | 238 | 95 | 7,813 | 2,461 | 1,022 | 328 | 393 | 328 | 1,150 |
| Don't know | 437 | 1,626 | 719 | 413 | 0 | 302 | * | * | * | * | * | 25 |
| Total age 15-49 | 1,337 | 1,004 | 1,151 | 352 | 173 | 33,343 | 1,354 | 934 | 110 | 369 | 163 | 4,957 |
| Age 50-54 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 5,951 | 3,076 | 708 | 1,788 | 373 | 394 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 1,693 | 1,092 | 154 | 473 | 178 | 5,351 |

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

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

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

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

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of hypertension ¹ | Normal | | | Pre-hypertensive | | | Hypertensive | | | Total | Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------|--------|--|-------|---|-----------------|
| | | SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg | SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg | SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg | Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg | Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg | Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.9 | 78.3 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 5,051 | | | | |
| 20-24 | 4.0 | 72.3 | 24.7 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 5,246 | | | | |
| 25-29 | 6.2 | 64.6 | 30.3 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 5,001 | | | | |
| 30-34 | 9.0 | 52.9 | 39.1 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 4,701 | | | | |
| 35-39 | 13.1 | 45.8 | 42.7 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 4,545 | | | | |
| 40-44 | 19.7 | 37.2 | 45.8 | 12.3 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 4,273 | | | | |
| 45-49 | 24.2 | 32.8 | 47.1 | 14.5 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 3,837 | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.5 | 55.5 | 36.0 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 13,597 | | | | |
| Rural | 10.6 | 57.0 | 33.8 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 19,057 | | | | |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 14.9 | 46.7 | 40.2 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 6,827 | | | | |
| <5 years complete | 13.9 | 48.1 | 40.5 | 8.5 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 2,338 | | | | |
| 5-7 years complete | 11.5 | 53.8 | 36.4 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 6,172 | | | | |
| 8-9 years complete | 8.1 | 62.5 | 30.5 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 6,316 | | | | |
| 10-11 years complete | 9.2 | 61.1 | 31.2 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 4,058 | | | | |
| 12 or more years complete | 7.4 | 62.6 | 31.6 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 6,944 | | | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 10.2 | 56.6 | 34.7 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 28,724 | | | | |
| Muslim | 13.4 | 54.1 | 34.7 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 3,616 | | | | |
| Christian | 16.5 | 58.3 | 26.9 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 149 | | | | |
| Other | 11.1 | 53.9 | 36.1 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 165 | | | | |

Continued...

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of hypertension ¹ | Pre-hypertensive | | | Hypertensive | | | Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|---|-----------------|
| | | Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg | SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg | Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg | Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg | Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg | Total | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 7.5 | 59.3 | 34.4 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 4,392 |
| Scheduled tribe | 12.5 | 53.4 | 34.9 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 5,415 |
| Other backward class | 9.9 | 57.3 | 34.4 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 14,929 |
| Other | 12.3 | 54.7 | 35.5 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 7,627 |
| Don't know | 11.7 | 61.1 | 29.3 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 292 |
| Total | 10.6 | 56.4 | 34.7 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 32,654 |

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

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

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of hypertension ¹ | Normal | | | Pre-hypertensive | | | Hypertensive | | | Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure | Number of men |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------|-------|-------|---|---------------|
| | | SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg | SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg | SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg | Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg | Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg | Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg | Total | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.5 | 65.3 | 31.6 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 781 | | |
| 20-24 | 7.2 | 49.1 | 44.0 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 819 | | |
| 25-29 | 9.6 | 43.1 | 48.0 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 674 | | |
| 30-34 | 14.8 | 28.6 | 56.9 | 12.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 633 | | |
| 35-39 | 18.6 | 26.0 | 56.5 | 13.5 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 698 | | |
| 40-44 | 21.0 | 28.2 | 52.4 | 15.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 603 | | |
| 45-49 | 28.0 | 22.7 | 51.0 | 18.8 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 585 | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.6 | 39.3 | 48.0 | 10.1 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2,082 | | |
| Rural | 14.1 | 38.7 | 47.9 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2,713 | | |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 17.8 | 32.3 | 51.9 | 12.5 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 419 | | |
| <5 years complete | 19.0 | 38.1 | 43.5 | 16.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 274 | | |
| 5-7 years complete | 13.5 | 34.5 | 52.3 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 700 | | |
| 8-9 years complete | 11.7 | 42.3 | 46.6 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1,222 | | |
| 10-11 years complete | 14.0 | 44.5 | 42.6 | 9.4 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 834 | | |
| 12 or more years complete | 13.7 | 37.2 | 50.0 | 10.9 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1,346 | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 14.3 | 38.8 | 47.7 | 10.6 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4,169 | | |
| Muslim | 10.4 | 40.6 | 50.7 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 565 | | |
| Christian | (20.0) | (30.6) | (49.4) | (17.6) | (1.8) | (0.6) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (0.0) | 26 | | |

Continued...

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of hypertension ¹ | Normal | | | Pre-hypertensive | | | Hypertensive | | | Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure | Number of men |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------|-------|--|---|---------------|
| | | SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg | SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg | SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg | Stage 1: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg | Stage 2: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg | Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg | Total | | | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 14.4 | 34.7 | 51.7 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 696 | | | |
| Scheduled tribe | 16.9 | 38.3 | 45.8 | 11.4 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 721 | | | |
| Other backward class | 12.3 | 41.2 | 47.0 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 2,257 | | | |
| Other | 14.8 | 37.8 | 48.7 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 1,100 | | | |
| Total age 15-49 | 13.9 | 39.0 | 48.0 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 4,794 | | | |
| Age 50-54 | 28.2 | 24.7 | 49.7 | 17.7 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 382 | | | |
| Total age 15-54 | 14.9 | 37.9 | 48.1 | 10.7 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 5,176 | | | |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

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

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

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

| Background characteristic | Random blood glucose values | | | Total | Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level | Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level | Number of women |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | ≤140 mg/dl (normal) | 141-160 mg/dl (high) | >160 mg/dl (very high) | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 96.7 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 5,044 |
| 20-24 | 95.0 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 5,241 |
| 25-29 | 93.7 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 6.8 | 4,986 |
| 30-34 | 92.1 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 8.4 | 4,664 |
| 35-39 | 88.6 | 7.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 4,505 |
| 40-44 | 84.5 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 16.1 | 4,214 |
| 45-49 | 82.6 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 18.4 | 3,788 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.1 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 13,494 |
| Rural | 90.9 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 18,948 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 88.8 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 12.1 | 6,771 |
| <5 years complete | 88.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 2,318 |
| 5-7 years complete | 89.1 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 11.4 | 6,123 |
| 8-9 years complete | 93.0 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 6,294 |
| 10-11 years complete | 92.2 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 8.3 | 4,036 |
| 12 or more years complete | 92.8 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 6,899 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 91.0 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 9.6 | 28,537 |
| Muslim | 90.6 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 10.3 | 3,592 |
| Christian | 90.9 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 10.2 | 149 |
| Other | 85.8 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 164 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 92.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 4,365 |
| Scheduled tribe | 92.3 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 8.3 | 5,373 |
| Other backward class | 90.9 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 14,867 |
| Other | 89.5 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 11.4 | 7,555 |
| Don't know | 90.1 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 282 |
| Total | 90.9 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 9.7 | 32,442 |

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

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

| Background characteristic | Random blood glucose values | | | Total | Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level | Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level | Number of men |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------|--|---|---------------|
| | ≤140 mg/dl (normal) | 141-160 mg/dl (high) | >160 mg/dl (very high) | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 96.9 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 778 |
| 20-24 | 92.7 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 816 |
| 25-29 | 93.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 671 |
| 30-34 | 92.6 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 630 |
| 35-39 | 87.5 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 13.5 | 690 |
| 40-44 | 84.3 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 18.1 | 595 |
| 45-49 | 80.3 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 21.7 | 579 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.7 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 11.4 | 2,054 |
| Rural | 90.5 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 10.4 | 2,705 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 87.3 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 14.8 | 418 |
| <5 years complete | 90.6 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 10.0 | 275 |
| 5-7 years complete | 87.6 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 12.9 | 698 |
| 8-9 years complete | 90.9 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 9.7 | 1,219 |
| 10-11 years complete | 90.4 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 11.3 | 819 |
| 12 or more years complete | 91.4 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 9.4 | 1,331 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 90.4 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 4,138 |
| Muslim | 89.1 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 12.1 | 560 |
| Christian | (84.3) | (7.1) | (8.7) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (15.7) | 26 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 92.2 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 690 |
| Scheduled tribe | 91.8 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 9.3 | 715 |
| Other backward class | 90.1 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 2,242 |
| Other | 87.7 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 13.9 | 1,090 |
| Total age 15-49 | 90.1 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 10.8 | 4,759 |
| Age 50-54 | 71.6 | 16.0 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 31.8 | 372 |
| Total age 15-54 | 88.8 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 12.3 | 5,131 |

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

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Tobacco/alcohol use | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Use of tobacco/alcohol | | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Smokes <i>bidis</i> | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 4.6 |
| Smokes cigars or pipe | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Smokes <i>hookah</i> | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco | 2.8 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 27.5 | 38.2 | 33.6 |
| Uses <i>khaini</i> | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| Uses other chewing tobacco | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Uses snuff | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Uses other tobacco product | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Uses any type of tobacco | 3.8 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 37.3 | 52.5 | 45.9 |
| Drinks alcohol | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| Number of respondents | 13,906 | 19,437 | 33,343 | 2,144 | 2,813 | 4,957 |
| Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours | | | | | | |
| <5 | * | * | * | 73.4 | 86.9 | 80.4 |
| 5-9 | * | * | * | 10.4 | 2.7 | 6.4 |
| 10-14 | * | * | * | 7.1 | 5.6 | 6.3 |
| 15-24 | * | * | * | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| 25 or more | * | * | * | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Missing | * | * | * | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of cigarette smokers | 1 | 5 | 6 | 90 | 99 | 189 |
| Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours | | | | | | |
| <5 | nc | * | * | (10.4) | 16.7 | 15.5 |
| 5-9 | nc | * | * | (20.1) | 17.4 | 18.0 |
| 10-14 | nc | * | * | (22.6) | 26.5 | 25.7 |
| 15-24 | nc | * | * | (33.9) | 21.1 | 23.7 |
| 25 or more | nc | * | * | (13.0) | 17.2 | 16.4 |
| Missing | nc | * | * | (0.0) | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Total | nc | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers | 0 | 12 | 12 | 46 | 181 | 227 |

Continued...

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

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Tobacco/alcohol use | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking | | | | | | |
| Almost every day | * | (47.6) | 43.5 | 28.8 | 31.6 | 30.5 |
| About once a week | * | (34.2) | 29.0 | 35.3 | 34.5 | 34.8 |
| Less than once a week | * | (18.2) | 27.5 | 35.9 | 33.9 | 34.7 |
| Don't know | * | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number who drink alcohol | 15 | 31 | 46 | 115 | 180 | 294 |

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

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, Gujarat, 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 | 50.7 | 26.5 | 43.7 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 66.2 | 5,206 |
| 20-24 | 51.5 | 28.4 | 43.9 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 66.8 | 5,380 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.8 | 23.2 | 59.2 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 78.8 | 4,030 |
| Rural | 57.5 | 30.1 | 34.4 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 58.9 | 6,556 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 71.9 | 23.5 | 16.3 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 37.3 | 655 |
| <5 years complete | 70.2 | 27.3 | 18.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 42.3 | 348 |
| 5-7 years complete | 63.9 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 54.1 | 1,578 |
| 8-9 years complete | 56.0 | 26.8 | 37.5 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 60.3 | 3,219 |
| 10-11 years complete | 45.4 | 29.3 | 51.0 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 74.7 | 1,970 |
| 12 or more years complete | 35.2 | 26.6 | 63.8 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 84.6 | 2,816 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 51.6 | 27.7 | 42.6 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 65.6 | 9,188 |
| Muslim | 48.9 | 26.8 | 50.0 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 71.4 | 1,296 |
| Christian | 21.8 | 10.7 | 67.7 | 11.9 | 2.5 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 75.6 | 53 |
| Other | (43.9) | (8.1) | (79.6) | (1.0) | (2.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (87.1) | 48 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 52.3 | 28.9 | 46.4 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 69.4 | 1,487 |
| Scheduled tribe | 62.0 | 27.2 | 29.4 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.8 | 1,842 |
| Other backward class | 51.7 | 28.4 | 41.8 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 65.6 | 5,008 |
| Other | 39.0 | 24.8 | 60.4 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 78.6 | 2,151 |
| Don't know | 65.8 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 41.5 | 98 |
| Total | 51.1 | 27.4 | 43.8 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 66.5 | 10,586 |

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

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

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

Table 96. Employment and cash earnings of women and men

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

| 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 | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 31.0 | 779 | 72.3 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 241 |
| 20-24 | 34.9 | 806 | 75.8 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 282 |
| 25-29 | 32.8 | 774 | 74.8 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 254 |
| 30-34 | 40.0 | 797 | 79.1 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 319 |
| 35-39 | 44.4 | 674 | 68.7 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 87.9 | 100.0 | 299 |
| 40-44 | 46.5 | 656 | 76.7 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 86.2 | 100.0 | 305 |
| 45-49 | 43.1 | 543 | 72.1 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 86.0 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Total | 38.5 | 5,029 | 74.4 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 88.3 | 100.0 | 1,934 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 42.0 | 813 | 81.7 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 38.3 | 61.7 | 100.0 | 341 |
| 20-24 | 79.5 | 849 | 86.9 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 675 |
| 25-29 | 95.4 | 699 | 87.5 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 30.9 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 667 |
| 30-34 | 98.5 | 659 | 83.8 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 650 |
| 35-39 | 98.1 | 714 | 83.7 | 10.8 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 34.4 | 65.6 | 100.0 | 700 |
| 40-44 | 97.7 | 622 | 79.3 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 34.2 | 65.8 | 100.0 | 608 |
| 45-49 | 98.7 | 601 | 79.6 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 38.6 | 61.4 | 100.0 | 593 |
| Total | 85.4 | 4,957 | 83.5 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 33.1 | 66.9 | 100.0 | 4,235 |
| Age 50-54 | 96.0 | 394 | 77.5 | 12.0 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 47.7 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 378 |
| Total age 15-54 | 86.2 | 5,351 | 83.0 | 9.5 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 65.7 | 100.0 | 4,612 |

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

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of currently married women who report that they: | | | | Percentage of currently married men who report that: | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used | Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used | Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash | Earn more or about the same as their husband | Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash | They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used | Number of men with wives who are employed for cash | Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used | Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (85.8) | 73.5 | 57 | * | 14 | * | 1 | * | 1 |
| 20-29 | 86.9 | 76.9 | 860 | 51.1 | 203 | 75.5 | 75 | 74.8 | 672 |
| 30-39 | 92.0 | 82.9 | 1,156 | 52.8 | 392 | 85.4 | 163 | 70.7 | 1,121 |
| 40-49 | 91.5 | 83.8 | 831 | 54.2 | 289 | 86.3 | 188 | 75.0 | 1,010 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.0 | 84.4 | 1,310 | 54.8 | 333 | 84.9 | 180 | 76.8 | 1,290 |
| Rural | 89.2 | 78.6 | 1,594 | 52.2 | 564 | 83.1 | 246 | 69.9 | 1,535 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 91.2 | 76.8 | 699 | 51.7 | 282 | 89.5 | 66 | 63.7 | 300 |
| <5 years complete | 95.5 | 82.8 | 279 | 52.3 | 110 | (79.2) | 33 | 71.3 | 202 |
| 5-7 years complete | 91.0 | 82.4 | 643 | 54.4 | 188 | 79.4 | 88 | 71.5 | 502 |
| 8-9 years complete | 85.7 | 75.5 | 440 | 57.4 | 122 | 79.6 | 78 | 74.8 | 673 |
| 10-11 years complete | 82.0 | 85.8 | 325 | 41.2 | 69 | (87.2) | 61 | 75.2 | 462 |
| 12 or more years complete | 93.4 | 86.7 | 518 | 57.7 | 125 | 87.0 | 99 | 75.7 | 685 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 90.5 | 81.7 | 2,537 | 53.3 | 839 | 84.2 | 398 | 72.5 | 2,454 |
| Muslim | 92.8 | 76.5 | 332 | (55.8) | 47 | * | 24 | 76.0 | 340 |
| Christian | * | * | 12 | * | 6 | * | 3 | (93.6) | 14 |

Continued...

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

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of currently married women who report that they: | | | | Percentage of currently married men who report that: | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used | Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used | Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash | Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash | They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used | Number of men with wives who are employed for cash | Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used | Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 94.4 | 160 | 82.0 | 424 | 61.7 | 138 | 80.0 | 408 |
| Scheduled tribe | 90.3 | 276 | 78.2 | 446 | 51.3 | 216 | 63.9 | 418 |
| Other backward class | 90.5 | 506 | 80.1 | 1,328 | 51.4 | 405 | 73.4 | 1,318 |
| Other | 89.3 | 159 | 84.9 | 688 | 53.0 | 133 | 73.7 | 668 |
| Total | 90.5 | 1,111 | 81.2 | 2,905 | 53.2 | 897 | 73.1 | 2,824 |
| | | | | | 83.9 | 427 | 56.5 | 399 |
| | | | | | (92.0) | 54 | (48.3) | 52 |
| | | | | | 86.8 | 115 | 61.0 | 103 |
| | | | | | 78.2 | 173 | 51.2 | 165 |
| | | | | | 86.1 | 83 | (67.1) | 77 |

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

Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Gujarat, 2019-21

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

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

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

| 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 | 84.2 | 68.1 | 77.5 | 61.6 | 11.6 | 90 | (88.1) | (86.5) | (84.7) | (10.1) | 25 |
| 20-24 | 82.9 | 72.7 | 85.2 | 67.4 | 9.5 | 463 | 95.5 | 88.5 | 85.6 | 1.6 | 274 |
| 25-29 | 81.4 | 77.3 | 82.1 | 70.3 | 11.7 | 672 | 94.0 | 84.9 | 82.1 | 3.1 | 476 |
| 30-39 | 88.0 | 84.0 | 89.0 | 77.9 | 5.8 | 1,391 | 94.3 | 87.9 | 83.8 | 1.5 | 1,209 |
| 40-49 | 86.3 | 86.5 | 88.0 | 78.5 | 6.9 | 1,086 | 95.4 | 89.8 | 86.6 | 1.5 | 1,132 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.9 | 86.0 | 89.1 | 78.4 | 5.6 | 1,546 | 96.1 | 86.8 | 85.3 | 2.4 | 1,326 |
| Rural | 84.6 | 78.7 | 84.9 | 72.5 | 9.3 | 2,156 | 93.7 | 89.2 | 84.3 | 1.5 | 1,790 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 83.3 | 79.5 | 83.5 | 72.6 | 9.7 | 918 | 93.6 | 88.8 | 83.7 | 1.4 | 339 |
| <5 years complete | 86.4 | 81.0 | 88.3 | 76.4 | 7.9 | 346 | 94.6 | 87.5 | 82.7 | 0.6 | 226 |
| 5-7 years complete | 85.1 | 81.6 | 85.6 | 74.6 | 8.9 | 812 | 93.4 | 88.9 | 84.0 | 1.7 | 541 |
| 8-9 years complete | 82.5 | 76.6 | 84.2 | 68.0 | 9.4 | 580 | 93.9 | 89.3 | 85.2 | 2.0 | 750 |
| 10-11 years complete | 86.7 | 85.1 | 88.8 | 78.4 | 6.3 | 400 | 95.7 | 88.5 | 87.3 | 3.1 | 498 |
| 12 or more years complete | 91.0 | 87.9 | 92.8 | 82.2 | 3.0 | 646 | 96.4 | 86.2 | 84.1 | 1.4 | 763 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 89.4 | 85.3 | 89.1 | 79.9 | 5.4 | 1,413 | 94.6 | 88.0 | 84.4 | 1.9 | 3,054 |
| Employed, for cash | 90.2 | 87.0 | 89.7 | 81.3 | 4.7 | 1,111 | 94.6 | 87.9 | 84.4 | 1.9 | 2,824 |
| Employed, not for cash | 86.2 | 79.1 | 86.7 | 74.7 | 8.2 | 302 | 94.8 | 89.0 | 85.0 | 1.2 | 230 |
| Not employed | 83.2 | 79.5 | 85.2 | 72.0 | 9.2 | 2,289 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 0.8 | 62 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 83.1 | 74.5 | 85.2 | 65.8 | 8.6 | 383 | 94.3 | 84.1 | 82.0 | 3.7 | 479 |
| 1-2 | 86.6 | 82.4 | 88.2 | 76.6 | 7.4 | 2,076 | 95.2 | 88.0 | 84.8 | 1.6 | 1,707 |
| 3-4 | 84.0 | 82.3 | 84.4 | 74.1 | 8.4 | 1,050 | 94.9 | 90.5 | 86.8 | 1.4 | 788 |
| 5 or more | 88.3 | 85.8 | 86.4 | 80.0 | 7.3 | 193 | 89.3 | 91.3 | 81.6 | 1.1 | 142 |

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, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband | | | | Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------|
| | Own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | Percentage who participate in all three decisions | Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions | Number of women | Own health care | Making major household purchases | Percentage who participate in both decisions | Percentage who participate in neither decision | Number of men |
| Household structure¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 88.0 | 88.1 | 89.5 | 80.9 | 5.4 | 1,499 | 94.8 | 89.0 | 85.5 | 1.7 | 1,245 |
| Non-nuclear | 84.0 | 77.4 | 84.8 | 70.9 | 9.4 | 2,203 | 94.7 | 87.6 | 84.2 | 1.9 | 1,871 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 86.2 | 82.5 | 87.2 | 75.5 | 7.0 | 3,247 | 95.0 | 88.1 | 84.7 | 1.6 | 2,731 |
| Muslim | 80.4 | 75.6 | 81.6 | 70.3 | 14.3 | 415 | 92.1 | 88.2 | 84.0 | 3.7 | 354 |
| Christian | (88.5) | (70.4) | (91.0) | (70.4) | (2.9) | 15 | (100.0) | (98.9) | (98.9) | (0.0) | 14 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 87.0 | 82.9 | 87.6 | 75.7 | 5.3 | 505 | 97.3 | 92.0 | 89.8 | 0.5 | 435 |
| Scheduled tribe | 87.4 | 80.2 | 85.2 | 75.3 | 9.6 | 574 | 96.5 | 90.3 | 87.6 | 0.8 | 469 |
| Other backward class | 85.2 | 81.3 | 86.1 | 74.6 | 7.8 | 1,762 | 94.4 | 87.9 | 84.0 | 1.7 | 1,484 |
| Other | 85.0 | 83.9 | 89.4 | 75.9 | 7.2 | 833 | 92.6 | 85.1 | 81.3 | 3.6 | 713 |
| Don't know | (65.3) | (54.9) | (61.4) | (54.9) | (30.5) | 29 | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Total | 85.6 | 81.7 | 86.7 | 75.0 | 7.8 | 3,702 | 94.7 | 88.2 | 84.7 | 1.8 | 3,116 |

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

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

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

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

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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 | Percentage who go to three specified places alone ¹ | | | | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 51.0 | 68.4 | 41.1 | 1.9 | 45.8 | 1,556 | 26.0 | 741 | | |
| 1-2 | 61.4 | 72.8 | 46.3 | 4.8 | 62.0 | 2,176 | 23.5 | 1,253 | | |
| 3-4 | 59.8 | 67.2 | 41.8 | 4.9 | 59.2 | 1,103 | 9.3 | 403 | | |
| 5 or more | 54.7 | 67.8 | 34.0 | 4.6 | 58.4 | 194 | (12.1) | 58 | | |
| Household structure² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 57.1 | 71.0 | 42.2 | 3.7 | 59.2 | 2,175 | 17.5 | 1,069 | | |
| Non-nuclear | 57.9 | 69.3 | 44.0 | 4.1 | 54.0 | 2,855 | 24.9 | 1,386 | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 58.1 | 70.7 | 43.5 | 3.9 | 57.6 | 4,374 | 22.2 | 2,110 | | |
| Muslim | 53.9 | 63.2 | 40.4 | 3.4 | 44.2 | 601 | 16.9 | 311 | | |
| Christian | (55.8) | (84.2) | (37.7) | (12.4) | (49.0) | 19 | * | 10 | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 56.5 | 72.8 | 43.9 | 4.5 | 60.1 | 701 | 21.2 | 322 | | |
| Scheduled tribe | 56.3 | 65.3 | 39.3 | 4.3 | 55.3 | 750 | 14.9 | 253 | | |
| Other backward class | 55.2 | 67.4 | 41.5 | 3.7 | 52.7 | 2,419 | 21.0 | 1,097 | | |
| Other | 65.4 | 77.5 | 50.1 | 3.8 | 63.0 | 1,119 | 25.3 | 778 | | |
| Don't know | (26.3) | (57.3) | (16.6) | (0.0) | (32.2) | 40 | * | 6 | | |
| Total | 57.6 | 70.0 | 43.2 | 3.9 | 56.2 | 5,029 | 21.7 | 2,455 | | |

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

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

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

Table 101. Ownership of assets

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

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

Continued...

Table 101 Ownership of assets—Continued

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------|---|------------------|------------------|------|---------------|
| | Own a house | | Have a mobile phone that they themselves use | | Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages | | Own a house | | Number of men |
| | alone or jointly | alone or jointly | Number of women | Number of women | alone or jointly | alone or jointly | alone or jointly | | |
| Schooling | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 43.8 | 36.4 | 23.0 | 1,030 | 15.0 | 237 | 77.0 | 52.4 | 427 |
| <5 years complete | 44.3 | 35.1 | 27.6 | 404 | 21.9 | 111 | 70.8 | 44.6 | 281 |
| 5-7 years complete | 40.6 | 33.7 | 44.0 | 963 | 53.1 | 424 | 64.3 | 43.8 | 723 |
| 8-9 years complete | 40.4 | 34.0 | 47.8 | 939 | 81.7 | 449 | 64.9 | 42.6 | 1,267 |
| 10-11 years complete | 41.8 | 34.0 | 55.2 | 663 | 91.3 | 366 | 56.8 | 39.0 | 874 |
| 12 or more years complete | 43.1 | 36.1 | 84.2 | 1,030 | 97.3 | 868 | 60.9 | 40.2 | 1,386 |
| Household structure¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 42.0 | 32.8 | 49.2 | 2,175 | 69.8 | 1,069 | 64.7 | 40.7 | 2,183 |
| Non-nuclear | 42.3 | 36.6 | 48.6 | 2,855 | 78.2 | 1,386 | 62.8 | 43.8 | 2,774 |
| Total age 15-49 | 42.2 | 35.0 | 48.8 | 5,029 | 74.5 | 2,455 | 63.7 | 42.4 | 4,957 |
| Age 50-54 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 90.5 | 60.7 | 394 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 65.6 | 43.8 | 5,351 |

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Gujarat, 2019-21

| Reason/behaviour | Ever-married | | Never married | | Total | |
|---|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if: | | | | | | |
| She goes out without telling him | 10.4 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 10.3 | 10.7 |
| She neglects the house or children | 15.3 | 12.9 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 13.9 |
| She argues with him | 13.3 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 11.8 |
| She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | 7.7 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 5.5 |
| She doesn't cook properly | 13.1 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 9.8 | 13.0 | 8.5 |
| He suspects her of being unfaithful | 15.2 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 17.1 | 14.9 | 15.4 |
| She shows disrespect for in-laws | 19.4 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 24.9 | 19.2 | 20.3 |
| Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | 30.8 | 26.4 | 29.2 | 31.9 | 30.4 | 28.3 |
| Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she: | | | | | | |
| Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease | 87.0 | 80.2 | 83.7 | 76.4 | 86.3 | 78.9 |
| Knows her husband has sex with other women | 86.1 | 77.2 | 82.7 | 73.7 | 85.3 | 76.0 |
| Is tired or not in the mood | 89.0 | 77.4 | 84.5 | 73.3 | 88.0 | 76.0 |
| Percentage who agree with all three reasons | 78.7 | 69.9 | 75.0 | 66.6 | 77.9 | 68.8 |
| Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons | 6.3 | 14.0 | 10.2 | 17.9 | 7.2 | 15.3 |
| Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to: | | | | | | |
| Get angry and reprimand her | na | 9.6 | na | 10.0 | na | 9.7 |
| Refuse to give her financial support | na | 6.3 | na | 7.2 | na | 6.6 |
| Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to | na | 4.6 | na | 4.4 | na | 4.5 |
| Have sex with another woman | na | 4.7 | na | 5.8 | na | 5.1 |
| Percentage who agree with all four behaviours | na | 2.2 | na | 2.3 | na | 2.2 |
| Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours | na | 86.8 | na | 85.2 | na | 86.2 |
| Number of respondents | 3,887 | 3,239 | 1,143 | 1,718 | 5,029 | 4,957 |

na = Not applicable

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

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

| 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 | 34.2 | 30.9 | 71.5 | 64.0 | 79.2 | 779 | 813 |
| 20-24 | 27.3 | 32.7 | 79.7 | 70.2 | 85.4 | 806 | 849 |
| 25-29 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 80.6 | 72.7 | 89.0 | 774 | 699 |
| 30-39 | 31.1 | 28.6 | 79.6 | 67.6 | 86.2 | 1,471 | 1,373 |
| 40-49 | 31.1 | 23.7 | 76.8 | 70.1 | 85.0 | 1,199 | 1,223 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25.5 | 28.2 | 81.7 | 68.8 | 87.3 | 2,129 | 2,144 |
| Rural | 34.0 | 28.4 | 75.0 | 68.8 | 83.2 | 2,900 | 2,813 |
| Schooling | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 35.7 | 25.6 | 71.6 | 62.4 | 81.0 | 1,030 | 427 |
| <5 years complete | 34.1 | 40.5 | 76.1 | 67.1 | 82.6 | 404 | 281 |
| 5-7 years complete | 31.1 | 28.5 | 76.3 | 69.4 | 84.9 | 963 | 723 |
| 8-9 years complete | 30.5 | 30.8 | 78.5 | 68.1 | 83.9 | 939 | 1,267 |
| 10-11 years complete | 30.0 | 31.0 | 77.5 | 66.7 | 83.7 | 663 | 874 |
| 12 or more years complete | 23.3 | 22.6 | 86.0 | 72.7 | 88.6 | 1,030 | 1,386 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 31.3 | 28.0 | 77.3 | 69.4 | 85.7 | 1,934 | 4,235 |
| Employed, for cash | 30.6 | 27.7 | 77.6 | 69.9 | 85.9 | 1,549 | 3,926 |
| Employed, not for cash | 34.1 | 31.6 | 76.0 | 64.2 | 82.6 | 386 | 309 |
| Not employed | 29.9 | 30.1 | 78.2 | 64.9 | 81.2 | 3,095 | 723 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 29.2 | 31.9 | 75.0 | 66.6 | 82.7 | 1,143 | 1,718 |
| Currently married | 30.9 | 26.1 | 78.9 | 70.3 | 86.4 | 3,702 | 3,116 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 27.6 | 35.8 | 76.0 | 61.1 | 82.7 | 184 | 123 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 30.0 | 32.5 | 76.5 | 66.0 | 82.5 | 1,556 | 2,263 |
| 1-2 | 30.1 | 24.8 | 79.9 | 72.9 | 88.4 | 2,176 | 1,754 |
| 3-4 | 30.9 | 24.8 | 75.7 | 68.3 | 85.4 | 1,103 | 795 |
| 5 or more | 35.0 | 26.0 | 77.9 | 66.2 | 80.9 | 194 | 145 |
| Household structure⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 29.1 | 28.9 | 77.6 | 67.2 | 83.1 | 2,175 | 2,183 |
| Non-nuclear | 31.4 | 27.9 | 78.1 | 70.0 | 86.5 | 2,855 | 2,774 |

Continued...

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 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 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 30.9 | 28.2 | 78.0 | 69.2 | 84.8 | 4,374 | 4,313 |
| Muslim | 28.3 | 29.3 | 76.7 | 65.3 | 86.4 | 601 | 584 |
| Christian | (33.3) | (32.6) | (74.4) | (48.3) | (84.4) | 19 | 26 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 32.6 | 23.9 | 74.5 | 58.8 | 85.9 | 701 | 717 |
| Scheduled tribe | 31.2 | 27.5 | 82.2 | 82.9 | 87.2 | 750 | 737 |
| Other backward class | 32.7 | 31.3 | 75.9 | 66.4 | 83.0 | 2,419 | 2,328 |
| Other | 22.9 | 26.0 | 82.0 | 71.6 | 86.9 | 1,119 | 1,150 |
| Don't know | (49.2) | * | (59.0) | * | * | 40 | 25 |
| Total | 30.4 | 28.3 | 77.9 | 68.8 | 85.0 | 5,029 | 4,957 |

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

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

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

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

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

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

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

| Type of violence/perpetrator | Ever-married | Never married | Total |
|---|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Type of violence experienced | | | |
| Physical violence only | 11.9 | 3.4 | 10.7 |
| Sexual violence only | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Physical and sexual violence | 2.6 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Physical or sexual violence | 15.5 | 3.8 | 13.8 |
| Number of women | 2,836 | 468 | 3,304 |
| Person committing physical violence¹ | | | |
| Current husband | 89.4 | na | 85.7 |
| Former husband | 1.9 | na | 1.8 |
| Father/step-father | 6.3 | * | 7.8 |
| Mother/step-mother | 5.4 | * | 6.1 |
| Sister/brother | 3.6 | * | 4.9 |
| Daughter/son | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Other relative | 1.0 | * | 0.9 |
| Current boyfriend | 0.2 | * | 0.2 |
| Former boyfriend | 0.1 | * | 0.4 |
| Mother-in-law | 0.9 | na | 1.0 |
| Father-in-law | 0.2 | na | 0.3 |
| Teacher | 0.9 | * | 1.6 |
| Number who experienced physical violence since age 15 | 412 | 18 | 429 |
| Person committing sexual violence the first time | | | |
| Current husband | 94.0 | na | 92.7 |
| Former husband | 2.9 | na | 4.3 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Father/step-father | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Brother/step-brother | 0.4 | * | 0.4 |
| Other relative | 1.8 | * | 1.8 |
| Family friend | 0.3 | * | 0.3 |
| Teacher | 0.3 | * | 0.3 |
| Priest/religious leader | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Number who experienced sexual violence | 102 | 2 | 103 |

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy | Number of women who have ever been pregnant |
|---|--|---|
| Age | | |
| 18-19 | (0.0) | 37 |
| 20-24 | 0.7 | 266 |
| 25-29 | 1.4 | 437 |
| 30-39 | 1.3 | 1,051 |
| 40-49 | 2.4 | 871 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 2.2 | 1,094 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 1,569 |
| Marital status | | |
| Currently married | 1.6 | 2,553 |
| Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted | 2.0 | 107 |
| Number of living children | | |
| 0 | 0.0 | 94 |
| 1-2 | 1.2 | 1,556 |
| 3-4 | 1.5 | 840 |
| 5 or more | 6.4 | 173 |
| Schooling | | |
| No schooling | 2.9 | 694 |
| <5 years complete | 1.2 | 283 |
| 5-7 years complete | 0.8 | 587 |
| 8-9 years complete | 2.2 | 393 |
| 10-11 years complete | 0.9 | 281 |
| 12 or more years complete | 0.7 | 426 |
| Religion | | |
| Hindu | 1.6 | 2,324 |
| Muslim | 1.8 | 306 |
| Christian | (0.0) | 11 |
| Caste/tribe | | |
| Scheduled caste | 1.1 | 372 |
| Scheduled tribe | 2.0 | 411 |
| Other backward class | 1.8 | 1,289 |
| Other | 1.2 | 570 |
| Total | 1.6 | 2,663 |

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

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

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

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

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Emotional, physical, or sexual violence | Number of women |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | (16.6) | (13.6) | (0.8) | (13.6) | (20.4) | 53 |
| 20-24 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 2.3 | 11.3 | 13.2 | 340 |
| 25-29 | 5.7 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 11.4 | 13.7 | 469 |
| 30-39 | 6.4 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 15.1 | 16.8 | 1,086 |
| 40-49 | 9.3 | 14.1 | 3.2 | 15.1 | 18.0 | 887 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.6 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 12.6 | 1,173 |
| Rural | 8.0 | 15.7 | 3.7 | 16.8 | 18.9 | 1,663 |
| Schooling | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 8.8 | 18.8 | 4.4 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 721 |
| <5 years complete | 9.0 | 14.7 | 3.4 | 15.5 | 18.6 | 292 |
| 5-7 years complete | 6.2 | 10.4 | 3.0 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 619 |
| 8-9 years complete | 8.8 | 11.8 | 3.1 | 13.5 | 15.9 | 429 |
| 10-11 years complete | 5.1 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 298 |
| 12 or more years complete | 5.9 | 11.0 | 2.8 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 476 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 5.6 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 1,692 |
| Employed for cash | 11.2 | 17.4 | 5.6 | 18.5 | 21.9 | 911 |
| Employed not for cash | 5.4 | 16.8 | 3.9 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 233 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Currently married | 6.9 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 2,711 |
| Widowed | 2.7 | 19.6 | 4.8 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 89 |
| Divorced/separated/deserted | (56.6) | (48.9) | (24.6) | (48.9) | (57.6) | 36 |
| Marital duration¹ | | | | | | |
| Married only once | 7.1 | 12.8 | 3.3 | 13.6 | 15.9 | 2,781 |
| 0-4 years | 5.8 | 10.5 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 13.1 | 446 |
| 5-9 years | 6.7 | 8.4 | 2.5 | 9.0 | 12.1 | 492 |
| 10 or more years | 7.6 | 14.5 | 3.6 | 15.3 | 17.6 | 1,843 |
| Married more than once | 20.3 | 32.1 | 8.8 | 33.7 | 37.0 | 55 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 270 |
| 1-2 | 7.1 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 1,556 |
| 3-4 | 6.4 | 13.2 | 2.2 | 13.9 | 16.1 | 837 |
| 5 or more | 13.4 | 23.5 | 8.5 | 24.5 | 32.1 | 173 |
| Household structure² | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 7.3 | 13.2 | 2.8 | 13.8 | 16.4 | 1,185 |
| Non-nuclear | 7.5 | 13.2 | 3.8 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 1,651 |

Continued...

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

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

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

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

| 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 | 12.3 | 23.6 | 7.1 | 23.8 | 28.0 | 363 |
| <5 years complete | 7.8 | 12.7 | 2.1 | 13.3 | 16.4 | 216 |
| 5-7 years complete | 6.6 | 11.3 | 3.2 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 449 |
| 8-9 years complete | 8.3 | 13.7 | 2.8 | 14.8 | 16.9 | 658 |
| 10-11 years complete | 4.8 | 9.9 | 2.0 | 10.9 | 13.0 | 465 |
| 12 or more years complete | 5.8 | 10.5 | 3.1 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 676 |
| Husband's alcohol consumption | | | | | | |
| Does not drink | 6.0 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 11.5 | 13.8 | 2,640 |
| Gets drunk sometimes | 18.6 | 40.6 | 9.6 | 43.4 | 45.7 | 123 |
| Gets drunk often | 46.2 | 65.8 | 22.0 | 65.8 | 68.0 | 58 |
| Spousal age difference¹ | | | | | | |
| Wife older | 5.2 | 11.0 | 2.9 | 12.2 | 13.9 | 184 |
| Wife is same age | 5.3 | 9.9 | 2.7 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 244 |
| Wife 1-4 years younger | 5.5 | 11.4 | 2.6 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 1,468 |
| Wife 5-9 years younger | 10.6 | 15.5 | 3.9 | 16.3 | 19.7 | 687 |
| Wife 10 or more years younger | 9.0 | 15.2 | 5.1 | 16.2 | 18.4 | 128 |
| Spousal schooling difference | | | | | | |
| Husband has more schooling | 6.6 | 12.7 | 2.8 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 1,485 |
| Wife has more schooling | 8.7 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 14.1 | 16.6 | 643 |
| Both have equal schooling | 6.2 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 11.6 | 434 |
| Neither attended school | 9.7 | 24.3 | 6.9 | 24.3 | 25.8 | 265 |
| Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband² | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 1,783 |
| 1-2 | 11.1 | 22.3 | 5.7 | 24.3 | 27.4 | 708 |
| 3-4 | 20.8 | 32.5 | 9.6 | 34.0 | 39.7 | 277 |
| 5-6 | 59.9 | 58.1 | 31.1 | 60.5 | 74.4 | 68 |
| Number of decisions in which women participate³ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 13.6 | 23.2 | 5.3 | 23.9 | 27.6 | 208 |
| 1-2 | 7.6 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 12.1 | 14.8 | 458 |
| 3 | 6.1 | 11.9 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 2,045 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 5.8 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 1,964 |
| 1-2 | 9.2 | 17.8 | 3.5 | 18.8 | 21.5 | 414 |
| 3-4 | 11.8 | 22.1 | 8.5 | 23.7 | 27.0 | 257 |
| 5-6 | 17.4 | 28.1 | 6.5 | 29.6 | 32.9 | 101 |
| 7 | 10.3 | 21.3 | 3.3 | 21.3 | 27.8 | 100 |

Continued...

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

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

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Emotional, physical, or sexual violence | Number of women |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 10.6 | 20.0 | 4.5 | 20.3 | 23.0 | 164 |
| 1-2 | 8.2 | 11.9 | 5.2 | 13.5 | 17.5 | 466 |
| 3 | 7.0 | 12.9 | 2.9 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 2,206 |
| Afraid of husband | | | | | | |
| Most of the time | 41.1 | 48.2 | 17.5 | 49.4 | 53.4 | 98 |
| Sometimes | 10.5 | 18.8 | 4.0 | 19.9 | 23.7 | 1,297 |
| Never | 2.3 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 1,442 |
| Total | 7.4 | 13.2 | 3.4 | 14.0 | 16.3 | 2,836 |

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

| Type of spousal violence experienced | Percentage of women who have had: | | | | | Number of ever-married women |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Cuts, bruises, or aches | Severe burns | Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns | Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury | Any of these injuries | |
| Experienced physical violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 21.0 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 23.6 | 374 |
| In the past 12 months | 23.2 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 26.4 | 293 |
| Experienced sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 40.8 | 9.2 | 19.4 | 13.2 | 47.0 | 96 |
| In the past 12 months | 36.8 | 3.7 | 15.1 | 7.4 | 44.5 | 78 |
| Experienced physical or sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 20.5 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 23.0 | 398 |
| In the past 12 months | 22.4 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 25.4 | 318 |
| Experienced physical and sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 50.6 | 11.7 | 25.9 | 17.6 | 58.3 | 72 |
| In the past 12 months | 48.1 | 4.6 | 22.1 | 10.9 | 58.5 | 53 |

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

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

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

| Help seeking/source of help | Type of violence experienced | | | Total |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Physical only | Sexual only | Both physical and sexual | |
| Help seeking | | | | |
| Never sought help and never told anyone | 74.7 | (81.1) | 47.6 | 70.6 |
| Never sought help but told someone | 9.9 | (9.1) | 20.5 | 11.6 |
| Sought help | 15.4 | (9.7) | 31.9 | 17.8 |
| Number of women who experienced violence | 353 | 27 | 76 | 457 |
| Sources of help among those who sought any help¹ | | | | |
| Own family | 47.1 | * | (30.8) | 40.7 |
| Husband's family | 15.3 | * | (17.0) | 15.8 |
| Current/former husband | 0.7 | * | (0.0) | 1.0 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 5.9 | * | (0.0) | 3.9 |
| Friend | 37.1 | * | (49.0) | 41.7 |
| Neighbour | 5.0 | * | (15.3) | 7.9 |
| Religious leader | 0.0 | * | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Doctor/medical personnel | 0.0 | * | (1.7) | 0.5 |
| Police | 0.0 | * | (9.5) | 2.8 |
| Lawyer | 0.0 | * | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Social service organization | 0.0 | * | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.7 | * | (0.0) | 0.4 |
| Number of women who experienced violence and sought help | 54 | 3 | 24 | 81 |

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

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Gujarat, there were 1,386 clusters. Hence, 1,386 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 1,386 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,385 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

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

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

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

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

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Using an improved source of drinking water | 0.975 | 0.002 | 29,368 | 29,368 | 2.260 | 0.002 | 0.971 | 0.979 |
| Using an improved sanitation facility | 0.740 | 0.006 | 29,368 | 29,368 | 2.350 | 0.008 | 0.728 | 0.752 |
| Using iodized salt | 0.956 | 0.002 | 29,223 | 29,221 | 1.838 | 0.002 | 0.952 | 0.961 |
| Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) | 964.862 | 5.312 | 66,435 | 66,648 | 1.452 | 0.006 | 954.238 | 975.487 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Females age 6 years and above) | 0.271 | 0.004 | 59,537 | 58,749 | 1.899 | 0.013 | 0.264 | 0.278 |
| Urban residence | 0.417 | 0.006 | 33,343 | 33,343 | 2.171 | 0.014 | 0.405 | 0.429 |
| No schooling (Women age 15-49) | 0.209 | 0.004 | 33,343 | 33,343 | 1.961 | 0.021 | 0.200 | 0.217 |
| Completed 10 or more years of schooling | 0.338 | 0.007 | 33,343 | 33,343 | 2.771 | 0.021 | 0.323 | 0.352 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.231 | 0.003 | 33,343 | 33,343 | 1.382 | 0.014 | 0.225 | 0.237 |
| Currently married | 0.730 | 0.003 | 33,343 | 33,343 | 1.407 | 0.005 | 0.723 | 0.737 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.319 | 0.005 | 28,000 | 28,137 | 1.743 | 0.015 | 0.309 | 0.328 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.653 | 0.006 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 1.861 | 0.009 | 0.641 | 0.664 |
| Currently using a modern contraceptive method | 0.536 | 0.006 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 1.776 | 0.011 | 0.524 | 0.547 |
| Currently using a traditional contraceptive method | 0.117 | 0.004 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 2.072 | 0.037 | 0.108 | 0.126 |
| Currently using pill | 0.023 | 0.001 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 1.509 | 0.063 | 0.020 | 0.026 |
| Currently using IUD/PPIUD | 0.031 | 0.002 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 1.406 | 0.050 | 0.028 | 0.034 |
| Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 0.114 | 0.003 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 1.716 | 0.031 | 0.107 | 0.121 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.359 | 0.006 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 1.835 | 0.016 | 0.348 | 0.370 |
| Using public health sector source of contraception | 0.687 | 0.008 | 13,764 | 13,557 | 2.087 | 0.012 | 0.671 | 0.704 |
| Unmet need for family planning | 0.103 | 0.003 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 1.398 | 0.026 | 0.098 | 0.109 |
| Want no more children | 0.701 | 0.004 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 1.415 | 0.006 | 0.693 | 0.710 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.109 | 0.003 | 24,321 | 24,344 | 1.333 | 0.024 | 0.104 | 0.114 |
| Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits | 0.769 | 0.008 | 7,575 | 7,548 | 1.576 | 0.010 | 0.754 | 0.784 |
| Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more | 0.600 | 0.009 | 7,575 | 7,548 | 1.593 | 0.015 | 0.582 | 0.618 |
| Birth registration | 0.975 | 0.002 | 9,742 | 9,498 | 1.143 | 0.002 | 0.971 | 0.979 |
| Births delivered by a skilled provider | 0.932 | 0.004 | 9,868 | 9,748 | 1.430 | 0.005 | 0.923 | 0.940 |
| Institutional delivery | 0.943 | 0.004 | 9,868 | 9,748 | 1.310 | 0.004 | 0.935 | 0.950 |
| Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth | 0.911 | 0.004 | 7,575 | 7,548 | 1.202 | 0.004 | 0.903 | 0.918 |
| Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth | 0.900 | 0.004 | 7,575 | 7,548 | 1.283 | 0.005 | 0.891 | 0.909 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.650 | 0.019 | 899 | 847 | 1.157 | 0.029 | 0.612 | 0.688 |
| Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | 0.082 | 0.004 | 9,545 | 9,429 | 1.266 | 0.045 | 0.075 | 0.090 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets | 0.665 | 0.021 | 854 | 775 | 1.180 | 0.031 | 0.624 | 0.706 |
| Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider | 0.696 | 0.018 | 854 | 775 | 1.075 | 0.026 | 0.660 | 0.732 |
| Child received BCG vaccination | 0.947 | 0.007 | 1,864 | 1,827 | 1.316 | 0.007 | 0.933 | 0.961 |
| Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.861 | 0.011 | 1,864 | 1,827 | 1.319 | 0.012 | 0.839 | 0.882 |
| Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.796 | 0.012 | 1,864 | 1,827 | 1.305 | 0.016 | 0.771 | 0.821 |
| Child received first dose of measles vaccine | 0.868 | 0.011 | 1,864 | 1,827 | 1.325 | 0.012 | 0.847 | 0.889 |
| Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses) | 0.849 | 0.011 | 1,864 | 1,827 | 1.308 | 0.013 | 0.827 | 0.871 |
| Child with all basic vaccinations | 0.763 | 0.013 | 1,864 | 1,827 | 1.286 | 0.017 | 0.738 | 0.789 |
| Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD) | 0.390 | 0.008 | 8,910 | 8,695 | 1.449 | 0.021 | 0.374 | 0.406 |
| Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD) | 0.251 | 0.007 | 8,596 | 8,457 | 1.426 | 0.028 | 0.237 | 0.265 |
| Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD) | 0.397 | 0.008 | 9,101 | 8,876 | 1.436 | 0.020 | 0.381 | 0.413 |
| Children with any anaemia | 0.797 | 0.007 | 6,414 | 6,430 | 1.399 | 0.009 | 0.782 | 0.811 |
| Women with any anaemia | 0.650 | 0.005 | 32,469 | 32,398 | 1.794 | 0.007 | 0.640 | 0.659 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.251 | 0.004 | 31,257 | 31,231 | 1.682 | 0.016 | 0.243 | 0.260 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.226 | 0.004 | 31,257 | 31,231 | 1.767 | 0.018 | 0.218 | 0.235 |
| Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85 | 0.437 | 0.007 | 31,244 | 31,217 | 2.601 | 0.017 | 0.422 | 0.451 |
| Have heard of HIV or AIDS | 0.760 | 0.011 | 5,050 | 5,029 | 1.801 | 0.014 | 0.739 | 0.782 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.285 | 0.013 | 5,050 | 5,029 | 2.110 | 0.047 | 0.258 | 0.312 |
| Ever experienced physical or sexual violence | 0.138 | 0.009 | 3,304 | 3,304 | 1.506 | 0.065 | 0.120 | 0.156 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.863 | 0.032 | 95,132 | 95,164 | 1.367 | 0.017 | 1.799 | 1.926 |
| Neonatal mortality | 21.803 | 2.030 | 9,865 | 9,761 | 1.320 | 0.093 | 17.744 | 25.863 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 9.413 | 1.241 | 9,861 | 9,754 | 1.131 | 0.132 | 6.931 | 11.895 |
| Infant mortality | 31.217 | 2.317 | 9,875 | 9,772 | 1.261 | 0.074 | 26.582 | 35.851 |
| Child mortality | 6.626 | 0.880 | 9,926 | 9,864 | 1.114 | 0.133 | 4.866 | 8.386 |
| Under-five mortality | 37.636 | 2.461 | 9,909 | 9,803 | 1.237 | 0.065 | 32.714 | 42.558 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Males age 6 years and above) | 0.107 | 0.002 | 60,450 | 60,780 | 1.862 | 0.023 | 0.102 | 0.112 |
| Urban residence | 0.433 | 0.013 | 4,936 | 4,957 | 1.779 | 0.029 | 0.407 | 0.458 |
| No schooling (Men age 15-49) | 0.086 | 0.005 | 4,936 | 4,957 | 1.368 | 0.063 | 0.075 | 0.097 |
| Completed 10 or more years of schooling | 0.456 | 0.015 | 4,936 | 4,957 | 2.079 | 0.032 | 0.426 | 0.485 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.347 | 0.008 | 4,936 | 4,957 | 1.173 | 0.023 | 0.331 | 0.362 |
| Currently married | 0.629 | 0.008 | 4,936 | 4,957 | 1.190 | 0.013 | 0.612 | 0.645 |
| Married before age 21 | 0.317 | 0.013 | 3,293 | 3,295 | 1.555 | 0.040 | 0.291 | 0.342 |
| Want no more children | 0.702 | 0.010 | 3,133 | 3,116 | 1.220 | 0.014 | 0.682 | 0.722 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.129 | 0.007 | 3,133 | 3,116 | 1.170 | 0.054 | 0.115 | 0.143 |
| Men with any anaemia | 0.266 | 0.010 | 4,742 | 4,755 | 1.473 | 0.039 | 0.246 | 0.287 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.209 | 0.007 | 4,787 | 4,804 | 1.145 | 0.034 | 0.195 | 0.223 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.199 | 0.008 | 4,787 | 4,804 | 1.311 | 0.040 | 0.183 | 0.215 |
| Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90 | 0.408 | 0.013 | 4,782 | 4,797 | 1.793 | 0.031 | 0.383 | 0.434 |
| Have heard of HIV or AIDS | 0.897 | 0.007 | 4,936 | 4,957 | 1.713 | 0.008 | 0.882 | 0.912 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.357 | 0.014 | 4,936 | 4,957 | 2.066 | 0.039 | 0.329 | 0.385 |

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

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Using an improved source of drinking water | 0.994 | 0.002 | 9,232 | 12,640 | 2.225 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.997 |
| Using an improved sanitation facility | 0.884 | 0.010 | 9,232 | 12,640 | 3.056 | 0.012 | 0.863 | 0.904 |
| Using iodized salt | 0.974 | 0.003 | 9,183 | 12,570 | 1.970 | 0.003 | 0.968 | 0.981 |
| Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) | 929.156 | 9.860 | 20,436 | 28,109 | 1.565 | 0.011 | 909.437 | 948.876 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Females age 6 years and above) | 0.163 | 0.006 | 17,882 | 24,058 | 2.200 | 0.038 | 0.151 | 0.176 |
| No schooling (Women age 15-49) | 0.117 | 0.007 | 10,163 | 13,906 | 2.333 | 0.064 | 0.102 | 0.132 |
| Completed 10 or more years of schooling | 0.479 | 0.016 | 10,163 | 13,906 | 3.292 | 0.034 | 0.446 | 0.512 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.238 | 0.006 | 10,163 | 13,906 | 1.398 | 0.025 | 0.226 | 0.250 |
| Currently married | 0.727 | 0.007 | 10,163 | 13,906 | 1.474 | 0.009 | 0.714 | 0.740 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.232 | 0.009 | 8,728 | 12,037 | 2.036 | 0.040 | 0.214 | 0.250 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.695 | 0.009 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 1.740 | 0.013 | 0.676 | 0.714 |
| Currently using a modern contraceptive method | 0.540 | 0.009 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 1.590 | 0.017 | 0.521 | 0.558 |
| Currently using a traditional contraceptive method | 0.155 | 0.009 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 2.058 | 0.056 | 0.138 | 0.173 |
| Currently using pill | 0.031 | 0.003 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 1.367 | 0.090 | 0.025 | 0.036 |
| Currently using IUD/PPIUD | 0.042 | 0.003 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 1.331 | 0.074 | 0.036 | 0.048 |
| Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 0.168 | 0.008 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 1.722 | 0.045 | 0.153 | 0.183 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.291 | 0.009 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 1.780 | 0.033 | 0.272 | 0.310 |
| Using public health sector source of contraception | 0.511 | 0.018 | 3,939 | 5,615 | 2.252 | 0.035 | 0.475 | 0.547 |
| Unmet need for family planning | 0.097 | 0.005 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 1.339 | 0.048 | 0.088 | 0.106 |
| Want no more children | 0.703 | 0.007 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 1.349 | 0.010 | 0.689 | 0.718 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.112 | 0.005 | 7,312 | 10,110 | 1.357 | 0.045 | 0.102 | 0.122 |
| Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits | 0.824 | 0.013 | 2,182 | 2,974 | 1.555 | 0.016 | 0.799 | 0.850 |
| Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more | 0.620 | 0.016 | 2,182 | 2,974 | 1.541 | 0.026 | 0.588 | 0.653 |
| Birth registration | 0.987 | 0.003 | 2,654 | 3,536 | 1.086 | 0.003 | 0.982 | 0.992 |
| Births delivered by a skilled provider | 0.967 | 0.005 | 2,658 | 3,616 | 1.240 | 0.005 | 0.957 | 0.977 |
| Institutional delivery | 0.978 | 0.005 | 2,658 | 3,616 | 1.411 | 0.005 | 0.968 | 0.988 |
| Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth | 0.933 | 0.006 | 2,182 | 2,974 | 1.169 | 0.007 | 0.920 | 0.946 |
| Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth | 0.923 | 0.007 | 2,182 | 2,974 | 1.247 | 0.008 | 0.909 | 0.938 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.703 | 0.036 | 225 | 281 | 1.127 | 0.052 | 0.630 | 0.775 |
| Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | 0.057 | 0.006 | 2,599 | 3,534 | 1.253 | 0.105 | 0.045 | 0.069 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets | 0.698 | 0.045 | 168 | 200 | 1.142 | 0.064 | 0.609 | 0.788 |
| Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider | 0.705 | 0.043 | 168 | 200 | 1.127 | 0.061 | 0.618 | 0.791 |
| Child received BCG vaccination | 0.956 | 0.011 | 527 | 686 | 1.182 | 0.012 | 0.934 | 0.978 |
| Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.852 | 0.018 | 527 | 686 | 1.108 | 0.021 | 0.816 | 0.888 |
| Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.797 | 0.020 | 527 | 686 | 1.083 | 0.025 | 0.757 | 0.836 |
| Child received first dose of measles vaccine | 0.885 | 0.016 | 527 | 686 | 1.098 | 0.018 | 0.853 | 0.917 |
| Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses) | 0.850 | 0.017 | 527 | 686 | 1.074 | 0.020 | 0.816 | 0.885 |
| Child with all basic vaccinations | 0.770 | 0.020 | 527 | 686 | 1.078 | 0.027 | 0.729 | 0.811 |
| Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD) | 0.324 | 0.014 | 2,414 | 3,245 | 1.380 | 0.042 | 0.296 | 0.351 |
| Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD) | 0.224 | 0.014 | 2,326 | 3,150 | 1.525 | 0.063 | 0.196 | 0.252 |
| Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD) | 0.333 | 0.015 | 2,475 | 3,323 | 1.432 | 0.045 | 0.303 | 0.362 |
| Children with any anaemia | 0.776 | 0.013 | 1,957 | 2,666 | 1.375 | 0.017 | 0.749 | 0.802 |
| Women with any anaemia | 0.613 | 0.009 | 9,838 | 13,491 | 1.902 | 0.015 | 0.594 | 0.631 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.172 | 0.007 | 9,540 | 13,088 | 1.691 | 0.038 | 0.159 | 0.185 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.304 | 0.008 | 9,540 | 13,088 | 1.786 | 0.028 | 0.288 | 0.321 |
| Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85 | 0.471 | 0.014 | 9,534 | 13,082 | 2.724 | 0.030 | 0.443 | 0.499 |
| Have heard of HIV or AIDS | 0.873 | 0.014 | 1,575 | 2,129 | 1.679 | 0.016 | 0.845 | 0.901 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.363 | 0.027 | 1,575 | 2,129 | 2.260 | 0.076 | 0.308 | 0.417 |
| Ever experienced physical or sexual violence | 0.104 | 0.016 | 1,047 | 1,401 | 1.716 | 0.156 | 0.071 | 0.136 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.646 | 0.051 | 29,203 | 39,979 | 1.370 | 0.031 | 1.544 | 1.749 |
| Neonatal mortality | 16.809 | 4.042 | 2,659 | 3,632 | 1.487 | 0.240 | 8.725 | 24.893 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 7.276 | 2.070 | 2,657 | 3,631 | 1.295 | 0.284 | 3.137 | 11.416 |
| Infant mortality | 24.085 | 4.395 | 2,660 | 3,636 | 1.415 | 0.182 | 15.296 | 32.875 |
| Child mortality | 2.677 | 1.008 | 2,694 | 3,754 | 1.064 | 0.377 | 0.661 | 4.693 |
| Under-five mortality | 26.698 | 4.439 | 2,666 | 3,642 | 1.378 | 0.166 | 17.819 | 35.576 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Males age 6 years and above) | 0.057 | 0.004 | 18,790 | 25,887 | 1.971 | 0.064 | 0.049 | 0.064 |
| No schooling (Men age 15-49) | 0.043 | 0.007 | 1,553 | 2,144 | 1.427 | 0.170 | 0.029 | 0.058 |
| Completed 10 or more years of schooling | 0.569 | 0.029 | 1,553 | 2,144 | 2.316 | 0.051 | 0.511 | 0.628 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.359 | 0.014 | 1,553 | 2,144 | 1.112 | 0.038 | 0.332 | 0.387 |
| Currently married | 0.618 | 0.014 | 1,553 | 2,144 | 1.142 | 0.023 | 0.590 | 0.647 |
| Married before age 21 | 0.210 | 0.023 | 1,054 | 1,450 | 1.811 | 0.108 | 0.164 | 0.255 |
| Want no more children | 0.697 | 0.019 | 963 | 1,326 | 1.296 | 0.028 | 0.658 | 0.735 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.123 | 0.013 | 963 | 1,326 | 1.204 | 0.104 | 0.097 | 0.148 |
| Men with any anaemia | 0.233 | 0.020 | 1,480 | 2,054 | 1.661 | 0.086 | 0.193 | 0.273 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.159 | 0.013 | 1,500 | 2,082 | 1.338 | 0.079 | 0.134 | 0.185 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.256 | 0.015 | 1,500 | 2,082 | 1.279 | 0.059 | 0.226 | 0.287 |
| Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90 | 0.433 | 0.024 | 1,495 | 2,076 | 1.870 | 0.055 | 0.385 | 0.481 |
| Have heard of HIV or AIDS | 0.948 | 0.007 | 1,553 | 2,144 | 1.321 | 0.008 | 0.934 | 0.963 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.408 | 0.027 | 1,553 | 2,144 | 2.191 | 0.067 | 0.354 | 0.463 |

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

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Using an improved source of drinking water | 0.960 | 0.003 | 20,136 | 16,728 | 2.449 | 0.004 | 0.954 | 0.967 |
| Using an improved sanitation facility | 0.632 | 0.007 | 20,136 | 16,728 | 2.159 | 0.012 | 0.617 | 0.646 |
| Using iodized salt | 0.943 | 0.003 | 20,040 | 16,651 | 1.794 | 0.003 | 0.937 | 0.949 |
| Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) | 990.904 | 5.561 | 45,999 | 38,540 | 1.231 | 0.006 | 979.781 | 1,002.027 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Females age 6 years and above) | 0.346 | 0.004 | 41,655 | 34,692 | 1.805 | 0.012 | 0.337 | 0.354 |
| No schooling (Women age 15-49) | 0.274 | 0.005 | 23,180 | 19,437 | 1.852 | 0.020 | 0.263 | 0.285 |
| Completed 10 or more years of schooling | 0.236 | 0.005 | 23,180 | 19,437 | 1.877 | 0.022 | 0.226 | 0.247 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.226 | 0.003 | 23,180 | 19,437 | 1.256 | 0.015 | 0.219 | 0.233 |
| Currently married | 0.732 | 0.004 | 23,180 | 19,437 | 1.222 | 0.005 | 0.725 | 0.739 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.383 | 0.005 | 19,272 | 16,100 | 1.526 | 0.014 | 0.373 | 0.394 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.622 | 0.007 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.862 | 0.011 | 0.609 | 0.636 |
| Currently using a modern contraceptive method | 0.533 | 0.007 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.869 | 0.013 | 0.518 | 0.547 |
| Currently using a traditional contraceptive method | 0.090 | 0.004 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.599 | 0.039 | 0.083 | 0.097 |
| Currently using pill | 0.018 | 0.002 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.497 | 0.085 | 0.015 | 0.021 |
| Currently using IUD/PPIUD | 0.024 | 0.002 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.308 | 0.065 | 0.021 | 0.027 |
| Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> | 0.075 | 0.003 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.419 | 0.038 | 0.070 | 0.081 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.408 | 0.007 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.830 | 0.017 | 0.394 | 0.421 |
| Using public health sector source of contraception | 0.812 | 0.006 | 9,825 | 7,942 | 1.540 | 0.007 | 0.800 | 0.824 |
| Unmet need for family planning | 0.108 | 0.003 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.385 | 0.031 | 0.101 | 0.114 |
| Want no more children | 0.700 | 0.005 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.402 | 0.007 | 0.690 | 0.710 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.107 | 0.003 | 17,009 | 14,234 | 1.207 | 0.027 | 0.101 | 0.113 |
| Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits | 0.733 | 0.009 | 5,393 | 4,575 | 1.548 | 0.013 | 0.714 | 0.751 |
| Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more | 0.587 | 0.010 | 5,393 | 4,575 | 1.574 | 0.018 | 0.566 | 0.608 |
| Birth registration | 0.967 | 0.003 | 7,088 | 5,962 | 1.217 | 0.003 | 0.962 | 0.973 |
| Births delivered by a skilled provider | 0.911 | 0.006 | 7,210 | 6,132 | 1.556 | 0.007 | 0.898 | 0.923 |
| Institutional delivery | 0.922 | 0.005 | 7,210 | 6,132 | 1.360 | 0.006 | 0.911 | 0.932 |
| Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth | 0.896 | 0.005 | 5,393 | 4,575 | 1.218 | 0.006 | 0.886 | 0.906 |
| Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth | 0.885 | 0.006 | 5,393 | 4,575 | 1.294 | 0.006 | 0.874 | 0.896 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.624 | 0.022 | 674 | 565 | 1.177 | 0.035 | 0.580 | 0.668 |
| Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | 0.097 | 0.005 | 6,946 | 5,895 | 1.292 | 0.048 | 0.088 | 0.107 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets | 0.654 | 0.023 | 686 | 574 | 1.222 | 0.035 | 0.608 | 0.699 |
| Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider | 0.693 | 0.019 | 686 | 574 | 1.068 | 0.028 | 0.655 | 0.732 |
| Child received BCG vaccination | 0.942 | 0.009 | 1,337 | 1,141 | 1.399 | 0.009 | 0.924 | 0.959 |
| Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.866 | 0.013 | 1,337 | 1,141 | 1.451 | 0.016 | 0.839 | 0.893 |
| Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.795 | 0.016 | 1,337 | 1,141 | 1.446 | 0.020 | 0.764 | 0.827 |
| Child received first dose of measles vaccine | 0.858 | 0.014 | 1,337 | 1,141 | 1.463 | 0.016 | 0.830 | 0.886 |
| Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses) | 0.849 | 0.014 | 1,337 | 1,141 | 1.459 | 0.017 | 0.820 | 0.877 |
| Child with all basic vaccinations | 0.759 | 0.016 | 1,337 | 1,141 | 1.415 | 0.022 | 0.726 | 0.792 |
| Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD) | 0.430 | 0.010 | 6,496 | 5,451 | 1.491 | 0.023 | 0.410 | 0.449 |
| Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD) | 0.267 | 0.007 | 6,270 | 5,307 | 1.280 | 0.028 | 0.252 | 0.282 |
| Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD) | 0.435 | 0.009 | 6,626 | 5,553 | 1.405 | 0.021 | 0.417 | 0.454 |
| Children with any anaemia | 0.812 | 0.008 | 4,457 | 3,763 | 1.328 | 0.010 | 0.796 | 0.828 |
| Women with any anaemia | 0.676 | 0.005 | 22,631 | 18,907 | 1.545 | 0.007 | 0.667 | 0.686 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.308 | 0.005 | 21,717 | 18,143 | 1.695 | 0.017 | 0.298 | 0.319 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.170 | 0.004 | 21,717 | 18,143 | 1.483 | 0.022 | 0.162 | 0.178 |
| Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85 | 0.412 | 0.008 | 21,710 | 18,134 | 2.319 | 0.019 | 0.396 | 0.427 |
| Have heard of HIV or AIDS | 0.678 | 0.014 | 3,475 | 2,900 | 1.794 | 0.021 | 0.649 | 0.706 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.228 | 0.012 | 3,475 | 2,900 | 1.671 | 0.052 | 0.204 | 0.252 |
| Ever experienced physical or sexual violence | 0.164 | 0.010 | 2,257 | 1,903 | 1.270 | 0.060 | 0.144 | 0.184 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.004 | 0.037 | 65,929 | 55,186 | 1.319 | 0.019 | 1.930 | 2.079 |
| Neonatal mortality | 24.765 | 2.187 | 7,206 | 6,129 | 1.172 | 0.088 | 20.390 | 29.139 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 10.696 | 1.539 | 7,204 | 6,123 | 1.031 | 0.144 | 7.618 | 13.773 |
| Infant mortality | 35.460 | 2.609 | 7,215 | 6,136 | 1.142 | 0.074 | 30.242 | 40.679 |
| Child mortality | 9.082 | 1.262 | 7,232 | 6,110 | 1.184 | 0.139 | 6.557 | 11.607 |
| Under-five mortality | 44.220 | 2.879 | 7,243 | 6,162 | 1.155 | 0.065 | 38.462 | 49.978 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling (Males age 6 years and above) | 0.144 | 0.003 | 41,660 | 34,893 | 1.870 | 0.023 | 0.138 | 0.151 |
| No schooling (Men age 15-49) | 0.119 | 0.008 | 3,383 | 2,813 | 1.381 | 0.065 | 0.103 | 0.134 |
| Completed 10 or more years of schooling | 0.369 | 0.014 | 3,383 | 2,813 | 1.711 | 0.038 | 0.341 | 0.398 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.337 | 0.009 | 3,383 | 2,813 | 1.155 | 0.028 | 0.318 | 0.356 |
| Currently married | 0.636 | 0.010 | 3,383 | 2,813 | 1.156 | 0.015 | 0.617 | 0.656 |
| Married before age 21 | 0.401 | 0.013 | 2,239 | 1,845 | 1.288 | 0.033 | 0.374 | 0.427 |
| Want no more children | 0.706 | 0.010 | 2,170 | 1,790 | 1.018 | 0.014 | 0.686 | 0.726 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.134 | 0.008 | 2,170 | 1,790 | 1.060 | 0.058 | 0.118 | 0.149 |
| Men with any anaemia | 0.292 | 0.010 | 3,262 | 2,701 | 1.188 | 0.035 | 0.271 | 0.312 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | 0.247 | 0.009 | 3,287 | 2,722 | 1.044 | 0.035 | 0.230 | 0.264 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | 0.156 | 0.008 | 3,287 | 2,722 | 1.153 | 0.050 | 0.141 | 0.171 |
| Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90 | 0.390 | 0.013 | 3,287 | 2,721 | 1.561 | 0.034 | 0.363 | 0.416 |
| Have heard of HIV or AIDS | 0.858 | 0.011 | 3,383 | 2,813 | 1.874 | 0.013 | 0.835 | 0.880 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | 0.318 | 0.014 | 3,383 | 2,813 | 1.692 | 0.043 | 0.291 | 0.345 |

Notes

Notes



Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, ICF, USA. The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



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