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Uttar Pradesh



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

2019-21

India



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

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2019-21

UTTAR PRADESH

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages

as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

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

Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted in all 75 districts of the state from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS) and Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 70,710 households, 93,124 women, and 12,043 men. Fact sheets for each district in Uttar Pradesh are also available separately.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Household composition

In Uttar Pradesh, three-quarters (75%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 5.2 members. Seventeen percent of households are headed by women, with 14 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-three percent of households in Uttar Pradesh have household heads who are Hindu. Seventeen percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and less than 1 percent of households have household heads who are Sikh.

Half of households (50%) in Uttar Pradesh have household heads who belong to an other backward class, 26 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and 22 percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (54%) are nuclear, and 46 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Almost one-third (31%) of Uttar Pradesh' population is under age 15; only 6 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1017 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 933 females per 1,000 males. Eighty-eight percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 79 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 19 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Eighty percent (80%) of births of all children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 60 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Less than half (47%) of deaths of usual household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities (32 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 53 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 52 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 47 percent of deaths are registered among Hindus and Muslims each. Thirty-four percent of deaths are registered among scheduled tribes, 44 percent among scheduled caste and 46 percent among other backward classes. Overall in Uttar Pradesh, death registration is higher in urban areas (62%) than rural areas (43%) and among males (52%) than females (41%).

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. Less than one percent (0.7 %) 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 0.5% women).

The proportion of household members who have any disability increases with age. One percent (1.2 %) of the household members in age-group 70 or over have any disability than 0.2 percent in age-group 0-4 years.

Housing characteristics

Over half (54%) of households in Uttar Pradesh live in a semi-*pucca* house and almost all households (90%) have electricity. Ninety-eight percent of households in Uttar Pradesh have basic drinking water service, and 99 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 14 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (36%) are more likely than rural households (7%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eleven percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by straining water through cloth). Half (50%) of households in Uttar Pradesh use a clean fuel for cooking.

Fourteen percent of households in Uttar Pradesh have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Access to toilet facility

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

Twenty-three percent of all households and 29% of rural households do not use any sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Uttar Pradesh, over three-quarters of households (78%) have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (95%) than in rural areas (73%). Access to toilet facility ranges from 70 percent among scheduled tribes households to 91 percent among households who don't know their caste/tribes. Access to toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 48 percent in Siddhart nagar district (46% in the rural areas) to 98 percent in Gautam Buddha Nagar, Baghpat and Meerut. In Ghaziabad district 100 percent households have access to a toilet facility in Uttar Pradesh.

Selected household possessions

In Uttar Pradesh, 85 percent of households own a house (87% of rural households and 80% of urban households). Almost all urban households (97%) and most rural households (94%) in Uttar Pradesh have a mobile phone. Ninety-seven percent of households have a bank or post office account. Fifty-one percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 34 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 65 percent of rural households and 18 percent of urban households. Overall, 55 percent of all households in Uttar Pradesh own agricultural land, and 55 percent of household's own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Forty percent of women and 39 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 29 percent of women and men, are in the 25-34 age group. Three-fourth (75%) of the women and less than three-quarters (73%) of men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 66 percent of women age 15-49 and 82 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Twenty-nine percent of women and 13 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 28 percent of women age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 34 percent of men.

Media exposure is not so widespread among women and men in Uttar Pradesh. Forty-two percent of men and 39 percent of women watch television at least once a week. Men (30%) are much more likely than women (9%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Forty-five percent of men and 57 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 (67% versus 56%) or widowed (2% versus 0.7%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (43% versus 30%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (83%), while 17 percent are Muslims, and 0.2 percent are Sikh.

Fifty-three percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 25 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Nearly one percent of women and men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 21 percent of men and 20 percent of women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Seventy-nine percent of women and 23 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Two percent of women and 32 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 18 percent of women and 43 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

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

Preschool attendance

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

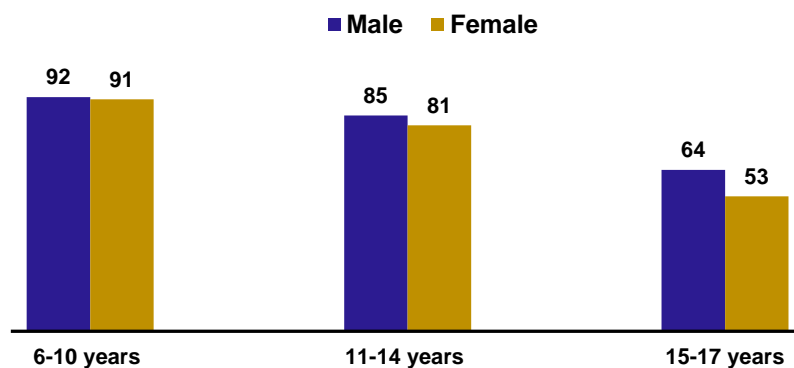
In Uttar Pradesh, 12 percent of boys and 13 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is similar in nuclear households (12%) and non-nuclear households (13%). Preschool attendance is higher among children in households headed by Hindus (14%) than households headed by Muslims (8%). Preschool attendance is highest among the households who don't know their caste (21%) followed by the household not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (15%). Preschool attendance is higher in households with 3-5 members (14%), compared with households with 1-2 member and the household with 6 or more members (12% each). Overall, rural households (12%) show lower preschool attendance than urban households (15%). Preschool attendance is highest in Etawah district (35%) and lowest in Sant Ravidas Nager (3.2%).

School attendance among children

Eighty percent of children age 6-17 years in Uttar Pradesh attend school (81% in urban areas and 80% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (88%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 58 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, 53 percent of girls compared with 64 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 Uttar Pradesh, the median age at first marriage is 19.7 years among women age 25-29 years and 19.1 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 13 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 27 percent of men age 20-49 years.

Sixteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 21 percent in NFHS-4. Forty-five percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 77 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Uttar Pradesh.

Fertility levels

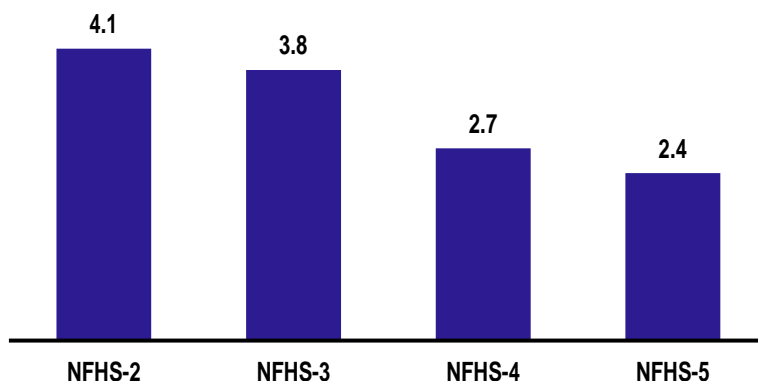
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Uttar Pradesh is 2.4 children per woman, which is above the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, is 1.9 children per woman, below the replacement level and in rural areas, is 2.5 children per woman, is above the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 18 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 24 percent in NFHS-4.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by schooling, caste/tribe, and religion. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 1.1 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.37 more children than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.7, compared with 2.3) and 1.2 more children than Sikh women (a TFR of 1.2).

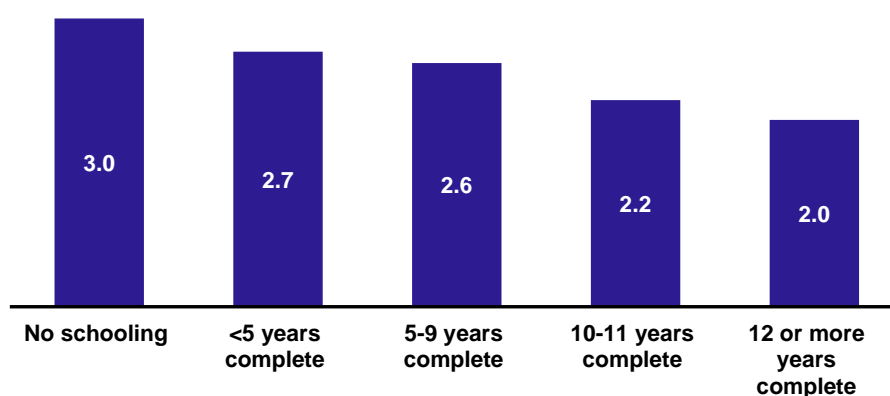
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Eighty-eight percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 13 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 8 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 4 percent.

The three main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (61%), complications in pregnancy and health did not permit (6% each). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (67%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA), and other surgical methods (15% each). A large majority (52%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 14 percent were performed in the public health sector. Sixteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions (34%) in Uttar Pradesh are performed by a self followed by doctor and nurse/ANM/ LHV (30% each).

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Uttar Pradesh, 3 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is little lower as in NFHS-4 (4%). The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 0.6 percent at age 17 years to 4 percent among women age 18 years and to 10 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (8%) than among those with 12 or more years of schooling (2%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Uttar Pradesh is 32 months. Thirteen percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 30 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (37%) for mothers age 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (52%). Three-fifths (60%) 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.

Three-fifths of births in Uttar Pradesh occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

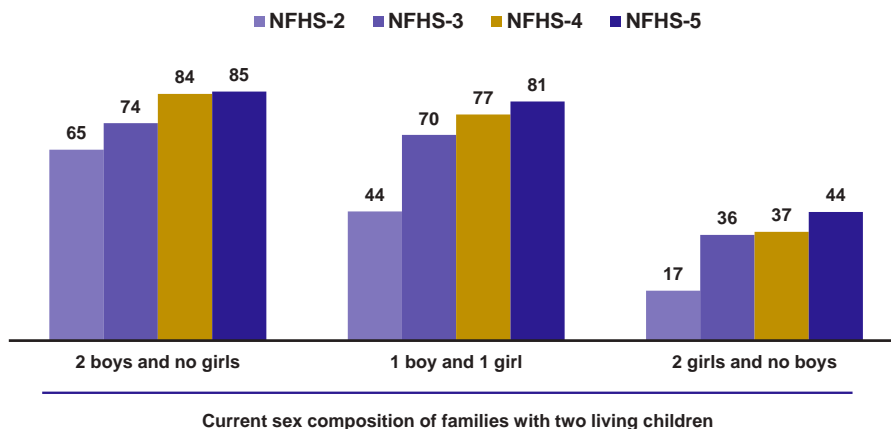
Sixty-eight percent of currently married women and 70 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 51 percent of women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Sixty-seven percent of women and 66 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Uttar Pradesh, there is a strong preference for sons. Twenty-three percent of women and 22 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 2-3 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, 87 percent of women and 83 percent of men would like to have at least one son whereas 85 percent of women and 80 percent of men want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 85 percent with 2 sons want no more children, compared with 44 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons increased slightly to 77 percent and 78 percent respectively from 73% each in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

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

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



In Uttar Pradesh, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.8 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.4 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 Uttar Pradesh. However, some methods are still less well known. Half of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 18 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 42 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 62 percent, an increase from 46 percent in NFHS-4 (2015-16). The use of modern family planning methods (45%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (32%).

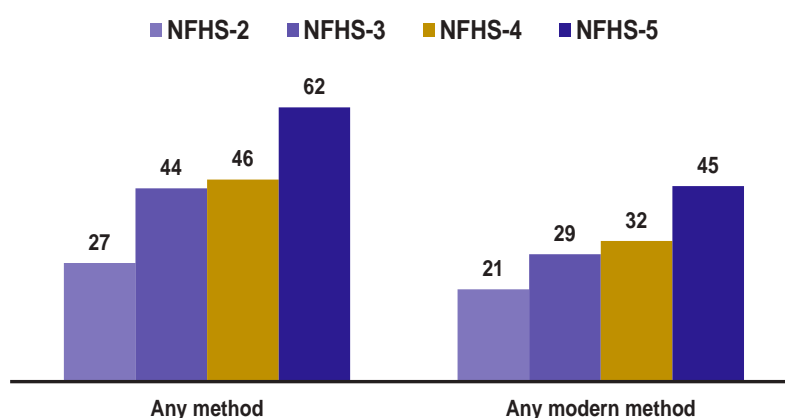
The use of female sterilization has remained unchanged, between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 (17% each); the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 27 and 52 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 30 percent for women age 15-19 to 64 percent for women age 40-49.

In Uttar Pradesh, contraceptive use shows difference in rural (61%) and urban areas (68%). Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Twenty-three percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 7 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (56%) are less likely to use contraception than Hindu (64%), Sikh (75%) and other (68%).

Women in Uttar Pradesh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 71 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 56 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

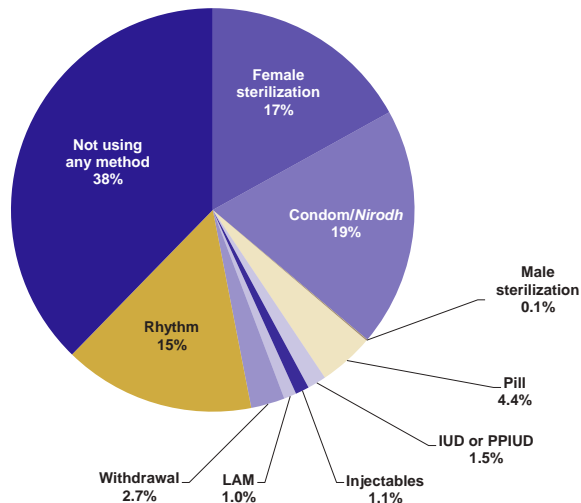
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Uttar Pradesh are condoms (19%), followed female sterilization (17%) and IUD or PPIUD (2%). In general, urban and older women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Eighty-five percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 71 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public sector.

The majority of pill users get their supply from the public health sector or private health sector. Nonetheless, 32 percent of condom/Nirodh users get their supply from the private health sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 66 percent for all contraceptive methods. Sixty-nine 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 other reason including method related and fertility related reasons followed by desire to become pregnant.

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

Informed choice

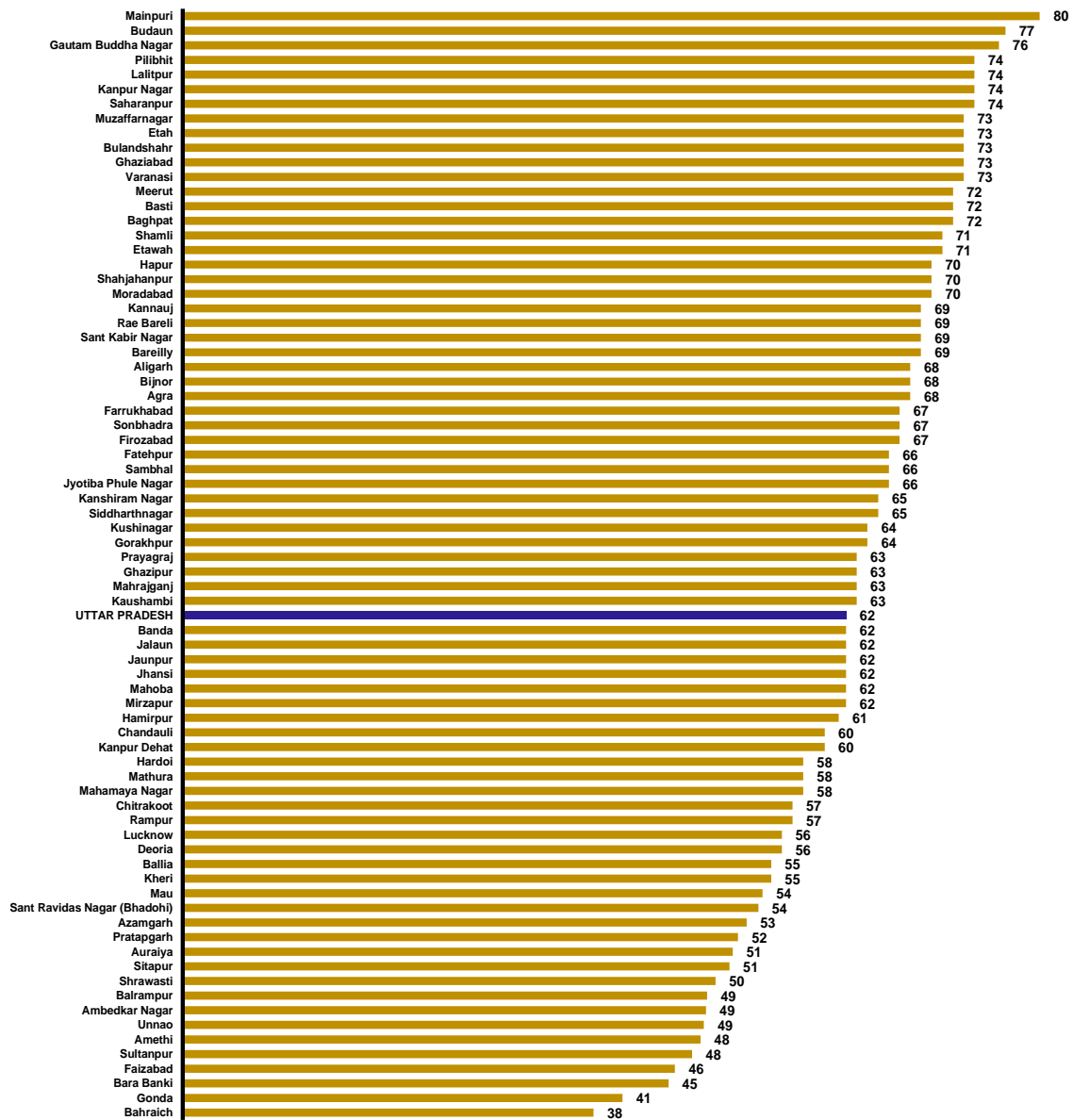
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Over three-fifths of users of modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Seventy percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (58%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Half of men age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 14 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. More than half (58%) of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

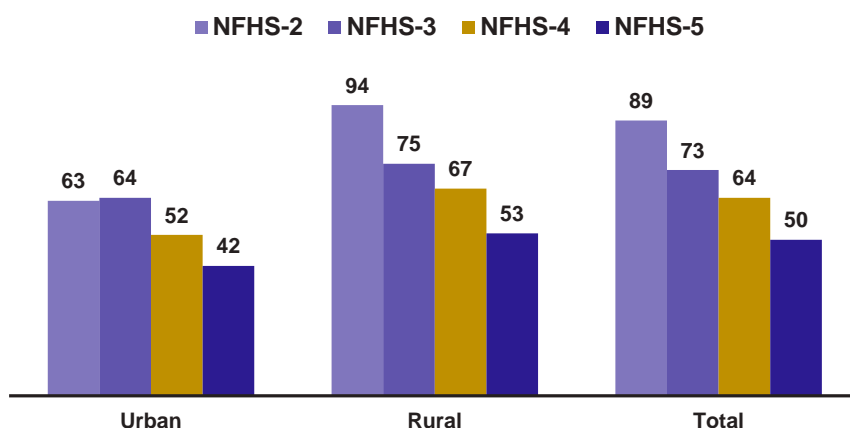
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 13 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, declined since NFHS-4 (18%). Currently, 83 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 59 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 Uttar Pradesh in NFHS-5 is estimated at 50 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 64, the NFHS-3 estimate of 73, the NFHS-2 estimate of 89, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 100. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 60 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, which is lower as U5MR in NFHS-4 (78).

Trends in Infant Mortality

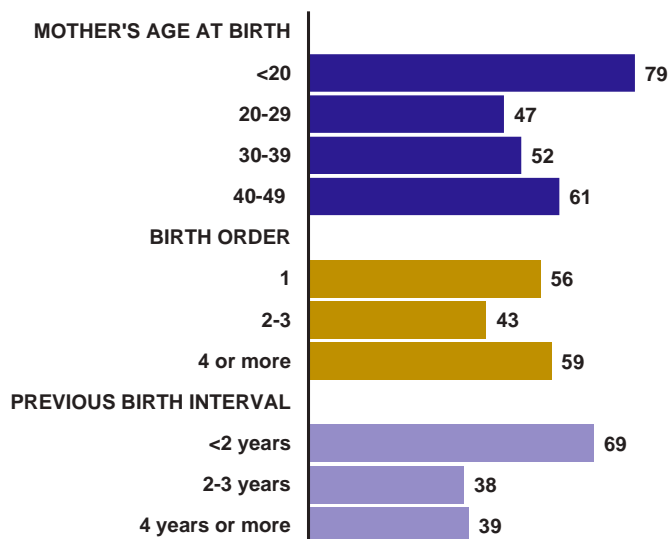
Deaths per 1,000 live births



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

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



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 79 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 52 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 47 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

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

The infant mortality rate is higher in rural area (53%) than urban areas (42%) from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. The infant mortality rate is lower for children whose mothers have more than 10 years of schooling than for mothers who have less than 10 years of schooling or no schooling at all.

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers 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

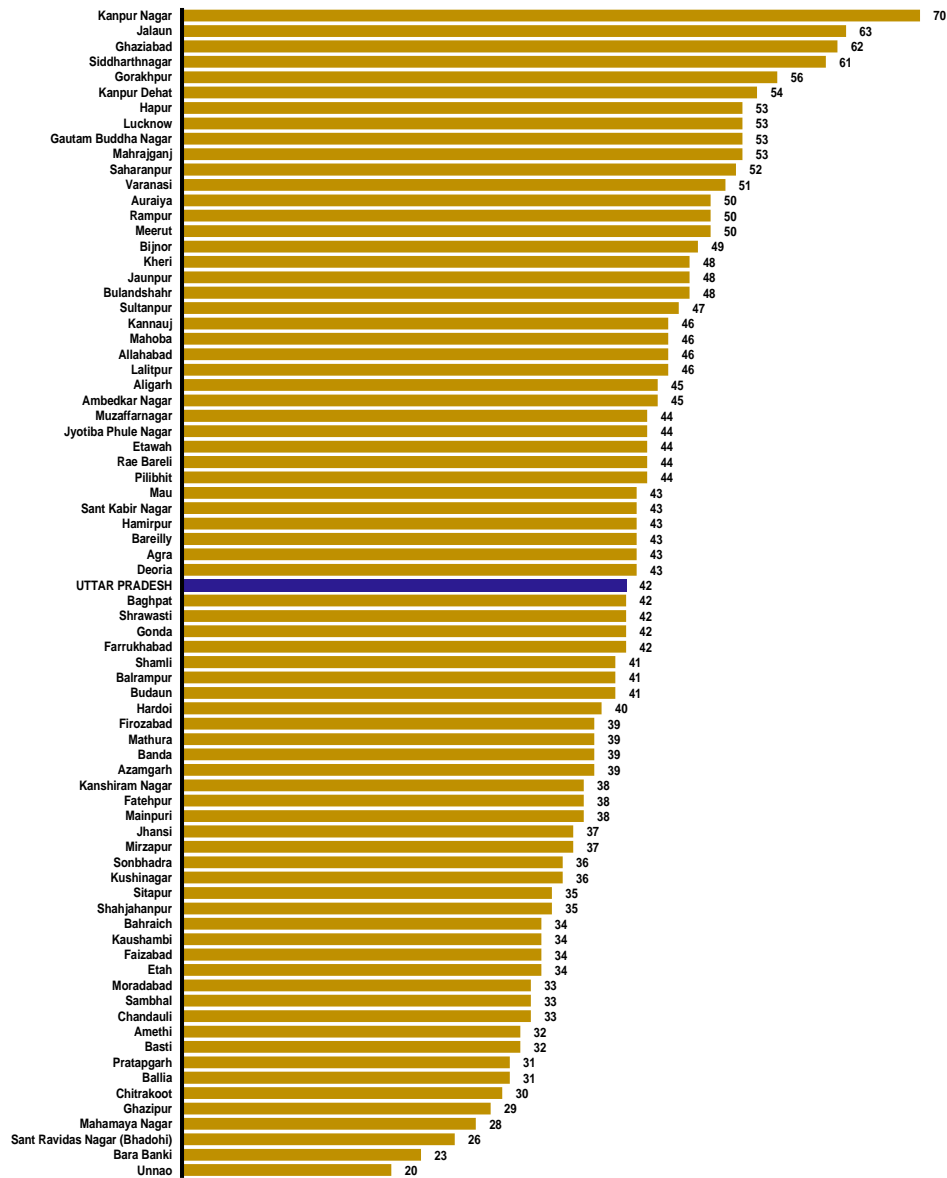
Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 95 % received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (48% from a doctor and 34% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Five percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 92 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 96 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over three-fifths (63%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Forty-two 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.

Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 46% to 63%) and in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 26% to 42%). For 84 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 22 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 10 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-two percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Thirty-two percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



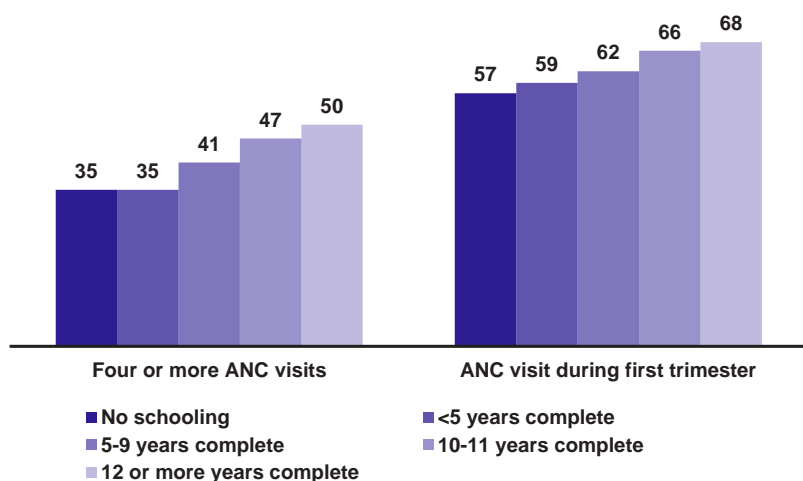
Forty-two percent of mothers in Uttar Pradesh had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

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 8 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (88% received advice on breastfeeding, 87% on the importance of institutional delivery, 83% on keeping the baby warm and on cord care, and 80% on family planning).

Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Uttar Pradesh, four-fifths of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (94%), their blood pressure measured (93%), having a blood sample taken (90%), having a urine sample taken (88%), and having their abdomen examined (87%).

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

Percentage of last births in the past five years



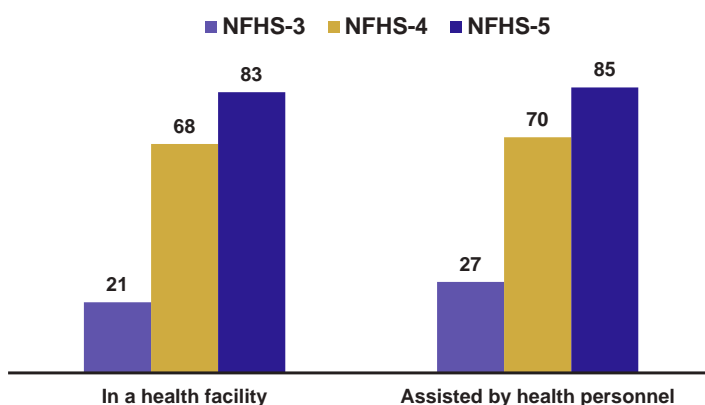
An ultrasound test was performed during 74 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-five percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 63 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 (74%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (63%).

Delivery care

Eighty-three percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 17 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years from 68 percent (NFHS-4) to 83 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.

Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



For 96 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 58 percent of deliveries. Ninety percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

Eighty-three percent of children in Uttar Pradesh who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

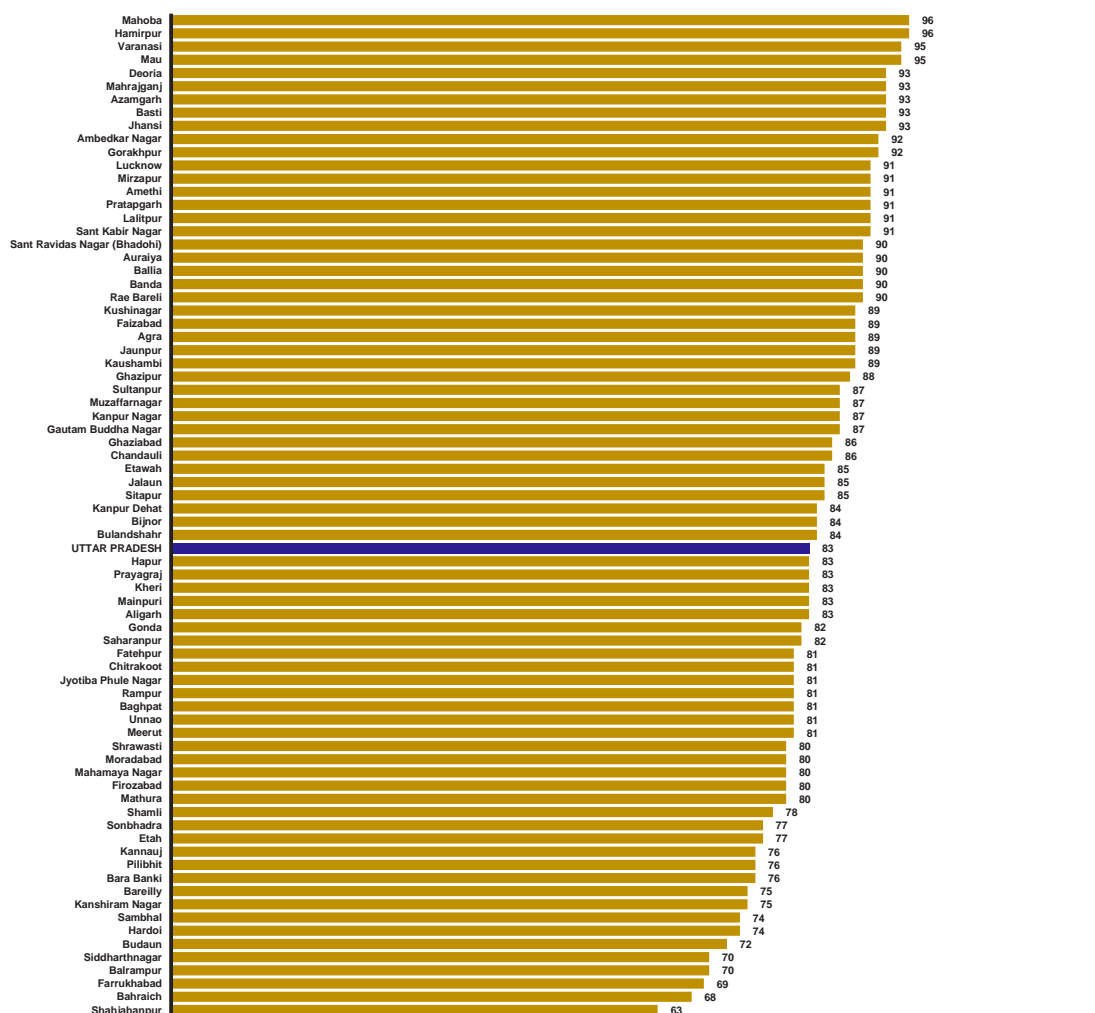
Eighty-five percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 10 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Fourteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-six percent of caesarean sections (6% 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, 44 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (49%) were more likely than urban women (25%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women (50%) and scheduled caste women (49%) were more likely than women from any other caste/tribe group to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Uttar Pradesh, 82 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 79 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; 88 percent of births in private health facilities, 82 percent of births in public health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 50 percent of home births.

Seventy-six percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 32 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-three percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-five percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (81% in urban areas and 72% in rural areas), but only 60 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 54-66 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (severe abdominal pain, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, convulsions and vaginal bleeding).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-six percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy. Nearly, two-thirds (65%) of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Almost three-fifths (61%) of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

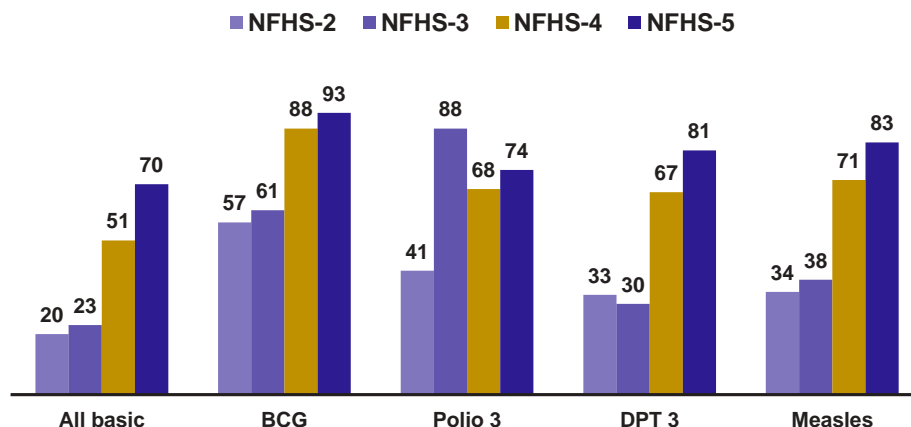
Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Seventy percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 95 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 5 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (84%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (53%).

Ninety-three percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, nearly three-fourths (74%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 81 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 83 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses

of DPT vaccine (from 91% to 81%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

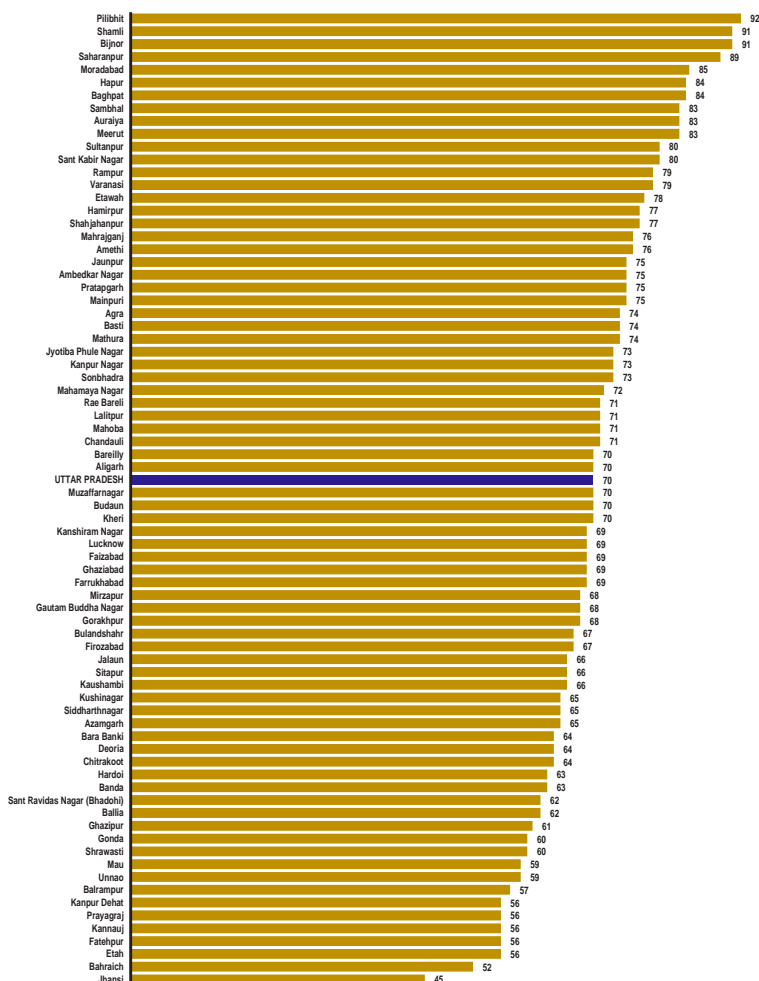


Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 67% to 81%), measles (from 71% to 83%), and BCG (from 88% to 93%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 68 percent to 74 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 51% to 70%). In addition, over four-fifths (89%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 78 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for girls than boys (71% versus 69%) and for rural areas than urban areas (70% versus 67%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is lower among children from scheduled tribe (53%) 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, 4 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, 44 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

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

Overall, 6 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 percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 51 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS.

Twenty-seven percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and more than half (57%) of the children were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Twenty-nine percent were given zinc supplements. Eighteen 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 Uttar Pradesh only 4 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 33 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, slightly more than two-thirds (63%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. One-third (32%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

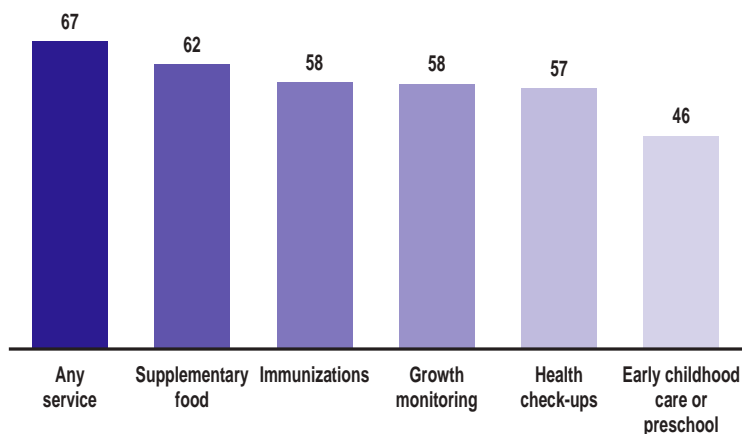
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Sixty-seven 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

How many children received anganwadi centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



food (62%), immunization and growth monitoring (58%), and health check-ups (57%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (46%). More than three-fourth (77%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM.

Among children under age 6 years, 69 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 65 percent of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Uttar Pradesh, only 60 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-one percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 24 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, 23 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 83 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and almost three-fourth (75%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 33.9 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 31 percent of children in Uttar Pradesh receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. More than one-quarter (28%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (14%) 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 Uttar Pradesh, almost three-quarters (74%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 37 percent of youngest children age

6-23 months living with their mother ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Nine percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 44 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

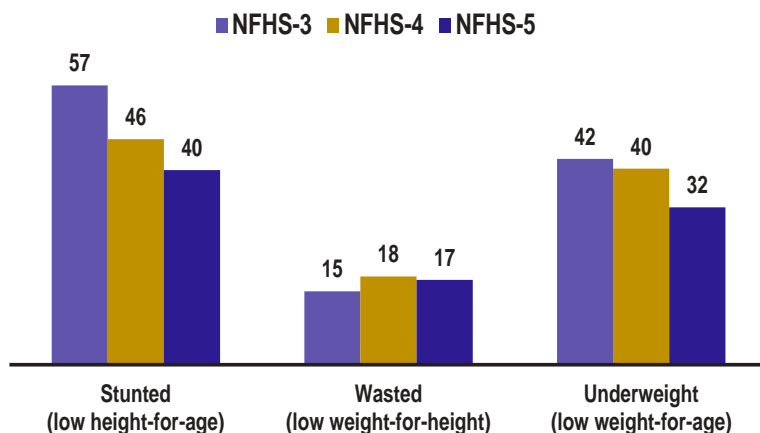
Children’s nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Forty 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. Seventeen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 7 percent are severely wasted. Thirty-two percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 24 percent of children are stunted, 27 percent are wasted, and 29 percent are underweight.

Children’s nutritional status in Uttar Pradesh has been decline little since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted declined from 46 percent to 40 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight decline from 40 percent to 32 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are wasted has not changed since NFHS-4 (18% in NFHS-4 and 17% in NFHS-5). However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Uttar Pradesh.

Trends in Children’s Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

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

Adults' nutritional status

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

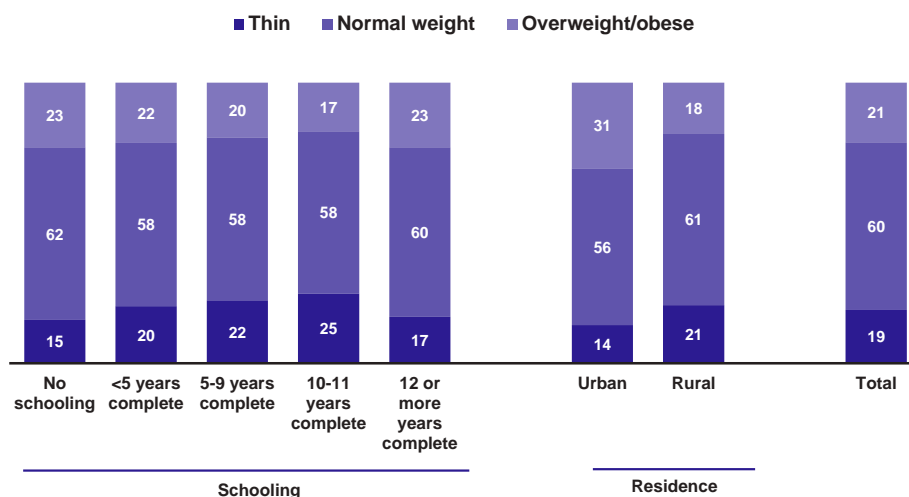
Two-fifths (40%) of women and 36 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is 21 percent, which is the higher than in NFHS-4 (17%). Men are almost equally likely to be thin or overweight or obese (18-19%), which is different from the pattern observed in NFHS-4 with men being much more likely to be thin (26%) than overweight or obese (13%). Nineteen percent of women in Uttar Pradesh are too thin. Three-fifths (60%) of women and men (64%) are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural areas for women, and among scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and more educated men.

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 half (57%) of women and men (52%) 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 46 percent for women age 15-19 to 68 percent for women age 40-49, and from 33 percent for men age 15-19 to 64 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk WHR is higher in urban areas (62%) than in rural areas (55%) and also higher among men in urban areas (56%) than in rural areas (51%).

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

Percent distribution of women



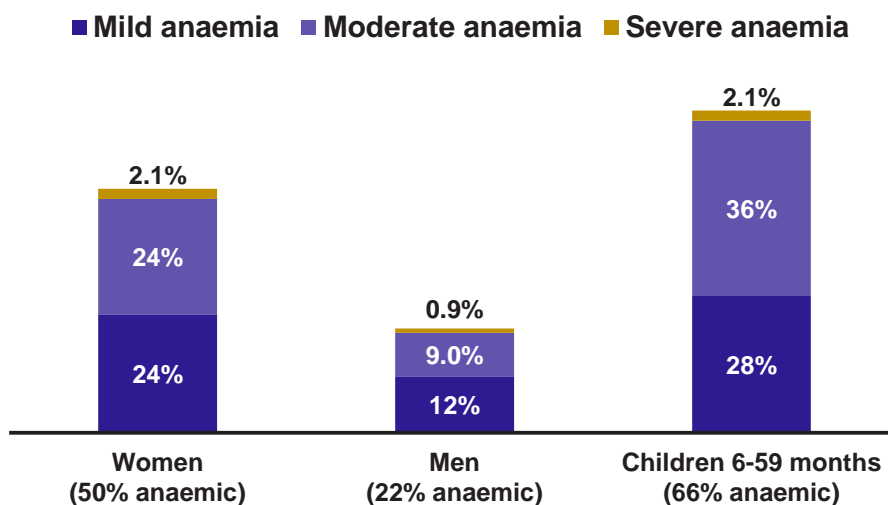
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-two percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

Anaemia

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

Two-thirds (66%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 28 percent who are mildly anaemic, 36 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 63 percent in NFHS-4 to 66 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-fifths (64%) of children in Uttar Pradesh are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Half (50%) of women in Uttar Pradesh have anaemia, including 24 percent each with mild and moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is no longer affected by place of residence, however it is high among women age 15-19, and women who don't know their caste and tribes, but anaemia exceeds 40 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has reduced by 2 percentage points since NFHS-4. Over one-fifths (21%) of men in

Uttar Pradesh are anaemic. Scheduled caste men, men with no schooling or less than 5 years of schooling, 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 Uttar Pradesh, 209 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among women (188) than among men (231) and is higher in rural areas (212) than in urban areas (202).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (96% of women and 95% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 66 percent of women and 70 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Over four-fifths (83%) of women and 78 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 94 percent of women and 95 percent men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 12 percent of both women and men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,301 women and 1,483 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 717 women and 706 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 among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (1,281 women and 201 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among men (441 per 100,000) than among women (465 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 113 women and 142 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 Uttar Pradesh have hypertension, including 8 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 1 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension.

Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-one percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Fifteen percent of men in Uttar Pradesh have hypertension, including 11 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men (0.2 %) with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Thirty-two 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 Uttar Pradesh, 3 percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and an additional 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and with fewer than 5 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

More than 9 in 10 women (94%) and men (92%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (1% of men versus 0.5% of women). Six percent of women and 9 percent of men have high or very high blood glucose levels or are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

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

In Uttar Pradesh, only 1 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, less than one percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer (0.3%) and screening test for cancer of the oral cavity (0.6%), which is slightly less than the men (1%).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 16 percent of households in Uttar Pradesh have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is the almost same in rural and urban areas (17% in urban and 16% in rural). In Uttar Pradesh, three types of programmes dominate: *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and 'other' privately purchased commercial health insurance.

Only 8 percent of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is much higher among men with less than 5 years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over two-fifths (44%) of men, but only 3 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (28%), *khaini* (17%), and cigarettes (10%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (4% for women and 47% for men) than in urban areas (3% for women and 36% for men). Most men (80%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Uttar Pradesh, among adults age 15-49, a negligible proportion (0.1%) of women and less than one-fifth (17%) of men drink alcohol. Among men, consumption is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (17% versus 14%). Most men who drink alcohol drink it less than once a week (44%), and about once a week (43%), and 13 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

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

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Eighty-three percent of women in Uttar Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 89 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 81 percent in rural areas. Women age 25-29 are more likely (87%) than women age 15-19 (74%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with less than 5 year of schooling (71%), women with no regular exposure to media (78%), and scheduled caste women (78%) 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-three percent of men in Uttar Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 96 percent in urban areas.

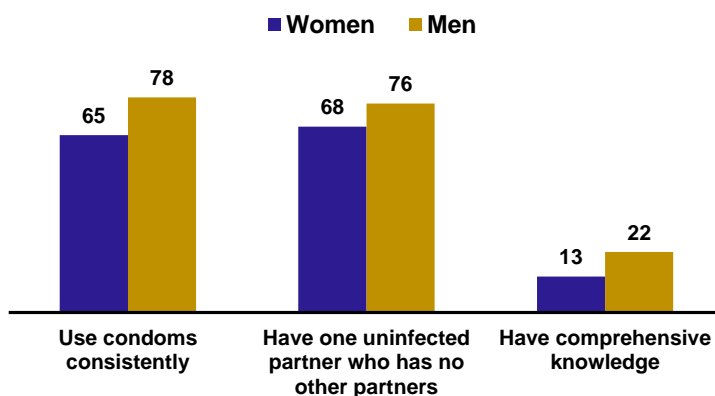
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 65 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 78 percent of men, and 68 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 13 percent of women and 22 percent of men in Uttar Pradesh have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

Over three-fifths (64%) of women and 70 percent of men in Uttar Pradesh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Three-fifths of women and four-fifths of men (70%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fifty-eight percent of women and 67 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Sixty-nine percent of women and 73 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Fifty-seven percent of women and 68 percent of men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Over half (56%) of women and three-fifths of men (61%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. More than half (57%) of the women and three-fifths of men (63%) 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 3 percent of women and 7 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. Twelve 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 (18%) are more likely than rural women (11%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Twelve 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 Uttar Pradesh, 5 percent of women and 4 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (50% of women, compared with 41% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 89 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 1.1 percent of women and 10 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is almost similar in urban as well as rural area (11% in urban areas than 10% in rural areas). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (0.6% of women and 2% of men).

More than half of men (55%) 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 (58%) than in rural area (54%). Two percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Uttar Pradesh, 69 percent use cloth, 56 percent use sanitary napkins, 17 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use

tampons. Overall, 73 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 47 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 68 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 87 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 21 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 77 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 75 percent earned cash, including 13 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Twenty-one percent were not paid at all. Ninety-one percent of men who were employed earned cash, including 14 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 59 percent of employed men.

Only 21 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 86 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Forty one percent of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Seventy-seven percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and about three-fifths (59%) men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (82%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives or about major household purchases (81% each). Overall, 74 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 13 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 57 percent among women age 15-19 to 78 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participate in making decisions about their own health care (93%) and 95 percent participate in decisions about major household purchases. Overall, 90 percent of currently married men participate in making both these decisions, and only 2 percent of men do not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Uttar Pradesh, more than half (55%) 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 (60%) than rural (53%) women, increases sharply with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (61%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (67%) than any other group of women.

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

Seventy-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is particularly high among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (85%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Thirty-eight percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 5 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Less than one-fifth (18%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women (25%) are more likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (15%). This percentage increases with education with almost one-third (28%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with women having less than five years of schooling (4%) or no schooling (10%). Twenty-four percent of employed women who earn cash and have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 17 percent of employed women who don't earn cash and have a mobile phone. There is no differential in use a mobile phone for financial transactions by religion. Women belonging to a scheduled caste are less likely (15%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Fifty-one percent of women and 66 percent of men age 15-49 in Uttar Pradesh own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 43 percent of women and 56 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural areas than urban areas.

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

In Uttar Pradesh, 47 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 66 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 42 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 37 percent among women with no schooling to 66 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Almost, two-fifths (41%) of scheduled tribe/caste women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 45-58 percent of women who belong to

any other caste/tribe group. Scheduled caste women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are also less likely to be able to read SMS messages (56%) than women who belong to any other caste/tribe group (64-78%).

Forty-seven percent of women in Uttar Pradesh have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

More than two-fifths (44%) 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 (28%), followed by if she argues with him (23%), if she neglects the house or children (21%) and if she goes out without telling him (19%). Men are less likely to agree: 38 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (27%) or if he suspects her of being unfaithful (20%), or if she argues with him (18%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 36 percent of women and 32 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty-four percent of women and 68 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Almost, four-fifths of men (79%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

In Uttar Pradesh, one-third of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 33 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 5 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

One-third of ever-married women age 18-49 in Uttar Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Four percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less than 7 years of schooling, women with 3 or more children, women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, scheduled caste/other backward caste women, and Muslim women are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Uttar Pradesh, 34 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 6 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 13 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Thirty-one percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Fourteen percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them, and experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 10 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, 9 percent report being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 3 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

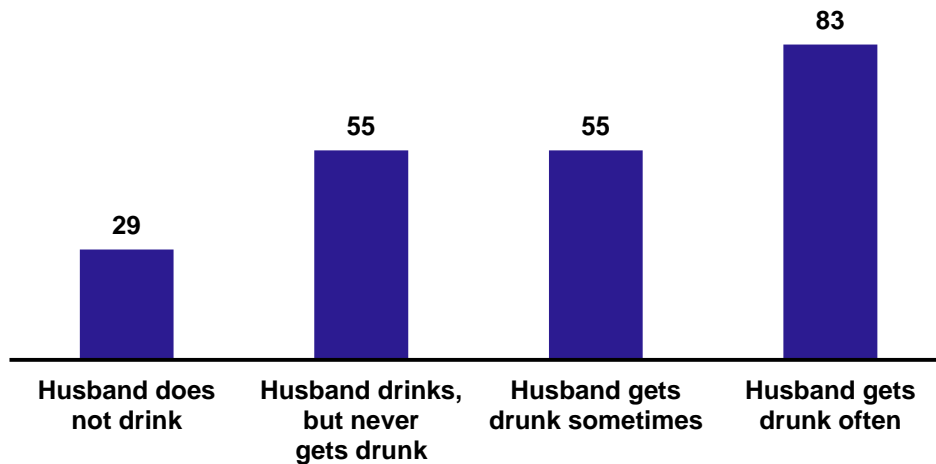
Five percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 4 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 35 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (4%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, more than one-quarter (27%) of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (38%) than in urban areas (35%); among divorced, separated, or deserted women (78%) than currently married women (37%); and among women who are employed for cash (46%) than women who are not employed (35%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (85%), displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (72%), gets drunk sometimes (58%), and if their husband had less than 5 years of schooling (48%). Three-fifths of women (61%) 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 three times more 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



Nearly one-quarter of ever-married (22%) women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion doubles to 53 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (49%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (26%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (25%); and severe burns (15%).

Help seeking

Only 28 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 13 percent never sought help but told someone. About three-fifths (59%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (63%), their husband's family (28%), or a friend (19%). Only 9 percent sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	15,353	58,623	73,976
Households occupied	14,907	57,792	72,699
Households interviewed	14,053	56,657	70,710
Household response rate ¹	94.3	98.0	97.3
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	19,071	77,586	96,657
Number of eligible women interviewed	18,051	75,073	93,124
Women response rate ²	94.7	96.8	96.3
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	2,911	10,688	13,599
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,431	9,612	12,043
Men response rate ²	83.5	89.9	88.6

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate ²	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Agra	431	513	944	98.1	542	684	1,226	97.6	74	85	159	89.3
Aligarh	250	633	883	94.4	270	803	1,073	93.9	37	108	145	86.3
Allahabad	157	699	856	90.2	168	956	1,124	90.4	21	102	123	76.4
Ambedkar Nagar	99	809	908	93.8	139	1,120	1,259	92.8	15	115	130	72.2
Amethi	37	869	906	96.2	51	1,204	1,255	94.4	5	119	124	82.7
Auraiya	170	807	977	99.4	231	1,078	1,309	98.1	24	142	166	96.0
Azamgarh	72	830	902	93.1	116	1,238	1,354	91.0	7	139	146	84.9
Baghpat	180	750	930	97.9	257	1,047	1,304	96.5	32	171	203	86.4
Bahraich	74	882	956	97.6	95	1,033	1,128	97.2	3	126	129	90.8
Ballia	84	875	959	97.8	124	1,130	1,254	95.3	14	130	144	82.3
Balrampur	66	913	979	99.2	75	1,160	1,235	98.6	11	130	141	96.6
Banda	151	826	977	98.8	206	983	1,189	98.3	37	166	203	99.5
Bara Banki	106	861	967	97.8	138	1,048	1,186	97.5	30	154	184	92.5
Bareilly	299	575	874	92.1	393	695	1,088	94.4	28	71	99	67.3
Basti	66	913	979	99.2	93	1,269	1,362	98.4	16	131	147	94.8
Bijnor	228	721	949	98.9	321	1,027	1,348	97.8	30	148	178	93.2
Budaun	176	768	944	97.8	203	931	1,134	97.5	32	134	166	94.9
Bulandshahr	217	707	924	97.4	237	868	1,105	95.8	27	113	140	82.8
Chandauli	120	830	950	97.2	167	1,105	1,272	92.6	21	120	141	74.2
Chitrakoot	88	897	985	99.5	90	1,086	1,176	98.8	12	161	173	100.0
Deoria	104	845	949	96.1	148	1,169	1,317	94.3	21	136	157	93.5
Etah	150	803	953	98.9	193	1,074	1,267	98.8	30	149	179	95.2
Etawah	216	762	978	99.1	303	922	1,225	98.7	47	136	183	97.3
Faizabad	119	795	914	94.3	145	1,068	1,213	88.5	25	112	137	65.9
Farrukhabad	213	756	969	98.5	246	1,030	1,276	98.8	36	139	175	95.1
Fatehpur	131	858	989	100.0	160	1,046	1,206	99.3	23	152	175	98.3
Firozabad	309	642	951	97.9	378	800	1,178	97.4	63	118	181	90.5
Gautam Buddha Nagar	370	343	713	88.8	381	482	863	91.3	50	45	95	67.4
Ghaziabad	570	146	716	83.8	601	204	805	87.8	60	16	76	54.7
Ghazipur	61	905	966	98.5	85	1,278	1,363	96.9	11	192	203	98.5
Gonda	54	918	972	99.3	74	1,218	1,292	97.7	5	147	152	95.0
Gorakhpur	170	788	958	98.3	243	1,117	1,360	96.7	26	109	135	78.9
Hamirpur	195	785	980	99.5	276	1,113	1,389	99.1	48	158	206	98.1
Hapur	303	673	976	99.5	395	962	1,357	99.2	56	166	222	96.1
Hardoi	130	853	983	99.3	175	1,031	1,206	98.9	24	164	188	90.8
Jalaun	235	743	978	98.9	356	1,017	1,373	99.1	48	150	198	97.1
Jaunpur	64	913	977	99.0	100	1,461	1,561	98.1	13	163	176	93.1
Jhansi	415	569	984	99.6	595	731	1,326	99.3	88	141	229	100.0
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	235	738	973	99.2	348	1,063	1,411	99.1	39	126	165	93.8
Kannauj	176	813	989	99.8	260	1,057	1,317	99.6	31	167	198	99.5
Kanpur Dehat	83	896	979	98.9	99	1,114	1,213	96.3	7	137	144	90.0
Kanpur Nagar	651	329	980	99.1	763	387	1,150	97.9	105	72	177	95.2
Kanshiram Nagar	185	765	950	98.3	208	935	1,143	97.7	39	124	163	95.3
Kaushambi	80	834	914	96.9	94	1,006	1,100	93.8	17	123	140	81.4
Kheri	102	869	971	98.1	137	1,143	1,280	96.9	24	145	169	92.9
Kushinagar	39	907	946	96.6	38	1,274	1,312	94.1	9	129	138	84.7
Lalitpur	127	855	982	99.1	209	1,275	1,484	99.4	34	196	230	98.7

Continued...

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district—*Continued*

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

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate ²	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Lucknow	520	312	832	86.0	569	389	958	87.9	69	48	117	58.8
Mahamaya Nagar	209	737	946	97.9	285	949	1,234	98.2	37	109	146	88.0
Mahoba	214	764	978	99.4	301	1,046	1,347	99.0	43	183	226	99.1
Mahrajganj	40	906	946	96.0	68	1,248	1,316	94.9	8	112	120	82.2
Mainpuri	151	825	976	99.7	220	1,038	1,258	98.8	24	144	168	96.0
Mathura	269	666	935	97.4	335	840	1,175	94.5	43	119	162	75.3
Mau	216	744	960	98.2	322	988	1,310	96.2	52	137	189	94.0
Meerut	452	466	918	94.9	588	624	1,212	93.5	83	86	169	84.5
Mirzapur	119	823	942	95.6	129	1,047	1,176	92.7	29	118	147	76.6
Moradabad	354	599	953	97.2	468	796	1,264	97.3	67	93	160	91.4
Muzaffarnagar	258	674	932	97.4	320	881	1,201	96.4	61	118	179	88.2
Pilibhit	150	748	898	96.0	182	858	1,040	95.1	16	126	142	82.6
Pratapgarh	38	878	916	94.5	52	1,215	1,267	91.5	10	86	96	67.1
Rae Bareli	88	897	985	99.6	104	1,154	1,258	99.0	14	134	148	97.4
Rampur	221	655	876	96.5	240	852	1,092	95.3	25	120	145	91.2
Saharanpur	300	666	966	99.2	419	899	1,318	98.9	60	123	183	95.8
Sambhal	209	754	963	99.2	274	1,040	1,314	98.4	42	157	199	94.8
Sant Kabir Nagar	63	895	958	97.7	88	1,178	1,266	98.0	5	115	120	90.2
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	132	752	884	93.3	178	1,174	1,352	91.4	24	94	118	69.8
Shahjahanpur	196	784	980	98.9	268	1,018	1,286	98.7	49	171	220	96.9
Shamli	289	661	950	98.3	381	919	1,300	97.5	45	135	180	93.3
Shrawasti	44	930	974	98.7	58	1,175	1,233	97.9	14	140	154	95.7
Siddharthnagar	65	884	949	98.9	95	1,301	1,396	98.5	17	110	127	93.4
Sitapur	106	854	960	98.9	140	1,072	1,212	95.6	20	128	148	81.3
Sonbhadra	162	790	952	97.5	205	953	1,158	96.1	26	142	168	88.4
Sultanpur	61	861	922	94.9	78	1,204	1,282	93.6	7	126	133	80.1
Unnao	176	808	984	99.4	199	929	1,128	98.8	27	125	152	99.3
Varanasi	393	543	936	97.7	559	844	1,403	96.0	59	136	195	82.6
Uttar Pradesh	14,053	56,657	70,710	97.3	18,051	75,073	93,124	96.3	2,431	9,612	12,043	88.6

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

na = Not applicable

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	8.1	7.8	8.0	10.5	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5
5-9	9.1	8.7	8.9	11.7	10.3	11.0	11.0	9.9	10.4
10-14	10.1	9.6	9.9	12.1	10.7	11.4	11.6	10.5	11.0
15-19	10.7	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.5	11.2	10.9	11.2	11.0
20-24	9.8	9.9	9.9	8.3	9.8	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.2
25-29	8.6	9.4	9.0	7.3	8.3	7.8	7.6	8.6	8.1
30-34	7.5	7.5	7.5	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.4
35-39	6.6	7.2	6.9	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.1
40-44	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0
45-49	5.7	5.9	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2
50-54	4.7	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
55-59	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.9
60-64	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8
65-69	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5
70-74	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7
75-79	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
80 and over	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
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	90.1	89.6	89.9	87.4	87.8	87.6	88.1	88.3	88.2
Number	45,341	43,586	88,931	134,413	139,234	273,653	179,755	182,820	362,584
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	961	na	na	1,036	na	na	1,017
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	949	na	na	928	na	na	933
Schooling²									
No schooling	12.2	23.8	17.9	16.2	35.4	26.0	15.1	32.5	24.0
<5 years complete	14.3	12.6	13.4	17.8	15.1	16.4	16.9	14.5	15.7
5-9 years complete	29.9	26.3	28.1	35.3	28.2	31.6	33.9	27.7	30.8
10-11 years complete	12.4	9.6	11.0	11.1	7.0	9.0	11.4	7.6	9.5
12 or more years complete	31.1	27.7	29.4	19.6	14.3	16.9	22.6	17.5	20.0
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	40,871	39,428	80,303	117,151	123,149	240,305	158,022	162,578	320,608
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.9	6.9	7.5	6.8	3.8	4.8	7.2	4.3	5.3

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	84.5	82.7	83.2	86.0
Female	15.5	17.3	16.8	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.9	5.2	5.2	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	57.9	52.8	54.1	43.0
Non-nuclear	42.1	47.2	45.9	57.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	72.4	86.4	82.8	82.1
Muslim	26.7	13.3	16.7	17.5
Sikh	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	19.1	28.3	26.0	25.7
Scheduled tribe	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.7
Other backward class	47.2	51.5	50.4	51.5
Other	32.1	18.1	21.7	21.0
Don't know	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	97.2	87.2	89.8	91.0
No	2.8	12.8	10.2	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	35.5	6.5	13.9	13.4
Piped to neighbour	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
Public tap/standpipe	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.1
Tube well or borehole	45.2	84.3	74.3	75.3
Other improved ²	12.6	1.7	4.5	4.3
Unimproved source	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7
Unprotected dug well	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surface water	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	87.6	81.0	82.7	83.6
Less than 30 minutes	11.6	17.5	16.0	15.2
Thirty minutes or longer	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.2
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	98.6	97.8	98.0	98.0
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	6.6	3.9	4.6	4.4
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Strain through cloth	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	6.4	1.0	2.4	2.3
Use electric purifier	12.6	1.2	4.1	4.0
Use solar disinfection	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4
No treatment	73.4	93.3	88.2	88.5
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	25.1	6.1	10.9	10.6
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	79.7	62.5	66.9	68.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	76.3	42.5	51.1	52.2
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.7	2.5	2.1	2.2
Other ⁷	2.7	17.3	13.6	14.2
Shared facility⁸	13.0	6.8	8.4	7.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	12.7	5.4	7.3	6.4
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other ⁷	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.8
Unimproved	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
Dry toilet	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
No facility/uses openspaces/field	5.2	29.0	22.9	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	79.7	62.5	66.9	68.7
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	13.0	6.8	8.4	7.4

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.0	7.3	5.7	5.3
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	22.4	64.4	53.7	53.7
<i>Pucca</i>	76.5	28.1	40.5	40.9
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	57.7	47.7	50.2	42.8
3-4	28.2	32.2	31.2	34.5
5-6	11.1	14.9	13.9	15.7
7 and over	3.0	5.3	4.7	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
LPG/natural gas	87.6	35.7	49.0	47.4
Biogas	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6
Wood	9.0	45.9	36.4	37.3
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
Dung cakes	2.1	15.4	12.0	12.9
No food cooked in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	88.3	36.2	49.5	47.9
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	11.5	63.6	50.3	52.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	67.3	36.6	44.4	45.9
In the house, no separate room	25.8	51.4	44.9	43.4
In a separate building	5.4	6.8	6.4	6.4
Outdoors	1.3	5.1	4.1	4.2
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	18,059	52,651	70,710	364,194

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<i>Chullah</i>	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.3
Open fire	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	2,070	33,494	35,564	189,375
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	28.0	34.1	32.5	33.7
Weekly	9.0	11.3	10.7	10.9
Monthly	5.2	7.6	7.0	6.9
Less than monthly	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.7
Never	52.9	41.2	44.2	42.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	18,059	52,651	70,710	364,194

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	94.1	71.3	76.4
Muslim	97.9	81.4	88.2
Sikh	(100.0)	92.6	95.0
Other	98.6	63.1	86.3
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	90.2	68.0	72.2
Scheduled tribe	85.3	67.1	70.1
Other backward class	94.9	71.7	77.3
Other	98.8	83.2	89.1
Don't know	(100.0)	84.7	90.7
Total	95.2	72.7	78.4

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.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Agra	95.4	77.3	88.4
Aligarh	93.9	78.9	84.3
Allahabad	91.9	61.0	69.0
Ambedkar Nagar	95.3	67.6	70.8
Amethi	(97.2)	66.0	67.2
Auraiya	86.0	76.0	77.8
Azamgarh	94.9	73.2	75.8
Baghpat	98.5	97.7	97.9
Bahraich	97.2	44.5	48.5
Ballia	64.8	69.0	68.6
Balrampur	90.9	65.7	68.0
Banda	94.2	58.0	63.5
Bara Banki	94.7	66.9	69.6
Bareilly	100.0	88.1	92.9
Basti	93.5	66.5	68.1
Bijnor	99.1	93.2	94.7
Budaun	92.1	74.8	78.4
Bulandshahr	99.0	91.8	93.6
Chandauli	85.8	68.8	72.7
Chitrakoot	66.9	63.8	64.1
Deoria	72.6	75.0	74.7
Etah	100.0	67.5	73.9
Etawah	100.0	83.1	87.2
Faizabad	86.2	66.5	69.3
Farrukhabad	93.1	79.2	82.7
Fatehpur	94.1	66.2	70.0
Firozabad	99.1	75.4	83.9
Gautam Buddha Nagar	100.0	95.1	98.1
Ghaziabad	100.0	96.6	99.6
Ghazipur	88.1	66.8	68.5
Gonda	86.7	47.4	50.1
Gorakhpur	84.0	75.1	77.2
Hamirpur	96.4	81.2	84.2
Hapur	97.4	95.5	96.2
Hardoi	88.3	57.7	61.8
Jalaun	95.8	82.1	86.2
Jaunpur	89.6	66.2	68.4
Jhansi	91.7	68.8	79.2
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	99.7	93.5	95.2
Kannauj	98.9	73.6	78.0
Kanpur Dehat	83.0	78.9	79.3
Kanpur Nagar	96.9	85.6	93.0
Kanshiram Nagar	89.8	80.0	82.0
Kaushambi	89.9	69.6	71.1
Kheri	96.7	69.7	73.2
Kushinagar	(94.4)	77.7	78.6

Continued...

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district—Continued

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Lalitpur	90.9	71.1	74.0
Lucknow	98.0	86.0	94.0
Mahamaya Nagar	94.8	83.1	85.6
Mahoba	89.3	67.6	72.2
Mahrajganj	(100.0)	68.2	69.8
Mainpuri	93.6	67.2	71.9
Mathura	98.2	78.2	84.9
Mau	84.1	80.1	81.2
Meerut	100.0	95.4	98.0
Mirzapur	98.0	73.0	77.5
Moradabad	99.0	91.9	94.6
Muzaffarnagar	98.0	94.3	95.4
Pilibhit	98.8	87.8	89.8
Pratapgarh	(94.0)	48.6	52.0
Rae Bareli	85.2	59.2	62.2
Rampur	100.0	94.7	96.0
Saharanpur	96.9	95.8	96.2
Sambhal	98.7	81.6	85.3
Sant Kabir Nagar	86.3	70.5	72.1
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	84.6	69.3	72.3
Shahjahanpur	100.0	77.6	81.9
Shamli	100.0	95.0	96.6
Shrawasti	(100.0)	61.1	62.8
Siddharthnagar	68.0	46.0	47.9
Sitapur	82.5	59.8	62.5
Sonbhadra	85.4	76.6	78.0
Sultanpur	86.7	70.6	72.2
Unnao	91.5	64.1	70.0
Varanasi	94.8	89.8	92.3
Uttar Pradesh	95.2	72.7	78.4

Notes: 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.

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	88.3	67.7	73.0	74.3
Pressure cooker	92.4	66.3	73.0	74.6
Chair	88.7	71.9	76.1	78.4
Cot or bed	93.5	98.1	96.9	97.4
Table	80.1	53.6	60.4	62.8
Electric fan	94.8	76.0	80.8	82.8
Radio or transistor	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.0
Television (black and white)	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.4
Television (colour)	77.7	41.4	50.7	53.2
Any television	78.7	42.8	52.0	54.6
Sewing machine	53.4	33.7	38.7	42.3
Mobile telephone	97.3	94.1	94.9	96.6
Landline telephone	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
Internet	74.2	47.7	54.5	58.4
Computer	15.7	3.1	6.3	6.7
Refrigerator	60.2	18.6	29.3	31.0
Air conditioner/cooler	52.8	15.9	25.4	26.8
Washing machine	43.7	10.9	19.3	20.3
Watch or clock	88.2	64.7	70.7	72.8
Water pump	25.1	19.8	21.2	22.9
Thresher	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.4
Tractor	0.8	5.6	4.4	5.5
None of the above	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	63.0	80.0	75.6	79.0
Motorcycle or scooter	61.3	47.6	51.1	55.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	4.0	3.2	3.6
Car	11.9	3.3	5.5	5.9
None of the above	16.9	12.1	13.3	10.4
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	81.1	33.3	45.5	43.2
Irrigated land only	16.8	64.4	52.2	54.5
Non-irrigated land only	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
Irrigation not determined	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	80.0	87.3	85.4	86.6
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	14.6	68.8	55.0	59.8
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	96.3	96.7	96.6	97.0
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	16.8	15.5	15.9	16.2
Percentage having a BPL card	22.5	38.5	34.4	35.1
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	19.1	29.6	26.9	28.0
Number	18,059	52,651	70,710	364,194

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	18.7	18.5	18.6	12.3	12.8	12.5	13.5	13.8	13.7
Muslim	7.7	6.6	7.1	6.0	10.3	8.0	6.6	9.0	7.7
Sikh	*	*	*	*	*	(28.8)	*	*	(29.9)
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(32.1)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	18.3	13.3	15.9	10.6	11.0	10.8	12.0	11.4	11.7
Scheduled tribe	(6.0)	(2.4)	3.8	13.3	12.3	12.8	12.1	10.2	11.1
Other backward class	12.0	14.7	13.2	11.6	12.2	11.9	11.7	12.7	12.1
Other	19.0	18.8	18.9	11.4	15.7	13.4	13.7	16.6	15.1
Don't know	*	*	*	*	(20.5)	16.2	(27.9)	(15.0)	21.2
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	13.1	11.6	12.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.3	11.5
Non-nuclear	17.1	18.0	17.6	11.4	13.3	12.3	12.6	14.3	13.4
Family size									
1-2 members	*	*	*	8.1	(20.7)	11.9	8.1	(19.3)	11.7
3-5 members	16.4	16.6	16.5	12.6	13.1	12.8	13.5	13.9	13.7
6 or more members	14.6	14.2	14.5	10.6	12.0	11.3	11.4	12.5	11.9
Total	15.4	15.2	15.3	11.3	12.4	11.8	12.2	13.0	12.6

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

Table 9 Pre-school attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population (aged 2-4 years) attending pre-school by district, according to residence and sex, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agra	37.5	41.6	39.3	27.6	29.0	28.2	33.0	35.7	34.2
Aligarh	(5.7)	*	3.5	9.8	8.5	9.2	8.6	6.3	7.6
Allahabad	*	*	(15.8)	8.2	10.3	9.3	9.2	12.3	10.7
Ambedkar Nagar	*	*	*	5.8	9.8	7.5	5.5	9.6	7.3
Amethi	*	*	*	7.5	5.2	6.4	7.3	5.0	6.2
Auraiya	(4.2)	*	4.4	9.5	5.7	7.5	8.6	5.6	7.0
Azamgarh	*	*	*	7.5	7.2	7.4	8.3	9.2	8.8
Baghpat	(16.1)	(0.0)	9.7	15.0	8.9	12.3	15.3	6.9	11.6
Bahraich	*	*	*	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.2
Ballia	*	*	*	9.3	13.5	11.2	9.3	13.3	11.2
Balrampur	*	*	(4.0)	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.2
Banda	*	*	(9.9)	4.8	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.2
Bara Banki	*	*	(20.6)	20.0	16.2	18.2	19.1	17.6	18.4
Bareilly	(13.0)	(5.0)	9.0	5.5	14.4	10.0	7.8	11.5	9.7
Basti	*	*	*	14.5	21.6	17.8	15.2	21.5	18.1
Bijnor	(19.7)	(19.5)	19.6	9.5	10.0	9.7	11.6	12.2	11.9
Budaun	(25.6)	*	(16.9)	15.7	25.5	20.2	17.3	22.6	19.7
Bulandshahr	(10.7)	(6.6)	8.8	11.4	15.8	13.6	11.2	13.6	12.4
Chandauli	(10.9)	*	(20.5)	5.1	5.5	5.3	6.7	12.1	9.1
Chitrakoot	*	*	(7.8)	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.6
Deoria	*	*	(6.1)	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.0	6.7
Etah	*	*	(25.2)	31.7	28.0	29.9	30.9	27.7	29.3
Etawah	(47.6)	*	47.6	24.6	38.0	30.7	31.4	39.7	34.8
Faizabad	*	*	(16.3)	6.9	3.8	5.4	8.5	4.9	6.8
Farrukhabad	*	*	(14.6)	19.5	26.0	22.4	18.8	24.2	21.1
Fatehpur	*	*	(26.7)	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.3	18.4	17.3
Firozabad	(30.6)	(32.3)	31.5	28.9	30.3	29.5	29.3	31.0	30.0
Gautam Buddha Nagar	(6.3)	(6.6)	6.5	15.3	4.4	10.5	11.3	5.5	8.6
Ghaziabad	11.6	11.9	11.8	(6.4)	*	(6.0)	10.8	11.3	11.1
Ghazipur	*	*	*	6.4	10.5	8.5	7.0	9.8	8.4
Gonda	*	*	*	10.9	11.9	11.4	10.0	12.7	11.3
Gorakhpur	(12.1)	*	15.2	11.8	10.6	11.2	11.9	12.4	12.1
Hamirpur	*	(3.6)	5.6	10.2	6.2	8.0	9.9	5.7	7.6
Hapur	11.7	(3.8)	8.0	13.9	14.1	14.0	13.3	10.5	12.1
Hardoi	*	*	(17.4)	9.1	19.3	13.8	9.8	19.2	14.3
Jalaun	(12.7)	(0.0)	7.2	5.4	2.9	4.4	7.5	2.0	5.2
Jaunpur	*	*	*	8.9	3.4	6.3	7.9	3.2	5.7
Jhansi	6.7	(12.1)	8.8	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.5	7.9	6.5
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	7.2	(15.6)	10.4	12.6	15.6	14.0	11.0	15.6	13.0
Kannauj	*	(24.1)	28.4	12.8	34.0	23.7	15.8	32.1	24.5
Kanpur Dehat	*	*	*	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.1	16.9	16.5
Kanpur Nagar	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.8	(36.3)	30.9	27.5	31.2	29.0
Kanshiram Nagar	*	(26.8)	23.5	30.6	26.1	28.5	29.0	26.2	27.6
Kaushambi	*	*	*	5.7	6.8	6.2	5.8	7.5	6.6
Kheri	*	*	(6.3)	4.9	2.6	3.9	5.0	3.1	4.2
Kushinagar	*	*	*	10.6	15.8	13.2	10.6	14.9	12.8
Lalitpur	*	*	(11.0)	4.4	4.6	4.5	6.9	3.8	5.4
Lucknow	13.9	4.3	8.7	(7.1)	8.0	7.6	11.0	5.9	8.2

Continued...

Table 9 Pre-school attendance by district—Continued

Percentage of *de facto* household population (aged 2-4 years) attending pre-school by district, according to residence and sex, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mahamaya Nagar	(32.1)	(49.6)	41.0	31.0	28.1	29.5	31.2	32.8	32.0
Mahoba	(12.5)	*	9.0	5.8	3.4	4.6	7.3	3.6	5.5
Mahrajganj	*	*	*	8.2	11.9	9.9	7.9	11.7	9.7
Mainpuri	*	*	(33.1)	26.5	31.3	28.6	25.5	33.5	29.2
Mathura	(43.7)	(43.8)	43.7	28.4	32.2	30.2	32.6	35.4	33.9
Mau	(0.0)	(8.0)	4.4	4.8	8.0	6.4	3.6	8.0	5.8
Meerut	11.5	7.4	9.6	13.1	10.1	11.6	12.3	8.8	10.6
Mirzapur	*	*	(7.3)	4.7	2.3	3.7	4.7	3.7	4.2
Moradabad	12.6	(10.5)	11.6	8.2	4.8	6.7	9.7	6.6	8.3
Muzaffarnagar	(7.5)	(5.6)	6.7	6.9	8.7	7.7	7.1	7.8	7.4
Pilibhit	*	*	(7.3)	8.3	12.9	10.5	7.9	12.2	9.9
Pratapgarh	*	*	*	4.9	2.9	3.9	6.4	2.9	4.6
Rae Bareli	*	*	*	19.8	19.1	19.5	20.0	19.9	20.0
Rampur	*	(17.0)	(16.0)	11.8	13.7	12.8	12.2	14.4	13.4
Saharanpur	(3.2)	(11.8)	7.1	7.8	11.4	9.4	6.2	11.6	8.6
Sambhal	(9.9)	(0.0)	5.1	6.1	4.7	5.4	6.7	4.0	5.4
Sant Kabir Nagar	*	*	*	11.2	11.3	11.2	10.6	10.8	10.7
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	(0.0)	*	(2.8)	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.5	3.9	3.2
Shahjahanpur	*	*	(33.7)	18.3	17.6	17.9	19.3	20.2	19.8
Shamli	6.4	(5.6)	6.0	4.0	7.8	5.9	4.9	7.1	6.0
Shrawasti	*	*	*	11.5	6.9	9.2	11.3	6.7	9.0
Siddharthnagar	*	*	(20.3)	9.3	12.1	10.6	10.0	13.3	11.5
Sitapur	*	*	(4.0)	7.9	9.3	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.3
Sonbhadra	(9.7)	*	(6.4)	5.5	1.9	3.4	6.4	1.7	3.9
Sultanpur	*	*	*	2.9	7.5	5.2	2.7	6.7	4.7
Unnao	*	*	(24.5)	15.5	18.7	16.8	17.7	19.1	18.3
Varanasi	(9.5)	7.3	8.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	6.9	6.3	6.6
Uttar Pradesh	15.4	15.2	15.3	11.3	12.4	11.8	12.2	13.0	12.6

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 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	91.0	92.5	92.1	90.9	91.3	91.2	91.0	91.9	91.7
6-13 (Elementary)	88.7	90.9	90.4	89.0	88.4	88.5	88.9	89.7	89.5
11-13 (Upper Primary)	85.1	88.2	87.5	86.2	83.8	84.4	85.7	86.1	86.0
14-15 (Secondary)	74.2	74.9	74.7	74.8	65.4	67.4	74.5	70.0	71.1
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.4	44.8	47.7	58.7	51.5	53.2
11-14 years	82.3	85.6	84.9	84.4	80.1	81.0	83.3	82.9	83.0
15-17 years	64.1	63.3	63.5	62.9	50.4	53.1	63.5	56.5	58.2
6-14 years	87.0	89.4	88.9	87.8	86.1	86.5	87.4	87.8	87.7
6-17 years	80.8	83.2	82.6	81.0	76.5	77.5	80.9	79.9	80.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	85.7	85.6	85.6	86.6	79.9	81.0	86.1	82.8	83.4
Muslim	70.3	69.6	69.8	70.3	59.1	63.2	70.3	64.2	66.5
Sikh	*	91.2	92.6	*	81.5	85.7	(99.2)	87.0	89.6
Other	(93.2)	79.0	85.8	(98.9)	(81.1)	90.2	96.1	80.0	88.0
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	78.9	81.1	80.8	78.7	74.5	75.1	78.8	77.8	78.0
Scheduled tribe	73.7	77.6	77.1	71.0	72.8	72.6	72.6	75.3	75.0
Other backward class	78.8	83.7	82.6	79.0	77.1	77.5	78.9	80.5	80.1
Other	86.5	86.5	86.5	87.1	79.2	81.7	86.8	83.0	84.2

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
< 5 years	80.2	18.1	0.6	1.1	100.0	1.6	33,890
5-9 years	79.3	16.7	1.7	2.4	100.0	3.7	37,799
10-14 years	78.6	15.9	2.5	3.0	100.0	6.6	40,118
15-17 years	77.2	15.9	3.3	3.5	100.0	9.4	24,218
Residence							
Urban	86.3	9.7	1.8	2.2	100.0	5.2	29,183
Rural	76.9	18.6	2.0	2.5	100.0	5.0	106,842
Sex							
Male	79.3	16.5	2.0	2.2	100.0	5.0	70,203
Female	78.6	16.8	1.9	2.7	100.0	5.0	65,817
Total age < 15 years	79.3	16.8	1.7	2.2	100.0	4.1	111,807
Total age < 18 years	78.9	16.7	2.0	2.5	100.0	5.0	136,025

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

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

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age five

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
< 2	60.1	20.9	80.9	13,123
2-4	59.7	18.9	78.5	20,767
Sex				
Male	59.7	19.7	79.4	17,496
Female	60.0	19.6	79.5	16,394
Residence				
Urban	68.2	16.2	84.4	7,008
Rural	57.6	20.6	78.2	26,882
Total	59.8	19.6	79.5	33,890

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Agra	52.6	23.5	76.1	914
Aligarh	42.9	21.8	64.6	597
Allahabad	61.7	13.1	74.9	1,035
Ambedkar Nagar	56.3	34.1	90.3	281
Amethi	71.4	16.1	87.5	345
Auraiya	76.0	11.2	87.2	215
Azamgarh	58.0	27.7	85.7	701
Baghpat	61.3	14.4	75.6	207
Bahraich	40.3	38.6	78.8	881
Ballia	72.0	13.6	85.6	409
Balrampur	46.1	35.1	81.2	441
Banda	78.7	14.7	93.4	296
Bara Banki	53.7	14.4	68.1	578
Bareilly	49.7	23.4	73.1	694
Basti	63.7	27.1	90.9	402
Bijnor	67.1	18.6	85.7	632
Budaun	31.5	27.7	59.2	616
Bulandshahr	52.3	21.5	73.8	594
Chandauli	58.8	21.7	80.5	363
Chitrakoot	72.8	10.5	83.3	145
Deoria	70.3	16.3	86.7	443
Etah	32.4	25.1	57.6	314
Etawah	59.2	15.1	74.3	272
Faizabad	75.8	10.8	86.6	455
Farrukhabad	43.1	24.6	67.7	336
Fatehpur	63.7	20.6	84.3	402
Firozabad	48.4	17.0	65.4	468
Gautam Buddha Nagar	66.1	18.0	84.1	270
Ghaziabad	76.1	10.7	86.8	622
Ghazipur	63.4	10.9	74.3	490
Gonda	56.2	16.8	73.0	568
Gorakhpur	65.2	25.1	90.3	715
Hamirpur	89.2	8.8	98.0	189
Hapur	48.5	26.6	75.1	246
Hardoi	57.3	20.5	77.8	763
Jalaun	75.3	9.4	84.8	235
Jaunpur	77.0	17.0	94.0	739
Jhansi	74.8	19.0	93.8	283
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	51.2	26.8	78.1	369
Kannauj	61.4	19.7	81.1	296
Kanpur Dehat	63.9	13.6	77.5	286
Kanpur Nagar	65.7	18.2	84.0	508
Kanshiram Nagar	43.6	11.7	55.3	294
Kaushambi	70.5	11.9	82.4	299
Kheri	62.9	13.2	76.1	826
Kushinagar	65.6	19.7	85.4	607

Continued...

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district—Continued

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

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Lalitpur	74.9	12.4	87.3	238
Lucknow	75.1	10.9	86.0	525
Mahamaya Nagar	33.9	20.4	54.3	274
Mahoba	81.9	15.5	97.4	142
Mahrajganj	68.2	20.8	89.0	424
Mainpuri	43.7	19.7	63.4	288
Mathura	46.3	17.4	63.6	495
Mau	60.7	29.0	89.8	270
Meerut	61.2	19.0	80.2	653
Mirzapur	68.5	18.9	87.4	396
Moradabad	57.0	17.4	74.4	499
Muzaffarnagar	68.7	11.5	80.2	456
Pilibhit	53.7	20.4	74.2	282
Pratapgarh	74.6	11.1	85.7	578
Rae Bareli	63.4	14.7	78.1	439
Rampur	53.0	18.5	71.5	380
Saharanpur	68.7	16.7	85.4	617
Sambhal	30.0	24.7	54.8	444
Sant Kabir Nagar	66.0	16.6	82.6	269
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	64.1	17.7	81.9	360
Shahjahanpur	38.9	26.0	64.9	655
Shamli	70.0	16.9	87.0	244
Shrawasti	56.6	18.9	75.5	291
Siddharthnagar	44.6	40.6	85.2	502
Sitapur	75.7	13.0	88.7	872
Sonbhadra	52.6	30.0	82.6	351
Sultanpur	66.6	20.1	86.8	350
Unnao	68.4	15.6	84.1	440
Varanasi	67.4	28.2	95.6	512
Uttar Pradesh	59.8	19.6	79.5	33,890

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
0-4	46.2	47.9	47.0	31.4	23.8	27.9	34.2	28.9	31.7
5-9	*	*	*	32.2	(20.9)	26.6	34.3	(22.8)	28.7
10-14	*	*	*	(48.6)	(36.9)	42.0	(42.0)	(37.3)	39.7
15-24	(59.7)	(38.9)	50.7	46.4	37.7	42.3	49.7	38.0	44.3
15-19	*	*	(43.9)	40.6	36.0	38.2	42.0	37.1	39.4
20-24	(65.3)	*	(56.0)	51.2	39.7	46.2	55.3	39.0	48.7
25-34	(67.0)	*	58.5	56.5	46.7	52.6	58.1	46.6	53.4
35 and over	69.8	61.9	66.7	52.5	40.8	47.6	56.7	45.5	52.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	66.4	56.1	62.0	48.4	37.6	43.7	52.0	41.2	47.3
Muslim	60.7	60.4	60.6	45.7	31.2	39.4	51.5	40.7	47.0
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	62.6	47.9	56.0	45.0	36.1	41.2	48.1	38.3	43.8
Scheduled tribe	*	*	(43.2)	32.5	29.8	31.4	35.2	31.0	33.5
Other backward class	64.5	53.0	60.1	47.9	35.9	42.7	51.6	39.1	46.3
Other	68.4	70.1	69.1	55.0	41.0	48.9	59.1	50.2	55.3
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(47.1)
Total	65.1	57.2	61.8	48.1	36.8	43.2	52.0	41.2	47.3

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 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agra	(64.7)	*	61.6	(48.0)	(19.0)	35.3	58.3	35.2	50.1
Aligarh	*	*	(67.2)	(58.3)	(45.3)	51.3	60.8	51.2	56.2
Allahabad	*	*	(71.2)	45.3	(32.8)	39.4	56.1	39.8	48.9
Ambedkar Nagar	*	*	*	66.9	47.4	56.9	67.4	47.6	57.4
Amethi	*	*	*	65.4	35.7	52.4	65.8	35.2	52.4
Auraiya	*	*	(50.7)	59.1	37.3	50.4	58.9	38.3	50.4
Azamgarh	*	*	*	66.9	50.4	59.4	63.5	54.0	59.3
Baghpat	*	*	*	71.9	(53.0)	64.5	71.5	(55.5)	65.4
Bahraich	*	*	*	20.1	16.9	18.8	21.3	20.6	21.0
Ballia	*	*	*	(59.5)	(44.9)	53.2	61.5	(42.1)	53.8
Balrampur	*	*	*	20.8	17.3	19.0	24.5	16.4	20.4
Banda	*	*	*	52.0	(43.3)	48.4	50.2	(44.4)	47.5
Bara Banki	*	*	*	30.9	(10.6)	23.8	31.6	12.0	24.5
Bareilly	*	*	(55.0)	(63.5)	(48.5)	56.2	60.5	50.2	55.8
Basti	*	*	*	50.7	43.8	48.0	52.5	45.7	49.8
Bijnor	*	*	*	57.2	36.5	47.7	61.0	40.6	51.5
Budaun	*	*	*	49.3	35.7	42.8	48.9	39.1	44.3
Bulandshahr	(71.4)	*	(71.8)	75.3	(52.1)	64.1	74.0	56.1	66.2
Chandauli	*	*	*	46.7	(39.8)	44.0	45.7	45.0	45.4
Chitrakoot	*	*	*	47.0	(16.8)	34.7	47.3	19.3	35.9
Deoria	*	*	*	(40.2)	50.1	45.6	45.1	50.3	47.7
Etah	*	*	*	53.9	36.0	45.4	54.2	44.1	49.1
Etawah	*	*	(68.4)	52.2	(31.1)	44.0	55.3	40.2	49.0
Faizabad	*	*	*	60.8	46.4	54.2	65.6	50.1	58.9
Farrukhabad	*	*	(61.4)	48.0	34.1	41.8	55.5	35.6	47.0
Fatehpur	*	*	(36.3)	42.9	23.7	35.1	44.3	22.8	35.3
Firozabad	(31.2)	*	(35.7)	37.5	29.0	33.9	35.3	33.3	34.5
Gautam Buddha Nagar	*	*	(76.5)	(73.1)	*	(62.5)	(76.9)	(60.4)	68.6
Ghaziabad	(72.4)	(78.5)	75.3	*	*	*	(71.9)	(75.2)	73.4
Ghazipur	*	*	*	60.1	46.1	53.0	58.3	48.8	53.4
Gonda	*	*	*	34.5	30.9	32.8	36.3	32.6	34.6
Gorakhpur	*	*	*	58.4	41.9	51.9	58.0	42.4	51.5
Hamirpur	*	*	*	57.9	(67.5)	61.4	63.3	(59.1)	61.7
Hapur	*	*	(69.5)	(64.4)	(34.2)	50.5	68.0	40.8	56.2
Hardoi	*	*	*	39.6	30.0	35.8	43.9	30.1	38.4
Jalaun	*	*	(54.7)	36.5	33.2	35.1	44.7	30.8	39.4
Jaunpur	*	*	*	54.0	45.8	50.7	52.8	48.4	51.0
Jhansi	(63.9)	*	(68.1)	(69.4)	(54.3)	61.7	66.6	62.1	64.5
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	*	*	(57.4)	48.5	(42.3)	46.0	52.0	(42.5)	48.7
Kannauj	*	*	(52.1)	32.3	28.7	30.9	37.2	32.2	35.2
Kanpur Dehat	*	*	*	44.5	28.3	37.0	44.7	29.3	37.8
Kanpur Nagar	(49.1)	(53.5)	50.9	(48.3)	*	(39.6)	48.8	(42.8)	46.2
Kanshiram Nagar	*	*	*	40.1	39.8	40.0	49.4	43.0	46.7
Kaushambi	*	*	*	57.7	(51.0)	55.5	58.2	(52.6)	56.2
Kheri	*	*	*	46.3	30.3	39.6	48.1	34.7	42.6
Kushinagar	*	*	*	44.9	(47.0)	45.7	46.6	(48.6)	47.3

Continued...

Table 15 Death registration by district—*Continued*

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lalitpur	*	*	*	31.9	(23.5)	29.0	37.4	26.4	33.7
Lucknow	(68.4)	(51.9)	59.7	*	*	(31.9)	59.6	44.1	51.8
Mahamaya Nagar	*	*	(62.4)	39.3	20.2	31.7	42.8	26.8	36.3
Mahoba	*	*	(69.9)	(57.6)	(38.1)	48.7	59.4	49.1	54.2
Mahrajganj	*	*	*	36.2	31.2	33.8	35.8	30.9	33.5
Mainpuri	*	*	*	45.9	38.7	42.7	50.6	41.3	46.6
Mathura	*	*	(44.0)	(33.2)	26.9	29.9	43.0	26.2	34.3
Mau	*	*	(60.6)	53.6	63.9	58.8	58.6	59.9	59.2
Meerut	(72.8)	(50.9)	63.4	(58.7)	(47.4)	53.7	66.4	49.3	59.0
Mirzapur	*	*	*	42.9	(33.0)	38.9	49.1	38.1	44.4
Moradabad	(74.4)	*	(69.8)	48.0	(62.2)	52.7	57.2	(62.1)	58.9
Muzaffarnagar	*	*	(77.2)	(66.2)	(70.4)	68.3	68.8	72.4	70.5
Pilibhit	*	*	*	60.7	(61.0)	60.9	67.6	65.3	66.6
Pratapgarh	*	*	*	49.8	37.1	44.3	48.3	41.1	45.2
Rae Bareli	*	*	*	28.7	33.1	30.7	31.4	31.8	31.6
Rampur	*	*	*	(49.5)	(20.9)	37.7	52.3	(30.7)	42.6
Saharanpur	*	*	(71.1)	62.0	(45.1)	55.6	65.9	(51.0)	60.2
Sambhal	*	*	(68.3)	40.0	(14.0)	29.3	44.9	29.1	37.7
Sant Kabir Nagar	*	*	*	34.6	36.0	35.4	38.1	34.8	36.4
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	*	*	*	47.8	37.3	42.2	51.9	38.6	45.2
Shahjahanpur	*	*	(67.2)	43.3	30.8	38.5	48.9	34.3	43.0
Shamli	(85.4)	*	(77.5)	(58.9)	(55.5)	57.6	69.2	(58.9)	65.4
Shrawasti	*	*	*	37.3	32.1	35.0	37.2	31.1	34.6
Siddharthnagar	*	*	*	33.4	23.5	29.3	32.3	24.9	29.2
Sitapur	*	*	*	50.1	34.4	44.3	47.9	32.0	41.9
Sonbhadra	*	*	*	(31.8)	(22.7)	27.5	39.9	(27.3)	34.0
Sultanpur	*	*	*	58.8	46.3	53.8	56.3	47.6	53.0
Unnao	*	*	*	38.3	21.8	31.5	42.1	27.6	36.1
Varanasi	(72.6)	*	71.8	(54.0)	(47.6)	51.2	64.0	58.5	61.8
Uttar Pradesh	65.1	57.2	61.8	48.1	36.8	43.2	52.0	41.2	47.3

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	43,674
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	138,744
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	16,402
5-14	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	37,259
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	37,932
25-34	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	27,426
35-49	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	30,734
50-69	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	26,464
70 and over	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	6,202
Total	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	182,418
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	45,614
Rural	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	136,162
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	17,499
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	40,671
15-24	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	35,792
25-34	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	25,292
35-49	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	29,214
50-69	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	26,117
70 and over	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	7,191
Total	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	181,776
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	89,288
Rural	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	274,905
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	33,901
5-14	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	77,931
15-24	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	73,724
25-34	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	52,717
35-49	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	59,948
50-69	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	52,580
70 and over	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	13,393
Total	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	364,194

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	21.0	21.6	19,514	19,844	2,415	2,443
20-24	18.5	17.0	17,250	17,328	1,900	1,902
25-29	16.3	15.9	15,179	15,029	1,777	1,739
30-34	12.5	13.3	11,616	11,519	1,485	1,442
35-39	12.0	11.7	11,135	11,021	1,302	1,317
40-44	9.8	9.9	9,089	9,027	1,106	1,103
45-49	10.0	10.5	9,342	9,356	1,172	1,180
Residence						
Urban	25.1	27.2	23,408	18,051	3,031	2,269
Rural	74.9	72.8	69,716	75,073	8,125	8,857
Schooling						
No schooling	28.6	12.5	26,634	27,398	1,391	1,426
<5 years complete	2.3	2.8	2,178	2,151	311	301
5-9 years complete	29.8	36.1	27,743	28,243	4,030	4,112
10-11 years complete	11.7	15.0	10,849	10,774	1,673	1,681
12 or more years complete	27.6	33.6	25,720	24,558	3,752	3,606
Literacy						
Literate ¹	66.1	82.0	61,544	60,652	9,144	9,055
Not literate	33.4	17.7	31,106	31,966	1,973	2,025
Not measured	0.5	0.3	474	506	39	46
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	9.1	29.6	8,433	7,592	3,300	3,124
Watches television at least once a week	39.1	42.0	36,367	34,485	4,684	4,470
Listens to the radio at least once a week	3.3	6.7	3,097	2,921	744	754
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	5.1	9.3	4,721	4,241	1,036	969
Not regularly exposed to any media	56.5	45.4	52,651	54,613	5,070	5,245
Marital status						
Never married	29.9	42.8	27,890	27,539	4,778	4,720
Currently married	67.3	55.7	62,675	63,064	6,220	6,243
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	108	131	0	0
Widowed	2.1	0.7	1,928	1,913	81	90
Divorced/separated/deserted	0.6	0.7	522	477	78	73
Religion						
Hindu	82.7	84.5	76,981	77,536	9,431	9,466
Muslim	16.9	15.2	15,784	15,243	1,699	1,634
Sikh	0.2	0.2	173	175	19	18
Other	0.2	0.1	186	170	8	8

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	25.0	24.3	23,311	22,901	2,714	2,721
Scheduled tribe	1.4	1.1	1,284	1,431	122	142
Other backward class	53.2	54.0	49,514	50,427	6,022	6,041
Other	20.3	20.5	18,870	18,215	2,286	2,211
Don't know	0.2	0.1	145	150	13	11
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	93,124	93,124	11,157	11,126
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	886	917
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	12,043	12,043
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	20.7	76.8	2,832	2,841	8,565	8,589
In agricultural occupation	2.4	31.6	328	302	3,524	3,919
In non-agricultural occupation	17.5	42.8	2,385	2,429	4,781	4,423
Don't know	0.9	2.3	119	110	260	247
Not employed	79.3	23.2	10,823	10,998	2,592	2,537
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	13,654	13,839	11,157	11,126
Age 50-54	na	7.4	na	na	886	917
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	12,043	12,043

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, NFHS-3 by residence, Uttar Pradesh

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.014	0.024	0.022	0.020	0.031	0.028	0.059	0.109	0.096
20-24	0.124	0.195	0.178	0.143	0.219	0.198	0.207	0.289	0.268
25-29	0.138	0.171	0.162	0.157	0.196	0.186	0.199	0.216	0.212
30-34	0.072	0.077	0.075	0.067	0.095	0.087	0.084	0.123	0.112
35-39	0.023	0.025	0.025	0.023	0.040	0.036	0.032	0.062	0.053
40-44	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.022	0.019
45-49	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.005	0.003
TFR (15-49)	1.88	2.50	2.35	2.08	2.99	2.74	2.95	4.13	3.82
CBR	16.7	21.8	20.5	18.6	24.0	22.6	23.5	30.9	29.1

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.88	3.1	3.5	1.49
Rural	2.50	4.5	4.1	1.86
Schooling				
No schooling	3.04	3.3	4.4	2.19
<5 years complete	2.69	5.0	4.2	1.91
5-9 years complete	2.57	4.3	3.6	1.93
10-11 years complete	2.18	3.9	3.0	1.71
12 or more years complete	1.97	4.8	2.4	1.68
Religion				
Hindu	2.29	4.0	3.8	1.75
Muslim	2.66	4.8	4.5	1.88
Sikh	1.45	1.4	(2.6)	1.29
Other	2.83	2.5	(3.4)	2.58
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.57	4.3	4.3	1.86
Scheduled tribe	2.72	5.1	4.0	2.01
Other backward class	2.35	4.2	4.0	1.79
Other	2.03	3.7	3.3	1.56
Don't know	2.90	4.8	(4.4)	1.94
Total	2.35	4.1	3.9	1.77

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	0.5	0.4	0.8	11,596
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,722
16	0.1	0.1	0.2	4,061
17	0.4	0.3	0.6	3,812
18	2.2	1.9	4.1	4,652
19	6.5	4.0	10.4	3,266
Residence				
Urban	0.8	0.6	1.5	4,171
Rural	1.9	1.3	3.3	15,343
Schooling				
No schooling	5.3	2.9	8.2	1,327
<5 years complete	1.4	2.0	3.4	470
5-9 years complete	1.7	1.3	3.0	8,942
10-11 years complete	1.2	0.9	2.1	5,041
12 or more years complete	1.0	0.7	1.7	3,734
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	18,274
Currently married	27.0	18.9	45.8	1,222
Religion				
Hindu	1.8	1.2	2.9	15,794
Muslim	1.4	1.3	2.7	3,654
Sikh	(5.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	28
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.9	1.3	3.2	5,219
Scheduled tribe	4.3	2.4	6.7	293
Other backward class	1.6	1.1	2.7	10,529
Other	1.4	1.1	2.5	3,451
Don't know	(14.6)	(0.0)	(14.6)	22
Total	1.7	1.2	2.9	19,514

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	91.1	7.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	352
20-29	41.4	34.2	16.5	7.8	100.0	15,348
30-39	8.9	21.2	24.1	45.8	100.0	4,876
40-49	6.1	7.2	9.8	76.9	100.0	340
Residence						
Urban	35.6	33.2	17.7	13.5	100.0	4,248
Rural	33.7	29.5	18.0	18.7	100.0	16,669
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	19.2	21.9	21.6	37.3	100.0	5,624
<5 years complete	22.9	24.4	20.7	32.1	100.0	512
5-9 years complete	31.6	30.7	21.0	16.8	100.0	6,426
10-11 years complete	42.3	34.6	15.5	7.6	100.0	1,867
12 or more years complete	48.1	36.4	12.1	3.3	100.0	6,488
Religion						
Hindu	35.6	31.3	17.5	15.6	100.0	17,033
Muslim	27.4	25.7	19.8	27.1	100.0	3,820
Sikh	(48.2)	(33.1)	(18.7)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Other	(41.7)	(30.8)	(20.0)	(7.5)	100.0	40
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	32.1	29.6	18.6	19.7	100.0	5,759
Scheduled tribe	32.6	28.2	16.4	22.8	100.0	329
Other backward class	34.6	30.2	18.1	17.2	100.0	11,171
Other	36.2	31.8	16.6	15.4	100.0	3,615
Don't know	22.2	29.8	18.4	29.6	100.0	42
Total	34.1	30.3	17.9	17.7	100.0	20,917
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	31.5	26.9	17.9	23.7	100.0	24,550

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

Table 22 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more			
Mother's current age									
15-19	(39.5)	(14.4)	(39.7)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36	(21.0)
20-29	16.8	20.0	32.5	17.1	7.8	6.0	100.0	13,467	28.1
30-39	8.9	11.9	26.0	18.5	12.8	21.8	100.0	9,005	37.3
40-49	7.2	9.2	21.3	16.7	11.8	33.8	100.0	836	43.6
Residence									
Urban	11.4	14.4	25.8	17.8	11.7	18.9	100.0	4,631	35.0
Rural	13.9	17.0	30.5	17.5	9.4	11.6	100.0	18,714	30.8
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	13.5	15.8	30.2	18.0	9.4	13.1	100.0	8,438	31.8
<5 years complete	11.9	16.2	31.8	16.1	7.6	16.4	100.0	683	31.3
5-9 years complete	13.7	17.2	30.7	17.3	9.6	11.4	100.0	7,332	30.7
10-11 years complete	13.8	17.7	28.4	16.9	9.7	13.5	100.0	1,720	31.2
12 or more years complete	12.9	16.2	27.1	17.7	11.3	14.8	100.0	5,172	32.8
Religion									
Hindu	13.4	16.4	29.6	17.7	9.9	13.0	100.0	18,678	31.5
Muslim	13.4	16.9	29.5	17.2	9.8	13.2	100.0	4,613	31.6
Other	(20.8)	(10.3)	(28.1)	(12.2)	(5.0)	(23.7)	100.0	38	(31.9)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.5	17.4	31.0	18.3	9.1	10.8	100.0	6,597	30.5
Scheduled tribe	14.5	14.4	32.2	16.1	11.7	11.1	100.0	384	32.2
Other backward class	13.5	16.2	29.8	17.3	9.8	13.4	100.0	12,463	31.4
Other	12.9	16.1	26.3	17.4	11.1	16.2	100.0	3,855	33.8
Don't know	15.0	19.0	24.7	16.2	15.7	9.2	100.0	46	33.1
Birth order									
2-3	13.8	16.9	29.3	17.4	9.8	12.9	100.0	16,884	31.4
4-6	12.5	15.1	30.5	18.1	9.8	13.8	100.0	5,807	32.0
7 or more	11.9	18.4	29.4	18.0	10.7	11.7	100.0	654	32.3
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	13.5	16.0	29.3	17.3	10.1	13.9	100.0	10,941	31.8
Female	13.4	16.9	29.9	17.9	9.7	12.3	100.0	12,404	31.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	11.9	16.3	30.0	18.1	10.2	13.4	100.0	21,720	32.3
Dead	33.0	19.2	24.4	10.3	4.9	8.2	100.0	1,626	23.3
Total	13.4	16.5	29.6	17.6	9.9	13.1	100.0	23,345	31.6

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women belonging to Sikh 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon ²	67.0	21.6	5.9	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	11.2	na
Want another later ³	15.5	48.0	9.5	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	12.6	na
Want another, undecided when	2.6	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	na
Undecided	3.7	5.2	4.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	3.2	na
Want no more	5.3	19.1	62.3	61.6	61.5	64.9	73.9	51.3	na
Sterilized ⁴	0.4	2.0	14.4	26.1	28.8	26.3	18.7	16.9	na
Declared infecund	5.1	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	na
Missing	0.5	0.7	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.4	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	4,795	10,314	17,518	14,568	8,527	4,061	2,892	62,675	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	50.3	24.4	6.9	3.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	12.2	11.0
Want another later ³	12.8	46.8	11.8	3.9	1.9	0.2	0.9	13.5	12.0
Want another, undecided when	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Undecided	3.2	3.7	2.8	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Want no more	29.0	22.3	75.9	86.5	87.9	93.2	93.2	67.7	70.4
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	0.2	1.9	4.3	6.1	2.1	1.4	2.5	2.7
Declared infecund	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	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	662	1,030	1,715	1,361	837	362	253	6,220	7,018

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	3.2	8.1	58.0	75.3	79.1	22.4	14.9	9.7	47.4	*	*	20.0
25-34	3.7	18.3	74.0	84.7	88.2	65.4	19.8	14.9	69.5	80.7	86.4	52.4
35-49	24.7	67.0	88.4	91.1	91.9	88.2	61.3	55.3	89.2	95.8	95.8	89.8
Residence												
Urban	3.9	28.4	80.8	89.5	92.0	69.2	40.1	27.0	78.5	90.5	94.0	69.3
Rural	6.3	18.3	75.1	87.2	90.8	67.9	24.8	20.5	77.4	90.8	94.5	70.5
Schooling												
No schooling	11.5	27.4	73.4	87.8	90.5	78.8	37.7	23.6	77.8	89.9	93.8	78.7
<5 years complete	6.5	21.0	72.0	86.7	93.3	73.2	(11.2)	*	(64.9)	(97.8)	94.4	70.8
5-9 years complete	4.5	17.5	76.6	88.1	92.0	67.9	37.8	19.6	75.1	90.4	94.4	71.7
10-11 years complete	3.9	18.7	76.3	88.5	90.1	60.5	27.2	20.8	85.3	88.6	97.9	74.8
12 or more years complete	4.1	21.2	79.5	86.7	92.0	54.0	21.3	24.7	78.7	92.1	93.3	62.1
Religion												
Hindu	6.1	22.4	78.7	89.0	91.3	69.2	28.6	24.5	79.3	92.1	95.5	71.2
Muslim	4.1	12.3	61.0	79.9	89.9	63.0	32.1	10.7	64.3	82.4	90.4	64.1
Sikh	*	(18.4)	86.3	*	*	66.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	(72.2)	*	(84.3)	68.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	6.5	15.2	72.3	88.9	91.2	68.2	37.2	20.4	70.1	92.7	96.0	72.5
Scheduled tribe	2.9	13.4	70.0	83.5	92.4	65.6	*	*	*	*	(96.4)	77.8
Other backward class	5.5	20.0	76.1	87.0	90.9	67.8	27.6	23.4	78.4	90.0	94.6	69.5
Other	5.5	29.5	82.3	88.7	90.8	69.4	21.6	22.7	83.1	90.7	90.6	68.8
Don't know	*	*	(70.9)	*	(94.2)	66.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	5.7	13.0	43.8	54.5	64.2	21.6	29.2	14.4	42.5	61.1	(70.9)	30.0
1	na	29.7	81.4	88.0	91.3	73.2	na	30.1	82.8	90.3	93.7	73.9
2	na	na	84.8	92.3	92.4	90.1	na	na	88.0	95.3	95.9	93.5
3	na	na	na	90.9	92.0	91.7	na	na	na	92.3	96.7	95.3
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	92.4	na	na	na	na	na	93.1
Total	5.7	21.1	76.7	87.7	91.0	68.2	29.2	22.5	77.8	90.7	94.5	70.2
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	3.5	17.8	72.7	86.1	90.5	66.8	13.4	20.4	72.8	88.3	94.2	68.1

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	9.3	3.2	3.6	4.6	5.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	2.1
1	4.9	8.8	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.8
2	70.7	72.1	73.3	38.6	26.2	17.4	12.4	57.5	51.3
3	10.6	13.1	17.1	45.7	33.9	35.4	25.4	21.7	27.1
4	2.8	2.3	3.4	9.3	31.5	29.5	39.2	9.1	12.2
5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.6	8.6	6.2	1.0	1.6
6 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	8.5	0.4	0.9
Non-numeric responses	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	33,039	10,653	18,051	15,132	8,928	4,277	3,045	93,124	97,661
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.5
Number of all respondents	32,580	10,627	18,000	15,068	8,842	4,214	2,994	92,326	96,613
Currently married respondents	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	4,778	10,291	17,470	14,508	8,448	4,003	2,845	62,342	65,841
MEN									
0	13.5	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.1	4.6	5.4	8.1	3.5
1	3.8	9.6	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	3.3	3.0
2	59.1	68.2	73.2	37.2	28.0	17.2	14.4	54.7	50.9
3	15.3	15.8	16.8	46.8	31.2	28.2	27.3	21.4	26.0
4	4.9	3.3	4.4	9.8	33.1	26.6	23.6	8.6	11.7
5	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.7	17.6	9.2	1.6	1.8
6 or more	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	3.8	16.4	0.7	1.0
Non-numeric responses	2.5	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,500	1,059	1,744	1,379	849	370	256	11,157	12,946
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.8	2.3	2.5
Number of all respondents	5,365	1,054	1,741	1,362	836	362	248	10,967	12,692
Currently married respondents	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.8	2.5	2.7
Number of currently married respondents	720	1,053	1,739	1,361	836	361	248	6,319	7,229

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	12.0	1.4	80.3	79.0	19,120	15.1	1.5	74.1	72.3	2,347
20-29	18.3	1.7	86.6	84.9	31,989	18.3	2.5	81.8	79.2	3,595
30-39	29.7	2.5	89.6	87.7	22,514	25.1	4.0	88.5	85.0	2,749
40-49	35.2	2.2	89.5	88.0	18,180	33.2	4.0	88.8	84.6	2,231
Residence										
Urban	19.2	1.9	84.1	82.4	23,047	19.5	2.9	80.7	77.5	2,963
Rural	24.4	2.0	87.4	85.8	68,756	23.5	3.0	84.2	81.3	7,959
Schooling										
No schooling	36.4	2.3	89.6	88.3	26,345	31.9	3.3	84.8	81.6	1,368
<5 years complete	31.6	1.9	88.3	86.2	2,135	30.9	4.0	88.6	84.4	300
5-9 years complete	22.8	1.9	87.1	85.6	27,340	24.6	2.6	84.4	81.1	3,948
10-11 years complete	14.6	1.4	84.2	82.3	10,686	20.9	3.2	81.4	79.1	1,625
12 or more years complete	12.5	1.8	83.8	81.8	25,297	16.4	3.0	81.8	79.1	3,681
Marital status										
Never married	11.3	1.4	79.8	78.5	27,403	15.2	1.8	74.8	72.8	4,634
Currently married	28.1	2.2	89.6	87.8	61,987	27.8	3.8	89.7	86.1	6,133
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	29.7	2.1	86.5	84.9	2,413	24.4	3.0	79.5	75.1	155
Religion										
Hindu	22.1	2.0	86.5	84.8	75,928	21.9	2.7	83.8	80.7	9,253
Muslim	28.1	1.5	87.3	86.0	15,517	25.3	4.6	80.2	78.1	1,643
Sikh	12.6	0.7	88.0	82.7	173	*	*	*	*	19
Other	16.2	3.1	81.9	79.7	185	*	*	*	*	8
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	25.2	2.0	87.1	85.8	22,970	25.8	2.8	84.8	81.8	2,649
Scheduled tribe	26.3	2.6	87.3	86.8	1,269	34.6	4.0	84.4	83.0	122
Other backward class	23.7	1.9	87.0	85.3	48,855	22.3	3.0	83.3	80.4	5,890
Other	18.8	1.9	85.0	83.0	18,567	18.0	2.9	81.1	77.9	2,249
Don't know	26.6	1.1	87.9	83.9	142	*	*	*	*	13
Total	23.1	1.9	86.6	85.0	91,803	22.4	3.0	83.3	80.3	10,923
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	31.3	1.4	88.6	85.7	96,554	27.9	2.3	82.5	79.3	12,677

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

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.7	99.9	96.2	99.8	100.0	99.6
Any modern method	98.7	99.9	96.1	99.7	99.9	99.6
Female sterilization	97.5	99.7	93.1	95.4	98.4	91.7
Male sterilization	85.5	92.6	70.9	95.4	96.9	93.9
Pill	93.3	98.6	82.5	87.2	93.1	80.1
IUD or PPIUD	85.0	94.4	65.3	54.7	62.2	45.7
Injectables	90.3	97.0	76.6	79.0	85.8	71.1
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	93.0	98.6	81.5	98.6	99.7	97.2
Female condom	19.4	21.7	15.1	40.3	42.8	37.0
Emergency contraception	48.7	57.3	31.0	52.5	60.2	43.1
Diaphragm	5.7	6.3	4.5	9.4	10.0	8.5
Foam or jelly	4.3	4.8	3.4	7.3	8.3	6.1
Standard days method	31.9	38.5	18.2	30.4	36.2	23.6
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	43.1	54.3	19.7	21.5	26.7	15.4
Other modern method	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.4	2.1	2.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	81.8	93.0	58.7	52.2	60.4	42.2
Any traditional method	80.1	95.1	48.8	77.7	87.4	66.1
Rhythm	76.0	91.6	43.7	51.6	64.0	37.0
Withdrawal	67.3	84.4	31.7	74.2	83.1	63.5
Other	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.4	9.4	6.4	8.0	8.7	7.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	23,408	15,114	7,557	3,031	1,649	1,350

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.4	99.9	94.7	99.2	99.9	98.2
Any modern method	98.3	99.9	94.5	99.1	99.9	98.1
Female sterilization	97.1	99.4	91.7	93.9	97.7	88.9
Male sterilization	79.4	86.3	63.0	91.1	95.3	85.5
Pill	90.9	96.5	77.7	83.9	89.9	76.0
IUD or PPIUD	77.8	86.9	56.0	47.1	54.7	37.1
Injectables	87.2	94.2	70.8	72.4	79.7	62.9
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	90.3	96.7	75.3	97.6	99.0	95.8
Female condom	15.5	17.1	11.9	32.6	35.8	28.6
Emergency contraception	39.1	45.6	24.3	45.9	53.1	36.5
Diaphragm	5.0	5.6	3.6	9.1	10.6	7.2
Foam or jelly	3.7	4.1	2.9	6.1	6.6	5.3
Standard days method	35.3	41.6	20.4	32.0	40.2	21.1
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	39.1	48.0	18.3	18.9	24.9	11.0
Other modern method	1.3	1.5	0.9	3.1	3.3	2.8
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	73.7	84.2	48.9	45.1	52.7	35.0
Any traditional method	77.6	91.4	44.8	72.5	81.0	61.0
Rhythm	73.3	86.9	40.5	50.6	61.5	36.0
Withdrawal	60.4	74.9	25.9	67.0	74.6	56.6
Other	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.0	8.9	5.8	7.5	8.3	6.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	69,716	47,562	20,441	8,125	4,571	3,428

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	98.5	99.9	95.1	99.3	99.9	98.6
Any modern method	98.4	99.9	94.9	99.3	99.9	98.5
Female sterilization	97.2	99.4	92.1	94.3	97.9	89.7
Male sterilization	80.9	87.8	65.1	92.3	95.7	87.9
Pill	91.5	97.0	79.0	84.8	90.8	77.2
IUD or PPIUD	79.6	88.7	58.5	49.2	56.7	39.5
Injectables	88.0	94.9	72.3	74.2	81.3	65.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	91.0	97.1	77.0	97.9	99.2	96.2
Female condom	16.5	18.2	12.8	34.7	37.6	31.0
Emergency contraception	41.5	48.4	26.1	47.7	55.0	38.4
Diaphragm	5.2	5.8	3.9	9.2	10.4	7.6
Foam or jelly	3.9	4.3	3.0	6.4	7.1	5.5
Standard days method	34.4	40.9	19.8	31.6	39.2	21.8
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	40.1	49.5	18.7	19.6	25.4	12.2
Other modern method	1.1	1.2	0.8	2.9	3.0	2.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	75.8	86.4	51.6	47.0	54.7	37.0
Any traditional method	78.3	92.3	45.8	73.9	82.7	62.4
Rhythm	74.0	88.0	41.4	50.9	62.2	36.3
Withdrawal	62.1	77.2	27.4	69.0	76.9	58.6
Other	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.1	9.0	6.0	7.7	8.4	6.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	93,124	62,675	27,998	11,157	6,220	4,778

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 age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 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	LAM	Other modern method			Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using
Age																		
15-19	30.2	20.4	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.4	16.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.7	9.0	0.8	0.0	69.8	100.0	1,222
20-24	42.2	28.6	1.4	3.3	1.0	0.8	19.3	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.1	13.6	11.4	2.2	0.0	57.8	100.0	9,303
25-29	59.2	41.2	7.7	4.5	2.0	1.4	23.7	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	18.0	15.1	2.9	0.0	40.8	100.0	13,401
30-39	73.3	52.6	19.9	5.8	2.0	1.4	22.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	20.6	17.6	3.0	0.0	26.7	100.0	21,804
40-49	64.4	47.0	30.0	3.2	0.8	0.8	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	17.4	15.0	2.5	0.0	35.6	100.0	16,945
Residence																		
Urban	67.6	48.6	13.5	4.0	2.0	0.9	27.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	19.0	15.3	3.8	0.0	32.4	100.0	15,114
Rural	60.8	43.2	18.0	4.5	1.3	1.2	16.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	17.6	15.3	2.3	0.0	39.2	100.0	47,562
Schooling																		
No schooling	64.3	44.8	23.3	4.3	1.0	1.2	13.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	19.5	16.7	2.8	0.0	35.7	100.0	23,606
<5 years complete	62.1	43.3	20.7	4.1	1.0	0.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	18.7	15.5	3.3	0.0	37.9	100.0	1,593
5-9 years complete	62.3	44.6	17.0	4.2	1.6	1.1	19.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	17.7	15.0	2.7	0.0	37.7	100.0	17,435
10-11 years complete	61.1	45.2	13.4	4.7	1.6	1.1	22.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	15.9	13.7	2.2	0.0	38.9	100.0	5,030
12 or more years complete	60.1	43.7	7.3	4.6	2.1	1.2	26.8	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	16.4	13.9	2.5	0.0	39.9	100.0	15,012
Religion																		
Hindu	63.5	46.3	19.1	4.3	1.6	1.2	18.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	17.2	14.8	2.4	0.0	36.5	100.0	52,609
Muslim	56.4	34.3	4.8	4.7	1.1	1.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	22.1	17.8	4.3	0.0	43.6	100.0	9,835
Sikh	75.3	67.1	27.6	8.5	1.4	0.0	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	8.2	6.6	1.6	0.0	24.7	100.0	117
Other	68.0	43.4	15.5	2.7	4.4	0.8	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	20.2	4.5	0.0	32.0	100.0	115
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	62.0	45.0	19.9	3.6	1.1	1.2	17.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	17.0	14.6	2.4	0.0	38.0	100.0	15,557
Scheduled tribe	57.1	45.1	19.5	6.7	1.3	1.8	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	12.0	11.0	1.0	0.0	42.9	100.0	886
Other backward class	61.9	43.5	16.1	4.7	1.4	1.1	18.8	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	18.4	15.7	2.7	0.0	38.1	100.0	33,446
Other	64.6	46.5	15.2	4.3	2.0	1.1	22.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	18.1	15.1	3.0	0.0	35.4	100.0	12,677
Don't know	59.6	24.6	9.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	30.6	4.3	0.0	40.4	100.0	110

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 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/ Mirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method			Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using
Number of living children																		
No children	21.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	12.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.9	5.2	0.7	0.0	78.9	100.0	6,269
1 child	51.3	2.0	0.0	4.2	1.4	1.0	23.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	16.6	14.2	2.4	0.0	48.7	100.0	10,047
1 son	54.6	2.9	0.0	4.4	1.6	1.3	24.6	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	17.7	14.8	2.9	0.0	45.4	100.0	5,590
No sons	47.1	1.0	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.7	21.8	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.0	15.4	13.6	1.8	0.0	52.9	100.0	4,457
2 children	69.2	14.8	0.0	5.1	2.2	1.4	24.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	19.8	16.7	3.1	0.0	30.8	100.0	16,994
1 or more sons	71.4	16.7	0.0	5.2	2.3	1.5	24.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	20.0	16.9	3.2	0.0	28.6	100.0	14,676
No sons	55.6	3.3	0.1	4.3	1.5	1.2	24.9	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	18.5	15.5	3.0	0.0	44.4	100.0	2,318
3 children	73.3	26.8	0.1	4.8	1.6	1.2	18.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	18.9	16.2	2.8	0.0	26.7	100.0	14,162
1 or more sons	74.4	28.2	0.1	4.8	1.7	1.1	18.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	18.8	16.1	2.7	0.0	25.6	100.0	13,187
No sons	58.9	7.3	0.2	4.7	1.3	1.4	21.9	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	20.5	16.6	3.9	0.0	41.1	100.0	975
4 or more children	69.1	26.6	0.1	4.5	1.2	1.2	13.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	20.8	17.7	3.1	0.0	30.9	100.0	15,204
1 or more sons	69.7	27.2	0.1	4.5	1.1	1.2	13.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	20.8	17.7	3.1	0.0	30.3	100.0	14,705
No sons	52.0	8.5	0.0	5.1	1.8	0.9	12.6	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	21.1	17.7	3.4	0.0	48.0	100.0	499
Total	62.4	16.9	0.1	4.4	1.5	1.1	19.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	18.0	15.3	2.7	0.0	37.6	100.0	62,675
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	45.5	17.3	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.8	11.5	2.2	0.0	54.5	100.0	66,279

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

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Agra	67.7	47.1	20.0	0.1	27.0	20.6	1,650
Aligarh	68.2	39.7	12.7	0.2	26.8	28.6	1,115
Allahabad	63.1	45.6	31.3	0.1	14.1	17.5	1,845
Ambedkar Nagar	48.9	20.7	12.7	0.0	8.0	28.2	623
Amethi	48.4	30.5	14.4	0.0	16.0	18.0	615
Auraiya	51.4	32.3	13.3	0.0	19.0	19.1	436
Azamgarh	52.7	31.4	23.2	0.0	8.1	21.3	1,437
Baghpat	71.7	45.2	15.6	0.0	29.6	26.5	394
Bahraich	38.4	33.4	5.8	0.1	27.4	5.0	1,098
Ballia	55.2	41.9	15.5	0.0	26.4	13.2	860
Balrampur	49.0	39.4	6.6	0.0	32.8	9.6	617
Banda	62.4	45.6	16.7	0.0	28.9	16.8	543
Bara Banki	45.4	38.3	9.8	0.0	28.5	7.2	926
Bareilly	68.8	43.5	16.7	0.4	26.4	25.3	1,268
Basti	72.0	53.8	12.2	0.0	41.6	18.2	742
Bijnor	68.1	47.3	11.3	0.0	36.0	20.8	1,199
Budaun	76.9	42.0	7.3	0.0	34.7	34.9	880
Bulandshahr	72.9	40.4	13.7	0.3	26.4	32.6	1,063
Chandauli	60.4	48.7	34.9	0.2	13.7	11.7	686
Chitrakoot	57.1	49.0	32.8	0.1	16.1	8.1	288
Deoria	56.2	45.9	18.0	0.1	27.8	10.3	919
Etah	73.1	39.7	7.8	0.0	32.0	33.4	555
Etawah	71.0	48.9	14.4	0.1	34.4	22.2	518
Faizabad	46.0	21.0	11.3	0.0	9.7	25.0	813
Farrukhabad	67.2	40.0	8.3	0.0	31.7	27.2	570
Fatehpur	66.2	58.0	8.4	0.0	49.6	8.2	759
Firozabad	66.9	34.6	15.0	0.0	19.6	32.2	771
Gautam Buddha Nagar	76.3	55.9	24.2	0.2	31.6	20.4	549
Ghaziabad	72.7	51.1	15.9	0.0	35.3	21.6	1,440
Ghazipur	62.9	51.2	20.9	0.0	30.3	11.7	1,085
Gonda	41.1	37.1	8.7	0.2	28.2	4.0	977
Gorakhpur	63.8	48.9	19.0	0.0	29.9	14.9	1,440
Hamirpur	61.3	47.5	21.9	0.0	25.6	13.8	389
Hapur	70.3	47.6	15.3	0.1	32.2	22.7	461
Hardoi	58.3	46.2	6.9	0.0	39.3	12.1	1,230
Jalaun	62.4	50.5	35.2	0.1	15.2	11.9	599
Jaunpur	62.0	55.2	23.5	0.0	31.7	6.8	1,535
Jhansi	62.0	53.6	28.9	0.0	24.7	8.4	736
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	65.7	45.3	13.0	0.0	32.3	20.4	578
Kannauj	69.4	60.3	7.7	0.0	52.6	9.0	492
Kanpur Dehat	60.1	41.6	10.6	0.0	30.9	18.5	575
Kanpur Nagar	73.7	57.4	12.8	0.0	44.6	16.3	1,257
Kanshiram Nagar	65.2	31.3	6.9	0.0	24.4	33.9	408
Kaushambi	62.5	38.3	19.3	0.0	18.9	24.2	448
Kheri	54.9	37.9	20.8	0.0	17.0	17.1	1,435
Kushinagar	64.2	48.4	23.2	0.0	25.2	15.8	1,128

Continued...

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district—Continued

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Lalitpur	73.8	65.7	50.0	0.4	15.4	8.1	511
Lucknow	56.4	40.2	16.4	0.0	23.7	16.3	1,407
Mahamaya Nagar	57.5	37.5	14.6	0.0	22.9	20.0	485
Mahoba	61.6	52.0	32.1	0.0	20.0	9.5	284
Mahrajganj	62.9	49.5	27.9	0.0	21.7	13.3	882
Mainpuri	80.1	46.4	10.8	0.2	35.4	33.7	528
Mathura	58.2	43.1	23.5	0.0	19.6	15.1	806
Mau	54.2	39.0	11.8	0.0	27.2	15.3	587
Meerut	72.4	48.8	14.1	0.1	34.6	23.6	1,169
Mirzapur	61.5	53.3	32.4	0.0	20.9	8.2	758
Moradabad	69.8	47.7	10.2	0.0	37.5	22.1	925
Muzaffarnagar	73.2	44.9	14.4	0.2	30.2	28.3	841
Pilibhit	74.1	45.5	14.4	0.0	31.1	28.6	586
Pratapgarh	51.9	33.6	24.2	0.0	9.4	18.3	1,082
Rae Bareli	69.3	55.8	14.1	0.1	41.6	13.5	852
Rampur	56.8	30.0	9.3	0.0	20.7	26.8	611
Saharanpur	73.7	48.8	9.5	0.3	39.0	24.8	1,111
Sambhal	65.9	40.1	8.6	0.0	31.5	25.8	676
Sant Kabir Nagar	69.2	48.5	13.6	0.2	34.7	20.7	468
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	53.8	40.2	30.9	0.0	9.3	13.6	605
Shahjahanpur	70.3	46.4	10.0	0.0	36.4	23.9	1,010
Shamli	71.0	45.6	10.8	0.0	34.8	25.4	404
Shrawasti	49.8	35.6	6.9	0.2	28.5	14.2	417
Siddharthnagar	65.0	52.5	6.1	0.2	46.2	12.5	785
Sitapur	51.1	36.5	16.8	0.0	19.7	14.6	1,475
Sonbhadra	67.1	53.6	33.7	0.1	19.7	13.5	621
Sultanpur	47.6	24.3	13.6	0.0	10.7	23.3	719
Unnao	48.7	46.2	9.6	0.0	36.6	2.4	891
Varanasi	72.5	60.9	23.9	0.1	36.9	11.6	1,225
Uttar Pradesh	62.4	44.5	16.9	0.1	27.5	18.0	62,675

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Modern method						Traditional method				Total	Number of men			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Other	Not used at last sex
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	31.1	20.5	4.6	0.1	3.3	0.5	9.9	1.4	10.6	7.0	3.7	0.0	68.9	100.0	6,220
Wife	32.6	21.6	4.8	0.2	3.4	0.5	10.5	1.5	11.0	7.1	3.8	0.0	67.4	100.0	5,764
Other	10.9	4.5	2.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	4.5	1.7	0.1	89.1	100.0	442
Not currently married	40.9	34.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	32.0	0.0	6.6	2.5	4.0	0.0	59.1	100.0	295
Live-in partner	(42.2)	(28.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.3)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(57.8)	100.0	29
Girlfriend	41.5	36.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	33.1	0.0	5.1	1.9	3.2	0.0	58.5	100.0	211
Other	37.8	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	0.0	8.3	6.3	2.0	0.0	62.2	100.0	55
Age															
15-19	38.1	30.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	27.5	0.0	8.1	6.6	1.5	0.0	61.9	100.0	91
20-24	25.0	16.8	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	13.3	0.6	8.1	5.7	2.5	0.0	75.0	100.0	543
25-29	28.4	17.1	0.9	0.1	2.5	0.6	11.3	1.3	11.3	6.4	4.8	0.0	71.6	100.0	1,213
30-34	32.6	21.4	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.2	11.6	1.6	11.2	7.4	3.7	0.0	67.4	100.0	1,302
35-39	32.5	23.0	4.6	0.1	3.3	1.0	11.1	1.7	9.5	5.9	3.6	0.0	67.5	100.0	1,215
40-44	34.8	24.6	8.5	0.1	4.3	0.3	9.3	1.3	10.2	6.5	3.7	0.0	65.2	100.0	1,052
45-49	32.5	21.3	7.4	0.5	3.1	0.2	8.1	1.1	11.2	8.0	3.2	0.0	67.5	100.0	1,100
Residence															
Urban	29.7	19.1	2.3	0.1	3.1	0.9	11.1	1.2	10.6	6.1	4.5	0.0	70.3	100.0	1,746
Rural	32.3	21.9	5.1	0.2	3.3	0.3	10.8	1.4	10.4	7.0	3.4	0.0	67.7	100.0	4,769
Schooling															
No schooling	29.3	18.7	4.2	0.2	2.9	0.4	8.9	1.1	10.6	7.7	2.8	0.1	70.7	100.0	1,051
<5 years complete	24.8	16.7	4.3	0.0	0.9	0.7	10.7	0.0	8.2	6.4	1.8	0.0	75.2	100.0	216
5-9 years complete	31.1	20.0	5.0	0.1	2.9	0.4	9.8	1.2	11.1	6.9	4.2	0.0	68.9	100.0	2,407
10-11 years complete	30.9	21.4	5.4	0.0	3.5	0.7	10.4	0.7	9.6	5.3	4.3	0.0	69.1	100.0	752
12 or more years complete	34.2	24.1	3.3	0.2	4.0	0.4	13.2	2.0	10.2	6.7	3.4	0.1	65.8	100.0	2,089

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019–20

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Not used at last sex	Number of men		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Other	
Marital status														
Never married	41.5	36.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	33.6	0.0	5.5	2.7	2.8	0.0	58.5	100.0	281
Currently married	31.1	20.5	4.6	3.3	0.5	9.9	1.4	10.6	7.0	3.7	0.0	68.9	100.0	6,220
Religion														
Hindu	32.3	21.8	5.0	3.1	0.4	11.0	1.4	10.5	6.7	3.7	0.0	67.7	100.0	5,512
Muslim	27.4	17.4	0.6	3.9	0.6	10.6	0.9	10.0	6.7	3.4	0.0	72.6	100.0	988
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	31.8	20.9	5.8	2.9	0.4	9.9	1.3	11.0	7.1	3.9	0.0	68.2	100.0	1,618
Scheduled tribe	24.5	13.6	4.0	4.6	1.7	2.7	0.0	10.9	5.9	5.0	0.0	75.5	100.0	71
Other backward class	31.5	21.4	4.4	3.0	0.4	11.5	1.4	10.1	6.9	3.2	0.0	68.5	100.0	3,497
Other	32.0	21.3	2.4	4.3	0.6	10.9	1.5	10.7	6.0	4.7	0.1	68.0	100.0	1,323
Total age 15–49	31.6	21.1	4.4	3.3	0.4	10.9	1.3	10.5	6.8	3.7	0.0	68.4	100.0	6,515
Age 50–54	30.5	20.0	8.3	3.3	0.0	6.9	0.5	10.5	5.9	4.5	0.0	69.5	100.0	799
Total age 15–54	31.5	21.0	4.8	3.3	0.4	10.4	1.2	10.5	6.7	3.8	0.0	68.5	100.0	7,314

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

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device.

¹ Does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

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

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	All modern methods ¹
URBAN								
Public health sector	73.5	*	36.8	58.2	40.2	16.5	*	36.6
Government/municipal hospital	43.0	*	9.5	29.5	12.6	3.5	*	16.5
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Government dispensary	1.9	*	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.3	*	0.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.6	*	0.4	6.3	0.0	0.2	*	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	24.2	*	9.4	17.8	17.0	4.3	*	11.2
PHC/Additional PHC	1.8	*	0.5	2.5	2.2	0.7	*	1.1
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	*	1.5	0.9	5.9	0.7	*	0.7
Government mobile clinic	0.1	*	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	*	0.6
Camp	0.8	*	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	*	0.3
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	*	4.2	0.2	0.0	2.1	*	1.5
ASHA	0.0	*	8.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	*	2.8
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other public health sector	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	*	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	*	0.4
Private health sector	25.9	*	45.3	40.6	48.1	39.4	*	36.1
Private hospital	24.2	*	8.8	26.9	33.2	2.4	*	10.7
Private doctor/clinic	1.3	*	16.2	11.7	13.0	13.8	*	10.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.0	*	0.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	*	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	17.9	0.2	0.4	21.6	*	13.8
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Other private health sector	0.4	*	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.4	*	0.5
Other source	0.0	*	17.5	1.2	11.7	43.6	*	26.6
Shop	0.0	*	3.6	0.7	2.6	6.1	*	3.9
Husband	0.0	*	12.9	0.5	9.1	35.5	*	21.6
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	*	1.1
Other	0.0	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
Don't know	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
Missing	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,144	16	604	298	134	4,297	23	7,540

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	All modern methods ¹
RURAL								
Public health sector	87.8	(88.0)	53.4	76.3	64.0	31.9	48.0	60.3
Government/municipal hospital	33.2	(34.1)	8.2	28.3	16.8	3.6	0.0	17.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.0	(2.6)	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.0	(5.2)	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	47.2	(42.2)	12.0	37.3	28.8	6.1	21.4	25.9
PHC/Additional PHC	4.0	(3.9)	3.4	4.3	4.0	1.2	1.6	2.8
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	(0.0)	3.8	1.1	3.1	1.4	4.9	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.3
Camp	1.1	(0.0)	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	5.4	1.2	2.4	5.1	13.6	2.7
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	18.5	0.4	5.5	13.5	3.4	7.5
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	11.5	(12.0)	30.1	22.8	27.8	28.0	36.6	20.9
Private hospital	10.4	(5.9)	6.1	17.7	12.3	2.2	9.6	6.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	(6.1)	11.7	3.9	13.9	10.4	13.8	6.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	2.2	0.5
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	10.3	0.8	0.7	13.9	10.9	6.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.4	(0.0)	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other source	0.1	(0.0)	16.1	0.8	8.1	39.7	15.4	17.9
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	4.3	0.5	5.9	5.3	6.6	2.8
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	10.7	0.3	2.2	32.4	6.6	14.1
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.9
Other	0.1	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.4	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	8,814	23	2,160	638	593	8,231	46	20,636

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Emergency contraception	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL								
Public health sector	85.0	(90.7)	49.8	70.5	59.6	26.7	39.5	54.0
Government/municipal hospital	35.1	(35.9)	8.5	28.7	16.0	3.6	0.0	17.5
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	1.2	(6.4)	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.2	3.5	0.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.2	(3.1)	0.2	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	42.7	(38.9)	11.4	31.1	26.6	5.5	18.2	22.0
PHC/Additional PHC	3.5	(2.3)	2.8	3.7	3.7	1.0	1.1	2.3
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	(0.0)	3.3	1.0	3.6	1.1	3.3	1.0
Government mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.4
Camp	1.1	(1.2)	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	(0.0)	5.2	0.9	2.0	4.0	9.1	2.4
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	16.3	0.3	4.5	10.1	2.3	6.3
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	(2.9)	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	14.3	(7.1)	33.4	28.5	31.6	31.9	39.6	25.0
Private hospital	13.1	(3.5)	6.7	20.6	16.2	2.3	8.1	7.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	(3.6)	12.7	6.4	13.8	11.6	15.0	7.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.6
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	12.0	0.6	0.6	16.5	15.0	8.6
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.4	(0.0)	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other source	0.1	(2.2)	16.4	0.9	8.7	41.0	20.9	20.2
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	4.2	0.6	5.3	5.6	4.4	3.0
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	11.2	0.3	3.5	33.4	15.0	16.1
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.5	0.9
Other	0.1	(2.2)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Don't know	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.4	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	10,959	39	2,764	936	727	12,528	69	28,176

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.

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization ¹	67.2	52.8	75.8	47.6	404
Pill	73.5	61.2	83.7	58.7	320
IUD or PPIUD	74.3	61.7	70.3	53.2	191
Total	70.9	57.6	77.4	52.6	915
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	65.2	52.6	67.8	48.0	2,110
Pill	72.9	62.9	83.0	60.5	1,408
IUD or PPIUD	76.4	67.4	83.2	63.5	486
Total	69.3	58.0	75.0	54.3	4,004
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	65.5	52.6	69.1	47.9	2,514
Pill	73.0	62.6	83.2	60.2	1,728
IUD or PPIUD	75.8	65.8	79.5	60.6	677
Total	69.6	58.0	75.5	54.0	4,919

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	2.0	8.5	13.9	7.6	3.4	20.4	15.8	71.5	6.7	6,939
IUD or PPIUD	1.6	3.4	4.3	9.6	3.1	6.4	8.7	37.0	5.1	1,214
Injectables	1.9	6.7	22.4	7.1	7.8	11.8	14.8	72.3	7.8	1,742
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	2.7	12.2	13.8	2.2	2.2	18.9	17.8	69.8	3.3	28,148
Rhythm	3.7	11.1	16.1	1.0	2.3	7.7	23.3	65.4	4.4	17,679
Withdrawal	4.3	9.7	16.7	1.2	1.7	5.6	32.4	71.6	8.7	4,098
Other ⁶	3.0	5.2	19.3	3.1	7.3	13.9	24.7	76.5	27.5	1,465
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.5	10.8	14.1	3.7	2.9	18.3	17.2	69.3	4.9	39,490
All spacing methods ⁸	3.0	10.8	14.9	2.7	2.6	14.4	20.0	68.4	5.0	61,285
All methods	2.8	10.3	14.2	2.6	2.5	13.8	19.2	65.5	4.9	64,221

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes female and male sterilizations, which are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	45.6	12.9	51.5	29.0	3.8	15.7	100.0	2,415
20-24	49.4	14.9	59.0	32.4	2.4	6.2	100.0	1,900
25-29	51.9	15.3	60.2	33.6	2.6	3.6	100.0	1,777
30-34	51.7	13.6	63.4	32.6	1.3	2.7	100.0	1,485
35-39	50.4	12.8	59.5	36.0	1.3	3.2	100.0	1,302
40-44	53.8	14.0	58.3	36.4	1.2	4.1	100.0	1,106
45-49	51.0	15.7	59.3	33.7	2.1	4.9	100.0	1,172
Residence								
Urban	49.1	12.7	62.2	30.6	1.3	5.9	100.0	3,031
Rural	50.3	14.6	56.6	33.6	2.7	7.0	100.0	8,125
Schooling								
No schooling	46.8	14.9	55.2	32.8	3.4	8.5	100.0	1,391
<5 years complete	42.5	16.3	51.2	35.9	3.4	9.5	100.0	311
5-9 years complete	49.8	13.2	54.8	33.7	2.6	8.9	100.0	4,030
10-11 years complete	48.9	15.2	60.0	30.1	2.7	7.2	100.0	1,673
12 or more years complete	52.6	14.1	62.6	32.8	1.4	3.2	100.0	3,752
Religion								
Hindu	51.4	14.5	58.6	32.4	2.4	6.6	100.0	9,431
Muslim	42.4	11.8	56.1	34.9	1.7	7.2	100.0	1,699
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	52.6	14.9	56.3	33.3	2.9	7.5	100.0	2,714
Scheduled tribe	50.8	17.2	54.1	30.2	4.0	11.6	100.0	122
Other backward class	49.0	14.1	58.6	32.8	2.0	6.6	100.0	6,022
Other	49.8	13.2	59.4	32.6	2.4	5.7	100.0	2,286
Total age 15-49	50.0	14.1	58.2	32.8	2.3	6.7	100.0	11,157
Age 50-54	50.4	12.2	55.5	33.9	3.3	7.3	100.0	886
Total age 15-54	50.0	14.0	58.0	32.9	2.4	6.7	100.0	12,043

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to Sikh or 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
	16.2	2.5	18.7	27.5	2.7	30.2	43.7	5.2	48.9			
Age												
15-19	16.2	2.5	18.7	27.5	2.7	30.2	43.7	5.2	48.9	1,222	61.7	41.8
20-24	14.2	4.4	18.6	29.0	13.2	42.2	43.2	17.6	60.9	9,303	69.4	47.0
25-29	7.4	9.3	16.7	20.4	38.8	59.2	27.9	48.0	75.9	13,401	78.0	54.3
30-34	2.8	10.2	13.1	9.7	61.8	71.5	12.6	72.0	84.6	11,138	84.5	60.3
35-39	1.0	9.4	10.4	3.8	71.4	75.2	4.8	80.7	85.6	10,666	87.8	63.5
40-44	0.3	8.6	8.9	1.0	69.0	70.0	1.4	77.6	78.9	8,503	88.7	63.4
45-49	0.2	6.1	6.3	0.6	58.2	58.8	0.9	64.2	65.1	8,442	90.4	67.4
Residence												
Urban	3.5	5.7	9.2	13.2	54.4	67.6	16.7	60.2	76.8	15,114	88.0	63.2
Rural	5.2	8.8	14.0	11.4	49.4	60.8	16.5	58.2	74.8	47,562	81.3	57.7
Schooling												
No schooling	2.5	8.6	11.1	6.6	57.7	64.3	9.1	66.3	75.4	23,606	85.3	59.4
<5 years complete	3.8	9.1	13.0	8.4	53.7	62.1	12.2	62.8	75.0	1,593	82.7	57.8
5-9 years complete	4.9	8.3	13.2	11.3	51.0	62.3	16.2	59.3	75.5	17,435	82.5	59.1
10-11 years complete	5.2	7.1	12.3	15.0	46.1	61.1	20.2	53.2	73.4	5,030	83.2	61.5
12 or more years complete	8.1	7.2	15.4	19.8	40.3	60.1	28.0	47.5	75.5	15,012	79.7	57.9
Religion												
Hindu	4.8	8.0	12.8	11.5	52.0	63.5	16.3	60.1	76.3	52,609	83.2	60.7
Muslim	4.7	8.5	13.2	13.5	42.9	56.4	18.2	51.4	69.6	9,835	81.1	49.2
Sikh	4.7	2.2	6.9	15.8	59.5	75.3	20.5	61.7	82.2	117	91.6	81.6
Other	5.7	3.3	9.1	14.0	54.1	68.0	19.7	57.4	77.1	115	88.2	56.2

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.0	8.3	13.3	11.6	50.5	62.0	16.6	58.8	75.4	15,557	82.3	59.8
Scheduled tribe	5.3	9.4	14.7	10.8	46.3	57.1	16.1	55.7	71.8	886	79.6	62.8
Other backward class	4.9	8.2	13.1	11.9	50.0	61.9	16.8	58.2	75.0	33,446	82.5	58.0
Other	4.1	7.4	11.5	11.9	52.7	64.6	16.0	60.1	76.1	12,677	84.9	61.1
Don't know	3.9	8.6	12.5	9.9	49.6	59.6	13.8	58.2	72.1	110	82.6	34.1
Total	4.8	8.1	12.8	11.8	50.6	62.4	16.6	58.7	75.3	62,675	82.9	59.1

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

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

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

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

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Agra	9.0	4.0	5.0	1,650
Aligarh	6.4	1.6	4.8	1,115
Allahabad	11.9	4.5	7.4	1,845
Ambedkar Nagar	22.9	6.9	15.9	623
Amethi	19.9	7.0	12.9	615
Auraiya	18.7	6.2	12.5	436
Azamgarh	20.7	8.2	12.6	1,437
Baghpat	5.2	2.1	3.0	394
Bahraich	27.6	11.1	16.5	1,098
Ballia	20.2	5.7	14.5	860
Balrampur	22.3	7.7	14.5	617
Banda	15.3	5.1	10.2	543
Bara Banki	21.4	7.9	13.6	926
Bareilly	5.9	1.8	4.1	1,268
Basti	11.1	4.1	7.1	742
Bijnor	5.0	1.7	3.3	1,199
Budaun	4.3	1.5	2.8	880
Bulandshahr	5.1	1.8	3.3	1,063
Chandauli	15.4	5.5	9.8	686
Chitrakoot	12.7	4.7	8.0	288
Deoria	20.4	6.3	14.1	919
Etah	7.0	2.0	5.0	555
Etawah	8.2	2.4	5.9	518
Faizabad	25.9	12.3	13.6	813
Farrukhabad	7.7	3.5	4.2	570
Fatehpur	9.7	2.7	7.0	759
Firozabad	9.2	3.2	6.0	771
Gautam Buddha Nagar	5.3	2.4	2.9	549
Ghaziabad	5.3	2.8	2.5	1,440
Ghazipur	13.4	4.9	8.5	1,085
Gonda	24.5	9.2	15.3	977
Gorakhpur	14.6	4.3	10.3	1,440
Hamirpur	14.4	6.2	8.2	389
Hapur	4.7	2.2	2.5	461
Hardoi	13.4	4.5	8.9	1,230
Jalaun	13.5	4.6	8.9	599
Jaunpur	16.2	5.4	10.8	1,535
Jhansi	13.8	4.2	9.5	736
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	6.8	2.4	4.4	578
Kannauj	7.2	2.9	4.3	492
Kanpur Dehat	15.0	3.9	11.1	575
Kanpur Nagar	6.7	2.3	4.5	1,257
Kanshiram Nagar	11.8	3.5	8.4	408
Kaushambi	12.5	4.4	8.1	448
Kheri	16.1	6.1	10.0	1,435
Kushinagar	14.5	6.6	8.0	1,128

Continued...

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district—*Continued*

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Lalitpur	7.4	3.8	3.6	511
Lucknow	15.7	5.1	10.6	1,407
Mahamaya Nagar	13.8	4.8	9.0	485
Mahoba	16.6	6.6	10.0	284
Mahrajganj	13.7	5.3	8.4	882
Mainpuri	4.4	1.6	2.8	528
Mathura	12.9	4.7	8.2	806
Mau	16.8	7.2	9.6	587
Meerut	5.6	2.7	2.9	1,169
Mirzapur	14.5	6.1	8.4	758
Moradabad	6.9	2.9	4.0	925
Muzaffarnagar	5.0	1.9	3.1	841
Pilibhit	4.9	2.5	2.4	586
Pratapgarh	21.9	8.7	13.2	1,082
Rae Bareli	12.4	3.6	8.8	852
Rampur	12.0	5.8	6.2	611
Saharanpur	4.3	1.6	2.7	1,111
Sambhal	8.5	3.9	4.6	676
Sant Kabir Nagar	13.0	6.6	6.4	468
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	22.4	10.1	12.2	605
Shahjahanpur	6.4	2.6	3.8	1,010
Shamli	5.5	2.3	3.3	404
Shrawasti	20.1	8.7	11.5	417
Siddharthnagar	14.4	6.2	8.2	785
Sitapur	17.9	6.1	11.9	1,475
Sonbhadra	11.6	4.7	6.9	621
Sultanpur	23.9	9.2	14.7	719
Unnao	19.1	4.5	14.6	891
Varanasi	8.7	4.2	4.5	1,225
Uttar Pradesh	12.8	4.8	8.1	62,675

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector ¹	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.2	51,942	25.0	91	31.3	68.7	0.0	100.0	93
30-39	3.1	22,751	31.5	700	23.5	76.0	0.4	100.0	703
40-49	8.6	18,431	38.5	1,591	28.5	71.3	0.2	100.0	1,592
Residence									
Urban	2.2	23,408	35.6	502	23.6	76.2	0.3	100.0	506
Rural	2.7	69,716	35.2	1,880	28.2	71.6	0.2	100.0	1,883
Schooling									
No schooling	4.9	26,634	36.2	1,313	28.2	71.7	0.1	100.0	1,314
<5 years complete	2.7	2,178	34.0	59	21.8	78.2	0.0	100.0	59
5-9 years complete	2.3	27,743	34.4	621	28.4	71.3	0.3	100.0	627
10-11 years complete	1.5	10,849	34.3	160	20.4	79.6	0.0	100.0	160
12 or more years complete	0.9	25,720	33.2	229	24.0	75.1	0.9	100.0	229
Religion									
Hindu	2.7	76,981	35.4	2,101	28.4	71.3	0.3	100.0	2,104
Muslim	1.7	15,784	34.8	265	18.4	81.6	0.0	100.0	269
Sikh	6.7	173	*	12	*	*	*	100.0	12
Other	2.4	186	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.4	23,311	35.5	548	30.3	69.1	0.6	100.0	549
Scheduled tribe	2.3	1,284	(33.3)	29	(38.1)	(61.9)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Other backward class	2.7	49,514	35.1	1,309	25.0	74.9	0.1	100.0	1,314
Other	2.6	18,870	35.5	493	28.9	70.8	0.3	100.0	493
Don't know	2.9	145	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
Total	2.6	93,124	35.3	2,382	27.2	72.6	0.2	100.0	2,389

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	77.9	3.5	17.1	1.5	100.0	412
20-29	88.9	2.8	7.2	1.0	100.0	17,280
30-39	85.7	5.2	8.1	1.0	100.0	8,388
40-49	80.5	7.4	11.1	0.9	100.0	867
Residence						
Urban	85.7	4.6	8.6	1.0	100.0	5,956
Rural	87.9	3.5	7.5	1.0	100.0	20,990
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	88.4	3.7	6.6	1.3	100.0	7,554
<5 years complete	84.2	6.0	8.7	1.1	100.0	674
5-9 years complete	86.9	4.1	8.1	1.0	100.0	8,012
10-11 years complete	85.8	4.2	9.1	0.9	100.0	2,356
12 or more years complete	87.9	3.1	8.1	0.9	100.0	8,352
Religion						
Hindu	87.0	4.1	8.0	1.0	100.0	22,166
Muslim	89.8	2.0	6.9	1.4	100.0	4,690
Sikh	(85.4)	(3.7)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
Other	(92.5)	(2.2)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	55
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	87.4	3.6	7.9	1.2	100.0	7,148
Scheduled tribe	89.0	2.3	7.5	1.3	100.0	422
Other backward class	88.0	3.6	7.4	1.0	100.0	14,366
Other	85.8	4.6	8.8	0.8	100.0	4,962
Don't know	89.4	7.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	49
Total	87.5	3.7	7.8	1.0	100.0	26,947

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	67.3	59.0	61.3
Contraceptive failure	0.9	2.3	1.9
Complications(s) in pregnancy	1.9	6.9	5.5
Health did not permit	3.7	7.2	6.3
Female foetus	4.2	2.1	2.7
Male foetus	0.3	0.5	0.4
Economic reasons	1.2	1.8	1.6
Last child too young	10.6	7.7	8.5
Foetus had congenital abnormality	1.6	1.6	1.6
Husband/mother in law did not want	2.0	5.8	4.8
Other	6.1	5.1	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	63.2	68.3	66.9
MVA	17.1	14.6	15.2
Other surgical	14.8	14.7	14.7
Other	0.8	0.4	0.5
Don't know	4.2	2.1	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	12.4	13.9	13.5
Private health sector ¹	53.8	51.8	52.3
At home	33.8	33.9	33.9
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	41.1	26.0	30.1
Nurse/ANM/LHV	21.0	32.7	29.5
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.9	0.6
Family member/relative/friend	6.5	4.9	5.3
Self	30.4	35.2	33.9
Other	0.9	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	17.7	15.7	16.3
Number of women with abortions	274	734	1,008

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	(92.0)	94.6	93.9
Number of women with complications	49	115	164
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	26.8	19.4
Private health sector ¹	*	70.7	78.8
At home	*	1.1	0.8
Other	*	1.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	45	109	154

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.6	na	na	na	na	93.6	19,514	a	a	a
20-24	3.1	15.8	35.0	na	na	45.4	17,250	a	a	a
25-29	8.7	31.2	52.7	62.5	84.7	10.4	15,179	19.7	19.9	19.8
30-34	16.1	43.6	63.9	72.1	90.2	1.8	11,616	18.6	18.9	18.8
35-39	19.7	52.3	71.4	78.1	92.8	0.4	11,135	17.8	18.2	18.2
40-44	23.1	55.4	74.8	82.5	94.5	0.5	9,089	17.5	18.0	18.1
45-49	22.2	53.7	72.3	79.4	92.9	0.3	9,342	17.7	18.3	18.2
20-49	13.7	38.6	58.4	na	na	13.2	73,610	19.1	19.4	19.2
25-49	17.0	45.6	65.5	73.6	90.4	3.4	56,360	18.4	18.8	18.6
MEN										
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	99.3	2,415	a	a	a
20-24	0.3	2.4	8.4	na	na	77.2	1,900	a	a	a
25-29	0.9	7.0	16.6	23.0	53.0	34.5	1,777	24.5	24.6	23.3
30-34	1.7	12.0	24.2	32.1	60.8	11.5	1,485	23.3	23.5	22.8
35-39	4.2	19.4	35.2	44.3	68.8	4.9	1,302	21.9	22.3	21.8
40-44	4.2	18.7	35.7	45.2	73.3	3.0	1,106	21.7	22.1	21.8
45-49	4.7	19.9	36.9	45.4	74.9	2.9	1,172	21.7	22.2	21.9
50-54	5.6	20.9	33.2	40.8	71.4	3.1	886	22.2	22.7	22.4
20-49	2.3	11.9	24.0	na	na	27.2	8,742	a	a	a
25-49	2.9	14.5	28.4	36.5	64.7	13.4	6,842	22.9	23.1	22.5

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
URBAN					
0-4	27.7	14.3	42.0	8.1	49.7
5-9	34.2	12.8	47.0	6.5	53.1
10-14	27.6	12.3	39.9	12.5	51.9
NFHS-4 (0-4)	36.7	15.1	51.9	10.7	62.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	40.7	23.6	64.2	19.4	82.4
RURAL					
0-4	37.8	14.7	52.5	10.5	62.5
5-9	35.4	13.1	48.5	10.1	58.1
10-14	40.2	16.7	57.0	14.6	70.8
NFHS-4 (0-4)	47.4	19.2	66.6	16.8	82.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	49.4	25.4	74.8	27.2	100.0
TOTAL					
0-4	35.7	14.7	50.4	10.0	59.8
5-9	35.2	13.0	48.2	9.3	57.0
10-14	37.4	15.7	53.2	14.2	66.6
NFHS-4 (0-4)	45.2	18.4	63.6	15.5	78.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	47.6	25.0	72.7	25.6	96.4

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
Schooling					
No schooling	39.7	18.0	57.7	15.0	71.8
< 10 years complete	40.0	15.8	55.8	9.1	64.4
10 or more years complete	28.7	10.7	39.4	4.7	43.9
Religion					
Hindu	36.3	15.3	51.6	10.3	61.3
Muslim	33.5	11.6	45.1	8.9	53.6
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	41.6	16.1	57.8	12.9	70.0
Scheduled tribe	35.6	22.0	57.6	6.9	64.0
Other backward class	33.5	14.4	48.0	10.0	57.5
Other	32.9	12.3	45.2	5.8	50.8
Child's sex					
Male	37.6	13.9	51.5	9.1	60.2
Female	33.7	15.4	49.1	10.9	59.5
Mother's age at birth					
<20	61.4	17.6	79.0	9.6	87.8
20-29	33.1	14.2	47.3	9.2	56.0
30-39	35.8	15.7	51.5	12.7	63.6
40-49	(52.0)	(8.7)	(60.7)	(28.8)	(87.7)
Birth order					
1	43.6	12.6	56.2	5.7	61.6
2-3	28.2	14.8	43.0	10.5	53.1
4 or more	40.9	17.9	58.8	15.3	73.2
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	45.1	24.0	69.1	16.4	84.4
2-3 years	25.1	12.5	37.6	10.1	47.4
4 years or more	27.9	10.9	38.8	9.6	48.0
Total	35.7	14.7	50.4	10.0	59.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to Christians religion, children whose caste/tribe is unknown, 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	32.4	1.0	35.6 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	32.4	1.5	8.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	0.9	3.0	0.1
Mother's age >34	1.1	0.9	9.7
Birth interval <24 months	14.6	1.7	8.8
Birth order >3	10.4	1.3	9.6
Subtotal	27.0	1.6	28.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	(4.2)	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	(3.1)	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	2.8	1.8	22.9
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.6	3.5	0.8
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.6	2.5	3.9
Subtotal	8.2	2.4	27.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	35.2	1.8	55.9
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	35,061	na	62,675

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.

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	46.4	32.8	0.6	6.0	0.2	8.3	0.0	5.7	100.0	1,304	79.1
20-34	48.3	33.7	0.7	5.3	0.2	6.8	0.1	5.0	100.0	22,484	82.0
35-49	40.6	34.8	1.1	5.0	0.2	8.4	0.1	9.7	100.0	1,408	75.4
Birth order											
1	53.3	32.6	0.6	4.5	0.1	5.9	0.1	3.0	100.0	7,057	85.9
2-3	49.0	33.1	0.6	5.2	0.2	6.9	0.1	4.9	100.0	12,899	82.1
4 or more	37.2	36.6	1.1	6.6	0.3	8.7	0.1	9.4	100.0	5,240	73.8
Residence											
Urban	63.5	26.9	0.4	2.5	0.2	2.4	0.1	4.0	100.0	5,469	90.4
Rural	43.4	35.6	0.8	6.1	0.2	8.2	0.1	5.7	100.0	19,726	79.0
Schooling											
No schooling	38.5	34.9	1.3	6.5	0.3	9.4	0.1	9.1	100.0	7,122	73.4
<5 years complete	36.7	40.0	1.0	7.2	0.2	8.8	0.0	6.2	100.0	619	76.7
5-9 years complete	45.6	35.4	0.6	6.2	0.1	7.0	0.1	5.0	100.0	7,487	81.0
10-11 years complete	51.2	33.0	0.5	4.9	0.1	6.4	0.1	3.9	100.0	2,183	84.2
12 or more years complete	58.2	30.7	0.3	3.3	0.2	4.7	0.1	2.5	100.0	7,785	88.9
Religion											
Hindu	46.7	34.6	0.7	5.4	0.2	7.2	0.1	5.2	100.0	20,687	81.3
Muslim	52.4	29.7	0.8	5.1	0.2	5.8	0.1	5.9	100.0	4,425	82.1
Sikh	(65.0)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	100.0	33	(94.6)
Other	(61.8)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(2.3)	100.0	51	(87.7)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	42.7	36.7	0.8	6.0	0.2	7.9	0.1	5.7	100.0	6,683	79.4
Scheduled tribe	36.6	29.5	2.5	8.4	0.1	11.6	0.0	11.3	100.0	400	66.1
Other backward class	47.9	33.9	0.6	5.3	0.2	6.9	0.1	5.1	100.0	13,507	81.8
Other	55.8	29.1	0.6	4.0	0.1	5.5	0.1	4.7	100.0	4,559	84.9
Don't know	57.9	20.1	1.3	3.1	3.2	8.5	0.0	6.0	100.0	46	78.0
Total	47.8	33.7	0.7	5.3	0.2	7.0	0.1	5.3	100.0	25,196	81.5

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	95.5	93.1	94.4	94.1	95.9	85.8	93.6
Blood pressure measured	95.8	91.8	93.1	95.2	95.9	82.0	92.7
Urine sample taken	92.6	86.9	88.6	91.7	92.2	74.9	88.2
Blood sample taken	93.6	88.5	89.9	93.8	94.8	76.8	89.6
Abdomen examined	92.3	85.9	87.4	92.2	93.1	75.7	87.3
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	57.4	57.7	58.5	54.3	53.4	54.4	57.6
Convulsions	59.7	60.9	61.2	56.2	54.5	61.6	60.6
Prolonged labour	64.1	63.1	63.8	60.1	58.0	62.0	63.4
Severe abdominal pain	65.0	64.4	65.1	61.4	60.0	64.2	64.6
High blood pressure	67.4	66.2	67.3	64.8	64.5	60.1	66.4
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	77.3	78.6	79.2	76.6	77.3	73.2	78.3
Number of women	5,250	18,609	18,438	7,169	3,219	1,415	23,859

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	42.2	59.8	81.2	90.5	84.4	20.4	8.6	27.8	1,304
20-34	42.6	62.9	81.3	92.3	84.6	22.6	9.9	32.2	22,484
35-49	38.7	58.0	79.4	89.2	79.2	19.3	8.1	31.9	1,408
Birth order									
1	47.4	66.6	86.1	93.2	87.4	26.3	12.6	32.0	7,057
2-3	42.8	63.0	79.8	92.5	84.5	22.2	9.3	32.6	12,899
4 or more	34.6	55.6	78.2	89.5	79.6	17.2	6.8	30.3	5,240
Residence									
Urban	52.3	70.8	83.9	93.7	85.1	29.8	14.1	27.6	5,469
Rural	39.6	60.2	80.5	91.6	84.1	20.2	8.5	33.2	19,726
Schooling									
No schooling	35.2	56.6	78.3	89.7	79.1	17.8	6.8	29.7	7,122
<5 years complete	34.5	58.9	81.9	92.1	80.8	14.5	5.8	27.8	619
5-9 years complete	41.1	61.5	81.0	92.1	84.8	20.4	8.4	32.7	7,487
10-11 years complete	46.5	66.1	81.2	93.3	85.6	23.0	10.5	31.5	2,183
12 or more years complete	49.6	68.0	84.0	94.0	88.5	28.6	13.6	33.8	7,785
Religion									
Hindu	42.3	62.3	81.2	92.1	84.8	22.2	9.8	32.2	20,687
Muslim	42.4	63.1	81.4	91.9	81.6	22.4	9.2	30.6	4,425
Sikh	(38.1)	(56.0)	(82.0)	(93.1)	(92.9)	(32.8)	(9.7)	(28.6)	33
Other	(60.8)	(73.7)	(81.7)	(88.0)	(87.4)	(24.4)	(19.4)	(41.2)	51
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	39.4	61.9	80.8	92.0	84.6	19.8	8.5	32.3	6,683
Scheduled tribe	28.7	55.5	72.0	83.4	78.8	15.4	7.9	38.8	400
Other backward class	42.4	61.8	81.2	92.1	84.2	21.8	9.2	32.4	13,507
Other	47.6	66.1	82.6	93.0	84.8	28.1	13.1	29.6	4,559
Don't know	53.4	54.3	79.9	90.7	72.7	9.6	1.4	25.7	46
Total	42.4	62.5	81.2	92.1	84.3	22.3	9.7	32.0	25,196

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Agra	42.7	62.1	79.0	91.1	83.0	20.9	11.3	11.0	684
Aligarh	44.7	69.5	85.1	93.9	82.4	25.2	12.6	21.9	469
Allahabad	45.9	58.3	82.8	88.3	90.0	22.3	12.0	19.2	723
Ambedkar Nagar	44.5	61.1	90.2	94.6	89.1	25.2	11.6	42.8	243
Amethi	31.7	72.6	79.6	93.5	75.0	15.9	10.4	25.9	271
Auraiya	50.4	72.2	77.2	91.3	85.6	23.7	10.7	39.3	166
Azamgarh	38.5	53.7	86.1	94.4	81.5	19.4	9.9	36.7	540
Baghpat	42.4	79.4	81.0	93.0	88.8	33.8	8.5	29.7	146
Bahraich	34.3	40.2	75.6	86.0	81.8	22.4	14.2	28.0	622
Ballia	30.5	64.0	76.0	90.0	88.3	15.8	2.8	52.5	296
Balrampur	41.0	55.2	84.1	91.4	82.4	23.9	12.4	34.5	326
Banda	39.0	66.9	72.3	90.0	85.7	18.0	2.4	46.4	215
Bara Banki	22.6	43.3	68.7	83.7	72.8	12.5	5.3	23.4	415
Bareilly	43.0	72.2	90.2	96.9	84.7	18.0	6.1	27.2	489
Basti	31.5	45.0	91.5	96.0	83.4	15.9	7.2	44.0	309
Bijnor	48.8	68.7	83.4	93.8	88.3	21.8	6.2	28.3	466
Budaun	40.6	58.5	78.8	90.1	76.9	15.9	1.9	19.3	427
Bulandshahr	47.6	78.3	80.2	94.8	87.2	30.4	7.8	28.3	440
Chandauli	32.9	69.3	82.5	92.3	86.6	26.3	15.1	32.8	270
Chitrakoot	30.3	53.7	60.9	79.9	79.3	13.4	7.2	28.1	108
Deoria	42.5	55.9	81.9	93.9	72.2	13.8	7.4	47.4	337
Etah	33.6	54.1	80.9	92.3	84.5	20.0	4.7	21.9	224
Etawah	43.7	67.9	85.3	93.6	92.5	28.7	13.1	24.8	218
Faizabad	33.8	48.4	77.8	94.2	76.2	20.8	9.8	30.4	353
Farrukhabad	41.5	71.4	85.4	94.8	84.7	24.5	10.5	21.2	251
Fatehpur	38.1	56.3	67.2	90.2	81.5	17.7	6.8	36.3	317
Firozabad	39.3	58.3	75.4	84.7	79.2	14.9	4.6	6.6	322
Gautam Buddha Nagar	52.7	75.3	86.1	96.1	90.6	34.1	19.5	20.7	197
Ghaziabad	62.0	77.2	76.5	86.0	93.6	47.8	22.6	24.2	487
Ghaziipur	29.2	58.1	77.1	93.7	86.0	10.6	2.1	41.8	378
Gonda	41.7	44.4	79.4	90.4	83.6	17.2	12.0	30.9	413
Gorakhpur	56.3	63.9	88.9	96.3	82.9	29.2	17.0	35.3	541
Hamirpur	43.2	77.7	84.0	94.5	87.4	27.1	11.5	43.0	145
Hapur	53.3	80.1	85.8	96.2	95.2	29.0	12.6	28.2	176
Hardoi	39.7	68.0	78.7	92.6	83.2	23.8	13.2	39.4	563
Jalaun	62.8	67.8	85.6	92.1	91.5	20.5	11.4	33.4	173
Jaunpur	47.6	47.9	84.5	94.0	81.8	14.8	7.5	61.2	548
Jhansi	36.6	70.3	74.8	90.6	85.5	24.7	13.1	34.4	218
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	43.9	70.4	72.9	87.2	83.3	23.5	4.2	23.5	244
Kannauj	46.4	65.6	79.4	92.9	89.0	25.4	10.5	36.8	217
Kanpur Dehat	54.4	66.8	77.2	87.9	87.6	24.0	13.7	33.0	215
Kanpur Nagar	69.8	78.4	80.1	95.0	87.5	26.6	14.1	33.2	431
Kanshiram Nagar	38.1	61.2	74.8	85.9	81.1	22.4	7.2	11.5	198
Kaushambi	34.0	72.2	80.7	91.2	84.2	21.3	11.5	33.2	207
Kheri	48.0	53.9	80.6	89.9	81.7	12.0	7.8	23.5	635

Continued...

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district—Continued

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Kushinagar	35.8	44.4	85.2	91.1	82.2	17.8	9.7	40.4	440
Lalitpur	45.7	65.7	74.5	89.6	88.8	26.8	9.9	41.9	177
Lucknow	53.1	74.8	89.8	96.0	90.9	22.8	15.9	22.7	456
Mahamaya Nagar	27.8	49.1	77.6	87.9	77.5	15.0	6.5	21.3	204
Mahoba	46.2	76.0	78.6	92.5	89.5	27.6	13.7	39.9	109
Mahrajganj	52.5	55.5	86.6	96.1	89.9	26.5	12.2	47.5	331
Mainpuri	38.1	63.6	79.4	92.0	81.8	16.2	3.0	15.3	219
Mathura	39.3	59.3	69.9	87.0	78.5	14.1	3.7	6.6	337
Mau	43.2	64.4	85.7	97.4	80.6	27.6	13.4	48.7	215
Meerut	49.9	73.4	85.9	92.5	86.7	35.5	13.8	25.8	473
Mirzapur	36.5	55.7	80.1	94.2	85.8	11.6	3.3	50.5	288
Moradabad	33.1	73.7	84.3	95.1	80.9	17.2	2.9	46.5	356
Muzaffarnagar	44.0	75.5	83.5	94.0	85.1	34.5	8.4	34.4	324
Pilibhit	43.6	67.5	82.2	91.1	88.8	26.3	4.8	34.5	217
Pratapgarh	30.6	57.2	77.8	93.4	81.6	22.8	8.2	32.8	417
Rae Bareli	43.6	58.8	72.0	90.7	83.4	16.0	4.8	31.3	349
Rampur	50.4	73.8	85.3	94.5	84.4	32.7	12.5	23.9	268
Saharanpur	52.4	78.7	89.2	97.4	92.5	25.7	7.5	50.8	458
Sambhal	32.9	60.8	83.1	90.3	80.2	21.3	5.6	19.7	314
Sant Kabir Nagar	43.2	62.1	82.3	93.7	91.3	23.8	9.8	48.4	209
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	25.8	53.6	75.8	89.9	76.5	12.9	5.7	32.5	251
Shahjahanpur	35.3	61.4	89.5	95.2	88.0	24.5	5.8	28.6	488
Shamli	41.0	82.7	90.0	97.6	87.2	25.0	6.7	39.0	171
Shrawasti	42.3	42.2	81.9	94.4	83.5	16.6	8.8	32.9	215
Siddharthnagar	60.9	62.8	89.6	93.8	83.0	31.7	17.9	42.4	367
Sitapur	35.4	66.8	78.3	91.2	82.4	18.0	9.6	34.0	669
Sonbhadra	36.4	63.6	72.2	86.0	85.2	28.0	12.5	34.4	244
Sultanpur	47.0	59.6	89.1	93.4	86.3	27.8	12.4	38.9	290
Unnao	19.8	44.7	66.7	88.1	79.9	18.6	9.6	28.5	329
Varanasi	51.4	74.3	88.0	95.0	89.7	30.1	10.7	48.0	383
Uttar Pradesh	42.4	62.5	81.2	92.1	84.3	22.3	9.7	32.0	25,196

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	87.7	81.9	87.5	81.7	77.7	913
20-34	86.9	82.5	88.0	83.3	79.8	15,558
35-49	85.8	84.6	88.7	85.3	78.9	891
Birth order						
1	86.6	81.8	87.6	82.7	78.7	4,920
2-3	86.9	83.3	88.5	83.9	80.2	8,903
4 or more	87.3	81.8	87.5	82.8	79.7	3,538
Residence						
Urban	88.7	82.6	87.9	83.9	83.0	3,122
Rural	86.5	82.6	88.1	83.2	78.9	14,239
Schooling						
No schooling	87.1	82.4	87.7	83.6	79.4	4,870
<5 years complete	88.3	81.2	85.0	81.0	79.5	435
5-9 years complete	87.1	82.8	88.1	83.4	79.6	5,400
10-11 years complete	87.4	83.5	89.8	83.6	81.4	1,485
12 or more years complete	86.4	82.4	88.0	83.1	79.5	5,172
Religion						
Hindu	86.3	81.8	87.5	82.7	78.9	14,313
Muslim	90.0	86.1	90.5	86.3	83.5	3,003
Other	(92.2)	(89.6)	(91.2)	(95.7)	(88.4)	33
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	85.5	81.5	88.1	83.6	78.9	4,758
Scheduled tribe	84.4	81.0	86.2	79.7	75.0	226
Other backward class	87.0	83.0	87.6	83.0	79.4	9,358
Other	89.2	83.5	89.6	84.5	82.0	2,982
Don't know	(83.7)	(60.6)	(73.9)	(65.4)	(81.6)	36
Total	86.9	82.6	88.0	83.3	79.7	17,361

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Sikh 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	77.3	4,602	46.6	42.2	6.3	4.9	100.0	3,555
20-34	74.2	37,201	44.7	42.2	6.5	6.7	100.0	27,617
35-49	58.1	1,820	44.9	37.0	10.7	7.4	100.0	1,057
Residence								
Urban	81.6	9,183	43.7	41.3	8.4	6.6	100.0	7,490
Rural	71.8	34,440	45.3	42.2	6.0	6.5	100.0	24,739
Antenatal care visits²								
None	47.3	1,585	47.4	40.9	5.3	6.3	100.0	750
1-3	73.5	16,281	47.5	40.5	6.3	5.8	100.0	11,964
4 or more	80.9	13,484	46.7	40.1	7.1	6.0	100.0	10,912
Don't know	69.4	124	49.3	39.6	8.9	2.2	100.0	86
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	62.5	12,362	46.4	43.5	5.3	4.9	100.0	7,721
<5 years complete	63.7	1,134	43.5	42.0	7.1	7.4	100.0	723
5-9 years complete	72.6	13,445	45.2	42.4	6.4	6.0	100.0	9,758
10-11 years complete	80.3	3,843	43.8	41.5	6.5	8.2	100.0	3,087
12 or more years complete	85.2	12,839	44.0	40.7	7.6	7.6	100.0	10,940
Religion								
Hindu	73.1	35,707	44.8	42.0	6.8	6.4	100.0	26,109
Muslim	77.2	7,782	45.4	42.1	5.6	6.9	100.0	6,007
Sikh	84.1	50	(50.4)	(41.3)	(2.4)	(5.9)	(100.0)	42
Other	85.4	84	37.3	45.7	12.5	4.5	100.0	71
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	69.3	11,896	45.6	42.2	6.4	5.8	100.0	8,249
Scheduled tribe	60.0	680	40.1	46.9	6.5	6.6	100.0	408
Other backward class	74.9	23,257	45.0	41.9	6.4	6.6	100.0	17,408
Other	79.3	7,711	43.9	41.5	7.4	7.1	100.0	6,112
Don't know	65.7	80	40.7	45.5	4.8	9.0	100.0	52

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	83.6	15,167	43.7	42.1	6.8	7.4	100.0	12,672
1 child	76.7	13,171	45.2	43.1	5.2	6.5	100.0	10,102
0 sons	77.7	6,575	46.5	41.8	5.4	6.3	100.0	5,111
1 son	75.7	6,595	43.9	44.4	5.0	6.8	100.0	4,991
2 children	66.6	8,254	45.4	41.0	7.6	6.0	100.0	5,494
0 sons	73.7	2,558	48.0	40.3	5.2	6.5	100.0	1,886
1 or more sons	63.3	5,695	44.1	41.4	8.9	5.7	100.0	3,608
3 children	59.3	3,991	46.6	41.1	7.3	4.9	100.0	2,366
0 sons	67.9	868	49.1	39.5	6.4	4.9	100.0	589
1 or more sons	56.9	3,123	45.8	41.7	7.6	4.9	100.0	1,777
4 or more children	52.5	3,041	47.9	39.2	8.9	4.0	100.0	1,595
0 sons	62.2	421	50.3	38.7	5.5	5.5	100.0	262
1 or more sons	50.9	2,620	47.4	39.3	9.5	3.7	100.0	1,333
Total	73.9	43,623	44.9	42.0	6.6	6.5	100.0	32,229

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	91.8	1,304	75.0	24.7	0.1	95.9	1,197
20-34	91.8	22,484	78.5	21.3	0.1	95.7	20,635
35-49	86.8	1,408	74.2	25.4	0.4	94.7	1,222
Birth order							
1	93.0	7,057	79.6	20.2	0.1	96.2	6,561
2-3	92.0	12,899	78.6	21.2	0.1	95.9	11,862
4 or more	88.4	5,240	74.5	25.1	0.3	94.4	4,632
Residence							
Urban	89.3	5,469	82.9	16.9	0.1	95.1	4,884
Rural	92.1	19,726	76.8	22.9	0.2	95.8	18,170
Schooling							
No schooling	89.3	7,122	75.7	24.0	0.1	94.4	6,362
<5 years complete	90.4	619	74.8	24.2	0.8	95.1	560
5-9 years complete	92.4	7,487	77.3	22.4	0.2	96.1	6,916
10-11 years complete	93.1	2,183	79.0	20.9	0.1	96.1	2,032
12 or more years complete	92.3	7,785	80.9	18.9	0.1	96.4	7,185
Religion							
Hindu	91.7	20,687	77.8	21.9	0.2	95.9	18,965
Muslim	90.8	4,425	79.3	20.6	0.0	94.7	4,018
Sikh	(89.4)	33	(78.5)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(96.5)	30
Other	(82.2)	51	(73.6)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(96.4)	42
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.6	6,683	77.4	22.3	0.2	96.2	6,121
Scheduled tribe	89.3	400	74.6	25.2	0.2	88.4	357
Other backward class	91.7	13,507	77.7	22.1	0.1	95.8	12,392
Other	90.8	4,559	80.8	19.0	0.2	95.1	4,142
Don't know	91.1	46	(66.1)	(33.9)	(0.0)	(96.0)	42
Total	91.5	25,196	78.1	21.7	0.2	95.7	23,055

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	85.5	82.9	83.4
Public sector	43.1	61.5	57.7
NGO/trust	0.8	0.3	0.4
Private sector	41.5	21.1	25.3
At home	14.4	17.0	16.5
Own home	13.8	16.0	15.5
Parent's home	0.4	0.9	0.8
Other home	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	60.4	45.5	48.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	27.5	37.6	35.5
Other health personnel	0.5	0.8	0.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	8.0	10.4	9.9
Friends/relatives	3.1	4.8	4.5
Other	0.3	0.7	0.6
No one	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	88.4	83.8	84.8
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	5.1	4.5	4.7
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	24.2	10.9	13.7
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	10.4	5.2	6.3
Number of births	7,196	27,856	35,051
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	61.9	57.1	58.0
Clean blade used to cut the cord	94.9	95.7	95.6
Either of the above	95.8	96.1	96.1
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	91.0	89.4	89.7
Number of births delivered at home	687	3,006	3,692
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	76.8	70.6	71.9
4-23 hours	2.5	2.2	2.3
1-2 days	4.9	4.8	4.8
3-41 days	2.4	3.2	3.0
No postnatal check	13.4	19.2	17.9
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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	46.3	32.9	35.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	34.3	37.5	36.8
Other health personnel	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	2.1	7.3	6.2
Other	3.7	2.9	3.0
No postnatal check	13.4	19.2	17.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	5,469	19,726	25,196

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility				Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility		Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹		Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}		Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}		Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
	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 in a private health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of births	Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births		
Mother's age at birth														
<20	61.0	22.8	83.8	84.7	2,441	80.7	77.3	1,304	87.6	429				
20-34	57.5	26.3	83.8	85.1	30,999	82.3	79.4	22,484	87.2	6,991				
35-49	57.1	19.1	76.1	79.1	1,612	78.9	75.3	1,408	82.3	382				
Residence														
Urban	43.1	42.3	85.5	88.4	7,196	86.6	84.2	5,469	88.9	1,539				
Rural	61.5	21.4	82.9	83.8	27,856	80.8	77.6	19,726	86.5	6,264				
Birth order														
1	57.6	33.3	90.9	90.5	11,713	85.4	82.7	7,057	91.8	2,724				
2-3	58.0	24.6	82.6	84.3	16,882	82.5	79.4	12,899	86.4	3,721				
4 or more	57.0	14.8	71.8	75.4	6,456	76.6	73.0	5,240	79.0	1,357				
Antenatal care visits²														
None	44.0	17.5	61.4	64.4	1,337	48.1	46.3	1,337	70.7	353				
1-3	59.1	24.8	83.8	84.4	13,084	80.1	76.7	13,084	85.4	4,072				
4 or more	58.1	31.7	89.9	90.5	10,675	88.9	86.1	10,675	90.8	3,258				
Don't know	63.9	20.2	84.1	84.4	100	60.5	57.3	100	(86.5)	24				
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	57.4	15.3	72.7	76.1	10,369	76.4	72.7	7,122	79.1	1,988				
<5 years complete	57.2	18.1	75.3	78.4	875	79.8	75.2	619	82.8	199				
5-9 years complete	62.0	21.4	83.4	85.1	10,732	82.4	79.4	7,487	86.2	2,426				
10-11 years complete	58.4	30.9	89.3	89.3	2,969	84.9	81.4	2,183	90.5	723				
12 or more years complete	53.3	40.1	93.4	92.5	10,106	86.3	84.0	7,785	93.5	2,467				

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Religion									
Hindu	59.3	24.8	84.2	85.2	81.4	78.4	20,687	87.8	6,360
Muslim	50.7	29.1	79.8	82.6	84.8	81.5	4,425	83.6	1,422
Sikh	(32.7)	(58.0)	(90.8)	(90.8)	(79.2)	(79.2)	33	*	8
Other	55.5	40.8	96.3	85.5	(96.0)	(94.9)	51	*	14
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	61.2	19.8	81.0	82.8	80.9	77.8	6,683	85.6	2,146
Scheduled tribe	58.5	16.3	74.7	77.0	72.8	69.3	400	74.7	131
Other backward class	58.0	25.4	83.4	84.9	82.2	79.2	13,507	87.4	4,189
Other	51.4	36.8	88.2	88.2	84.1	81.1	4,559	89.0	1,320
Don't know	54.3	26.7	81.0	83.2	84.7	77.0	46	*	16
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	84.8	82.3	14,587	95.9	4,561
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	89.5	87.8	6,881	96.3	2,174
Home	na	na	na	28.4	57.8	50.1	3,692	29.6	1,053
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(60.9)	(52.4)	(52.4)	35	*	14
Total	57.7	25.7	83.4	84.8	82.1	79.0	25,196	87.0	7,803

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

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

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Mothers who received postnatal care from a health personnel within two days of delivery ²	Number of women
Agra	43.0	46.1	89.1	90.1	18.8	963	79.5	684
Aligarh	49.2	33.3	82.6	85.5	18.6	651	92.3	469
Allahabad	52.6	30.6	83.2	85.5	15.7	1,069	70.8	723
Ambedkar Nagar	49.8	42.4	92.2	87.9	15.9	309	80.8	243
Amethi	71.3	19.5	90.8	91.4	11.1	372	81.4	271
Auraiya	72.8	17.3	90.1	90.9	8.0	221	83.3	166
Azamgarh	44.7	48.6	93.2	89.8	16.8	742	75.4	540
Baghpat	44.0	36.8	80.9	82.3	12.6	209	90.1	146
Bahraich	58.6	9.0	67.7	70.7	5.2	896	65.2	622
Ballia	73.9	16.1	90.0	93.1	7.4	407	82.7	296
Balrampur	58.0	11.7	69.7	67.4	5.3	463	70.9	326
Banda	85.9	3.9	89.8	92.5	4.2	303	83.9	215
Bara Banki	63.0	12.9	76.0	73.3	9.0	595	42.9	415
Bareilly	40.3	34.8	75.0	77.8	15.5	700	85.5	489
Basti	79.2	14.0	93.2	92.0	11.6	423	86.9	309
Bijnor	30.6	53.1	83.7	89.4	22.4	631	90.4	466
Budaun	57.4	14.9	72.3	73.1	5.7	631	77.1	427
Bulandshahr	49.1	34.4	83.5	86.7	17.0	639	89.2	440
Chandauli	53.4	32.8	86.2	85.1	18.5	384	73.0	270
Chitrakoot	75.0	6.0	81.1	78.4	5.3	155	59.7	108
Deoria	76.4	17.0	93.4	91.6	12.7	443	81.2	337
Etah	50.5	26.2	76.7	80.8	7.5	325	67.5	224
Etawah	70.1	15.1	85.2	88.0	11.2	289	86.9	218
Faizabad	63.3	25.8	89.1	91.6	21.2	448	77.8	353
Farrukhabad	48.8	20.5	69.3	74.7	10.0	359	84.3	251
Fatehpur	64.6	16.8	81.4	85.6	7.0	435	76.6	317
Firozabad	56.3	23.7	80.1	83.3	10.7	474	78.3	322
Gautam Buddha Nagar	32.4	54.2	86.6	90.1	19.7	266	89.2	197
Ghaziabad	40.7	45.7	86.4	88.0	31.8	617	93.8	487
Ghazipur	71.1	17.3	88.3	90.5	10.9	521	76.1	378
Gonda	66.9	14.9	81.8	82.6	11.0	557	75.9	413
Gorakhpur	72.5	19.1	91.6	84.1	15.2	734	84.0	541
Hamirpur	88.0	8.3	96.3	96.2	10.7	190	89.2	145
Hapur	34.7	48.6	83.3	85.6	16.5	256	91.3	176
Hardoi	61.3	12.6	73.9	79.1	7.0	812	78.6	563
Jalaun	70.0	15.1	85.1	85.6	12.1	234	77.3	173
Jaunpur	72.4	16.4	88.8	86.7	7.3	750	84.2	548
Jhansi	75.6	17.3	92.9	93.4	12.8	289	85.0	218
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	31.3	49.8	81.1	86.7	20.3	369	84.2	244
Kannauj	56.5	19.9	76.4	81.5	11.8	309	82.6	217
Kanpur Dehat	69.2	15.1	84.3	83.8	8.3	307	72.0	215
Kanpur Nagar	60.3	26.3	86.6	87.0	19.3	531	77.4	431

Continued...

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district—Continued

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Mothers who received postnatal care from a health personnel within two days of delivery ²	Number of women
Kanshiram Nagar	46.6	28.2	74.8	77.1	6.5	298	67.5	198
Kaushambi	72.3	16.3	88.6	92.8	8.9	296	81.4	207
Kheri	68.0	14.8	82.8	81.2	14.2	843	68.6	635
Kushinagar	71.1	18.3	89.4	93.1	12.0	644	84.3	440
Lalitpur	86.6	4.1	90.8	84.5	6.4	249	80.9	177
Lucknow	47.2	44.1	91.3	87.9	36.7	545	84.7	456
Mahamaya Nagar	54.0	26.3	80.3	82.4	13.9	293	53.6	204
Mahoba	87.6	8.8	96.3	97.0	9.6	160	89.8	109
Mahrajganj	77.4	15.8	93.3	92.0	14.7	440	82.2	331
Mainpuri	59.7	22.9	82.6	84.7	8.2	313	70.7	219
Mathura	36.9	42.6	79.5	81.5	15.7	504	66.7	337
Mau	58.9	35.8	94.7	90.7	14.5	281	86.4	215
Meerut	25.7	54.9	80.6	88.8	19.9	694	88.4	473
Mirzapur	62.1	29.0	91.1	88.5	17.6	405	73.0	288
Moradabad	40.0	40.3	80.3	85.6	22.5	516	85.0	356
Muzaffarnagar	45.0	42.0	87.0	89.9	22.4	445	94.6	324
Pilibhit	50.2	26.0	76.2	80.2	19.0	282	87.3	217
Pratapgarh	62.6	28.2	90.8	93.1	11.8	572	75.4	417
Rae Bareli	78.5	11.0	89.5	90.8	8.8	447	64.4	349
Rampur	44.7	36.3	81.0	81.1	16.7	393	81.6	268
Saharanpur	53.5	28.1	81.6	86.9	15.4	653	94.2	458
Sambhal	45.1	29.2	74.2	78.2	8.1	465	80.6	314
Sant Kabir Nagar	79.5	11.1	90.6	89.7	8.3	280	77.5	209
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	47.8	42.5	90.3	92.3	18.9	359	72.4	251
Shahjahanpur	47.8	15.5	63.3	68.3	8.6	714	77.6	488
Shamli	54.3	24.0	78.3	83.3	11.3	248	91.4	171
Shrawasti	75.3	5.1	80.4	84.3	3.2	303	74.8	215
Siddharthnagar	62.9	6.8	69.7	67.6	4.0	509	74.6	367
Sitapur	70.4	14.4	84.8	87.8	8.4	944	79.1	669
Sonbhadra	56.8	20.0	76.8	77.1	11.8	361	67.4	244
Sultanpur	68.0	19.0	87.0	83.7	13.0	364	78.8	290
Unnao	62.6	18.2	80.8	81.2	18.2	457	60.5	329
Varanasi	58.7	36.5	95.2	93.4	23.0	497	89.5	383
Uttar Pradesh	57.7	25.7	83.4	84.8	13.7	35,051	79.0	25,196

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

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

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

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

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,342	18,646	6,684	44.3	1,870
20-34	2,323	20,210	8,233	43.3	18,649
35-49	1,794	21,230	6,926	45.3	950
Birth order					
1	2,555	21,430	9,332	39.6	10,486
2-3	2,222	19,432	7,574	45.4	8,163
4 or more	1,727	15,163	4,648	52.2	2,820
Residence					
Urban	3,252	21,189	12,322	25.3	4,775
Rural	2,117	19,575	6,828	48.6	16,694
Schooling					
No schooling	1,743	16,069	4,809	50.9	5,329
<5 years complete	1,654	15,950	5,441	49.1	481
5-9 years complete	2,244	18,997	6,696	47.5	6,350
10-11 years complete	2,337	19,924	8,583	40.4	1,970
12 or more years complete	2,990	22,378	11,632	35.0	7,338
Religion					
Hindu	2,281	20,502	7,932	44.7	17,771
Muslim	2,370	18,379	8,400	37.9	3,618
Sikh	(12,623)	(37,278)	(29,377)	(7.6)	30
Other	(1,141)	(20,755)	(8,650)	(44.5)	50
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	2,010	17,705	6,040	48.8	5,542
Scheduled tribe	1,795	14,538	4,789	50.2	312
Other backward class	2,325	19,943	7,912	43.7	11,485
Other	2,793	22,658	11,350	35.0	4,094
Don't know	(950)	(31,651)	(13,225)	(38.8)	37
Total	2,300	20,135	8,043	43.5	21,469

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Agra	32.6	575	58.2	62.8	684	23.5	615
Aligarh	35.9	401	75.0	77.9	469	36.6	388
Allahabad	39.7	628	37.1	66.6	723	36.8	617
Ambedkar Nagar	32.0	169	43.9	66.1	243	40.0	226
Amethi	39.8	222	22.4	66.2	271	51.9	248
Auraiya	30.7	129	23.1	66.4	166	47.5	150
Azamgarh	33.5	464	54.2	56.8	540	33.1	500
Baghpat	41.4	128	55.8	65.9	146	32.5	121
Bahraich	50.5	526	27.2	45.3	622	50.5	448
Ballia	35.8	221	46.6	56.0	296	51.1	269
Balrampur	49.2	284	32.6	47.4	326	51.7	239
Banda	41.9	168	20.3	61.5	215	57.0	194
Bara Banki	41.1	345	32.5	38.2	415	47.2	327
Bareilly	43.1	412	73.3	76.2	489	32.6	370
Basti	33.3	238	54.5	54.9	309	57.4	290
Bijnor	31.6	384	76.0	75.1	466	20.4	394
Budaun	41.3	373	28.1	64.4	427	47.4	313
Bulandshahr	35.1	390	56.8	73.7	440	37.2	372
Chandauli	32.2	221	43.8	68.1	270	36.7	235
Chitrakoot	36.3	89	24.2	43.9	108	60.5	88
Deoria	23.1	269	59.6	63.0	337	54.7	318
Etah	40.5	194	39.3	66.2	224	32.5	175
Etawah	27.1	178	53.0	77.0	218	47.9	185
Faizabad	26.1	274	52.3	77.2	353	47.0	317
Farrukhabad	40.7	219	46.6	81.4	251	41.3	183
Fatehpur	33.6	263	25.0	46.8	317	43.8	265
Firozabad	35.8	271	52.2	70.5	322	36.6	269
Gautam Buddha Nagar	29.6	138	78.6	79.9	197	20.8	175
Ghaziabad	25.1	379	81.2	63.7	487	14.1	415
Ghazipur	29.1	321	54.5	58.0	378	54.3	345
Gonda	42.8	313	37.4	46.9	413	55.6	344
Gorakhpur	29.0	445	47.0	73.1	541	52.2	500
Hamirpur	29.3	115	31.5	68.7	145	63.7	140
Hapur	37.4	157	67.5	78.3	176	22.6	150
Hardoi	39.0	489	34.7	64.9	563	56.0	442
Jalaun	32.0	137	31.7	64.7	173	56.3	150
Jaunpur	29.8	447	58.6	64.0	548	51.7	512
Jhansi	18.1	168	39.5	65.5	218	56.0	202
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	42.7	215	60.8	69.5	244	27.7	205

Continued...

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district—Continued

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Kannauj	39.6	191	30.6	63.4	217	43.5	170
Kanpur Dehat	29.2	185	45.6	69.5	215	55.3	185
Kanpur Nagar	26.0	311	61.7	74.3	431	45.8	380
Kanshiram Nagar	41.6	177	48.6	59.9	198	32.1	150
Kaushambi	43.0	170	23.5	71.2	207	50.8	186
Kheri	28.6	530	37.0	60.7	635	52.8	529
Kushinagar	42.6	375	52.8	61.0	440	52.8	404
Lalitpur	27.1	147	29.1	62.5	177	67.9	160
Lucknow	25.9	332	50.0	79.4	456	27.4	425
Mahamaya Nagar	35.7	164	47.1	49.0	204	39.9	168
Mahoba	31.2	100	33.3	71.1	109	59.9	104
Mahrajganj	28.4	259	37.9	74.1	331	61.9	314
Mainpuri	37.7	184	28.2	66.0	219	42.7	181
Mathura	35.2	295	50.7	56.8	337	23.8	279
Mau	27.9	171	41.7	57.8	215	40.8	203
Meerut	36.5	439	81.9	66.9	473	20.9	393
Mirzapur	36.1	244	49.1	72.5	288	49.6	265
Moradabad	39.4	305	53.1	67.6	356	26.9	300
Muzaffarnagar	38.1	261	60.7	75.2	324	32.7	287
Pilibhit	26.7	169	50.7	70.6	217	43.2	167
Pratapgarh	22.8	354	49.1	77.5	417	50.3	381
Rae Bareli	34.3	253	30.6	60.2	349	61.8	317
Rampur	44.8	243	69.8	70.2	268	35.2	220
Saharanpur	37.4	374	61.8	73.8	458	33.9	388
Sambhal	40.5	281	58.5	65.4	314	35.8	236
Sant Kabir Nagar	36.4	163	29.5	62.4	209	68.0	193
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	34.4	220	52.4	76.7	251	36.2	229
Shahjahanpur	38.8	450	42.8	76.1	488	54.5	320
Shamli	48.8	141	51.1	75.3	171	40.7	135
Shrawasti	48.3	184	33.8	52.5	215	63.0	180
Siddharthnagar	47.7	305	40.1	62.2	367	57.2	265
Sitapur	45.1	568	25.2	68.1	669	55.2	569
Sonbhadra	36.8	228	43.1	58.1	244	45.3	190
Sultanpur	26.4	221	41.8	65.3	290	52.8	254
Unnao	29.5	264	36.4	32.2	329	38.2	275
Varanasi	27.4	299	64.5	70.4	383	38.5	373
Uttar Pradesh	35.6	20,917	47.8	65.1	25,196	43.5	21,469

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check						No postnatal health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/missing				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	15.5	49.5	2.7	6.2	2.2	0.0	23.5	100.0	73.9	2,230
20-34	17.2	50.4	2.9	5.8	2.0	0.0	21.5	100.0	76.2	21,757
35-49	15.0	48.5	2.1	5.2	2.6	0.0	26.5	100.0	70.8	1,208
Birth order										
1	18.7	52.9	3.5	5.5	1.9	0.0	17.1	100.0	80.7	7,057
2-3	17.0	50.9	2.6	5.8	1.9	0.0	21.6	100.0	76.2	12,899
4-5	14.9	46.1	2.4	6.3	2.6	0.0	27.6	100.0	69.7	4,046
6 or more	12.7	40.8	2.8	5.6	2.7	0.0	35.3	100.0	61.9	1,194
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	16.6	56.8	3.0	5.1	1.5	0.0	16.8	100.0	81.5	14,587
Private health facility ²	23.8	55.5	3.3	4.6	1.4	0.0	10.8	100.0	87.2	6,881
Home	5.6	14.5	1.2	10.8	5.2	0.0	62.5	100.0	32.1	3,692
Other ³	(0.0)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(75.5)	(100.0)	(18.2)	35
Residence										
Urban	21.2	51.6	3.3	5.3	1.8	0.0	16.6	100.0	81.4	5,469
Rural	15.7	49.8	2.7	5.9	2.1	0.0	23.4	100.0	74.2	19,726
Religion										
Hindu	16.3	50.6	2.9	5.7	2.0	0.0	22.2	100.0	75.5	20,687
Muslim	19.5	48.6	2.6	6.1	2.3	0.0	20.9	100.0	76.8	4,425
Sikh	(20.2)	(48.6)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(100.0)	(75.8)	33
Other	(32.9)	(51.2)	(1.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(100.0)	(89.9)	51
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	15.8	49.7	2.4	6.0	2.1	0.0	23.7	100.0	73.9	6,683
Scheduled tribe	10.7	45.4	1.9	7.2	2.2	0.0	32.6	100.0	65.2	400
Other backward class	16.7	50.4	2.9	5.7	2.2	0.0	21.9	100.0	75.6	13,507
Other	19.6	51.0	3.4	5.7	1.7	0.0	18.3	100.0	79.6	4,559
Don't know	32.3	44.1	0.0	1.0	2.9	0.0	18.4	100.0	77.3	46
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	13.3	46.1	2.4	6.5	2.6	0.0	28.8	100.0	68.3	7,122
<5 years complete	16.8	46.0	2.4	5.4	2.3	0.0	27.0	100.0	70.6	619
5-9 years complete	17.3	49.5	2.6	5.9	2.0	0.0	22.4	100.0	75.4	7,487
10-11 years complete	19.3	51.8	2.7	6.3	1.9	0.0	17.6	100.0	80.2	2,183
12 or more years complete	19.1	54.5	3.4	4.9	1.7	0.0	15.9	100.0	81.9	7,785
Total	16.9	50.2	2.8	5.8	2.1	0.0	21.9	100.0	75.7	25,196

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

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

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

³ Includes missing

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, Uttar Pradesh

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	95.7	87.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	52.2	43.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	70.8	61.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	85.5	71.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	88.5	75.8
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	93.9	73.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	39.6	21.7
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	60.2	41.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	83.0	66.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	83.9	69.0
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	94.3	76.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	42.4	26.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	62.5	45.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	83.5	67.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	84.8	70.4

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

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

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

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

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

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	96.5	92.2	93.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal check-up	81.2	72.2	74.6
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	52.1	55.2	54.4
Convulsions	54.1	59.2	57.8
Prolonged labour	59.3	64.4	63.0
Severe abdominal pain	64.7	66.4	66.0
High blood pressure	56.6	61.9	60.5
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	54.9	61.5	59.7
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	91.6	86.1	87.6
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	58.0	67.5	65.0
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	74.9	75.7	75.5
Family planning or delaying his next child	60.8	60.4	60.5
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	596	1,649	2,245
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	(64.3)	50.8	53.2
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	(69.1)	61.2	62.6
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	(69.1)	60.7	62.2
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	50	229	279

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

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹					DPT or Penta					Polio ²					MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	BCG	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3							
Sex																				
Male	92.9	50.3	88.3	84.1	78.2	90.6	87.2	80.5	87.7	83.2	73.5	83.4	68.7	38.1	5.1	82.6	3,304			
Female	93.7	50.5	89.0	85.0	78.5	91.1	87.5	81.2	89.0	83.5	75.2	83.4	70.6	38.9	4.7	84.5	3,109			
Birth order																				
1	94.2	52.5	90.5	86.8	81.0	92.3	89.1	83.2	89.2	85.3	76.1	85.6	71.7	40.3	4.2	85.3	2,203			
2-3	93.6	49.4	88.0	84.1	77.9	90.7	87.4	80.6	88.8	83.4	74.4	83.4	69.7	38.0	4.6	83.3	3,164			
4-5	90.1	48.7	86.8	81.3	74.6	88.9	83.9	77.1	85.1	79.3	70.3	78.6	64.9	35.7	7.0	80.8	829			
6 or more	90.1	50.0	85.3	80.2	71.8	87.3	81.2	75.1	83.5	78.9	71.0	78.7	66.2	38.3	7.5	79.1	217			
Residence																				
Urban	92.0	54.8	86.3	82.6	76.4	88.1	84.9	78.4	86.4	81.0	71.4	81.1	67.2	40.6	6.4	80.2	1,314			
Rural	93.6	49.3	89.3	85.0	78.8	91.6	88.0	81.5	88.8	84.0	75.1	84.0	70.2	38.0	4.5	84.4	5,098			
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	92.9	50.6	86.8	82.5	76.8	89.9	86.3	80.3	87.5	81.9	72.8	82.2	68.3	37.5	5.2	82.5	1,906			
<5 years complete	90.7	47.3	87.7	84.9	80.6	89.0	85.7	82.0	84.8	79.9	73.8	81.1	70.2	37.8	7.8	81.1	142			
5-7 years complete	93.4	52.2	88.0	83.9	77.9	89.6	86.1	79.3	86.7	82.0	72.2	81.9	68.4	39.7	5.6	83.7	830			
8-9 years complete	93.6	54.6	89.5	84.8	79.2	92.5	87.9	82.0	89.9	85.1	76.5	84.9	72.4	42.3	4.4	85.0	1,040			
10-11 years complete	95.4	51.5	92.0	88.4	81.8	92.6	89.9	83.2	89.6	84.9	78.9	84.5	71.9	39.5	3.5	83.7	573			
12 or more years complete	92.9	47.1	89.4	85.5	78.4	91.1	88.0	80.6	88.8	84.3	74.3	84.2	69.2	36.6	4.8	83.9	1,921			
Religion																				
Hindu	93.9	49.7	89.5	85.6	79.7	91.8	88.6	82.3	89.2	84.5	75.5	85.1	70.9	38.3	4.1	84.6	5,232			
Muslim	90.3	53.2	84.5	79.6	72.1	86.2	81.3	73.9	84.0	77.9	68.4	75.0	63.4	38.6	8.7	78.3	1,153			

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

Background characteristic	BCG			Hepatitis B or Penta ¹			DPT or Penta			Polio ²			MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations ⁵	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	92.7	49.3	89.4	85.5	80.0	91.1	88.2	82.0	75.8	88.1	83.3	75.0	85.0	70.6	39.2	5.1	83.7	1,748
Scheduled tribe	92.8	35.4	83.2	78.0	66.4	84.3	79.4	67.1	71.2	76.2	66.1	56.4	70.1	53.1	21.1	5.3	81.5	116
Other backward class	93.1	49.9	88.5	84.4	78.0	90.9	87.3	80.8	77.9	88.8	83.7	74.3	82.9	69.6	38.1	5.0	83.7	3,380
Other	94.3	54.8	88.6	84.1	78.5	91.2	87.0	80.7	78.7	88.7	84.3	75.4	83.7	70.1	40.5	4.1	83.5	1,151
Total	93.2	50.4	88.6	84.5	78.3	90.9	87.3	80.8	77.3	88.3	83.4	74.3	83.4	69.6	38.5	4.9	83.5	6,412
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	87.6	45.2	76.8	69.7	52.8	83.7	77.7	66.5	64.1	86.8	80.6	68.3	70.8	51.1	na	8.7	52.5	7,659

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 belonging to Sikh or other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

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

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

⁵ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

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

District	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		0		1		2								3	
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3								
Agra	99.1	47.8	96.5	93.2	91.3	99.2	96.5	92.2	92.2	78.7	88.6	82.7	75.8	96.4	74.1	34.6	0.0	78.2	159					
Aligarh	93.3	50.4	88.8	84.3	77.6	89.8	85.3	78.6	78.6	76.9	88.1	83.8	72.4	81.8	70.1	38.7	6.7	67.1	132					
Allahabad	85.4	28.6	81.4	74.8	66.2	86.3	76.0	67.2	67.2	57.1	76.3	64.4	58.4	70.9	55.8	18.9	7.8	80.9	186					
Ambedkar Nagar	90.0	38.9	90.0	90.0	84.9	90.0	90.0	84.9	84.9	66.3	90.0	88.3	76.7	83.5	75.1	34.0	10.0	80.4	50					
Amethi	96.8	58.2	93.8	85.0	82.0	93.8	90.7	82.0	82.0	92.9	88.9	85.8	78.7	85.7	75.9	46.5	3.2	84.1	75					
Auraiya	95.6	70.3	92.9	91.7	88.3	94.0	91.7	89.4	89.4	89.5	93.2	88.3	84.7	89.4	82.5	61.3	2.2	97.9	40					
Azamgarh	92.2	28.7	87.1	83.7	79.8	87.1	83.7	82.1	82.1	53.3	93.1	85.4	69.7	80.0	64.5	13.3	4.3	79.1	134					
Baghpat	92.8	81.9	92.9	91.5	91.5	92.9	91.5	91.5	91.5	89.2	92.9	91.5	86.4	87.7	83.9	74.1	5.9	87.4	35					
Bahraich	89.4	44.8	77.9	66.5	59.7	84.0	75.5	64.2	64.2	73.5	85.5	75.0	65.2	70.3	51.8	26.7	7.1	71.9	176					
Ballia	96.8	37.2	82.0	76.1	63.4	89.5	86.5	69.4	69.4	84.4	86.7	83.9	67.7	80.3	62.2	26.3	3.2	89.8	72					
Balrampur	86.4	42.5	78.2	70.8	64.2	80.9	75.8	67.5	67.5	68.7	79.2	74.0	64.6	74.5	57.4	27.9	10.3	79.0	90					
Banda	95.0	58.5	83.9	79.0	71.9	90.9	82.8	73.5	73.5	93.3	87.3	73.5	65.6	80.1	62.9	45.1	3.7	87.4	46					
Bara Banki	94.9	47.9	86.2	81.2	71.1	89.9	87.1	78.3	78.3	68.4	87.3	84.7	74.7	78.2	64.4	35.4	3.8	80.7	94					
Bareilly	95.4	52.8	92.6	91.1	85.8	92.6	91.1	85.8	85.8	78.1	92.6	88.3	73.0	88.7	70.4	41.9	4.6	69.8	124					
Basti	93.1	31.6	90.8	88.0	76.2	88.6	87.3	76.3	76.3	88.3	94.2	89.3	84.6	86.0	73.8	25.2	4.3	94.1	68					
Bijnor	96.7	67.7	95.6	92.6	92.6	95.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	82.5	95.6	93.6	90.6	92.6	90.6	64.8	3.3	87.9	128					
Budaun	93.9	55.4	76.5	70.8	64.9	91.9	89.5	82.6	82.6	77.6	91.9	86.6	73.1	86.4	69.5	30.0	5.3	82.3	110					
Bulandshahr	92.9	79.6	90.2	86.7	81.0	90.2	86.7	80.0	80.0	91.8	90.1	86.7	70.9	77.9	67.3	60.9	6.1	79.4	115					
Chandauli	90.2	22.6	87.9	84.7	81.5	87.9	86.4	86.4	86.4	64.2	86.4	82.2	72.6	82.7	70.6	14.8	8.8	79.5	61					
Chitrakoot	84.8	50.6	79.7	76.2	72.8	82.3	78.9	76.8	76.8	74.8	74.8	74.8	68.0	80.6	63.7	42.3	13.8	80.9	26					
Deoria	92.6	37.2	87.4	87.4	77.9	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.4	82.0	93.8	89.9	73.9	77.4	64.2	32.5	1.3	86.2	87					
Etah	98.1	53.4	87.2	79.8	69.0	92.0	89.1	75.0	75.0	79.6	85.7	75.4	60.5	88.9	55.5	38.4	0.9	73.3	57					
Etawah	100.0	64.0	96.4	90.3	88.0	97.5	91.6	88.0	88.0	88.5	95.3	89.9	82.2	93.9	77.7	49.5	0.0	84.0	52					
Faizabad	88.6	30.4	88.7	88.7	85.1	88.7	88.7	86.4	86.4	71.1	87.4	84.9	71.2	82.5	68.7	26.2	8.9	77.4	79					
Farrukhabad	95.3	51.1	93.4	87.3	79.0	94.4	89.1	82.7	82.7	85.8	90.1	84.8	72.2	85.6	68.5	42.1	1.8	75.9	71					
Fatehpur	90.0	47.4	84.8	78.7	69.8	87.3	81.5	76.0	76.0	65.0	79.6	69.5	61.8	72.7	55.7	21.9	6.1	80.2	77					
Firozabad	94.9	44.5	85.6	81.0	75.1	93.7	89.1	79.4	79.4	81.6	91.3	83.1	72.1	79.7	67.1	33.6	2.4	75.8	74					
Gautam Buddha Nagar	94.6	70.0	91.4	87.6	86.4	91.4	87.6	86.4	86.4	81.5	91.3	87.5	69.7	87.6	68.2	53.0	5.4	71.4	49					
Ghaziabad	90.2	78.5	88.9	86.8	77.8	88.9	88.9	79.1	79.1	82.6	85.2	85.2	73.2	82.0	68.5	62.2	6.4	74.0	143					
Ghazipur	95.8	27.3	86.2	78.9	70.0	91.8	82.8	71.0	71.0	82.1	84.6	78.8	67.5	76.5	60.8	13.0	3.1	85.5	110					
Gonda	90.5	39.8	83.5	78.4	63.4	87.6	83.5	70.5	70.5	70.8	86.4	80.1	70.5	72.4	59.9	30.9	7.4	77.2	107					
Gorakhpur	97.2	47.6	92.2	88.5	76.0	97.8	91.8	78.3	78.3	80.4	93.9	85.3	74.9	85.5	67.7	36.5	1.1	94.8	135					
Hamirpur	97.5	63.8	95.1	91.4	81.2	96.3	92.5	86.5	86.5	89.5	94.8	90.1	84.5	92.5	77.1	52.8	2.5	93.4	32					
Hapur	97.2	65.0	95.2	94.3	94.3	95.2	94.3	94.3	94.3	89.3	92.9	89.1	88.3	92.4	84.4	55.0	1.9	91.7	48					
Hardoi	88.7	56.7	88.2	84.8	75.3	89.4	86.0	76.8	76.8	72.1	82.3	79.7	67.9	79.0	63.3	44.6	6.8	90.3	131					
Jalaun	90.3	53.3	82.8	74.5	69.8	86.8	86.3	71.6	71.6	86.9	84.6	77.3	71.7	79.1	66.2	45.2	6.4	98.7	47					
Jaunpur	91.4	43.0	91.5	86.2	78.9	92.6	86.1	79.9	79.9	77.4	92.6	91.5	78.7	81.1	75.1	32.4	7.4	85.5	113					

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

District	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			0	1	2							3
		0	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	3										
Jhansi	93.9	74.3	84.1	79.6	62.6	84.6	83.2	69.2	89.5	80.1	74.4	55.0	73.6	44.5	32.1	4.4	82.5	49					
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	95.3	36.7	90.1	86.1	85.2	91.0	87.0	86.1	77.9	92.6	84.7	78.0	84.3	72.9	31.5	4.0	73.9	72					
Kannauj	92.7	56.0	89.5	81.0	68.0	90.8	84.3	73.2	69.7	85.8	76.4	62.9	82.2	55.8	35.5	5.2	85.0	54					
Kanpur Dehat	85.5	38.8	77.1	75.9	67.8	80.4	80.4	69.0	75.4	77.7	74.0	63.9	73.5	56.3	31.0	9.8	82.9	59					
Kanpur Nagar	93.7	50.4	85.4	79.3	72.9	87.2	79.3	74.7	80.1	85.1	79.2	77.3	78.5	72.8	42.6	6.3	87.4	83					
Kanshiram Nagar	94.9	53.8	90.8	86.1	77.6	92.7	89.0	82.4	69.2	85.3	78.5	72.1	87.2	69.2	33.6	5.1	81.3	53					
Kaushambi	92.0	52.7	87.9	81.9	73.6	88.1	83.1	73.8	72.4	88.9	77.1	70.7	79.1	65.7	41.2	6.0	78.6	60					
Kheri	88.3	48.8	82.5	79.3	75.2	83.4	80.3	77.5	59.6	76.0	73.8	69.5	78.4	69.5	38.0	11.7	90.1	168					
Kushinagar	91.9	37.1	92.5	91.4	83.9	92.5	92.5	85.0	76.1	93.2	88.7	72.7	87.7	65.4	27.7	4.0	73.5	126					
Lalitpur	94.7	67.2	89.1	87.3	79.1	90.0	88.2	80.9	87.5	87.6	85.9	77.8	81.9	70.8	50.8	4.3	95.8	47					
Lucknow	87.5	57.0	81.8	79.8	75.8	85.8	82.2	78.2	75.8	83.2	76.8	73.1	78.7	68.9	49.2	8.3	81.5	117					
Mahamaya Nagar	95.1	62.8	82.2	78.7	72.6	93.2	89.5	85.2	82.5	83.4	82.5	76.0	88.4	71.6	48.0	3.8	63.5	47					
Mahoba	90.8	73.9	86.5	84.5	78.4	85.5	84.5	78.4	89.4	82.0	80.8	78.7	78.2	70.7	60.5	9.2	93.4	27					
Mahrajani	96.8	41.8	94.2	92.0	87.4	98.0	94.5	92.4	77.9	93.7	89.3	82.7	91.9	76.1	33.4	0.0	92.0	82					
Mainpuri	94.5	74.6	88.8	84.7	79.4	95.7	93.8	86.1	89.7	92.2	89.3	80.5	90.2	75.0	53.9	3.3	85.5	60					
Mathura	98.2	50.3	96.4	91.1	84.4	96.4	95.4	91.6	78.9	87.8	83.1	75.0	90.3	73.6	35.8	1.8	84.6	91					
Mau	98.8	53.2	89.8	83.8	69.3	91.0	88.3	74.6	87.3	89.7	79.5	73.1	76.7	59.1	30.9	0.0	88.5	57					
Meerut	97.8	44.7	95.1	93.0	91.6	95.1	93.0	91.6	76.9	95.9	91.4	83.3	92.4	82.5	38.6	2.2	79.6	120					
Mirzapur	92.9	29.6	88.0	82.2	77.6	88.9	83.1	77.6	72.4	86.9	82.7	73.9	80.9	68.3	17.4	6.2	82.0	79					
Moradabad	97.2	65.4	92.0	90.4	85.9	96.4	94.8	90.2	90.0	94.8	92.6	84.5	89.1	84.5	51.9	2.8	93.3	97					
Muzaffarnagar	91.1	84.1	83.6	81.2	75.5	83.6	82.3	75.5	88.7	86.2	82.3	74.1	77.6	69.5	68.5	7.8	87.4	86					
Pilibhit	97.0	79.8	90.4	90.4	87.3	97.0	97.0	94.0	92.7	97.0	97.0	92.3	95.6	92.3	68.4	3.0	97.0	51					
Pratapgarh	89.1	15.2	89.1	85.7	80.6	91.4	90.2	82.8	60.3	86.9	84.3	78.2	87.6	75.0	11.7	7.4	75.7	107					
Rae Bareilly	93.9	41.0	86.4	78.2	77.0	91.2	85.4	81.8	76.9	84.7	79.0	76.6	82.8	71.4	33.0	4.8	89.0	81					
Rampur	96.1	54.1	94.6	93.4	88.7	96.1	93.4	88.7	77.1	90.0	88.3	80.6	91.7	79.4	44.9	3.9	92.9	62					
Saharanpur	97.3	82.7	93.7	93.7	92.0	94.2	93.7	92.9	94.8	94.5	93.6	91.0	93.7	89.2	79.7	2.7	94.5	129					
Sambhal	95.7	72.9	94.8	92.1	88.7	95.7	93.0	89.6	86.6	92.2	90.5	84.7	91.3	83.0	64.6	3.4	88.0	88					
Sant Kabir Nagar	95.5	39.3	95.5	91.8	88.0	94.5	91.8	87.8	77.8	94.6	91.7	85.1	95.5	80.1	33.6	3.5	94.4	54					
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	87.8	28.8	86.6	83.6	77.8	87.4	85.9	78.6	65.9	82.8	80.5	69.1	81.4	62.2	17.3	6.4	76.5	78					
Shahjahanpur	97.3	52.5	92.8	89.1	87.3	92.5	90.0	88.1	78.1	90.6	88.8	80.8	90.1	76.5	37.5	2.7	87.6	120					

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

District	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	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Shamli	97.5	92.5	94.6	92.5	92.5	93.1	92.2	91.1	97.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	94.6	91.1	87.9	2.5	93.8	46			
Shrawasti	92.2	54.3	90.5	81.3	70.9	91.8	84.8	76.1	78.6	93.2	78.8	65.5	78.1	59.6	36.4	6.1	77.8	63				
Siddharthnagar	97.1	38.7	90.2	83.5	74.6	93.2	87.2	77.1	73.4	88.2	77.9	70.1	87.9	65.1	28.5	2.2	95.7	99				
Sitapur	91.7	54.9	91.2	87.1	80.6	92.1	91.1	81.8	75.1	86.2	80.0	71.1	80.5	65.9	36.1	2.9	88.4	167				
Sonbhadra	93.6	29.4	93.6	91.1	83.6	93.6	91.1	83.6	65.7	93.3	91.3	80.2	81.5	72.7	23.9	3.2	88.3	65				
Sultanpur	94.5	43.2	92.2	90.1	87.8	92.2	90.1	87.8	82.4	94.6	90.1	81.3	89.3	80.2	40.0	4.3	85.3	71				
Unnao	88.8	54.4	79.1	72.6	64.7	84.4	76.2	71.5	71.0	79.9	75.4	63.2	76.7	58.6	37.4	11.2	80.3	70				
Varanasi	96.1	45.0	94.2	91.3	84.3	94.6	93.0	84.3	80.5	93.7	90.5	87.1	89.5	79.3	37.8	2.8	98.9	87				
Uttar Pradesh	93.2	50.4	88.6	84.5	78.3	90.9	87.3	80.8	77.3	88.3	83.4	74.3	83.4	69.6	38.5	4.9	83.5	6,412				

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.

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	4.5	9.4	3,788	39.8	4.5	171	68.7	357
6-11	5.0	14.2	3,010	51.3	13.5	151	74.6	427
12-23	4.3	11.4	6,412	50.3	8.0	276	75.6	729
24-35	3.4	9.4	6,590	42.1	7.6	224	73.3	619
36-47	3.1	7.6	6,541	40.0	7.6	204	72.6	500
48-59	2.2	6.9	6,817	41.4	6.1	149	68.9	473
Sex								
Male	3.7	9.6	17,083	47.2	7.2	624	73.8	1,647
Female	3.4	9.1	16,076	41.3	8.5	551	71.5	1,458
Residence								
Urban	2.7	7.7	6,870	44.8	10.4	185	78.0	528
Rural	3.8	9.8	26,288	44.3	7.3	990	71.6	2,576
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	3.8	10.1	9,665	44.8	6.1	363	69.5	976
<5 years complete	3.7	7.3	840	(34.7)	(4.4)	31	69.6	62
5-7 years complete	3.9	9.6	4,263	42.5	8.6	165	74.2	410
8-9 years complete	3.7	9.8	5,596	45.6	10.2	205	72.0	549
10-11 years complete	3.7	9.7	2,884	41.5	9.5	106	76.1	280
12 or more years complete	3.1	8.4	9,909	46.2	7.5	305	75.3	828
Religion								
Hindu	3.7	9.6	26,984	43.3	8.0	995	71.3	2,586
Muslim	2.9	8.4	6,070	50.6	6.8	179	79.5	510
Sikh	(1.9)	(7.7)	41	*	*	1	*	3
Other	0.0	10.1	63	*	*	0	*	6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	3.8	9.6	9,000	42.5	6.1	340	71.9	864
Scheduled tribe	3.7	8.5	531	*	*	20	(69.1)	45
Other backward class	3.4	9.0	17,797	42.9	8.8	612	71.9	1,595
Other	3.5	10.3	5,769	51.3	8.0	200	76.4	593
Don't know	5.8	12.5	61	*	*	4	*	8
Mother's smoking status								
Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	4.9	14.4	90	*	*	4	*	13
Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	3.5	9.3	33,069	44.5	7.8	1,170	72.7	3,092
Total	3.5	9.4	33,158	44.4	7.8	1,175	72.7	3,105

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

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

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

Table 62. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children who were given:				Percentage who were given other treatments						Number of children with treatment diarrhoea						
		diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	ORS and increased fluids	Zinc	ORS and zinc	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³		Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other				
Age in months																		
<6	7.7	68.7	26.3	9.4	29.0	3.7	32.0	17.9	7.5	29.7	17.2	15.5	3.6	12.7	0.2	9.2	32.2	292
6-11	10.0	75.5	52.8	22.2	56.2	5.7	58.2	28.9	20.1	54.7	38.4	18.0	4.1	9.7	0.0	7.3	18.2	301
12-23	6.9	72.1	57.7	29.0	61.9	3.0	63.8	27.5	21.5	59.6	41.9	17.0	3.5	14.4	0.3	5.2	13.9	441
24-35	5.2	65.90	52.6	30.2	59.3	2.9	60.7	28.4	19.4	54.0	41.6	23.3	7.2	13.6	0.0	9.0	12.0	340
36-47	3.8	65.41	55.2	33.3	60.8	2.8	61.2	36.4	25.0	55.9	43.7	17.7	8.0	9.7	0.0	8.6	16.1	250
48-59	3.2	68.17	57.9	39.6	65.2	3.6	66.5	34.8	28.9	59.5	42.1	13.4	4.0	7.5	0.5	4.3	19.0	221
Sex																		
Male	5.9	70.5	52.0	27.1	57.0	3.3	58.1	28.6	21.0	53.2	37.5	17.4	5.1	9.6	0.3	7.5	19.0	1,002
Female	5.2	69.1	49.1	26.6	53.8	3.9	56.3	28.3	18.9	51.8	37.8	18.2	4.8	14.4	0.0	6.9	17.0	843
Residence																		
Urban	5.2	73.3	47.5	29.0	53.2	3.2	54.4	29.7	23.3	48.8	40.6	19.9	3.7	12.3	0.5	9.8	21.0	355
Rural	5.7	69.1	51.5	26.4	56.1	3.7	57.9	28.1	19.2	53.4	36.9	17.2	5.3	11.6	0.1	6.6	17.4	1,490
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	5.9	67.3	51.0	26.1	56.1	4.8	57.7	28.4	20.3	52.9	36.6	17.1	5.6	12.2	0.0	6.9	18.1	569
<5 years complete	4.0	840 (81.8)	(49.8)	(31.1)	(57.2)	(2.7)	(57.2)	(29.5)	(20.5)	(49.8)	(42.3)	(2.8)	(4.8)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(26.1)	34
5-7 years complete	6.0	4,263	51.0	24.8	54.9	2.5	56.6	29.8	21.2	52.7	36.8	22.2	4.1	12.0	0.0	6.0	16.9	257
8-9 years complete	5.3	5,596	47.9	26.5	50.5	2.3	51.9	26.9	19.3	49.3	31.0	17.6	7.7	8.9	0.1	10.5	19.9	298
10-11 years complete	6.2	2,884	46.0	23.4	50.0	1.9	50.3	30.7	18.8	46.3	36.2	20.2	3.7	11.0	0.6	7.3	19.2	178
12 or more years complete	5.1	9,909	53.5	29.9	60.0	4.1	62.7	27.9	19.9	56.3	43.3	16.3	3.6	12.9	0.3	6.2	16.6	509
Religion																		
Hindu	5.6	26,984	50.3	26.7	55.2	3.2	56.8	27.6	19.9	52.0	37.3	17.3	4.9	11.7	0.1	7.3	18.7	1,525
Muslim	5.2	6,070	52.7	28.1	57.1	5.6	59.4	32.6	21.0	55.0	38.7	20.0	5.3	12.2	0.6	7.2	15.5	314
Sikh	(5.4)	41	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other	6.9	63	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children who were given:				Percentage who were given other treatments							Number of children with diarrhoea					
		whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Anti-motility drug	Other drug ³	Intra-venous solution		Home remedy/ herbal/ other				
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	5.7	67.9 (68.1)	48.3 (44.2)	24.7 (34.4)	54.1 (52.7)	4.2 (3.7)	56.2 (56.4)	30.1 (29.0)	20.2 (22.9)	50.5 (47.9)	36.5 (27.1)	16.1 (12.5)	4.0 (1.0)	11.3 (4.1)	0.1 (0.0)	7.9 (6.1)	19.2 (27.8)	513
Scheduled tribe	6.3	531	50.1	25.7	54.4	2.7	55.8	27.8	19.9	51.7	38.3	17.2	5.8	10.9	0.0	7.0	18.2	911
Other backward class	5.1	17,797	56.3	31.5	60.5	4.7	62.2	27.6	19.9	58.0	38.7	21.5	4.2	14.8	0.5	7.2	15.4	382
Other	6.6	5,769	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Don't know	9.4	61																
Source of drinking water⁴																		
Improved	5.6	32,876	70.0	51.0	27.0	55.8	3.6	57.6	28.6	20.1	52.8	37.9	17.7	4.9	11.8	0.2	7.2	1,826
Unimproved	5.6	246	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Other	(12.8)	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Toilet facility⁴																		
Improved	5.4	21,154	70.1	51.2	28.6	56.2	3.6	57.8	28.1	20.0	52.9	38.6	18.2	5.2	12.1	0.2	8.1	1,143
Shared ⁵	6.4	2,950	69.7	46.0	26.1	51.5	1.6	52.1	24.5	17.1	47.0	36.6	19.1	3.4	11.9	0.0	6.4	190
Unimproved	6.6	579	(61.8)	(51.7)	(34.4)	(54.4)	(0.0)	(54.4)	(23.8)	(18.5)	(51.7)	(39.6)	(14.4)	(1.3)	(19.3)	(1.0)	(3.6)	38
No facility/open defecation	5.6	8,476	70.1	51.2	22.5	55.8	4.6	58.3	31.2	21.5	53.8	35.5	16.4	5.2	10.3	0.1	5.8	474
Total	5.6	33,158	69.9	50.7	26.9	55.6	3.6	57.3	28.5	20.0	52.5	37.6	17.7	5.0	11.8	0.2	7.2	1,845

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Total	Number of children with diarrhoea				
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Don't know	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Never gave food			Don't know			
Age in months																
<6	3.7	33.7	33.6	17.3	11.1	0.7	100.0	2.6	25.3	25.1	15.1	2.6	28.4	0.9	100.0	292
6-11	5.7	34.9	31.2	25.2	2.6	0.3	100.0	3.6	26.3	30.5	21.8	1.8	14.6	1.4	100.0	301
12-23	3.0	31.8	32.8	27.0	4.5	0.8	100.0	1.4	32.6	31.8	26.5	3.7	3.1	0.9	100.0	441
24-35	2.9	30.7	39.1	23.4	3.3	0.6	100.0	2.9	29.1	34.6	25.9	2.6	4.4	0.6	100.0	340
36-47	2.8	34.0	37.6	21.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	2.9	30.8	37.9	23.1	2.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	250
48-59	3.6	30.0	38.5	25.1	2.3	0.6	100.0	4.1	26.8	37.7	28.6	0.5	1.7	0.6	100.0	221
Sex																
Male	3.3	30.7	36.6	24.1	5.0	0.4	100.0	2.6	27.4	33.4	23.5	2.4	10.0	0.6	100.0	1,002
Female	3.9	34.7	33.5	22.8	4.4	0.7	100.0	2.9	30.5	31.6	23.7	2.6	7.8	0.9	100.0	843
Residence																
Urban	3.2	36.6	35.3	19.8	4.8	0.3	100.0	2.0	33.5	36.1	18.8	1.0	8.6	0.2	100.0	355
Rural	3.7	31.5	35.1	24.4	4.7	0.6	100.0	3.0	27.7	31.7	24.8	2.8	9.1	0.9	100.0	1,490
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	4.8	32.2	34.1	23.7	4.7	0.5	100.0	3.6	28.9	33.5	23.6	2.7	7.2	0.5	100.0	569
<5 years complete	(2.7)	(25.8)	(36.0)	(28.7)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(25.5)	(33.3)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
5-7 years complete	2.5	33.1	36.9	22.7	4.2	0.5	100.0	3.0	27.6	34.3	23.4	1.7	9.6	0.5	100.0	257
8-9 years complete	2.3	31.5	35.7	23.3	5.8	1.3	100.0	3.1	23.7	34.4	24.3	3.1	10.3	1.2	100.0	298
10-11 years complete	1.9	39.8	33.8	21.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	1.4	32.2	25.4	26.3	3.6	10.0	1.1	100.0	178
12 or more years complete	4.1	30.9	35.6	24.2	4.7	0.4	100.0	2.2	31.4	32.0	22.5	2.0	9.0	0.9	100.0	509

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given					Amount of food given					Number of children with diarrhoea					
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less		Never gave food	Don't know	Total		
Religion																
Hindu	3.2	32.7	35.3	23.7	4.7	0.6	100.0	2.4	29.1	32.8	23.3	2.7	8.9	0.9	100.0	1,525
Muslim	5.6	31.9	34.1	22.8	5.1	0.4	100.0	4.7	27.6	30.9	25.1	1.6	9.8	0.3	100.0	314
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	4.2	32.0	36.4	21.2	5.8	0.4	100.0	2.7	27.5	34.1	23.3	2.6	9.2	0.6	100.0	513
Scheduled tribe	(3.7)	(23.7)	(43.7)	(24.8)	(2.7)	(1.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(39.8)	(24.8)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(1.4)	(100.0)	33
Other backward class	2.7	33.7	36.3	22.7	4.0	0.7	100.0	2.6	30.7	33.3	21.0	2.4	9.1	0.8	100.0	911
Other	4.7	31.2	30.5	27.9	5.3	0.3	100.0	3.4	27.6	28.2	29.7	2.6	7.7	1.0	100.0	382
Total	3.6	32.5	35.2	23.5	4.7	0.5	100.0	2.8	28.8	32.6	23.6	2.5	9.0	0.8	100.0	1,845

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children belonging to Sikh 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	87.9	332
20-24	89.7	6,347
25-34	90.6	15,512
35-49	87.5	3,010
Residence		
Urban	94.5	5,471
Rural	88.7	19,729
Schooling		
No schooling	85.3	7,125
<5 years complete	89.8	619
5-9 years complete	89.6	7,489
10-11 years complete	92.1	2,183
12 or more years complete	94.0	7,785
Religion		
Hindu	89.5	20,689
Muslim	92.1	4,426
Sikh	(100.0)	33
Other	(89.4)	51
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	88.2	6,683
Scheduled tribe	86.9	400
Other backward class	89.9	13,512
Other	93.2	4,559
Don't know	92.1	46
Total	90.0	25,200

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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	Early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	
Age in months										
<12	71.4	64.6	62.8	59.1	6,798	na	na	56.9	6,798	76.4
12-23	76.4	70.6	69.3	64.2	6,412	na	na	63.5	6,412	77.1
24-35	72.2	66.9	64.1	60.7	6,590	na	na	60.3	6,590	77.2
36-47	65.8	61.1	55.3	56.2	6,541	47.3	6,541	56.0	6,541	76.1
48-59	59.7	55.9	49.7	51.6	6,817	46.2	6,817	51.5	6,817	77.2
60-71	56.5	53.0	47.6	48.9	7,183	45.6	7,183	na	na	na
0-35	73.3	67.3	65.3	61.3	19,800	na	na	60.2	19,800	76.9
36-71	60.5	56.5	50.7	52.1	20,542	46.3	20,542	na	na	na
Sex										
Male	67.1	62.0	58.2	56.5	20,817	45.9	10,706	57.4	17,083	76.1
Female	66.4	61.7	57.6	56.7	19,525	46.8	9,836	57.8	16,076	77.6
Residence										
Urban	53.3	45.3	45.7	42.5	8,371	34.8	4,322	42.6	6,870	74.8
Rural	70.3	66.2	61.1	60.3	31,971	49.4	16,220	61.5	26,288	77.2
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	67.2	62.6	58.7	56.9	11,781	46.6	6,004	58.3	9,665	76.3
<5 years complete	66.7	61.0	56.1	54.4	1,043	42.9	544	55.0	840	74.3
5-7 years complete	67.2	62.5	58.5	57.6	5,197	46.6	2,647	57.8	4,263	77.8
8-9 years complete	69.3	64.7	59.7	59.2	6,799	49.3	3,500	60.7	5,596	78.7
10-11 years complete	66.6	61.6	58.0	56.4	3,512	45.5	1,792	56.8	2,884	76.1
12 or more years complete	64.8	59.3	55.9	54.7	12,010	44.8	6,054	55.4	9,909	76.1

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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 of children who 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
Religion										
Hindu	67.5	62.9	58.4	57.4	32,794	47.3	16,679	58.3	26,984	76.7
Muslim	64.0	57.4	55.9	53.5	7,421	42.5	3,800	54.5	6,070	77.2
Sikh	32.9	32.9	31.5	32.9	54	(34.0)	31	(34.3)	41	*
Other	62.9	44.2	53.6	46.7	73	(29.5)	33	41.4	63	(82.8)
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	69.4	65.6	60.0	59.4	10,992	49.3	5,580	60.5	9,000	77.5
Scheduled tribe	60.3	56.2	51.4	50.4	643	42.4	339	52.3	531	70.3
Other backward class	67.3	62.3	58.4	57.0	21,533	46.6	10,925	58.0	17,797	76.2
Other	61.8	55.3	53.7	51.8	7,090	41.5	3,652	52.2	5,769	78.4
Don't know	61.9	52.7	51.8	54.7	84	35.8	46	60.4	61	(68.9)
Total	66.8	61.8	57.9	56.6	40,342	46.3	20,542	57.6	33,158	76.8

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.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

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

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	51.1	42.9	46.3	41.6	8,371	47.1	41.3	42.9	39.5	8,368
Rural	73.1	69.4	66.6	59.7	31,971	69.5	66.7	62.3	57.3	31,945
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	69.4	64.9	63.0	56.7	11,781	66.1	62.6	59.0	54.2	11,767
<5 years complete	70.1	64.5	61.5	56.0	1,043	66.5	62.5	57.3	54.6	1,041
5-7 years complete	70.5	65.3	64.4	57.3	5,197	66.6	63.2	59.5	54.9	5,196
8-9 years complete	72.0	68.3	66.0	59.7	6,799	68.1	65.3	61.8	56.9	6,795
10-11 years complete	67.1	62.5	61.8	54.1	3,512	63.6	60.1	57.6	51.8	3,512
12 or more years complete	65.2	60.1	59.2	52.9	12,010	61.3	57.7	55.3	51.0	12,001
Religion										
Hindu	69.4	65.2	63.0	56.4	32,794	65.6	62.6	58.8	54.1	32,772
Muslim	65.1	58.3	59.9	54.2	7,421	61.9	56.8	56.5	51.9	7,414
Sikh	41.8	37.2	37.0	33.2	54	37.9	37.9	30.0	30.0	54
Other	53.1	37.5	49.6	40.3	73	43.0	39.8	40.8	32.8	73
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	72.7	68.6	66.5	58.9	10,992	68.4	65.3	61.9	56.7	10,985
Scheduled tribe	63.7	60.3	56.4	51.1	643	59.6	56.9	53.0	49.1	643
Other backward class	68.5	64.1	62.4	56.0	21,533	64.9	61.7	58.2	53.5	21,514
Other	62.8	56.3	56.7	51.5	7,090	59.4	54.9	53.4	49.5	7,086
Don't know	76.0	63.2	70.1	58.9	84	77.7	64.2	67.5	59.2	84
Total	68.6	63.9	62.4	55.9	40,342	64.8	61.4	58.3	53.6	40,313

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age			
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months												
<6	13.9	24.1	-0.6	3,261	13.1	27.3	7.9	3,046	12.4	28.6	-1.3	3,471
6-8	12.7	25.1	-0.7	1,443	10.1	22.8	5.7	1,419	10.9	25.1	-1.3	1,514
9-11	13.8	26.9	-0.9	1,241	9.3	23.3	3.3	1,218	10.7	28.7	-1.3	1,269
12-17	17.4	38.7	-1.4	3,201	7.3	17.9	3.1	3,197	10.1	27.4	-1.3	3,293
18-23	24.0	46.6	-1.7	2,637	7.6	16.8	2.5	2,603	13.1	32.7	-1.5	2,684
24-35	19.6	43.6	-1.6	6,065	7.1	16.6	2.2	5,976	11.4	34.1	-1.5	6,156
36-47	18.5	45.5	-1.7	5,997	5.8	14.3	1.9	5,878	11.3	33.9	-1.6	6,040
48-59	17.3	42.0	-1.7	6,102	5.0	13.3	2.2	6,023	9.8	35.1	-1.6	6,140
Sex												
Male	18.5	40.5	-1.5	15,415	7.7	18.0	3.2	15,061	11.9	33.1	-1.5	15,737
Female	17.3	38.8	-1.4	14,531	6.9	16.6	2.9	14,300	10.3	31.1	-1.4	14,830
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	15.1	35.7	-1.3	9,812	6.6	16.3	3.3	9,636	9.9	29.0	-1.4	10,029
<24	23.0	47.5	-1.8	5,539	7.3	17.1	2.7	5,431	13.0	37.6	-1.7	5,617
24-35	19.2	42.3	-1.5	5,685	7.9	17.4	2.8	5,569	12.1	34.6	-1.6	5,808
36 or more	16.9	37.6	-1.4	8,796	7.6	18.5	3.3	8,609	10.7	30.7	-1.4	8,992
Birth order³												
1	15.0	35.7	-1.3	9,764	6.6	16.3	3.3	9,589	9.9	28.9	-1.4	9,982
2-3	17.9	39.9	-1.5	14,557	7.6	17.9	2.9	14,247	11.3	32.4	-1.5	14,836
4-5	22.1	45.6	-1.7	4,304	7.9	17.9	3.1	4,232	12.7	37.2	-1.6	4,400
6 or more	25.3	49.4	-1.8	1,206	6.7	16.7	3.1	1,179	13.8	37.1	-1.7	1,227
Residence												
Urban	14.9	33.0	-1.2	5,892	8.2	18.7	3.6	5,781	10.0	28.2	-1.3	6,019
Rural	18.6	41.3	-1.5	24,054	7.1	17.0	2.9	23,580	11.4	33.1	-1.5	24,548

Continued...

Table 6.7 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹					Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children		Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth³															
Very small	23.5	45.4	-1.8	756		8.7	21.1	5.9	-0.8	733	15.9	42.7	1.2	-1.8	775
Small	18.7	44.0	-1.6	2,389		6.5	18.2	2.3	-0.9	2,355	13.2	37.5	0.7	-1.6	2,438
Average or larger	17.6	39.1	-1.4	26,294		7.3	17.1	3.1	-0.8	25,768	10.8	31.2	0.8	-1.5	26,835
Don't know	22.1	45.2	-1.8	393		6.8	17.1	2.3	-0.9	389	12.3	39.4	0.9	-1.7	397
Mother's schooling⁵															
No schooling	24.6	48.3	-1.8	8,792		8.2	18.9	3.3	-0.8	8,600	14.5	39.2	0.8	-1.7	8,969
<5 years complete	19.0	43.2	-1.6	741		7.4	17.1	2.1	-0.8	734	11.9	34.1	0.6	-1.6	758
5-7 years complete	19.5	44.3	-1.7	4,063		6.1	16.7	2.7	-0.8	3,969	11.4	34.4	0.5	-1.6	4,128
8-9 years complete	18.1	41.5	-1.5	5,180		7.3	17.5	3.2	-0.8	5,100	10.7	33.0	0.7	-1.5	5,314
10-11 years complete	13.9	34.1	-1.3	2,610		6.6	17.3	2.5	-0.8	2,556	8.8	26.5	0.9	-1.4	2,656
12 or more years complete	11.1	29.0	-1.1	8,560		7.1	15.9	3.2	-0.7	8,402	8.5	24.9	0.9	-1.2	8,742
Religion															
Hindu	17.7	39.5	-1.5	24,354		7.0	16.7	3.0	-0.8	23,910	10.9	31.8	0.8	-1.5	24,828
Muslim	19.2	41.1	-1.5	5,217		9.1	20.1	3.5	-0.8	5,079	12.7	34.3	0.8	-1.5	5,355
Sikh	(17.0)	(35.9)	(-1.4)	40		(4.0)	(5.6)	(5.0)	(-0.2)	38	(2.6)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(-0.8)	40
Other	10.1	32.2	-1.2	336		6.5	17.3	4.9	-0.7	334	6.7	24.9	0.6	-1.2	345
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	21.0	44.9	-1.7	8,110		6.8	17.7	2.9	-0.8	7,993	11.7	35.5	0.8	-1.6	8,262
Scheduled tribe	25.5	49.2	-1.7	482		12.7	24.4	3.5	-1.0	469	20.7	45.9	1.8	-1.8	497
Other backward class	17.4	39.4	-1.5	15,956		7.4	17.6	2.8	-0.8	15,587	11.2	32.2	0.7	-1.5	16,279
Other	14.1	31.8	-1.2	5,059		7.3	15.2	4.0	-0.6	4,978	9.2	25.6	1.2	-1.2	5,185
Don't know	17.3	32.3	-1.0	59		14.2	22.3	1.1	-1.0	56	10.4	30.6	0.0	-1.4	58
No caste/tribe or missing	10.3	33.9	-1.3	280		6.1	18.6	3.7	-0.8	278	6.8	26.9	0.4	-1.4	286

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children – Continued

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age					
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	17.9	39.7	-1.5	29,832	7.3	17.3	3.1	-0.8	29,245	11.1	32.1	0.8	-1.5	30,445
Not interviewed but in the household	21.2	40.4	-1.6	115	13.9	20.1	3.9	-0.8	116	12.5	31.9	2.6	-1.5	122
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Underweight (BMI <18.5)	22.9	48.4	-1.8	5,006	6.9	19.2	2.1	-0.9	4,957	14.3	40.8	0.6	-1.8	5,124
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	18.0	39.7	-1.4	19,241	8.2	18.3	3.1	-0.8	18,780	11.4	32.8	0.8	-1.5	19,632
Overweight (BMI ≥25)	12.7	31.8	-1.2	5,503	4.6	12.0	3.9	-0.5	5,435	7.0	21.9	1.0	-1.1	5,599
Missing	19.4	40.9	-1.4	196	10.6	20.3	4.9	-0.7	188	15.6	34.7	1.4	-1.5	212
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	18.0	39.9	-1.5	23,241	7.3	17.4	3.1	-0.8	22,788	11.1	32.3	0.8	-1.5	23,709
Living with one or neither parent	17.4	39.0	-1.4	6,594	7.2	16.9	3.1	-0.7	6,459	11.2	31.6	0.7	-1.5	6,743
Total	17.9	39.7	-1.5	29,947	7.3	17.3	3.1	-0.8	29,361	11.1	32.1	0.8	-1.5	30,567
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.2	46.2	-1.8	37,160	6.0	17.9	1.5	-1.0	37,160	12.2	39.5	0.2	-1.7	37,160

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

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

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

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

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

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 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	94.4	24.2	75.5	2,663	29.9	2,515
Rural	94.8	23.8	82.3	10,578	21.1	10,032
Sex						
Male	94.5	23.3	80.1	6,754	23.1	6,382
Female	95.0	24.4	81.8	6,488	22.7	6,165
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.7	24.9	81.4	3,874	22.3	3,668
<5 years complete	96.7	25.3	82.4	331	21.2	320
5-7 years complete	94.7	24.3	80.6	1,733	21.8	1,641
8-9 years complete	93.3	23.5	80.8	2,227	22.5	2,078
10-11 years complete	96.4	25.4	83.6	1,156	21.7	1,115
12 or more years complete	95.0	22.2	79.9	3,920	24.6	3,725
Religion						
Hindu	94.9	23.3	81.3	10,811	22.8	10,261
Muslim	93.9	26.7	79.6	2,383	23.0	2,238
Other	(100.0)	(13.5)	(74.2)	31	(38.7)	31
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.5	24.3	82.7	3,614	20.6	3,417
Scheduled tribe	94.8	22.6	85.2	228	21.8	216
Other backward class	95.0	23.4	81.0	7,074	22.9	6,721
Other	94.4	24.3	77.8	2,297	26.5	2,168
Don't know	(89.0)	(47.0)	(71.2)	28	(27.7)	25
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	94.9	23.7	81.2	11,523	22.7	10,933
Dai (TBA)	94.4	26.9	80.1	1,105	24.1	1,042
Other/no one	93.2	20.8	78.8	614	22.9	572
Place of delivery						
Health facility	94.8	23.6	81.0	11,418	22.5	10,820
At home	94.7	25.3	80.8	1,801	25.4	1,706
Total	94.8	23.8	81.0	13,241	22.9	12,547

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 women belonging to Sikh religions and women who delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	5.5	70.6	5.6	1.5	7.9	8.8	100.0	94.5	1,200	11.5	1,203
2-3	5.8	62.5	8.9	1.5	13.1	8.2	100.0	94.2	1,257	18.5	1,270
4-5	7.0	47.0	15.4	2.8	15.2	12.6	100.0	93.0	1,306	25.9	1,315
6-8	7.6	29.2	15.2	4.0	13.3	30.7	100.0	92.4	1,604	28.4	1,617
9-11	10.7	15.4	12.8	4.3	11.7	45.1	100.0	89.3	1,371	33.2	1,393
12-17	17.9	8.7	8.8	3.1	6.4	55.1	100.0	82.1	3,379	36.4	3,542
18-23	23.1	5.9	5.4	3.1	6.6	55.9	100.0	76.9	2,525	33.9	2,870
0-3	5.7	66.5	7.3	1.5	10.6	8.5	100.0	94.3	2,457	15.1	2,474
0-5	6.1	59.7	10.1	2.0	12.2	9.9	100.0	93.9	3,763	18.9	3,788
6-9	8.3	26.6	14.9	4.1	13.2	32.9	100.0	91.7	2,050	28.8	2,067
12-15	17.2	9.8	9.6	2.9	6.5	54.0	100.0	82.8	2,235	37.3	2,317
12-23	20.1	7.5	7.3	3.1	6.5	55.5	100.0	79.9	5,904	35.3	6,412
20-23	24.7	5.7	4.9	2.9	6.8	55.0	100.0	75.3	1,516	32.8	1,770

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	a	4.0	7.0	9,382
Female	33.5	4.2	7.2	8,721
Residence				
Urban	30.0	3.3	6.0	3,775
Rural	34.8	4.3	7.3	14,328
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	34.5	4.3	7.2	5,276
<5 years complete	30.4	5.3	6.8	443
5-7 years complete	32.8	4.2	6.8	2,340
8-9 years complete	32.9	3.7	6.1	3,051
10-11 years complete	33.5	4.1	7.5	1,566
12 or more years complete	33.5	4.1	7.4	5,428
Religion				
Hindu	a	4.2	7.2	14,780
Muslim	26.3	3.7	6.7	3,265
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	a	4.6	7.5	4,905
Scheduled tribe	(34.7)	(3.0)	4.6	283
Other backward class	34.3	4.2	7.2	9,683
Other	28.3	3.0	5.8	3,197
Total	33.9	4.1	7.1	18,103

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

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50 percent in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

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

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

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

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

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum dietary diversity ⁴	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast 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	16.2	21.1	4.4	2,706	66.5	2.6	43.4	268	97.0	7.7	23.1	4.1	2,975
6-8	11.5	25.3	4.5	1,482	65.0	1.2	34.3	122	97.3	5.3	26.0	4.2	1,604
9-11	21.9	16.1	4.3	1,225	67.8	3.8	51.0	146	96.6	10.4	19.8	4.1	1,371
12-17	34.7	21.1	6.1	2,774	75.0	8.2	61.7	605	95.5	16.1	28.4	6.3	3,379
18-23	42.2	26.1	7.6	1,943	67.3	11.1	60.3	582	92.5	19.6	34.0	7.9	2,525
Sex													
Male	29.7	22.7	5.4	3,853	71.6	7.1	58.4	736	95.5	13.3	28.4	5.5	4,589
Female	30.2	22.1	6.3	3,570	69.0	9.6	57.1	719	94.8	15.3	28.0	6.6	4,290
Residence													
Urban	33.4	26.5	6.7	1,432	73.6	7.8	64.5	382	94.5	15.4	34.5	6.8	1,814
Rural	29.1	21.5	5.7	5,991	69.2	8.5	55.4	1,074	95.3	14.0	26.6	5.8	7,065
Mother's schooling													
No schooling	30.1	23.7	5.9	2,202	66.7	10.3	56.0	396	94.9	14.9	28.6	6.3	2,599
<5 years complete	25.8	28.7	4.4	187	(72.9)	(11.6)	(69.3)	32	96.1	11.1	34.6	4.5	219
5-7 years complete	29.6	22.6	6.9	942	69.2	10.2	58.6	218	94.2	14.4	29.4	7.3	1,160
8-9 years complete	29.7	22.3	6.0	1,243	68.2	4.8	51.6	224	95.1	13.9	26.8	5.8	1,467
10-11 years complete	28.3	20.5	4.9	657	69.9	4.4	55.1	133	94.9	11.5	26.3	4.5	790
12 or more years complete	30.8	21.2	5.8	2,191	75.2	8.4	62.0	452	95.7	14.8	28.2	6.0	2,643

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Religion														
Hindu	29.5	21.9	5.4	6,107	70.2	7.6	56.9	6.0	1,124	95.4	13.5	27.3	5.5	7,230
Muslim	31.4	24.6	7.8	1,293	70.1	10.9	59.5	9.3	319	94.1	17.2	31.5	8.1	1,612
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	27.8	21.6	5.7	2,092	65.5	11.4	52.1	9.1	326	95.3	14.0	25.7	6.1	2,419
Scheduled tribe	33.9	22.7	7.1	132	*	*	*	*	19	95.3	14.8	25.3	6.6	151
Other backward class	29.7	22.2	5.8	3,972	71.2	7.7	59.7	6.4	717	95.6	14.1	28.0	5.9	4,689
Other	33.4	24.4	6.5	1,212	73.2	7.2	59.5	5.7	391	93.5	14.9	32.9	6.3	1,602
Total	29.9	22.4	5.9	7,423	70.4	8.3	57.8	6.8	1,455	95.1	14.3	28.2	6.0	8,878

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 Sikh or other religions, children who don't know their caste/tribes, 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
Agra	18.3	354	43.1	108	35.8	875	16.4	862	26.2	881
Aligarh	42.4	249	(56.9)	64	35.0	542	10.9	538	26.3	544
Allahabad	22.4	389	(51.4)	117	37.9	789	15.1	792	32.6	810
Ambedkar Nagar	19.2	111	(68.0)	36	31.1	249	17.8	247	29.2	250
Amethi	20.4	139	72.5	38	35.8	298	19.9	297	33.1	303
Auraiya	19.6	82	(69.4)	18	39.7	192	19.4	188	32.6	196
Azamgarh	18.1	281	61.8	92	33.4	573	14.4	572	28.0	575
Baghpat	18.1	76	58.8	24	25.5	174	10.3	166	26.0	176
Bahraich	17.6	351	70.5	91	52.1	740	14.3	717	38.0	761
Ballia	8.5	146	(69.8)	44	43.8	376	21.9	364	42.5	378
Balrampur	14.9	188	70.6	55	41.1	413	24.9	382	37.2	419
Banda	16.9	104	46.6	40	51.0	264	25.7	249	49.8	276
Bara Banki	32.4	225	60.8	73	41.9	489	18.1	483	31.9	506
Bareilly	45.0	262	(58.1)	77	45.9	532	15.4	525	35.2	539
Basti	10.0	155	72.1	47	35.9	384	24.1	371	39.2	396
Bijnor	33.1	252	(57.9)	68	36.2	570	9.4	569	21.9	575
Budaun	34.0	240	52.4	79	51.8	569	18.2	555	43.0	581
Bulandshahr	20.5	229	(49.7)	50	37.6	534	13.8	528	26.5	538
Chandauli	24.5	144	65.7	45	39.5	321	17.4	310	29.9	325
Chitrakoot	27.2	56	41.6	19	47.4	132	24.8	127	41.8	138
Deoria	18.2	176	(54.8)	48	36.8	368	26.5	369	39.4	377
Etah	29.2	126	56.5	35	48.8	293	14.9	287	30.6	300
Etawah	26.0	112	57.6	34	38.8	263	13.9	262	24.3	269
Faizabad	12.9	175	64.2	62	30.6	352	12.3	350	27.5	357
Farrukhabad	34.7	144	58.6	37	47.8	329	14.3	327	31.1	335
Fatehpur	13.1	163	48.0	50	51.1	378	17.8	377	38.0	398
Firozabad	28.6	166	57.2	47	46.9	412	9.5	401	25.6	418
Gautam Buddha Nagar	34.6	83	*	20	25.5	190	12.0	192	21.9	196
Ghaziabad	18.1	268	(54.5)	63	28.1	427	17.1	425	23.3	428
Ghazipur	12.7	209	(60.7)	59	39.3	476	25.7	442	38.3	481
Gonda	18.4	200	(55.9)	51	45.9	484	12.1	486	28.0	500
Gorakhpur	38.3	279	(71.2)	74	29.6	641	23.3	610	33.7	656
Hamirpur	21.6	72	55.5	23	48.0	174	20.6	174	36.3	180
Hapur	34.8	94	61.1	29	30.2	232	18.5	224	26.9	242
Hardoi	21.5	330	53.5	80	44.5	697	22.3	700	32.9	728
Jalaun	37.2	90	(58.1)	27	45.1	225	19.5	222	36.1	227
Jaunpur	18.1	277	54.9	99	40.5	707	14.8	698	30.3	724
Jhansi	13.9	100	(49.7)	30	40.9	267	25.2	265	39.3	279
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	31.7	136	62.0	41	42.2	343	22.5	320	35.4	348
Kannauj	10.7	121	53.8	39	43.0	266	21.5	262	33.5	281
Kanpur Dehat	25.7	117	(53.1)	31	44.1	236	12.5	231	32.8	250
Kanpur Nagar	31.6	183	(53.9)	48	34.6	430	21.4	419	27.8	457

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

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

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
	Kanshiram Nagar	34.7	111	67.7	27	45.1	259	19.3	250	35.5
Kaushambi	29.8	112	(62.5)	26	40.2	234	18.3	234	36.8	236
Kheri	27.1	343	65.5	96	47.6	724	15.8	723	36.3	738
Kushinagar	14.6	234	63.2	65	32.2	544	24.3	532	36.6	565
Lalitpur	29.7	90	54.3	25	46.6	220	18.7	218	34.8	230
Lucknow	16.9	214	(71.7)	56	32.1	418	11.5	417	25.5	420
Mahamaya Nagar	38.8	97	67.4	33	39.1	266	12.0	266	24.5	269
Mahoba	20.5	65	67.8	25	42.3	145	25.0	140	33.4	147
Mahrajganj	11.7	172	62.1	60	40.5	370	21.8	363	37.4	378
Mainpuri	30.6	111	(61.9)	31	44.3	278	14.6	276	33.6	284
Mathura	26.7	186	61.0	64	31.6	425	11.0	412	21.3	427
Mau	36.1	103	(65.1)	24	25.4	253	21.2	234	30.3	259
Meerut	26.4	258	(55.4)	65	32.1	573	10.2	570	23.6	574
Mirzapur	8.3	145	73.2	47	43.4	324	12.5	320	27.6	330
Moradabad	17.3	183	(56.0)	44	34.7	465	19.1	445	27.0	472
Muzaffarnagar	18.5	166	61.8	57	29.8	380	20.7	362	29.9	389
Pilibhit	26.2	112	(54.6)	25	38.9	243	20.1	239	39.4	248
Pratapgarh	13.6	204	(51.9)	55	35.5	471	10.0	472	27.7	480
Rae Bareli	24.4	169	(66.9)	41	47.0	405	13.0	397	28.8	412
Rampur	38.6	153	(43.4)	35	40.4	317	17.5	316	32.1	320
Saharanpur	25.6	247	67.4	70	28.8	614	22.0	576	26.7	611
Sambhal	33.1	184	62.5	49	51.6	425	14.1	422	29.8	429
Sant Kabir Nagar	12.9	104	(61.7)	26	42.3	256	19.0	249	34.2	262
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	8.6	132	66.6	34	42.7	292	9.1	294	26.5	295
Shahjahanpur	26.2	284	55.1	84	44.5	649	17.0	644	34.7	654
Shamli	19.8	91	64.8	26	28.6	221	24.3	212	27.5	225
Shrawasti	14.2	123	70.2	33	50.9	270	20.3	264	40.8	277
Siddharthnagar	26.5	186	70.4	49	37.2	476	24.8	437	36.3	486
Sitapur	25.6	383	60.8	106	47.8	764	18.2	770	37.9	778
Sonbhadra	31.8	143	66.8	47	38.3	317	26.7	297	46.5	317
Sultanpur	28.7	147	(64.8)	32	33.4	288	10.7	287	28.3	293
Unnao	12.8	162	(54.7)	48	39.2	397	12.1	402	29.3	414
Varanasi	38.0	175	(47.5)	45	37.4	461	21.0	439	39.0	476
Uttar Pradesh	23.8	13,241	59.6	3,763	39.7	29,947	17.3	29,361	32.1	30,567

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	26.5	43.3	1.7	71.5	1,077
9-11	26.5	49.2	2.0	77.7	959
12-17	26.3	49.9	3.6	79.9	2,493
18-23	27.2	46.7	4.1	78.0	2,015
24-35	28.5	39.8	2.5	70.8	4,703
36-47	29.0	29.5	1.4	59.9	4,573
48-59	29.4	22.4	0.7	52.5	4,599
Sex					
Male	27.9	36.8	2.1	66.9	10,622
Female	28.5	35.3	2.1	65.9	9,795
Birth order¹					
1	28.0	34.7	2.1	64.8	7,079
2-3	28.4	36.5	2.0	66.9	10,189
4-5	28.3	37.4	2.1	67.7	2,504
6 or more	27.9	39.2	3.4	70.4	576
Residence					
Urban	27.1	35.8	2.4	65.3	4,391
Rural	28.5	36.2	2.0	66.7	16,026
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	27.9	36.5	2.3	66.7	5,219
<5 years complete	28.8	36.9	1.6	67.3	491
5-7 years complete	30.1	36.6	2.3	69.1	2,782
8-9 years complete	27.6	38.0	2.2	67.8	3,754
10-11 years complete	28.3	36.4	1.6	66.3	1,875
12 or more years complete	28.0	34.3	1.9	64.1	6,296
Religion					
Hindu	28.0	36.1	2.1	66.2	17,099
Muslim	29.0	36.5	1.6	67.2	3,070
Sikh	(15.3)	(46.6)	(15.0)	(76.9)	32
Other	33.0	33.8	1.5	68.2	216
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	29.1	37.0	2.4	68.4	5,486
Scheduled tribe	25.2	36.7	0.8	62.7	305
Other backward class	28.4	35.4	1.7	65.5	10,787
Other	26.5	37.0	2.7	66.2	3,632
Don't know	(41.1)	(38.9)	(9.9)	(89.8)	27
No caste/tribe or missing	32.7	34.2	1.8	68.7	180

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	28.2	36.1	2.1	66.4	20,347
Not interviewed but in the household	29.6	48.4	1.3	79.4	70
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.9	36.2	2.1	66.3	16,196
Living with one or neither parent	29.5	35.7	1.8	67.0	4,222
Mother's anaemia status³					
Not anaemic	28.4	31.1	1.4	60.9	9,102
Mildly anaemic	28.7	37.9	1.9	68.5	4,985
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.6	42.1	3.2	72.9	6,149
Total	28.2	36.1	2.1	66.4	20,417
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	26.4	34.4	2.4	63.2	34,357

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Mildly anaemic is 11.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <11.0 g/dl for non-pregnant women and <10.0 g/dl for pregnant women. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74. Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:				Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children		
Age in months													
6-8	14.1	3.5	1,604	8.0	36.6	33.9	1,617	na	91.6	1,606			
9-11	26.2	7.1	1,371	9.0	42.8	41.4	1,393	71.2	92.7	1,358			
12-17	42.3	10.6	3,379	9.6	46.3	44.3	3,542	80.9	91.1	3,492			
18-23	49.3	12.6	2,525	9.2	47.3	46.9	2,870	79.1	92.2	2,836			
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	68.5	92.4	6,466			
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.7	6,382			
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.4	6,595			
Sex													
Male	36.2	8.9	4,589	8.9	44.6	43.8	4,841	74.3	91.5	14,903			
Female	37.3	9.8	4,290	9.4	44.2	42.0	4,581	73.5	92.1	13,832			
Birth order													
1	32.3	7.1	2,970	9.7	45.3	42.0	3,275	75.2	92.5	9,436			
2-3	38.7	10.1	4,428	9.1	44.3	43.7	4,612	73.9	92.4	13,881			
4-5	39.3	11.0	1,184	7.5	43.1	42.9	1,223	72.4	89.9	4,121			
6 or more	41.0	13.3	297	9.9	42.6	40.2	312	68.6	86.3	1,179			
Breastfeeding status⁷													
Breastfeeding	35.0	9.0	7,423	9.1	44.8	42.7	7,460	76.8	92.1	12,044			
Not breastfeeding	45.4	11.2	1,455	9.1	43.0	43.6	1,961	69.4	91.6	16,571			

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salts ⁵	Number of children	
Residence												
Urban	39.5	10.1	1,814	7.5	39.0	37.0	1,907	73.1	2,991	97.4	5,866	
Rural	36.0	9.2	7,065	9.5	45.8	44.4	7,515	74.1	11,405	90.4	22,869	
Mother's schooling												
No schooling	37.8	10.9	2,599	8.8	45.4	42.9	2,762	73.5	4,220	88.4	8,633	
<5 years complete	35.4	8.1	219	6.2	33.6	40.4	231	72.2	347	88.8	695	
5-7 years complete	36.1	9.0	1,160	8.3	45.0	42.5	1,235	74.0	1,838	91.0	3,831	
8-9 years complete	35.8	8.0	1,467	10.0	42.8	41.5	1,553	75.1	2,386	91.9	4,937	
10-11 years complete	34.7	7.9	790	9.2	43.5	44.6	836	72.9	1,249	93.4	2,416	
12 or more years complete	37.3	9.2	2,643	9.5	45.2	43.6	2,805	74.0	4,355	95.4	8,223	
Religion												
Hindu	35.8	7.3	7,230	9.5	44.7	43.0	7,667	74.3	11,699	91.2	23,130	
Muslim	40.1	18.7	1,612	7.5	42.7	42.2	1,718	71.9	2,651	94.0	5,193	
Sikh	*	*	13	*	*	*	13	*	16	(100.0)	35	
Other	*	*	23	*	*	*	23	(69.4)	30	96.0	377	

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:			Among children age 9-35 months:			Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children in last 24 hours	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	35.8	9.7	2,419	9.3	42.7	42.0	2,578	73.5	3,942	91.3	7,708
Scheduled tribe	39.9	13.5	151	8.9	48.1	36.2	159	72.8	218	93.6	454
Other backward class	36.0	9.3	4,689	8.8	45.2	44.1	4,985	74.1	7,656	90.9	15,224
Other	39.8	8.5	1,602	10.0	44.7	41.6	1,681	74.3	2,550	95.0	4,970
Don't know	*	*	17	*	*	*	19	(44.0)	29	86.3	55
No caste/tribe or missing	*	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	0	96.5	324
Total	36.7	9.3	8,878	9.1	44.4	42.9	9,422	73.9	14,395	91.8	28,735

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

na = Not applicable

¹ 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total		Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	98.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	18,059	97.0	17,788
Rural	99.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	52,651	90.6	52,260
Religion of head of household							
Hindu	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	56,643	91.8	56,228
Muslim	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	10,962	94.4	10,874
Sikh	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	134	94.8	133
Other	94.7	3.7	1.6	100.0	2,971	93.7	2,814
Caste/tribe of head of household							
Scheduled caste	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	17,294	91.6	17,159
Scheduled tribe	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,009	91.9	1,006
Other backward class	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	35,527	91.7	35,274
Other	99.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	13,913	94.3	13,798
Don't know	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	145	88.4	143
No caste/tribe or missing	94.6	3.8	1.6	100.0	2,822	93.7	2,668
Total	99.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	70,710	92.2	70,048
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	76,233	93.7	75,747

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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
Agra	99.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	1,861	93.1	1,843
Aligarh	99.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,271	96.9	1,260
Allahabad	98.4	0.6	1.0	100.0	1,963	96.8	1,931
Ambedkar Nagar	98.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	717	98.3	707
Amethi	98.0	0.8	1.2	100.0	656	97.2	644
Auraiya	98.8	0.3	0.8	100.0	467	93.9	461
Azamgarh	99.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,444	99.3	1,434
Baghpat	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	415	96.6	414
Bahraich	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,280	85.1	1,272
Ballia	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,000	96.4	998
Balrampur	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	704	96.8	702
Banda	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	662	90.4	662
Bara Banki	98.1	0.3	1.6	100.0	1,189	78.1	1,167
Bareilly	98.8	0.2	0.9	100.0	1,603	93.5	1,583
Basti	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	821	97.5	820
Bijnor	99.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,407	95.1	1,396
Budaun	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,104	91.4	1,103
Bulandshahr	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,217	95.7	1,208
Chandauli	99.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	697	98.9	691
Chitrakoot	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	358	75.8	355
Deoria	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	982	97.0	979
Etah	98.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	641	74.8	634
Etawah	98.2	0.5	1.3	100.0	606	77.2	595
Faizabad	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	853	94.1	847
Farrukhabad	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	675	77.5	672
Fatehpur	98.4	0.1	1.5	100.0	976	76.2	961
Firozabad	98.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	884	88.0	875
Gautam Buddha Nagar	97.8	1.1	1.1	100.0	642	97.2	628
Ghaziabad	97.8	1.6	0.6	100.0	1,739	96.3	1,701
Ghazipur	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,145	98.1	1,141
Gonda	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,117	85.1	1,114
Gorakhpur	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,551	98.4	1,542
Hamirpur	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	422	94.4	420
Hapur	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	482	96.0	480
Hardoi	99.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	1,534	82.9	1,518
Jalaun	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	609	91.4	606
Jaunpur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,495	97.6	1,492
Jhansi	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	776	97.7	775
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	646	90.4	643
Kannauj	99.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	578	80.6	573
Kanpur Dehat	98.8	0.3	0.9	100.0	671	81.7	663
Kanpur Nagar	98.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	1,611	92.8	1,590

Continued...

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district—Continued

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Uttar Pradesh, 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
Kanshiram Nagar	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	488	84.2	487
Kaushambi	98.3	0.5	1.1	100.0	542	97.7	533
Kheri	98.9	0.2	0.9	100.0	1,594	92.1	1,577
Kushinagar	99.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,147	97.9	1,140
Lalitpur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	458	90.7	457
Lucknow	95.1	4.2	0.7	100.0	1,682	97.0	1,600
Mahamaya Nagar	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	545	93.9	544
Mahoba	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	319	93.8	318
Mahrajanj	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	875	98.1	870
Mainpuri	99.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	636	74.9	633
Mathura	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	879	90.3	875
Mau	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	704	98.4	702
Meerut	98.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,279	96.2	1,262
Mirzapur	99.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	822	97.0	816
Moradabad	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,110	95.1	1,107
Muzaffarnagar	99.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	984	96.3	977
Pilibhit	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	726	91.2	719
Pratapgarh	98.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	1,131	95.7	1,116
Rae Bareli	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	1,060	79.5	1,047
Rampur	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	801	90.1	795
Saharanpur	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,277	96.2	1,276
Sambhal	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	754	91.1	747
Sant Kabir Nagar	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	544	98.2	543
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	99.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	528	98.7	525
Shahjahanpur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,109	79.8	1,107
Shamli	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	455	95.7	453
Shrawasti	98.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	420	81.9	413
Siddharthnagar	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	787	99.0	786
Sitapur	99.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,652	96.2	1,637
Sonbhadra	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	698	98.2	693
Sultanpur	99.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	766	97.0	760
Unnao	98.2	0.2	1.6	100.0	1,233	68.7	1,211
Varanasi	99.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,235	99.9	1,225
Uttar Pradesh	99.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	70,710	92.2	70,048

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	42.5	28.3	25.9	3.4	100.0	93,124
Pulses or beans	53.5	40.1	6.2	0.2	100.0	93,124
Dark green leafy vegetables	57.4	34.1	8.4	0.1	100.0	93,124
Fruits	7.4	32.1	58.9	1.5	100.0	93,124
Eggs	1.6	23.8	34.2	40.4	100.0	93,124
Fish	0.5	14.8	34.5	50.2	100.0	93,124
Chicken or meat	0.5	16.3	35.3	47.9	100.0	93,124
Fish or chicken/meat	0.8	19.0	33.8	46.4	100.0	93,124
Fried foods	3.5	43.8	49.4	3.2	100.0	93,124
Aerated drinks	1.5	10.6	77.3	10.6	100.0	93,124
MEN						
Milk or curd	47.3	30.3	19.9	2.4	100.0	11,157
Pulses or beans	52.9	40.5	6.2	0.3	100.0	11,157
Dark green leafy vegetables	54.8	36.9	8.1	0.2	100.0	11,157
Fruits	9.3	37.1	52.5	1.0	100.0	11,157
Eggs	5.3	34.1	34.4	26.2	100.0	11,157
Fish	1.4	23.6	36.0	39.0	100.0	11,157
Chicken or meat	1.5	25.1	37.4	36.0	100.0	11,157
Fish or chicken/meat	2.2	28.0	35.8	34.0	100.0	11,157
Fried foods	10.5	34.5	49.1	5.9	100.0	11,157
Aerated drinks	3.2	17.5	69.1	10.2	100.0	11,157

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-20, 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 (overweight or obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of men	
Age											
15-19	37.3	22.3	15.0	3.9	18,163	40.2	22.2	18.0	3.4	2,189	
20-29	19.3	12.6	6.7	15.4	26,949	13.4	9.5	4.0	16.3	3,350	
30-39	10.7	6.9	3.8	31.3	20,918	10.7	7.7	2.9	27.9	2,507	
40-49	9.4	5.7	3.7	36.8	17,504	10.6	7.1	3.5	26.5	2,111	
Marital status											
Never married	32.8	19.9	12.9	6.0	26,225	28.5	17.0	11.5	9.1	4,316	
Currently married	12.7	8.1	4.5	28.3	54,995	10.1	7.1	3.0	25.6	5,699	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	13.6	8.8	4.8	28.4	2,314	9.6	6.1	3.5	21.4	143	
Residence											
Urban	13.6	8.2	5.4	30.6	20,474	13.4	7.5	5.9	24.9	2,668	
Rural	20.7	13.0	7.7	18.3	63,060	19.5	12.6	6.9	16.2	7,489	
Schooling											
No schooling	15.4	9.7	5.7	23.1	24,251	16.1	10.7	5.4	13.1	1,247	
<5 years complete	20.3	12.9	7.3	21.5	1,906	23.7	15.3	8.4	13.8	283	
5-9 years complete	22.4	13.5	8.9	19.6	24,983	24.7	14.6	10.1	14.7	3,698	
10-11 years complete	24.8	15.2	9.5	17.4	9,804	18.4	12.1	6.3	16.2	1,517	
12 or more years complete	16.5	10.7	5.8	23.1	22,589	10.6	7.2	3.4	26.0	3,413	
Religion											
Hindu	19.3	12.1	7.3	21.0	69,847	18.5	11.4	7.1	18.3	8,677	
Muslim	17.6	10.8	6.7	22.7	13,374	14.9	11.0	3.9	19.9	1,455	
Sikh	12.5	9.0	3.5	33.6	155	*	*	*	*	18	
Other	11.8	6.1	5.7	33.9	158	*	*	*	*	8	

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-20, 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 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)		≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	22.4	14.3	8.1	16.2	12.8	3.4	21,002	22.4	13.8	8.6	13.4	11.7	1.7	2,494
Scheduled tribe	22.4	14.4	8.0	15.6	11.9	3.7	1,150	17.5	10.9	6.6	8.9	8.2	0.7	113
Other backward class	19.1	11.8	7.3	20.6	15.8	4.8	44,437	17.9	11.3	6.6	18.5	15.6	2.9	5,452
Other	14.3	8.7	5.6	30.1	21.4	8.8	16,824	12.5	8.1	4.4	25.1	20.7	4.3	2,091
Don't know	24.2	15.2	9.0	24.0	19.9	4.1	121	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	19.0	11.8	7.2	21.3	16.1	5.2	83,534	17.9	11.3	6.6	18.5	15.6	2.9	10,157
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.3	8.0	3.3	28.1	22.3	5.7	811
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	17.4	11.0	6.4	19.2	16.1	3.1	10,968

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). 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, Uttar Pradesh, 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)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	
Age													
15-19	85.6	14.4	2.8	54.2	45.8	18,119	98.3	1.7	0.6	67.5	32.5	2,186	
20-29	64.9	35.1	12.0	47.1	52.9	26,906	92.2	7.8	2.2	49.6	50.4	3,344	
30-39	46.8	53.2	25.1	38.7	61.3	20,883	83.1	16.9	6.5	38.5	61.5	2,511	
40-49	38.5	61.5	32.5	31.8	68.2	17,483	80.1	19.9	7.4	36.2	63.8	2,111	
Marital status													
Never married	81.2	18.8	4.5	52.4	47.6	26,172	95.6	4.4	1.5	59.9	40.1	4,311	
Currently married	49.4	50.6	23.5	39.3	60.7	54,908	83.6	16.4	5.9	39.0	61.0	5,698	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	47.7	52.3	24.9	36.7	63.3	2,310	86.5	13.5	3.2	39.6	60.4	143	
Residence													
Urban	49.0	51.0	25.0	38.4	61.6	20,437	84.5	15.5	6.0	43.8	56.2	2,663	
Rural	62.7	37.3	15.1	44.9	55.1	62,953	90.3	9.7	3.3	49.4	50.6	7,489	
Schooling													
No schooling	52.8	47.2	20.8	37.4	62.6	24,197	92.6	7.4	2.1	45.5	54.5	1,247	
<5 years complete	59.7	40.3	18.4	44.2	55.8	1,899	91.0	9.0	1.5	42.1	57.9	283	
5-9 years complete	63.8	36.2	15.5	45.8	54.2	24,954	91.4	8.6	3.0	49.8	50.2	3,695	
10-11 years complete	67.2	32.8	14.2	47.7	52.3	9,780	89.9	10.1	3.8	52.3	47.7	1,516	
12 or more years complete	58.0	42.0	17.8	44.9	55.1	22,560	83.8	16.2	6.1	45.3	54.7	3,412	
Religion													
Hindu	60.4	39.6	16.9	44.8	55.2	69,753	88.7	11.3	3.9	48.8	51.2	8,675	
Muslim	53.8	46.2	20.5	35.7	64.3	13,323	88.9	11.1	4.3	42.5	57.5	1,452	
Sikh	47.1	52.9	29.5	36.1	63.9	155	*	*	*	*	*	18	
Other	47.0	53.0	36.2	36.3	63.7	158	*	*	*	*	*	8	

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, Uttar Pradesh, 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)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal (45.9)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (43.2)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Normal (>94 cm)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal (50.9)	Increased risk of metabolic complications (48.0)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	65.2	34.8	13.4	45.9	54.1	20,966	92.9	7.1	2.3	50.9	49.1	2,491
Scheduled tribe	66.4	33.6	13.0	43.2	56.8	1,149	97.4	2.6	0.0	58.6	41.4	113
Other backward class	59.7	40.3	17.1	43.1	56.9	44,376	89.1	10.9	3.8	48.0	52.0	5,450
Other	50.6	49.4	24.4	40.8	59.2	16,784	82.4	17.6	6.9	43.5	56.5	2,091
Don't know	59.6	40.4	20.8	44.8	55.2	115	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total	59.3	40.7	17.6	43.3	56.7	83,390	88.7	11.3	4.0	47.9	52.1	10,152

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	25.4	25.2	2.3	52.9	17,995	15.3	12.1	0.9	28.2	2,148
20-29	24.3	24.6	2.1	51.0	30,015	9.6	7.7	0.9	18.2	3,274
30-39	24.0	23.2	2.1	49.4	21,140	10.3	7.5	0.6	18.3	2,475
40-49	23.7	22.4	2.0	48.0	16,994	12.3	9.7	1.2	23.3	2,028
Marital status										
Never married	24.9	24.2	2.2	51.3	25,575	12.5	10.0	0.8	23.4	4,228
Currently married	24.1	23.9	2.1	50.0	58,331	10.8	8.2	0.9	19.8	5,559
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	24.7	23.5	2.9	51.1	2,238	12.6	13.0	2.9	28.4	140
Maternity status										
Pregnant	21.5	22.7	1.7	45.9	3,620	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	25.3	28.4	2.3	56.0	14,010	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	24.3	23.1	2.1	49.5	68,513	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	23.7	24.1	2.3	50.1	20,608	9.6	7.8	0.6	18.0	2,583
Rural	24.5	23.9	2.1	50.5	65,536	12.3	9.4	1.0	22.7	7,343
Schooling										
No schooling	24.3	24.2	2.2	50.8	24,679	15.2	10.5	1.3	27.0	1,225
<5 years complete	24.3	24.8	2.8	51.9	1,981	14.2	13.6	1.3	29.2	271
5-9 years complete	24.5	24.8	2.4	51.7	25,882	12.6	10.7	0.9	24.2	3,623
10-11 years complete	24.5	24.2	2.2	50.9	10,079	11.3	8.2	0.9	20.3	1,487
12 or more years complete	24.2	22.5	1.6	48.3	23,523	9.0	6.6	0.7	16.3	3,320
Religion										
Hindu	24.3	23.9	2.2	50.4	72,296	11.7	9.0	1.0	21.6	8,512
Muslim	24.6	24.0	1.8	50.5	13,530	11.1	8.8	0.4	20.3	1,388
Sikh	25.5	25.7	3.3	54.5	153	*	*	*	*	18
Other	22.6	18.4	1.8	42.9	165	*	*	*	*	8

Continued...

Table 80. Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	24.4	23.8	2.3	50.5	21,842	12.5	9.1	1.3	22.9	2,457
Scheduled tribe	24.3	24.5	2.3	51.0	1,203	8.7	7.5	1.3	17.5	111
Other backward class	24.1	23.7	2.0	49.8	45,833	11.5	8.9	0.7	21.2	5,315
Other	24.7	24.8	2.4	51.9	17,149	10.5	9.2	0.8	20.5	2,036
Don't know	30.6	25.7	6.2	62.5	116	*	*	*	*	7
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/bidis	15.6	20.5	1.9	38.0	330	9.9	9.1	0.8	19.8	1,805
Does not smoke cigarettes/bidis	24.4	24.0	2.1	50.5	85,814	11.9	9.0	0.9	21.8	8,121
Total age 15-49	24.3	23.9	2.1	50.4	86,144	11.6	9.0	0.9	21.4	9,926
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.8	10.4	1.0	24.1	799
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.6	9.1	0.9	21.6	10,724
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	24.7	25.2	2.5	52.4	96,360	12.0	10.2	1.5	23.7	12,674

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). 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Agra	73.0	717	59.4	2,362	15.4	25.2	2,248
Aligarh	62.6	384	56.5	1,432	18.6	29.4	1,355
Allahabad	50.5	541	46.4	2,342	17.3	25.5	2,355
Ambedkar Nagar	54.9	160	52.7	873	26.7	20.3	922
Amethi	52.4	200	46.1	840	21.0	23.5	824
Auraiya	64.2	160	39.1	585	18.7	19.3	561
Azamgarh	58.9	365	54.3	1,963	22.1	21.5	1,994
Baghpat	60.2	131	53.3	533	14.9	34.5	514
Bahraich	71.7	293	48.8	1,286	29.9	12.5	1,257
Ballia	71.5	265	52.2	1,310	16.8	16.6	1,280
Balrampur	75.4	144	53.7	833	22.2	14.8	779
Banda	82.2	187	52.2	776	25.7	13.5	750
Bara Banki	65.5	300	55.3	1,290	26.0	17.1	1,260
Bareilly	67.7	322	60.8	1,635	18.2	25.0	1,642
Basti	58.3	253	39.9	1,105	19.9	16.8	1,065
Bijnor	60.9	466	46.0	1,878	17.0	28.0	1,801
Budaun	72.2	337	55.3	1,284	19.4	15.2	1,194
Bulandshahr	64.1	419	52.0	1,369	15.8	32.2	1,302
Chandauli	64.6	218	48.7	855	21.3	23.1	863
Chitrakoot	55.3	98	46.6	395	24.1	14.5	379
Deoria	54.9	228	33.8	1,250	16.7	19.3	1,268
Etah	77.4	216	55.4	821	18.7	20.4	763
Etawah	74.0	219	57.4	733	16.0	23.7	687
Faizabad	57.7	241	52.3	1,103	20.0	24.5	1,081
Farrukhabad	77.1	233	56.9	859	18.2	15.7	800
Fatehpur	78.1	250	63.0	1,130	24.7	15.8	1,070
Firozabad	73.9	334	57.1	1,052	18.8	24.3	984
Gautam Buddha Nagar	62.9	150	59.4	591	15.0	34.7	586
Ghaziabad	61.8	330	55.2	1,607	11.1	43.7	1,576
Ghazipur	71.6	342	45.7	1,597	19.4	14.3	1,522
Gonda	62.0	280	49.3	1,339	24.6	17.5	1,304
Gorakhpur	67.4	419	52.9	2,051	18.0	21.1	1,989
Hamirpur	68.5	146	46.1	572	22.5	9.3	550
Hapur	69.4	194	50.6	638	9.4	32.4	597
Hardoi	76.1	540	59.7	1,794	22.9	13.5	1,681
Jalaun	55.2	187	44.2	812	22.2	14.5	785
Jaunpur	65.3	541	34.0	2,286	17.5	15.7	2,215
Jhansi	70.3	218	41.3	1,006	18.7	12.6	974
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	69.6	237	47.6	903	16.0	19.7	848
Kannauj	79.6	200	65.2	729	20.5	18.8	689
Kanpur Dehat	69.2	168	54.9	767	17.1	19.6	750
Kanpur Nagar	76.3	295	57.0	1,733	13.8	25.2	1,681

Continued...

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

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Kanshiram Nagar	80.8	183	64.6	562	17.7	20.7	516
Kaushambi	65.5	142	54.4	567	24.1	17.3	567
Kheri	66.2	512	53.0	1,961	30.8	16.4	1,907
Kushinagar	52.7	358	42.3	1,427	19.0	20.2	1,468
Lalitpur	56.0	183	38.1	657	22.3	13.2	625
Lucknow	52.9	282	55.8	1,721	15.7	34.8	1,771
Mahamaya Nagar	72.1	193	58.2	676	15.9	23.8	643
Mahoba	70.1	105	49.4	418	28.0	10.6	404
Mahrajganj	60.5	230	47.1	1,132	17.9	19.9	1,128
Mainpuri	70.4	232	57.8	795	15.3	21.7	752
Mathura	77.2	305	63.0	1,043	18.1	25.4	980
Mau	62.7	179	44.3	947	16.5	20.2	918
Meerut	55.2	433	45.5	1,535	12.7	38.5	1,495
Mirzapur	59.8	191	42.0	917	20.9	22.3	908
Moradabad	67.5	285	44.9	1,410	13.4	17.0	1,336
Muzaffarnagar	65.4	290	46.0	1,153	11.1	28.1	1,131
Pilibhit	57.3	175	52.0	746	16.4	21.4	744
Pratapgarh	58.0	299	48.9	1,477	19.5	25.0	1,495
Rae Bareli	76.4	256	48.2	1,253	18.5	18.7	1,228
Rampur	69.6	223	55.4	902	13.6	20.6	907
Saharanpur	68.1	428	41.4	1,680	12.8	16.3	1,602
Sambhal	69.8	249	51.2	985	16.1	19.6	916
Sant Kabir Nagar	71.6	141	43.5	676	19.3	15.9	652
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	59.2	184	43.8	756	15.8	26.4	743
Shahjahanpur	75.4	401	60.3	1,409	17.8	17.1	1,311
Shamli	65.2	156	41.7	590	9.8	22.6	559
Shrawasti	61.2	120	44.4	508	22.8	13.7	474
Siddharthnagar	75.8	188	51.2	1,111	25.8	12.8	1,046
Sitapur	66.4	541	55.3	1,967	30.1	15.4	1,842
Sonbhadra	63.0	210	44.5	796	20.9	15.3	759
Sultanpur	62.3	180	50.2	961	20.8	22.9	954
Unnao	76.0	274	48.9	1,288	22.6	20.6	1,247
Varanasi	65.2	360	37.6	1,800	15.7	22.6	1,760
Uttar Pradesh	66.4	20,417	50.4	86,144	19.0	21.3	83,534

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

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

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

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS				Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex				Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹				Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²				Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby			
	Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men	
Age																				
15-24	79.4	89.6	59.5	73.6	62.8	70.9	11.6	19.8	69.9	65.5	5,442	4,315								
15-19	73.5	85.0	52.6	68.6	55.1	65.3	9.3	18.0	63.4	60.2	2,892	2,415								
20-24	86.0	95.3	67.2	79.9	71.6	78.0	14.3	22.0	77.2	72.1	2,551	1,900								
25-29	86.7	97.2	70.0	83.4	72.6	82.1	15.3	24.1	77.3	75.9	2,216	1,777								
30-39	86.2	95.4	68.9	81.9	72.9	79.1	15.4	24.4	77.7	77.2	3,331	2,787								
40-49	81.6	94.2	65.2	78.5	67.1	77.8	11.4	22.0	73.0	75.7	2,665	2,278								
Residence																				
Urban	88.5	95.5	71.4	80.8	75.2	77.4	18.2	25.4	78.8	73.4	3,237	3,031								
Rural	80.8	92.3	62.5	77.3	65.4	75.7	11.5	20.8	72.0	71.7	10,417	8,125								
Schooling																				
No schooling	75.4	87.5	58.0	70.5	60.5	67.8	8.5	15.5	66.8	62.8	3,868	1,391								
<5 years complete	70.6	88.2	56.0	67.6	58.7	67.3	10.6	15.0	63.0	69.4	330	311								
5-7 years complete	76.2	87.5	59.0	69.4	60.1	67.3	9.6	17.1	67.1	61.8	1,562	1,331								
8-9 years complete	80.9	91.8	61.8	74.5	64.4	73.4	11.8	17.7	71.7	70.2	2,453	2,699								
10-11 years complete	84.7	93.9	64.1	81.0	66.9	77.4	13.1	21.2	74.6	72.7	1,586	1,673								
12 or more years complete	93.8	98.4	76.2	86.6	81.2	84.4	20.1	30.4	84.8	80.7	3,856	3,752								
Regular media exposure³																				
Yes	89.0	95.8	71.9	82.0	75.4	79.5	16.6	26.0	80.1	76.3	5,862	6,087								
No	77.9	90.0	59.1	73.7	61.9	72.0	10.5	17.3	68.7	67.1	7,793	5,070								

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Marital status												
Never married	78.5	90.5	57.9	74.6	60.9	71.8	11.9	20.7	67.8	66.0	4,088	4,778
Currently married	84.4	95.5	67.5	81.2	70.7	79.7	13.6	23.3	76.2	77.2	9,202	6,220
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	83.9	87.1	66.7	72.5	67.5	69.1	12.6	14.8	73.5	59.8	364	159
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	83.6	93.8	69.4	77.5	70.4	78.5	13.2	23.3	76.8	74.7	1,430	1,895
Not been away	82.5	93.1	64.0	78.4	67.4	75.7	13.1	21.8	73.2	71.6	12,225	9,261
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	83.1	94.4	66.3	76.0	70.1	77.7	14.1	22.6	74.6	74.4	1,297	872
Not been away	82.6	93.1	64.4	78.4	67.5	76.0	13.0	22.0	73.5	72.0	12,357	10,285
Religion												
Hindu	82.7	93.2	64.4	78.6	67.8	76.1	13.6	21.8	73.7	72.9	11,339	9,431
Muslim	82.2	93.1	65.3	76.5	67.1	76.5	10.3	23.5	73.3	68.1	2,285	1,699

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	77.6	91.3	60.1	76.7	63.0	74.5	10.7	19.4	69.1	71.4	3,407	2,714
Scheduled tribe	81.3	85.5	54.6	65.7	62.1	69.3	5.9	13.0	67.8	72.0	192	122
Other backward class	82.8	93.5	64.1	77.9	67.5	76.4	12.8	21.6	73.9	71.4	7,317	6,022
Other	88.8	95.3	72.4	81.9	74.9	77.8	17.5	26.8	79.4	75.0	2,713	2,286
Don't know	(55.1)	*	(34.5)	*	(46.9)	*	(2.8)	*	(29.6)	*	26	13
Total	82.6	93.2	64.6	78.3	67.7	76.1	13.1	22.1	73.6	72.1	13,654	11,157

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 Sikh or 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:							Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators
Age									
15-24	64.8	57.5	60.6	69.6	58.0	56.5	57.5	19.1	4,319
15-19	64.4	56.3	59.9	69.4	56.6	55.1	55.8	18.6	2,126
20-24	65.2	58.7	61.3	69.8	59.3	57.9	59.1	19.6	2,192
25-29	63.7	57.9	59.2	70.0	57.0	54.3	56.9	18.5	1,920
30-39	65.4	58.6	60.0	68.8	57.2	56.3	57.4	18.8	2,871
40-49	61.3	56.3	57.1	68.9	54.7	54.7	53.8	16.3	2,175
Residence									
Urban	67.8	62.1	64.8	69.9	61.5	57.8	60.6	20.8	2,864
Rural	62.8	56.1	57.7	69.1	55.5	55.0	55.3	17.6	8,421
Schooling									
No schooling	59.0	53.1	54.0	68.8	51.5	51.9	51.3	14.3	2,917
<5 years complete	58.0	56.3	53.4	64.8	51.0	50.6	53.3	14.5	233
5-7 years complete	62.2	56.1	59.4	68.4	57.2	53.2	56.1	17.6	1,191
8-9 years complete	64.3	56.9	57.8	68.9	55.3	53.7	54.4	17.5	1,984
10-11 years complete	66.7	56.3	60.9	69.2	58.6	56.4	57.4	19.1	1,343
12 or more years complete	68.2	62.7	64.8	70.6	62.1	60.9	62.3	22.5	3,617
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	68.7	61.9	64.4	71.2	62.6	58.9	60.8	22.2	5,215
No	60.1	54.0	55.3	67.7	52.2	53.0	53.0	15.1	6,069

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:										Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Marital status												
Never married	66.3	58.6	62.5	69.9	59.1	57.8	58.9	20.6	3,208			
Currently married	63.2	57.2	58.2	69.2	56.0	54.8	55.7	17.4	7,771			
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	64.6	58.0	60.5	67.9	59.8	57.9	56.4	19.2	306			
Religion												
Hindu	64.2	57.6	59.9	69.3	57.4	56.4	57.0	18.8	9,382			
Muslim	63.7	57.7	57.5	69.5	55.0	52.5	55.0	16.6	1,877			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	63.3	55.7	58.3	68.4	54.9	54.8	55.9	17.3	2,646			
Scheduled tribe	53.2	52.4	52.7	68.4	49.8	48.0	49.5	11.6	156			
Other backward class	64.3	57.0	59.0	69.8	56.7	55.7	55.8	18.5	6,059			
Other	65.3	61.6	62.6	69.3	60.6	57.4	59.9	19.6	2,410			
Total	64.1	57.6	59.5	69.3	57.0	55.7	56.6	18.4	11,285			

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

[†] 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:										Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators				
Age												
15-24	67.1	63.6	67.0	73.0	65.0	58.2	60.3	27.3	3,864			
15-19	66.1	64.7	68.0	71.1	66.8	59.0	60.1	27.3	2,054			
20-24	68.3	62.3	65.8	75.2	62.9	57.3	60.6	27.3	1,810			
25-29	74.7	72.4	74.1	69.8	70.7	63.1	65.4	29.6	1,727			
30-39	71.4	69.3	71.9	73.7	69.2	65.1	66.5	32.5	2,661			
40-49	69.7	67.8	69.8	72.7	68.0	60.3	63.2	29.2	2,147			
Residence												
Urban	72.8	70.0	72.9	73.3	71.6	64.2	67.7	31.7	2,895			
Rural	68.9	66.4	68.9	72.3	66.1	60.1	61.6	28.5	7,504			
Schooling												
No schooling	63.2	62.7	62.7	69.5	60.1	56.9	58.3	22.9	1,217			
<5 years complete	66.1	53.7	61.9	73.5	58.5	54.7	55.2	25.8	275			
5-7 years complete	63.8	60.3	64.8	70.1	63.3	54.4	55.6	22.6	1,165			
8-9 years complete	66.6	63.9	66.0	72.8	63.6	58.0	58.6	27.0	2,478			
10-11 years complete	72.5	68.2	71.2	73.0	67.9	61.6	63.7	30.9	1,571			
12 or more years complete	75.7	74.2	76.9	74.1	74.8	67.3	71.1	34.9	3,693			
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	73.8	70.8	74.2	73.4	72.2	65.5	68.2	33.5	5,833			
No	65.1	63.0	64.6	71.5	61.8	55.8	57.1	24.1	4,565			

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS	
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators
Marital status									
Never married	69.3	65.9	68.9	72.6	66.5	60.3	62.6	28.5	4,323
Currently married	70.6	68.5	70.7	72.8	68.5	61.8	63.7	30.1	5,937
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	64.8	67.4	72.4	64.5	66.9	65.1	68.3	28.5	139
Religion									
Hindu	70.0	67.7	70.5	72.3	68.2	61.6	63.6	29.9	8,794
Muslim	70.2	66.0	67.9	73.9	64.7	59.7	62.1	26.8	1,581
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	71.4	65.7	70.0	72.0	67.5	61.3	61.9	30.0	2,478
Scheduled tribe	60.1	55.2	62.2	63.3	58.8	53.4	59.9	21.2	104
Other backward class	68.4	66.2	68.9	73.2	66.5	60.7	63.1	28.2	5,629
Other	73.0	72.8	73.3	72.3	71.1	62.7	65.7	32.0	2,179
Total	70.0	67.4	70.0	72.6	67.6	61.2	63.3	29.4	10,398

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

¹Exposure 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	1.7	0.7	1.2	2.1	0.6	1.2	2.0	0.6	1.2
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	10.5	1.2	5.4	9.8	1.0	4.7	10.0	1.1	4.9
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,690	2,043	3,733	4,713	6,443	11,156	6,402	8,486	14,888
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	57.8	*	59.9	54.0	69.1	55.9	55.1	70.5	57.0
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	177	26	202	462	64	526	639	90	729
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	1,891	2,305	4,196	5,225	7,335	12,560	7,116	9,640	16,755
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.9	na	na	1.7	na	na	1.7	na	na
Number of men	3,031	na	na	8,125	na	na	11,157	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
	(41.0)	na	na	53.6	na	na	49.8	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months									
	59	na	na	135	na	na	194	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	17.7	na	na	10.9	na	na	12.4	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy									
	na	831	na	na	2,804	na	na	3,635	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5									
	4.1	11.0	7.7	2.7	6.2	4.7	3.1	7.3	5.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion									
	5.1	5.4	5.3	3.2	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months									
	33.6	43.7	38.9	44.0	51.7	48.3	41.2	49.8	45.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months									
	5.3	5.2	5.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8
Number of respondents									
	3,031	3,237	6,268	8,125	10,417	18,543	11,157	13,654	24,811
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
	87.6	91.3	89.8	89.1	88.2	88.5	88.7	88.8	88.8
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months									
	1,020	1,416	2,436	3,576	5,384	8,959	4,596	6,800	11,395

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-20

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	20.7	15.7	18.1	19.4	10.6	14.4	19.8	11.6	15.2
Percentage who know a condom source	89.4	52.9	70.9	86.7	41.5	60.8	87.4	43.9	63.1
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	20.2	31.0	25.7	27.2	33.7	30.9	25.5	33.2	29.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.0
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	1.0	6.3	3.7	1.0	4.3	2.9	1.0	4.7	3.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.7	3.3	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.8
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	32.4	41.3	36.9	43.2	49.7	46.9	40.5	48.0	44.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	5.2	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.9
Number age 15-24	1,088	1,121	2,209	3,226	4,322	7,548	4,315	5,442	9,757
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	86.2	89.4	88.1	87.7	88.0	87.9	87.4	88.2	87.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	353	463	816	1,393	2,148	3,541	1,746	2,611	4,357
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	49.1	41.2	44.2	37.5	40.0	39.1	39.8	40.2	40.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	223	356	578	883	1,486	2,369	1,105	1,842	2,947
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	54.0	5.4	22.7	43.8	4.3	17.4	45.8	4.5	18.4
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	164	295	459	661	1,318	1,980	825	1,614	2,439
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	62.8	*	67.3	54.5	75.2	57.8	56.4	79.0	60.0
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	89	16	104	289	56	345	378	72	450
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	85.3	92.1	88.4	82.3	95.4	89.0	83.1	94.7	88.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	9.7	2.1	6.3	10.9	2.1	6.4	10.6	2.1	6.4
Number never married	1,014	830	1,845	2,850	2,970	5,820	3,864	3,801	7,665

Note: 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	161	158	43,671
Male	252	244	45,614
Age			
<15	428	421	23,698
15-59	123	117	57,251
60 or more	161	161	8,340
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	140	125	11,229
Other fuel	218	213	78,059
Total ⁴	208	202	89,288
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	206	198	138,740
Male	240	226	136,160
Age			
<15	355	338	88,110
15-59	131	125	158,650
60 or more	319	303	28,146
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	250	240	178,146
Other fuel	171	160	96,759
Total ⁴	222	212	274,905
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	195	188	182,412
Male	243	231	181,774
Age			
<15	371	356	111,807
15-59	129	123	215,901
60 or more	283	270	36,486
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	244	233	189,375
Other fuel	192	184	174,818
Total ⁴	219	209	364,194

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	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	95.5	19,514	64.2	81.2	91.7	12.2	18,644	92.7	68.6	74.2	93.7	12.3	2,239
20-34	96.6	44,044	67.8	83.1	94.2	11.3	42,535	95.9	71.4	77.2	95.5	11.7	4,951
35-49	96.0	29,566	64.9	82.7	94.6	11.2	28,393	96.2	69.2	80.7	96.5	11.1	3,444
Residence													
Urban	97.5	23,408	70.4	85.3	95.6	8.5	22,830	95.3	70.7	79.7	96.1	11.1	2,890
Rural	95.7	69,716	64.6	81.6	93.2	12.5	66,742	95.3	69.8	76.9	95.2	11.8	7,745
Schooling													
No schooling	94.6	26,634	61.4	79.9	92.4	12.7	25,198	92.6	62.3	76.1	94.0	14.9	1,288
<5 years complete	94.6	2,178	60.5	78.2	92.5	11.4	2,061	95.0	62.9	73.4	95.6	16.0	296
5-7 years complete	95.6	11,067	63.1	80.9	92.4	11.9	10,578	93.2	65.2	76.0	93.3	13.5	1,241
8-9 years complete	96.5	16,676	64.2	82.5	93.1	11.6	16,094	95.3	67.0	78.9	94.6	12.8	2,571
10-11 years complete	97.0	10,849	68.4	83.6	94.3	11.2	10,525	95.3	71.0	75.7	95.9	10.5	1,595
12 or more years complete	97.7	25,720	72.8	85.9	96.1	10.1	25,116	97.1	76.8	79.1	97.0	9.2	3,644
Religion													
Hindu	96.2	76,981	65.9	82.3	93.6	11.7	74,072	95.5	70.3	77.1	95.3	11.6	9,005
Muslim	96.0	15,784	66.9	83.6	94.6	10.3	15,149	94.5	68.6	81.4	96.4	11.5	1,605
Sikh	97.7	173	73.8	86.2	99.5	11.8	170	*	*	*	*	*	17
Other	97.7	186	73.4	86.0	95.3	8.9	182	*	*	*	*	*	7

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:					Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:								
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have mis-conceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	96.0	23,311	64.8	81.5	93.1	12.4	22,371	95.5	2,714	68.0	77.1	94.2	15.0	2,592
Scheduled tribe	91.6	1,284	53.7	77.1	89.8	17.1	1,177	90.8	122	55.2	72.1	89.7	10.5	110
Other backward class	96.2	49,514	65.5	82.6	93.6	11.3	47,609	95.5	6,022	69.9	78.0	95.4	10.5	5,751
Other	96.9	18,870	70.2	84.1	95.3	10.2	18,282	95.0	2,286	73.7	77.7	97.1	10.6	2,172
Don't know	92.1	145	56.4	74.1	90.0	13.4	133	*	13	*	*	*	*	9
Total	96.2	93,124	66.1	82.5	93.8	11.5	89,573	95.3	11,157	70.1	77.7	95.4	11.6	10,634

Note: 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	8.3	19,514	8.4	2,415
20-24	6.4	17,250	9.1	1,900
25-34	7.0	26,794	10.5	3,262
35-49	10.9	29,566	12.7	3,580
Residence				
Urban	9.1	23,408	11.1	3,031
Rural	8.2	69,716	10.3	8,125
Schooling				
No schooling	9.9	26,634	12.1	1,391
<5 years complete	9.1	2,178	12.7	311
5-7 years complete	8.3	11,067	10.5	1,331
8-9 years complete	8.1	16,676	10.2	2,699
10-11 years complete	7.3	10,849	7.7	1,673
12 or more years complete	7.4	25,720	11.2	3,752
Religion				
Hindu	8.7	76,981	10.9	9,431
Muslim	6.8	15,784	8.2	1,699
Sikh	6.5	173	*	19
Other	16.2	186	*	8
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	12.3	23,311	15.9	2,714
Scheduled tribe	7.8	1,284	6.8	122
Other backward class	7.2	49,514	8.6	6,022
Other	6.9	18,870	9.3	2,286
Don't know	7.1	145	*	13
Total age 15-49	8.4	93,124	10.5	11,157
Age 50-54	na	na	14.4	886
Total age 15-54	na	na	10.8	12,043

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

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

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

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	26.2	24.0	24.6
Government/municipal hospital	14.0	6.2	8.2
Government dispensary	1.3	0.4	0.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.2	0.4	0.6
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	7.9	13.3	11.9
PHC/additional PHC	1.3	3.2	2.8
Sub-centre	0.2	0.3	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.9	0.5	0.6
Private health sector	69.0	68.0	68.3
Private hospital	12.6	9.4	10.2
Private doctor/clinic	55.7	57.6	57.1
Private paramedic	0.5	0.9	0.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other source	1.8	3.0	2.7
Shop	0.2	0.3	0.2
Home treatment	1.4	1.8	1.7
Other	0.3	0.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	16.8	15.5	15.9
Number of households	18,059	52,651	70,710
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)	7.7	1.7	3.3
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	10.1	4.1	5.7
State health insurance scheme	3.6	1.1	1.8
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	3.8	7.8	6.7
Community health insurance programme	1.1	0.2	0.5
Other health insurance through employer	3.0	0.5	1.2
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.6	0.2	0.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	7.4	1.2	2.9
Other	63.8	84.3	78.7
Number of households	3,038	8,182	11,220

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

Table 90 Health problems

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	420	267	207	164	91	19,514	704	247	86	115	17	2,415
20-34	768	481	1,009	339	109	44,044	986	507	186	276	146	5,161
35-49	2,678	1,366	2,396	851	133	29,566	2,724	1,302	301	900	221	3,580
Residence												
Urban	1,963	672	2,485	477	73	23,408	1,937	830	168	176	181	3,031
Rural	1,079	732	877	460	126	69,716	1,313	659	213	540	128	8,125
Schooling												
No schooling	1,534	1,067	965	668	116	26,634	1,046	1,093	219	572	196	1,391
<5 years complete	1,517	1,299	1,503	490	149	2,178	1,692	754	0	1,023	0	311
5-7 years complete	1,514	740	1,162	582	103	11,067	1,705	667	0	242	0	1,331
8-9 years complete	1,238	620	1,062	419	128	16,676	1,039	1,057	202	580	150	2,699
10-11 years complete	1,038	496	1,194	281	104	10,849	1,231	616	202	195	164	1,673
12 or more years complete	1,102	452	1,821	308	103	25,720	1,980	360	281	425	170	3,752
Marital status												
Never married	422	289	343	196	77	27,998	671	574	191	190	142	4,778
Currently married	1,659	873	1,674	579	123	62,675	2,106	786	214	593	146	6,220
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,197	1,618	1,963	609	239	2,450	1,511	1,532	0	2,027	0	159
Religion												
Hindu	1,309	746	1,292	467	116	76,981	1,599	744	194	447	148	9,431
Muslim	1,255	556	1,205	443	99	15,784	862	437	245	417	115	1,699
Sikh	1,956	1,440	1,980	817	0	173	*	*	*	*	*	19
Other	1,409	1,633	2,760	1,015	0	186	*	*	*	*	*	8

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of men per 100,000						
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,005	747	1,062	365	85	23,311	1,129	719	36	373	20	2,714
Scheduled tribe	1,692	356	575	509	308	1,284	802	872	872	782	0	122
Other backward class	1,221	714	1,036	494	134	49,514	1,525	570	170	395	170	6,022
Other	1,828	709	2,225	503	72	18,870	1,835	1,042	444	628	222	2,286
Don't know	4,376	1,143	3,781	832	832	145	*	*	*	*	*	13
Total age 15-49	1,301	717	1,281	465	113	93,124	1,483	706	201	441	142	11,157
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,238	2,175	67	1,868	208	886
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,686	814	191	546	147	12,043

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

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

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

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.5	18,742	0.5	2,232
20-24	0.6	0.2	0.5	16,642	0.8	1,782
25-29	0.9	0.3	0.6	14,678	1.0	1,687
30-34	1.4	0.4	0.5	11,247	1.5	1,380
35-39	1.5	0.4	0.6	10,756	1.0	1,213
40-44	1.6	0.4	0.5	8,820	1.2	1,043
45-49	1.9	0.3	0.8	9,045	1.1	1,125
Residence						
Urban	0.8	0.3	0.6	22,082	0.8	2,781
Rural	1.1	0.3	0.5	67,848	1.0	7,682
Schooling						
No schooling	1.2	0.3	0.6	25,830	1.5	1,288
<5 years complete	1.0	0.2	0.5	2,100	0.2	291
5-7 years complete	1.1	0.3	0.5	10,737	0.5	1,256
8-9 years complete	1.0	0.3	0.6	16,154	1.3	2,555
10-11 years complete	0.8	0.2	0.5	10,486	0.6	1,552
12 or more years complete	0.9	0.3	0.5	24,625	0.9	3,521
Religion						
Hindu	1.1	0.3	0.6	74,719	1.0	8,901
Muslim	0.5	0.2	0.5	14,876	0.9	1,537
Sikh	1.0	0.0	0.5	161	*	18
Other	1.1	0.0	0.0	175	*	8
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	1.1	0.3	0.6	22,635	1.1	2,558
Scheduled tribe	2.0	0.4	0.8	1,244	0.8	115
Other backward class	1.0	0.3	0.5	47,872	0.9	5,637
Other	1.0	0.2	0.5	18,046	1.1	2,146
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.8	133	*	7
Total	1.0	0.3	0.6	89,930	1.0	10,463

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

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	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	Total				
Age												
15-19	3.8	69.5	27.6	2.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	0.6	18,312			
20-24	5.4	62.8	32.9	3.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	0.7	16,218			
25-29	7.2	54.9	39.1	5.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	0.7	14,378			
30-34	11.9	46.0	43.4	8.7	1.4	0.5	100.0	0.7	11,059			
35-39	15.9	38.3	47.4	11.6	1.8	0.9	100.0	0.6	10,566			
40-44	21.0	32.8	48.2	14.2	3.5	1.3	100.0	0.7	8,667			
45-49	25.7	27.7	48.7	17.6	4.1	1.9	100.0	0.6	8,874			
Residence												
Urban	12.7	47.7	40.9	8.9	1.7	0.8	100.0	0.5	21,291			
Rural	10.5	52.5	38.4	7.2	1.3	0.7	100.0	0.7	66,782			
Schooling												
No schooling	15.8	41.3	44.5	10.8	2.3	1.1	100.0	0.7	25,332			
<5 years complete	11.5	50.5	39.5	8.4	1.0	0.6	100.0	0.9	2,038			
5-7 years complete	11.5	51.4	38.4	7.9	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.7	10,521			
8-9 years complete	8.9	56.7	35.7	6.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	0.7	15,866			
10-11 years complete	8.4	58.4	34.4	5.7	0.9	0.5	100.0	0.7	10,266			
12 or more years complete	8.2	55.5	37.5	5.7	0.9	0.5	100.0	0.6	24,051			
Religion												
Hindu	10.7	52.3	38.4	7.3	1.3	0.6	100.0	0.7	73,575			
Muslim	12.7	46.8	41.7	8.9	1.6	1.0	100.0	0.6	14,170			
Sikh	21.2	43.1	38.0	13.2	3.0	2.8	100.0	0.8	160			
Other	12.6	44.1	46.2	8.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	1.2	168			

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total		
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	9.5	54.2	37.5	6.5	1.2	0.6	100.0	0.7	22,248
Scheduled tribe	11.4	50.9	39.3	7.5	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.7	1,231
Other backward class	11.1	50.9	39.3	7.6	1.4	0.8	100.0	0.7	46,879
Other	12.7	48.9	39.9	8.9	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.6	17,592
Don't know	9.6	55.9	34.5	5.9	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.0	124
Total	11.0	51.4	39.0	7.6	1.4	0.7	100.0	0.7	88,073

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal			Pre-hypertensive			Hypertensive			Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	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	SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total					
Age												
15-19	4.7	52.6	43.3	3.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	0.2	2,183			
20-24	9.4	37.8	53.1	7.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	0.1	1,715			
25-29	11.9	28.5	60.3	10.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	0.2	1,632			
30-34	17.6	25.1	57.9	14.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	0.2	1,330			
35-39	20.3	20.9	59.8	14.9	3.4	1.0	100.0	0.2	1,189			
40-44	26.5	19.2	55.1	17.6	5.9	2.2	100.0	0.5	1,016			
45-49	28.3	20.2	52.6	19.8	5.6	1.7	100.0	0.1	1,093			
Residence												
Urban	17.7	28.0	55.0	13.9	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.2	2,664			
Rural	13.9	33.5	53.3	10.2	2.1	0.8	100.0	0.2	7,494			
Schooling												
No schooling	14.4	29.2	56.9	10.7	2.4	0.8	100.0	0.3	1,250			
<5 years complete	17.7	35.4	47.7	13.2	2.7	1.0	100.0	0.0	283			
5-7 years complete	13.5	32.7	54.7	9.4	2.4	0.9	100.0	0.2	1,225			
8-9 years complete	14.6	35.0	51.3	10.9	1.7	1.1	100.0	0.2	2,480			
10-11 years complete	14.2	34.3	52.1	11.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	0.2	1,516			
12 or more years complete	15.8	29.6	55.2	12.0	2.3	0.8	100.0	0.2	3,403			
Religion												
Hindu	14.7	32.6	53.4	11.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.2	8,675			
Muslim	15.6	29.2	55.6	12.2	2.1	0.8	100.0	0.1	1,457			

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pre-hypertensive				Hypertensive		Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg				
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.3	33.7	52.7	11.1	1.9	0.6	100.0	0.1	2,488
Scheduled tribe	12.0	28.8	61.0	8.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	112
Other backward class	14.1	32.2	54.4	10.3	2.2	0.9	100.0	0.2	5,461
Other	18.0	30.0	52.8	13.9	2.3	1.0	100.0	0.2	2,089
Total age 15-49	14.9	32.1	53.7	11.2	2.1	0.8	100.0	0.2	10,157
Age 50-54	34.2	17.5	49.7	24.4	5.8	2.6	100.0	0.2	819
Total age 15-54	16.3	31.0	53.4	12.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	0.2	10,976

Note: Total includes men belonging to Sikh or 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 the time of the 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	0.4	2.5	18,023
20-24	97.2	2.0	0.8	100.0	0.4	3.2	15,947
25-29	96.3	2.4	1.3	100.0	0.4	4.2	14,106
30-34	94.2	3.4	2.4	100.0	0.5	6.2	10,839
35-39	92.5	4.2	3.2	100.0	0.5	8.0	10,332
40-44	88.4	6.2	5.4	100.0	0.5	12.1	8,423
45-49	85.8	6.9	7.3	100.0	0.8	15.0	8,621
Residence							
Urban	93.8	3.4	2.9	100.0	0.5	6.7	20,622
Rural	94.4	3.3	2.3	100.0	0.5	6.1	65,668
Schooling							
No schooling	92.2	4.3	3.5	100.0	0.5	8.3	24,742
<5 years complete	93.0	3.8	3.2	100.0	0.6	7.6	1,986
5-7 years complete	94.5	3.2	2.4	100.0	0.5	6.1	10,321
8-9 years complete	95.3	2.8	1.9	100.0	0.5	5.2	15,599
10-11 years complete	95.4	2.6	1.9	100.0	0.3	4.9	10,095
12 or more years complete	95.3	2.9	1.8	100.0	0.4	5.2	23,547
Religion							
Hindu	94.2	3.4	2.4	100.0	0.5	6.3	72,424
Muslim	94.8	2.9	2.3	100.0	0.4	5.6	13,548
Sikh	94.9	3.4	1.8	100.0	0.8	5.9	153
Other	91.8	2.7	5.5	100.0	0.0	8.2	165
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.8	3.0	2.2	100.0	0.4	5.7	21,884
Scheduled tribe	95.4	3.0	1.6	100.0	0.8	5.4	1,204
Other backward class	94.4	3.3	2.3	100.0	0.5	6.2	45,923
Other	93.4	3.6	3.0	100.0	0.5	7.1	17,163
Don't know	92.4	2.0	5.6	100.0	0.0	7.6	116
Total	94.3	3.3	2.4	100.0	0.5	6.2	86,290

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

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

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with >140 mg/dl blood glucose levels or taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.1	2.3	0.6	100.0	0.8	3.7	2,158
20-24	96.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	0.3	4.3	1,679
25-29	94.0	3.6	2.4	100.0	0.8	6.8	1,605
30-34	92.1	5.2	2.7	100.0	0.8	8.7	1,315
35-39	88.8	5.3	5.9	100.0	1.6	12.8	1,167
40-44	86.3	6.9	6.8	100.0	1.3	15.0	973
45-49	84.2	6.9	8.9	100.0	1.5	17.3	1,058
Residence							
Urban	91.8	3.9	4.3	100.0	1.1	9.3	2,586
Rural	92.5	4.3	3.2	100.0	0.9	8.3	7,369
Schooling							
No schooling	92.2	4.8	3.0	100.0	0.6	8.4	1,228
<5 years complete	90.0	8.1	1.9	100.0	0.8	10.8	270
5-7 years complete	91.9	4.1	4.0	100.0	0.9	9.0	1,200
8-9 years complete	92.9	4.0	3.0	100.0	0.9	8.0	2,433
10-11 years complete	93.1	3.1	3.9	100.0	0.9	7.9	1,490
12 or more years complete	92.0	4.4	3.6	100.0	1.1	9.1	3,332
Religion							
Hindu	92.3	4.0	3.6	100.0	1.0	8.6	8,531
Muslim	92.4	5.0	2.6	100.0	0.5	8.1	1,398
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	93.5	3.5	3.0	100.0	0.6	7.1	2,461
Scheduled tribe	96.3	1.5	2.2	100.0	1.8	5.4	111
Other backward class	92.4	4.5	3.1	100.0	0.9	8.5	5,333
Other	90.7	4.3	5.0	100.0	1.3	10.7	2,043
Total age 15-49	92.3	4.2	3.5	100.0	0.9	8.6	9,955
Age 50-54	80.1	9.0	10.9	100.0	1.7	21.6	802
Total age 15-54	91.4	4.6	4.0	100.0	1.0	9.5	10,757

Note: Total includes men belonging to Sikh or 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Tobacco/ alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.2	0.1	10.0	9.7	9.8
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.3	0.2	5.3	10.2	8.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Smokes hookah	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	1.5	2.0	1.9	23.0	29.3	27.6
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.5	0.7	0.7	10.7	19.2	16.9
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.7	8.7	8.2
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	2.6	3.7	3.4	36.2	46.9	44.0
Drinks alcohol	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.3	17.3	16.5
Number of respondents	23,408	69,716	93,124	3,031	8,125	11,157
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	65.8	68.3	75.3	82.0	80.1
5-9	*	5.5	5.0	13.8	9.2	10.5
10-14	*	3.9	4.4	4.6	2.7	3.2
15-24	*	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.5
25 or more	*	24.8	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	5.5	4.3	4.7
Total	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	12	111	123	303	785	1,088
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	58.7	58.6	22.7	25.0	24.7
5-9	*	20.8	21.0	21.1	23.1	22.8
10-14	*	13.1	12.7	42.4	32.0	33.7
15-24	*	5.7	6.2	10.0	16.6	15.5
25 or more	*	1.7	1.5	3.4	2.6	2.7
Missing	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7
Total	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	19	184	204	161	825	986

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Tobacco/ alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	(12.7)	10.6	16.7	11.4	12.7
About once a week	*	(43.5)	37.7	42.6	43.7	43.4
Less than once a week	*	(43.8)	51.7	40.7	44.9	43.9
Don't know	*	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	*	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	8	39	47	435	1,405	1,840

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 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women	
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other			Nothing
Age									
15-19	70.6	16.5	54.4	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	70.5	19,514
20-24	67.5	17.2	58.3	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	74.9	17,250
Residence									
Urban	51.9	17.4	70.3	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	86.7	8,347
Rural	74.2	16.7	52.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	68.4	28,417
Schooling									
No schooling	87.3	11.8	36.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	47.7	3,292
<5 years complete	81.3	12.5	39.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	52.9	729
5-7 years complete	80.6	13.3	43.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	57.2	4,392
8-9 years complete	73.5	15.5	53.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	68.5	8,795
10-11 years complete	65.9	18.8	60.5	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	78.4	6,927
12 or more years complete	58.5	19.4	66.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	85.3	12,628
Religion									
Hindu	68.2	17.4	56.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	73.1	29,920
Muslim	74.0	14.1	57.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	70.2	6,713
Sikh	44.6	20.3	79.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.2	62
Other	44.3	12.5	62.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	69
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	73.0	16.2	52.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	68.3	9,585
Scheduled tribe	74.1	15.1	46.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	63.0	535
Other backward class	71.0	17.1	55.5	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	72.2	19,807
Other	57.8	17.3	65.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	80.6	6,791
Don't know	67.4	1.0	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	59.8	47
Total	69.2	16.8	56.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	72.6	36,764

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.

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

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

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

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

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN										
15-19	16.0	2,892	54.7	9.6	5.9	29.8	9.1	90.9	100.0	464
20-24	17.6	2,551	64.5	10.3	2.6	22.6	11.8	88.2	100.0	449
25-29	17.9	2,216	68.2	11.2	4.9	15.6	15.8	84.2	100.0	397
30-34	22.5	1,724	64.6	15.4	3.3	16.8	12.0	88.0	100.0	388
35-39	25.7	1,607	60.8	17.5	4.0	17.7	12.5	87.5	100.0	413
40-44	28.3	1,274	61.3	13.5	3.6	21.5	9.7	90.3	100.0	360
45-49	25.9	1,391	61.2	12.3	4.9	21.6	10.3	89.7	100.0	360
Total	20.7	13,654	62.0	12.7	4.2	21.0	11.6	88.4	100.0	2,832
MEN										
15-19	36.2	2,415	68.9	14.5	4.2	12.4	48.4	51.6	100.0	873
20-24	66.8	1,900	75.1	14.0	2.9	8.0	40.1	59.9	100.0	1,268
25-29	88.5	1,777	80.1	13.2	2.8	3.9	35.4	64.6	100.0	1,572
30-34	94.6	1,485	80.6	12.5	2.6	4.3	38.1	61.9	100.0	1,405
35-39	96.5	1,302	78.9	14.3	2.7	4.1	41.3	58.7	100.0	1,256
40-44	96.6	1,106	77.0	15.2	3.2	4.6	42.5	57.5	100.0	1,069
45-49	95.6	1,172	72.1	18.4	3.3	6.1	47.1	52.9	100.0	1,121
Total	76.8	11,157	76.7	14.4	3.0	5.8	41.1	58.9	100.0	8,565
Age 50-54	94.5	886	67.4	21.9	2.6	8.0	54.9	45.1	100.0	837
Total age 15-54	78.1	12,043	75.9	15.1	3.0	6.0	42.4	57.6	100.0	9,402

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:							
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how 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	Number of cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age													
15-19	*	12	62.5	91	*	6	*	*	0	*	12	*	0
20-29	81.0	376	72.7	1,911	32.0	233	69.2	83	83	75.6	1,369	61.0	80
30-39	89.1	572	76.2	1,980	40.9	379	79.9	193	193	78.4	2,238	55.6	178
40-49	85.0	467	77.9	1,464	47.2	306	76.2	212	212	75.2	1,885	60.1	199
Residence													
Urban	87.6	363	77.2	1,456	41.1	262	81.0	156	156	78.1	1,588	53.5	154
Rural	85.0	1,065	74.4	3,990	40.8	663	74.3	333	333	76.0	3,915	61.0	303
Schooling													
No schooling	81.9	613	73.9	2,070	39.4	398	72.7	93	93	73.6	915	58.8	85
<5 years complete	(84.0)	58	86.6	148	(40.9)	35	*	20	20	75.3	203	*	20
5-7 years complete	90.8	131	75.2	661	20.8	77	64.5	68	68	74.2	744	60.4	63
8-9 years complete	85.0	225	73.3	843	43.5	159	76.8	123	123	76.2	1,337	61.3	118
10-11 years complete	91.3	80	77.2	430	38.6	53	79.8	57	57	79.0	632	44.7	52
12 or more years complete	90.0	320	76.4	1,294	50.0	201	83.3	128	128	78.9	1,672	59.5	119
Religion													
Hindu	86.6	1,253	75.6	4,557	41.7	811	77.3	438	438	77.0	4,617	58.2	407
Muslim	78.7	174	72.8	876	34.4	112	(67.5)	48	48	74.5	873	(60.4)	47

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	87.6	75.5	1,393	40.6	323	73.5	150	74.9	1,409	65.4	143
Scheduled tribe	(83.2)	69.7	93	*	19	*	6	73.7	62	*	6
Other backward class	83.8	74.5	2,876	42.2	438	78.0	228	77.3	2,895	57.7	206
Other	87.3	77.2	1,074	36.6	143	77.9	104	77.0	1,131	49.2	101
Total	85.6	75.2	5,446	40.9	924	76.5	489	76.6	5,504	58.5	456

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 Sikh or 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision				According to men, person who usually makes the decision							
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	6.8	76.6	13.9	2.1	0.6	100.0	34.7	60.0	5.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	4.6	79.0	12.6	3.2	0.6	100.0	20.1	73.9	5.3	0.4	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.3	79.0	13.5	2.0	0.3	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	RURAL											
Own health care	7.5	73.6	16.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	31.6	61.2	6.8	0.4	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	4.3	75.6	16.9	2.2	0.9	100.0	23.0	71.7	4.1	1.1	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.2	74.7	17.4	2.0	0.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
	TOTAL											
Own health care	7.3	74.3	16.2	1.5	0.7	100.0	32.5	60.9	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	4.4	76.4	15.9	2.4	0.9	100.0	22.2	72.2	4.4	0.9	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.2	75.7	16.4	2.0	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99. Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife						
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	71.2	66.5	66.5	57.1	22.4	181	*	*	*	*	17
20-24	77.2	75.4	74.5	67.4	16.8	1,444	92.2	92.8	87.4	2.5	428
25-29	79.9	79.3	79.4	71.6	13.7	1,936	92.2	92.9	88.8	3.7	1,147
30-39	82.6	82.1	82.8	75.3	11.3	3,187	93.8	94.8	90.7	2.1	2,489
40-49	84.9	84.5	84.4	78.2	9.6	2,455	93.7	95.3	91.1	2.1	2,139
Residence											
Urban	83.3	83.6	84.3	76.6	10.0	2,150	94.7	94.0	92.1	3.3	1,649
Rural	81.0	80.0	79.8	72.8	13.2	7,052	92.8	94.6	89.6	2.1	4,571
Schooling											
No schooling	81.9	80.8	80.6	73.8	12.4	3,443	92.5	93.7	89.3	3.1	1,026
<5 years complete	84.9	85.9	85.4	77.4	9.7	249	90.7	93.9	87.5	3.0	214
5-7 years complete	80.9	81.0	80.7	74.0	12.8	1,088	93.0	94.1	90.6	3.6	821
8-9 years complete	79.6	79.4	79.9	71.3	13.5	1,434	93.4	95.3	90.3	1.6	1,506
10-11 years complete	81.5	79.5	78.7	71.3	12.3	714	93.0	93.1	89.4	3.3	708
12 or more years complete	82.3	81.5	82.2	75.3	12.1	2,274	94.3	94.9	91.2	1.9	1,944
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	86.0	86.3	85.1	79.8	9.2	1,893	93.5	94.5	90.4	2.4	5,950
Employed, for cash	86.6	87.0	85.2	80.0	8.6	1,428	93.4	94.4	90.4	2.6	5,504
Employed, not for cash	84.5	84.0	85.0	79.3	11.0	465	93.7	95.9	90.6	0.9	447
Not employed	80.4	79.4	79.8	72.1	13.3	7,309	91.0	93.0	86.8	2.9	269

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision
Number of living children									
0	75.4	72.5	73.8	64.8	18.0	91.7	91.9	87.3	3.7
1-2	80.8	80.2	80.0	73.0	13.2	93.5	94.3	90.2	2.5
3-4	83.4	82.8	82.7	75.8	10.8	93.8	95.1	91.1	2.2
5 or more	84.1	83.9	84.7	77.6	10.1	93.5	96.4	91.4	1.5
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	83.8	83.6	82.9	76.2	10.4	94.8	95.1	92.0	2.1
Non-nuclear	79.8	78.6	79.3	71.8	14.0	92.3	94.0	88.9	2.7
Religion									
Hindu	81.7	80.9	80.9	73.9	12.6	93.0	94.3	89.8	2.6
Muslim	81.0	80.6	80.9	72.3	11.5	95.4	95.3	92.6	1.9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	81.5	82.1	81.4	74.4	12.4	92.8	93.5	88.7	2.4
Scheduled tribe	76.3	73.2	77.0	67.0	15.9	96.4	98.3	96.4	1.7
Other backward class	81.2	79.9	80.4	73.4	13.0	93.3	94.9	90.7	2.4
Other	82.9	82.2	81.7	74.2	10.6	93.9	94.2	90.7	2.7
Total	81.6	80.8	80.9	73.7	12.5	93.3	94.5	90.3	2.4

Note: 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 Sikh or other religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹				
Age									
15-19	40.8	58.7	32.9	2.0	24.6	2,892	20.8	583	
20-24	51.6	73.9	38.8	2.9	24.5	2,551	22.3	1,316	
25-29	58.7	80.3	38.9	4.2	29.5	2,216	18.9	1,386	
30-39	59.8	82.0	39.6	6.2	41.9	3,331	16.0	1,951	
40-49	61.9	82.8	40.0	6.6	50.8	2,665	13.8	1,118	
Residence									
Urban	60.1	79.8	38.4	4.6	47.1	3,237	25.1	1,940	
Rural	52.7	74.1	37.8	4.4	30.9	10,417	14.9	4,414	
Schooling									
No schooling	54.7	75.6	34.6	5.0	40.0	3,868	9.5	1,427	
<5 years complete	55.9	65.9	35.4	5.8	35.1	330	4.1	145	
5-7 years complete	50.4	66.1	35.9	5.9	31.2	1,562	10.9	635	
8-9 years complete	49.0	68.6	37.8	4.1	29.7	2,453	13.6	963	
10-11 years complete	51.0	73.6	38.1	3.0	27.7	1,586	15.8	648	
12 or more years complete	60.7	85.0	42.5	4.1	36.9	3,856	27.6	2,536	
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	63.6	79.6	44.7	8.6	46.0	2,832	22.8	1,360	
Employed, for cash	66.8	81.3	46.8	9.1	49.0	2,117	24.1	1,115	
Employed, not for cash	54.0	74.5	38.7	7.2	37.0	714	16.9	245	
Not employed	52.1	74.3	36.2	3.4	31.8	10,823	16.7	4,994	
Number of living children									
0	45.7	65.1	36.2	2.6	27.9	5,015	25.2	1,702	
1-2	60.5	81.0	38.9	4.3	33.7	4,138	19.1	2,613	
3-4	58.5	81.8	39.4	6.5	42.3	3,447	10.8	1,706	
5 or more	59.2	81.9	37.9	7.5	46.7	1,054	9.4	332	
Household structure²									
Nuclear	53.8	75.6	37.7	4.7	39.3	6,442	16.8	2,734	
Non-nuclear	55.1	75.3	38.2	4.3	30.7	7,213	18.9	3,620	

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, and who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme and percentage who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹			
Religion								
Hindu	54.9	76.0	38.5	4.7	36.0	11,339	18.1	5,337
Muslim	52.1	72.7	35.1	3.6	28.2	2,285	17.2	996
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	51.9	74.5	39.9	5.2	35.4	3,407	14.8	1,388
Scheduled tribe	53.0	75.5	33.5	6.6	39.3	192	22.5	79
Other backward class	54.7	75.0	37.1	4.3	33.0	7,317	17.1	3,315
Other	57.1	78.1	38.3	4.0	38.1	2,713	22.6	1,560
Don't know	(64.6)	(58.3)	(48.5)	(3.7)	(52.0)	26	*	11
Total	54.5	75.4	38.0	4.5	34.7	13,654	18.0	6,354

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 Sikh or 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	36.2	31.7	20.2	2,892	84.4	583	45.8	40.3	2,415
20-24	46.7	39.2	51.6	2,551	82.4	1,316	50.6	43.5	1,900
25-29	50.1	41.5	62.6	2,216	72.1	1,386	59.8	49.9	1,777
30-34	56.4	46.4	61.1	1,724	63.7	1,053	70.0	58.7	1,485
35-39	59.5	48.8	55.9	1,607	52.2	898	82.5	68.6	1,302
40-44	65.1	52.4	45.1	1,274	42.2	575	89.1	75.5	1,106
45-49	63.8	53.3	39.0	1,391	39.8	543	91.9	80.2	1,172
Residence									
Urban	46.1	34.6	59.9	3,237	77.7	1,940	63.6	49.5	3,031
Rural	52.8	45.2	42.4	10,417	60.4	4,414	66.2	58.1	8,125
Religion									
Hindu	52.2	44.0	47.1	11,339	67.7	5,337	65.8	57.4	9,431
Muslim	46.8	36.5	43.6	2,285	54.8	996	63.9	47.4	1,699
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	51.3	42.4	40.7	3,407	55.9	1,388	66.6	56.1	2,714
Scheduled tribe	68.4	46.9	41.3	192	64.1	79	73.0	66.7	122
Other backward class	52.0	43.4	45.3	7,317	64.3	3,315	66.0	56.4	6,022
Other	48.1	41.1	57.5	2,713	77.6	1,560	62.7	53.6	2,286
Don't know	(35.0)	(14.2)	(44.5)	26	*	11	*	*	13
Schooling									
No schooling	58.6	46.8	36.9	3,868	7.3	1,427	77.0	64.1	1,391
<5 years complete	45.0	36.8	44.0	330	17.4	145	68.3	55.7	311
5-7 years complete	52.9	44.2	40.7	1,562	44.8	635	68.8	55.3	1,331
8-9 years complete	47.7	41.3	39.3	2,453	74.4	963	67.3	56.8	2,699
10-11 years complete	44.7	38.1	40.8	1,586	92.6	648	61.6	53.5	1,673
12 or more years complete	48.6	41.3	65.8	3,856	96.4	2,536	60.3	53.2	3,752
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	51.6	41.9	42.4	6,442	56.6	2,734	69.5	58.3	5,091
Non-nuclear	50.9	43.4	50.2	7,213	72.6	3,620	62.1	53.7	6,066
Total age 15-49	51.2	42.7	46.5	13,654	65.7	6,354	65.5	55.8	11,157
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.8	84.9	886
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	67.7	57.9	12,043

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 Sikh or other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹Nuclear 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	20.0	13.4	17.9	15.0	19.4	14.1
She neglects the house or children	21.7	12.4	20.7	14.0	21.4	13.1
She argues with him	24.1	17.0	20.8	19.6	23.1	18.1
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	11.1	6.6	10.0	8.6	10.8	7.5
She doesn't cook properly	16.0	9.8	15.3	10.6	15.8	10.2
He suspects her of being unfaithful	18.0	19.1	16.8	20.7	17.6	19.8
She shows disrespect for in-laws	28.6	25.6	26.6	28.6	28.0	26.9
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	44.6	37.3	41.1	39.4	43.6	38.2
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	91.3	85.6	82.5	82.1	88.7	84.1
Knows her husband has sex with other women	92.0	76.8	83.2	73.7	89.4	75.5
Is tired or not in the mood	90.5	79.2	82.7	76.4	88.2	78.0
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	86.6	68.5	77.2	66.2	83.8	67.5
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	5.1	9.1	12.4	12.5	7.3	10.5
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	13.3	na	13.5	na	13.4
Refuse to give her financial support	na	8.8	na	8.9	na	8.8
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	7.4	na	8.2	na	7.7
Have sex with another woman	na	7.7	na	8.4	na	8.0
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	3.8	na	4.1	na	4.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	81.6	na	81.1	na	81.3
Number of respondents	9,566	6,379	4,088	4,778	13,654	11,157

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	43.7	42.8	75.9	63.3	73.8	2,892	2,415
20-24	42.4	38.3	83.5	68.1	78.0	2,551	1,900
25-29	39.7	37.6	88.7	68.1	81.3	2,216	1,777
30-39	44.7	36.1	86.2	68.5	81.0	3,331	2,787
40-49	46.5	36.2	85.5	69.8	80.7	2,665	2,278
Residence							
Urban	33.6	27.7	84.2	68.2	80.9	3,237	3,031
Rural	46.7	42.1	83.6	67.3	78.2	10,417	8,125
Schooling							
No schooling	49.7	42.8	84.1	62.1	75.4	3,868	1,391
<5 years complete	51.3	41.0	85.2	63.8	70.7	330	311
5-7 years complete	45.1	39.8	83.0	63.4	77.0	1,562	1,331
8-9 years complete	46.4	42.8	81.9	66.2	77.2	2,453	2,699
10-11 years complete	39.3	38.5	81.3	69.7	78.7	1,586	1,673
12 or more years complete	36.2	32.1	85.8	71.3	83.0	3,856	3,752
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	50.3	38.9	84.4	67.5	79.5	2,832	8,565
Employed, for cash	48.5	37.7	85.7	67.4	79.2	2,117	7,806
Employed, not for cash	55.8	51.6	80.5	68.8	82.5	714	759
Not employed	41.8	35.6	83.6	67.6	76.9	10,823	2,592
Marital status							
Never married	41.1	39.4	77.2	66.2	76.8	4,088	4,778
Currently married	44.8	37.1	86.5	68.7	80.5	9,202	6,220
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.1	42.1	88.6	60.8	80.0	364	159
Number of living children							
0	41.3	39.1	79.0	66.0	77.1	5,015	5,644
1-2	43.6	35.6	87.4	68.1	81.2	4,138	2,737
3-4	45.7	38.3	85.8	70.9	80.7	3,447	2,172
5 or more	47.5	41.2	85.9	66.8	78.5	1,054	603
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	43.4	38.7	83.0	66.0	77.4	6,442	5,091
Non-nuclear	43.8	37.8	84.5	68.8	80.2	7,213	6,066

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Religion							
Hindu	43.9	39.1	84.3	67.6	78.1	11,339	9,431
Muslim	42.1	33.1	80.9	67.2	83.3	2,285	1,699
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	46.5	44.0	84.1	66.3	76.7	3,407	2,714
Scheduled tribe	58.2	49.5	66.2	70.4	76.7	192	122
Other backward class	44.5	38.3	83.5	66.7	78.6	7,317	6,022
Other	36.8	30.5	85.3	71.0	82.5	2,713	2,286
Don't know	(23.8)	*	(80.9)	*	*	26	13
Total	43.6	38.2	83.8	67.5	78.9	13,654	11,157

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 Sikh or 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	30.6	15.4	27.8
Sexual violence only	0.8	0.6	0.7
Physical and sexual violence	6.0	0.4	4.9
Physical or sexual violence	37.4	16.4	33.4
Number of women	6,761	1,555	8,316
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	93.1	na	84.7
Former husband	0.8	na	0.7
Father/step-father	8.4	48.1	12.0
Mother/step-mother	11.7	69.9	17.0
Sister/brother	6.0	31.7	8.3
Daughter/son	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other relative	0.6	1.6	0.7
Current boyfriend	0.0	0.0	0.0
Former boyfriend	0.0	0.2	0.0
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Father- in-law	0.5	na	0.5
Other- in-law	0.0	na	0.0
Teacher	1.0	7.8	1.6
Other	0.2	0.6	0.2
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	2,473	246	2,719
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	95.9	na	93.0
Former husband	2.0	na	1.9
Father/step-father	0.2	*	1.2
Brother/step-brother	0.2	*	0.5
Other relative	1.2	*	2.1
Family friend	0.1	*	0.7
Teacher	0.3	*	0.5
Other	0.1	*	0.1
Number who experienced sexual violence	457	15	472

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
18-19	1.8	64
20-24	3.6	773
25-29	3.1	1,210
30-39	3.5	2,337
40-49	4.2	2,022
Residence		
Urban	3.1	1,483
Rural	3.8	4,923
Marital status		
Currently married	3.5	6,187
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	6.8	216
Number of living children		
0	2.4	210
1-2	3.0	2,758
3-4	4.1	2,569
5 or more	4.8	869
Schooling		
No schooling	4.8	2,644
<5 years complete	4.5	163
5-7 years complete	4.5	747
8-9 years complete	3.3	993
10-11 years complete	2.2	456
12 or more years complete	1.5	1,403
Religion		
Hindu	3.5	5,402
Muslim	4.6	989
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	4.0	1,662
Scheduled tribe	3.1	103
Other backward class	4.0	3,371
Other	2.2	1,255
Total	3.6	6,406

Note: Total includes never married women, women belonging to Sikh or other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	34.2	4.2	23.8	28.0
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	14.4	1.7	10.0	11.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	13.8	1.5	9.9	11.4
Slapped her	31.1	2.7	22.3	24.9
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.1	1.4	7.0	8.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.6	1.1	5.9	6.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.9	0.7	1.5	2.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.8
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	6.2	0.9	4.3	5.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.5	0.7	3.1	3.8
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.5	0.6	2.3	3.0
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.8	0.6	2.6	3.2
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	12.8	2.3	9.0	11.3
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.5	1.5	5.9	7.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	6.9	1.2	4.7	5.9
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	6.7	1.2	4.2	5.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	34.8	4.4	24.3	28.7
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.5	0.6	3.8	4.5
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	37.2	5.5	25.9	31.4
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.9	0.4	2.8	3.2
Any violence by women against their husband ²	3.8	0.7	2.9	3.6
Number of ever-married women	6,761	6,761	6,761	6,761

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	10.6	22.2	6.2	24.0	29.4	103
20-24	12.7	30.8	5.0	31.1	33.3	962
25-29	13.2	32.3	6.7	33.4	35.9	1,275
30-39	12.7	36.5	6.8	37.2	39.1	2,380
40-49	12.9	34.7	5.8	35.2	38.0	2,041
Residence						
Urban	12.0	31.7	6.3	32.7	35.1	1,557
Rural	13.1	34.9	6.2	35.5	37.8	5,204
Schooling						
No schooling	14.2	38.1	7.3	39.2	41.4	2,717
<5 years complete	20.7	48.1	9.2	49.1	53.1	172
5-7 years complete	12.8	37.8	6.9	38.0	39.9	780
8-9 years complete	13.7	35.7	6.4	35.9	39.0	1,063
10-11 years complete	11.2	30.3	4.7	30.7	33.0	482
12 or more years complete	9.5	23.9	3.8	24.6	26.8	1,547
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	12.0	31.9	5.9	32.6	35.0	5,257
Employed for cash	16.8	42.5	8.3	43.1	45.6	1,119
Employed not for cash	13.1	40.3	4.5	40.7	43.2	384
Marital status						
Currently married	12.5	34.0	5.9	34.7	37.1	6,520
Widowed	11.0	28.1	7.2	29.3	30.1	194
Divorced/separated/deserted	(66.6)	(75.7)	(41.2)	(78.2)	(78.2)	47
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	12.8	34.0	6.1	34.7	37.1	6,602
0-4 years	10.8	26.5	5.2	27.3	29.3	1,151
5-9 years	13.6	34.3	6.6	34.8	37.7	1,030
10 or more years	13.2	35.9	6.3	36.6	39.0	4,420
Married more than once	13.6	39.3	8.2	40.2	42.5	159
Number of living children						
0	11.4	22.0	3.9	22.5	25.1	568
1-2	11.6	32.1	5.8	32.7	34.8	2,755
3-4	13.9	38.1	7.0	38.8	41.5	2,569
5 or more	14.5	36.8	6.6	37.8	39.8	869
Household structure²						
Nuclear	14.3	38.6	7.1	39.4	41.6	3,081
Non-nuclear	11.6	30.4	5.5	31.0	33.5	3,680
Religion						
Hindu	13.1	34.3	6.2	34.9	37.3	5,687
Muslim	11.4	33.5	5.9	34.5	36.6	1,059

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	14.6	37.7	8.3	38.6	40.7	1,739
Scheduled tribe	14.7	37.4	6.7	37.4	43.5	104
Other backward class	12.5	33.7	5.7	34.4	36.7	3,568
Other	11.1	30.4	4.7	30.8	33.4	1,335
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	28.2	62.9	14.9	63.9	66.8	1,127
No	9.6	27.5	4.3	28.1	30.4	5,284
Don't know	12.3	41.5	7.1	42.4	43.9	349
Total	12.8	34.2	6.2	34.8	37.2	6,761

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 Sikh or 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	16.0	38.8	7.8	39.3	42.0	1,332
<5 years complete	13.5	43.9	8.4	45.5	48.0	168
5-7 years complete	13.7	38.8	7.5	39.4	41.8	868
8-9 years complete	14.2	38.1	7.1	38.9	41.8	1,456
10-11 years complete	13.5	33.8	6.8	34.5	36.7	972
12 or more years complete	8.7	25.3	3.3	25.8	27.7	1,944
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	9.4	28.4	3.6	29.0	31.4	5,479
Drinks/never gets drunk	14.8	54.0	9.2	54.9	56.2	104
Gets drunk sometimes	23.3	54.3	15.5	55.3	57.9	978
Gets drunk often	55.9	82.6	31.2	82.8	85.1	200
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	12.6	34.4	6.9	34.4	35.5	171
Wife is same age	11.8	37.1	4.4	37.7	39.7	242
Wife 1-4 years younger	13.1	34.6	6.4	35.3	37.6	4,078
Wife 5-9 years younger	11.7	33.2	5.3	34.0	37.1	1,683
Wife 10 or more years younger	10.3	28.5	4.0	29.0	30.5	346
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	12.2	34.9	6.0	35.7	37.9	3,474
Wife has more schooling	13.6	31.7	6.1	32.4	35.9	1,322
Both have equal schooling	10.9	29.7	5.6	30.0	31.6	907
Neither attended school	15.4	38.6	7.4	39.2	41.5	1,037
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	2.9	20.8	1.7	21.3	22.1	2,671
1-2	10.6	36.9	4.4	37.4	39.7	2,322
3-4	22.2	46.0	10.4	47.2	51.1	1,288
5-6	53.8	63.2	28.5	64.3	71.5	479
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	20.7	39.8	11.7	40.6	44.8	813
1-2	12.7	39.6	7.7	41.0	43.6	886
3	11.1	32.0	4.6	32.5	34.6	4,821
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	8.8	26.6	4.4	27.2	29.3	3,726
1-2	13.5	39.3	6.5	40.1	42.2	1,406
3-4	20.6	46.9	9.3	48.2	50.8	896
5-6	22.3	49.6	9.9	49.8	54.2	440
7	23.6	43.1	12.5	43.1	46.4	292

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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	12.3	33.0	7.0	33.3	35.8	337
1-2	15.6	35.5	8.0	37.6	41.8	558
3	12.6	34.1	6.0	34.6	36.8	5,865
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	28.0	57.2	17.1	58.5	60.6	846
Sometimes	12.1	33.8	5.3	34.4	37.1	4,815
Never	4.5	17.8	1.8	18.4	19.5	1,100
Total	12.8	34.2	6.2	34.8	37.2	6,761

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

¹ Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever ¹	20.3	3.3	6.6	5.7	22.3	2,309
In the past 12 months	21.7	3.3	6.6	5.9	23.6	1,892
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	44.1	12.9	22.3	23.4	48.2	419
In the past 12 months	44.6	11.9	21.7	21.8	48.4	354
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	20.1	3.2	6.5	5.6	22.0	2,354
In the past 12 months	21.6	3.3	6.6	5.9	23.4	1,943
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	48.6	14.5	24.8	26.0	53.2	373
In the past 12 months	49.5	13.1	23.9	24.3	53.4	303

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

Table 110 Help seeking

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

Help seeking/source of help	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	82.6	94.7	59.3	79.8	76.0	79.4
Never sought help but told someone	8.0	1.6	13.1	8.1	13.5	8.6
Sought help	9.4	3.7	27.6	12.1	10.6	12.0
Number of women who experienced violence	2,308	61	411	2,525	255	2,780
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	55.8	*	62.9	59.0	*	58.0
Husband's family	24.8	*	28.2	28.4	*	26.1
Current/former husband	1.2	*	3.0	1.9	*	1.8
Friend	30.6	*	18.7	24.0	*	26.7
Neighbour	2.8	*	9.1	5.3	*	4.9
Religious leader	1.4	*	1.9	1.7	*	1.6
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	1.7	0.6	*	0.6
Police	2.1	*	8.7	4.7	*	4.4
Lawyer	0.9	*	1.1	1.1	*	1.0
Social service organization	0.3	*	0.0	0.2	*	0.2
Other	1.8	*	1.1	1.7	*	1.6
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	218	2	113	306	27	333

Note: 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 Uttar Pradesh, there were 3,375 clusters. Hence, 3,375 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 3,375 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 3,374 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 Uttar Pradesh as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1, Tables A.2-A.4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

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

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or hepatitis B 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, Uttar Pradesh, 2019-21

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.992	0.001	70,710	70,710	1.684	0.001	0.991	0.993
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.669	0.003	70,710	70,710	1.907	0.005	0.662	0.676
Using iodized salt	0.922	0.002	70,145	70,048	1.828	0.002	0.919	0.926
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,017.054	2.989	180,772	179,755	1.173	0.003	1,011.076	1,023.033
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.325	0.002	163,402	162,578	1.672	0.006	0.322	0.329
Urban residence	0.251	0.004	93,124	93,124	2.481	0.014	0.244	0.258
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.286	0.002	93,124	93,124	1.681	0.009	0.281	0.291
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.393	0.003	93,124	93,124	1.937	0.008	0.386	0.399
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.301	0.002	93,124	93,124	1.174	0.006	0.297	0.304
Currently married	0.673	0.002	93,124	93,124	1.186	0.003	0.669	0.677
Married before age 18	0.386	0.003	73,280	73,610	1.419	0.007	0.381	0.391
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.624	0.003	63,064	62,675	1.485	0.005	0.619	0.630
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.445	0.003	63,064	62,675	1.573	0.007	0.439	0.451
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.180	0.003	63,064	62,675	1.656	0.014	0.175	0.185
Currently using pill	0.044	0.001	63,064	62,675	1.453	0.027	0.041	0.046
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.015	0.001	63,064	62,675	1.360	0.044	0.014	0.016
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.191	0.002	63,064	62,675	1.593	0.013	0.186	0.196
Currently using female sterilization	0.169	0.002	63,064	62,675	1.443	0.013	0.165	0.173
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.540	0.005	28,327	28,176	1.620	0.009	0.530	0.549
Unmet need for family planning	0.128	0.002	63,064	62,675	1.344	0.014	0.125	0.132
Want no more children	0.682	0.002	63,064	62,675	1.304	0.004	0.677	0.687
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.126	0.002	63,064	62,675	1.218	0.013	0.123	0.129
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.424	0.005	25,556	25,196	1.734	0.013	0.413	0.434
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.223	0.004	25,556	25,196	1.586	0.019	0.215	0.231
Birth registration	0.795	0.004	34,544	33,890	1.500	0.005	0.786	0.803
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.848	0.003	35,766	35,051	1.527	0.004	0.841	0.855
Institutional delivery	0.834	0.003	35,766	35,051	1.458	0.004	0.827	0.841
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.790	0.004	25,556	25,196	1.577	0.005	0.782	0.798
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.757	0.004	25,556	25,196	1.586	0.006	0.749	0.766
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.598	0.009	3,857	3,750	1.152	0.015	0.580	0.617
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.056	0.002	33,814	33,158	1.257	0.029	0.052	0.059
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.507	0.014	1,906	1,845	1.194	0.028	0.478	0.535
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.699	0.013	1,906	1,845	1.160	0.018	0.674	0.724
Child received BCG vaccination	0.932	0.004	6,553	6,412	1.236	0.004	0.925	0.940
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.808	0.006	6,553	6,412	1.225	0.007	0.796	0.820
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.743	0.007	6,553	6,412	1.299	0.010	0.729	0.758
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.834	0.006	6,553	6,412	1.277	0.007	0.822	0.846
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.783	0.006	6,553	6,412	1.221	0.008	0.771	0.796
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.696	0.007	6,553	6,412	1.252	0.010	0.682	0.711
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.397	0.004	30,890	29,947	1.301	0.010	0.389	0.405
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.173	0.003	30,198	29,361	1.316	0.018	0.167	0.179
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.321	0.004	31,559	30,567	1.266	0.011	0.314	0.329
Children with any anaemia	0.664	0.004	21,023	20,417	1.293	0.007	0.655	0.673
Women with any anaemia	0.504	0.003	87,226	86,144	1.624	0.005	0.499	0.510
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.190	0.002	84,200	83,534	1.392	0.010	0.186	0.194
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.213	0.002	84,200	83,534	1.486	0.010	0.209	0.218
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.567	0.004	84,079	83,390	2.446	0.007	0.558	0.575
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.826	0.006	13,839	13,654	1.966	0.008	0.814	0.839
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.131	0.005	13,839	13,654	1.647	0.036	0.121	0.140
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.334	0.009	8,316	8,316	1.715	0.027	0.317	0.352
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.345	0.021	261,738	262,134	1.256	0.009	2.304	2.387
Neonatal mortality	35.710	1.180	35,822	35,100	1.116	0.033	33.350	38.070
Postneonatal mortality	14.654	0.761	35,861	35,172	1.128	0.052	13.133	16.175
Infant mortality	50.364	1.434	35,854	35,127	1.134	0.028	47.496	53.232
Child mortality	9.983	0.607	36,298	35,595	1.166	0.061	8.768	11.197
Under-five mortality	59.844	1.564	35,994	35,276	1.154	0.026	56.717	62.972
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.151	0.002	158,481	158,022	1.695	0.012	0.148	0.155
Urban residence	0.272	0.007	11,126	11,157	1.706	0.026	0.257	0.286
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.125	0.005	11,126	11,157	1.518	0.038	0.115	0.134
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.486	0.007	11,126	11,157	1.545	0.015	0.472	0.501
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.428	0.006	11,126	11,157	1.185	0.013	0.417	0.439
Currently married	0.557	0.006	11,126	11,157	1.189	0.010	0.546	0.569
Married before age 21	0.365	0.007	6,781	6,842	1.252	0.020	0.350	0.379
Want no more children	0.702	0.007	6,243	6,220	1.246	0.010	0.687	0.716
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.135	0.005	6,243	6,220	1.263	0.040	0.124	0.146
Men with any anaemia	0.214	0.006	10,140	9,926	1.281	0.027	0.203	0.226
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.179	0.005	10,322	10,157	1.140	0.026	0.170	0.189
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.185	0.005	10,322	10,157	1.251	0.028	0.175	0.195
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.521	0.008	10,319	10,152	1.673	0.016	0.504	0.537
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.932	0.004	11,126	11,157	1.587	0.004	0.924	0.940
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.221	0.008	11,126	11,157	1.926	0.034	0.206	0.236

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.994	0.001	14,053	18,059	1.765	0.001	0.992	0.997
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.797	0.007	14,053	18,059	2.119	0.009	0.782	0.811
Using iodized salt	0.970	0.002	13,888	17,788	1.576	0.002	0.965	0.974
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	961.295	6.295	35,629	45,341	1.186	0.007	948.706	973.885
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.238	0.006	30,999	39,428	2.148	0.024	0.226	0.249
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.201	0.006	18,051	23,408	2.132	0.032	0.188	0.213
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.519	0.009	18,051	23,408	2.433	0.017	0.501	0.537
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.323	0.004	18,051	23,408	1.226	0.013	0.314	0.331
Currently married	0.646	0.004	18,051	23,408	1.238	0.007	0.637	0.654
Married before age 18	0.280	0.006	14,715	19,236	1.598	0.021	0.268	0.291
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.676	0.007	11,645	15,114	1.633	0.010	0.662	0.690
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.486	0.008	11,645	15,114	1.655	0.016	0.470	0.501
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.190	0.007	11,645	15,114	1.819	0.035	0.177	0.204
Currently using pill	0.040	0.003	11,645	15,114	1.440	0.066	0.034	0.045
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.020	0.002	11,645	15,114	1.397	0.091	0.016	0.023
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.271	0.007	11,645	15,114	1.728	0.026	0.257	0.286
Currently using female sterilization	0.135	0.005	11,645	15,114	1.524	0.036	0.125	0.144
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.366	0.011	5,734	7,540	1.694	0.029	0.344	0.387
Unmet need for family planning	0.092	0.004	11,645	15,114	1.448	0.042	0.084	0.100
Want no more children	0.692	0.006	11,645	15,114	1.428	0.009	0.679	0.704
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.119	0.004	11,645	15,114	1.279	0.032	0.111	0.127
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.523	0.013	4,256	5,469	1.659	0.024	0.497	0.548
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.298	0.011	4,256	5,469	1.578	0.037	0.276	0.320
Birth registration	0.844	0.008	5,583	7,008	1.425	0.010	0.827	0.860
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.884	0.007	5,616	7,196	1.379	0.008	0.870	0.898
Institutional delivery	0.855	0.008	5,616	7,196	1.426	0.009	0.839	0.871
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.842	0.008	4,256	5,469	1.431	0.010	0.826	0.858
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.814	0.009	4,256	5,469	1.445	0.011	0.797	0.831
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.551	0.025	571	739	1.186	0.045	0.502	0.601
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.052	0.004	5,361	6,870	1.224	0.073	0.044	0.059
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.475	0.036	286	355	1.189	0.077	0.402	0.548
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.733	0.032	286	355	1.177	0.043	0.670	0.797
Child received BCG vaccination	0.920	0.011	1,031	1,314	1.238	0.012	0.899	0.941
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.784	0.015	1,031	1,314	1.194	0.020	0.753	0.815
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.714	0.020	1,031	1,314	1.427	0.029	0.674	0.755
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.811	0.016	1,031	1,314	1.310	0.020	0.778	0.843
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.764	0.016	1,031	1,314	1.194	0.021	0.733	0.796
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.672	0.020	1,031	1,314	1.339	0.030	0.633	0.712
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.330	0.010	4,798	5,892	1.391	0.032	0.309	0.351
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.187	0.008	4,690	5,781	1.419	0.045	0.170	0.204
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.282	0.010	4,917	6,019	1.370	0.034	0.262	0.301
Children with any anaemia	0.653	0.011	3,632	4,391	1.347	0.017	0.630	0.675
Women with any anaemia	0.501	0.007	16,272	20,608	1.726	0.014	0.487	0.514
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.136	0.004	16,083	20,474	1.504	0.030	0.128	0.144
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.306	0.006	16,083	20,474	1.627	0.020	0.294	0.318
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.616	0.010	16,052	20,437	2.515	0.016	0.597	0.636
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.885	0.012	2,569	3,237	1.895	0.014	0.861	0.909
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.182	0.012	2,569	3,237	1.618	0.068	0.158	0.207
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.312	0.022	1,603	1,996	1.869	0.069	0.269	0.356
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.883	0.042	51,171	66,494	1.375	0.022	1.800	1.967
Neonatal mortality	27.656	2.461	5,641	7,218	1.122	0.089	22.733	32.578
Postneonatal mortality	14.314	1.827	5,671	7,270	1.103	0.128	10.659	17.968
Infant mortality	41.970	3.188	5,648	7,225	1.177	0.076	35.594	48.345
Child mortality	8.075	1.454	5,792	7,405	1.271	0.180	5.166	10.984
Under-five mortality	49.706	3.451	5,665	7,254	1.181	0.069	42.804	56.607
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.122	0.004	32,044	40,871	1.935	0.036	0.113	0.131
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.118	0.012	2,269	3,031	1.711	0.098	0.095	0.141
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.568	0.018	2,269	3,031	1.770	0.032	0.531	0.605
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.445	0.013	2,269	3,031	1.198	0.028	0.420	0.470
Currently married	0.544	0.013	2,269	3,031	1.216	0.023	0.518	0.569
Married before age 21	0.224	0.014	1,465	1,943	1.294	0.063	0.195	0.252
Want no more children	0.693	0.017	1,254	1,649	1.298	0.024	0.659	0.727
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.139	0.014	1,254	1,649	1.402	0.098	0.112	0.167
Men with any anaemia	0.180	0.013	2,012	2,583	1.293	0.070	0.155	0.205
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.134	0.010	2,065	2,668	1.107	0.072	0.115	0.154
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.249	0.014	2,065	2,668	1.305	0.055	0.221	0.276
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.561	0.020	2,063	2,663	1.754	0.035	0.522	0.600
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.955	0.006	2,269	3,031	1.468	0.007	0.942	0.968
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.254	0.018	2,269	3,031	1.954	0.070	0.219	0.290

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.991	0.001	56,657	52,651	1.669	0.001	0.990	0.992
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.625	0.004	56,657	52,651	1.863	0.006	0.618	0.633
Using iodized salt	0.906	0.002	56,257	52,260	1.906	0.003	0.902	0.911
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,035.863	3.375	145,143	134,413	1.159	0.003	1,029.114	1,042.613
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.354	0.002	132,403	123,149	1.434	0.005	0.350	0.357
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.315	0.003	75,073	69,716	1.506	0.008	0.310	0.320
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.350	0.003	75,073	69,716	1.629	0.008	0.345	0.356
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.293	0.002	75,073	69,716	1.122	0.006	0.289	0.297
Currently married	0.682	0.002	75,073	69,716	1.130	0.003	0.678	0.686
Married before age 18	0.424	0.003	58,565	54,374	1.320	0.006	0.418	0.429
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.608	0.003	51,419	47,562	1.396	0.005	0.602	0.614
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.432	0.003	51,419	47,562	1.505	0.008	0.425	0.438
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.176	0.003	51,419	47,562	1.540	0.015	0.171	0.181
Currently using pill	0.045	0.001	51,419	47,562	1.444	0.029	0.042	0.048
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.013	0.001	51,419	47,562	1.277	0.048	0.012	0.015
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.166	0.002	51,419	47,562	1.459	0.014	0.161	0.171
Currently using female sterilization	0.180	0.002	51,419	47,562	1.423	0.013	0.175	0.184
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.603	0.005	22,593	20,636	1.542	0.008	0.593	0.614
Unmet need for family planning	0.140	0.002	51,419	47,562	1.317	0.014	0.136	0.144
Want no more children	0.679	0.003	51,419	47,562	1.226	0.004	0.674	0.684
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.128	0.002	51,419	47,562	1.176	0.014	0.125	0.132
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.396	0.006	21,300	19,726	1.758	0.015	0.384	0.408
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.202	0.004	21,300	19,726	1.568	0.021	0.193	0.211
Birth registration	0.782	0.005	28,961	26,882	1.532	0.006	0.773	0.791
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.838	0.004	30,150	27,856	1.568	0.005	0.830	0.846
Institutional delivery	0.829	0.004	30,150	27,856	1.469	0.005	0.821	0.836
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.776	0.005	21,300	19,726	1.615	0.006	0.766	0.785
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.742	0.005	21,300	19,726	1.629	0.007	0.732	0.751
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.610	0.010	3,286	3,011	1.127	0.016	0.590	0.629
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.057	0.002	28,453	26,288	1.265	0.032	0.053	0.060
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.515	0.015	1,620	1,490	1.190	0.030	0.484	0.545
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.691	0.014	1,620	1,490	1.157	0.020	0.663	0.718
Child received BCG vaccination	0.936	0.004	5,522	5,098	1.216	0.004	0.928	0.944
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.815	0.006	5,522	5,098	1.223	0.008	0.802	0.827
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.751	0.007	5,522	5,098	1.230	0.010	0.736	0.765
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.840	0.006	5,522	5,098	1.246	0.007	0.827	0.852
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.788	0.007	5,522	5,098	1.221	0.009	0.775	0.802
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.702	0.007	5,522	5,098	1.205	0.011	0.687	0.717
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.413	0.004	26,092	24,054	1.280	0.010	0.405	0.422
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.170	0.003	25,508	23,580	1.276	0.019	0.163	0.176
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.331	0.004	26,642	24,548	1.244	0.012	0.323	0.339
Children with any anaemia	0.667	0.005	17,391	16,026	1.266	0.007	0.658	0.677
Women with any anaemia	0.505	0.003	70,954	65,536	1.558	0.006	0.499	0.511
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.207	0.002	68,117	63,060	1.341	0.010	0.203	0.212
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.183	0.002	68,117	63,060	1.333	0.011	0.179	0.187
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.551	0.005	68,027	62,953	2.391	0.008	0.542	0.560
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.808	0.007	11,270	10,417	2.011	0.009	0.793	0.823
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.115	0.005	11,270	10,417	1.630	0.043	0.105	0.125
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.341	0.009	6,713	6,320	1.629	0.028	0.322	0.360
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.502	0.023	210,567	195,641	1.211	0.009	2.456	2.547
Neonatal mortality	37.802	1.338	30,181	27,881	1.127	0.035	35.126	40.479
Postneonatal mortality	14.746	0.833	30,190	27,903	1.135	0.056	13.080	16.411
Infant mortality	52.548	1.603	30,206	27,902	1.134	0.031	49.342	55.754
Child mortality	10.494	0.665	30,506	28,190	1.141	0.063	9.164	11.824
Under-five mortality	62.490	1.752	30,329	28,022	1.156	0.028	58.987	65.994
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.162	0.002	126,437	117,151	1.541	0.011	0.158	0.165
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.127	0.005	8,857	8,125	1.383	0.039	0.117	0.137
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.456	0.008	8,857	8,125	1.422	0.017	0.441	0.471
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.422	0.006	8,857	8,125	1.151	0.014	0.410	0.434
Currently married	0.563	0.006	8,857	8,125	1.148	0.011	0.550	0.575
Married before age 21	0.421	0.008	5,316	4,899	1.235	0.020	0.404	0.437
Want no more children	0.705	0.008	4,989	4,571	1.192	0.011	0.690	0.720
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.134	0.006	4,989	4,571	1.153	0.042	0.123	0.145
Men with any anaemia	0.227	0.006	8,128	7,343	1.246	0.027	0.214	0.239
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.195	0.005	8,257	7,489	1.152	0.028	0.184	0.206
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.162	0.005	8,257	7,489	1.171	0.031	0.152	0.172
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.506	0.009	8,256	7,489	1.611	0.018	0.488	0.524
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.923	0.005	8,857	8,125	1.631	0.005	0.914	0.933
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.208	0.008	8,857	8,125	1.853	0.038	0.192	0.224



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