Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Andhra Pradesh

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-21

India

International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Andhra Pradesh as conducted in all 13 districts of the state from 2 July, 2019 to 14 November, 2019 by the Sigma Research and Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Information was collected from 11,346 households, 10,975 women age 15-49 (including 1,638 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,558 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Andhra 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 Andhra Pradesh, 69 percent of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 3.5 members. Eighteen percent of households are headed by women, with 14 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-three percent of households in Andhra Pradesh have household heads who are Hindu. Ten percent of households have household heads who are Christian, and 7 percent of households have household heads who are Muslim.

Twenty-one percent of households in Andhra Pradesh have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 4 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 50 percent belong to an other backward class. Twenty-four percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (67%) are nuclear, and 45 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-quarter (22%) of Andhra Pradesh's population is under age 15; only 8 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,045 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 925 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-seven 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, 86 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 11 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Ninety-two percent of births of children under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 82 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Eighty percent of deaths of usual residents of household members in the three years preceding the survey were registered with the civil authorities. The distribution of death registration by religion shows that 82 percent of deaths were registered among Hindus, 81 percent among Muslims, and 67 percent among Christians. Eighty-two percent of deaths were registered among other backward classes, 72 percent among scheduled castes, and only 55 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Andhra Pradesh, death registration is higher in urban (89%) than rural areas (77%) and among males (83%) than females (76%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Just slightly lower than 1 percent of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.3%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.0% men compared with 0.8% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, 1.4 percent of the household population age 70 and above are reported to have any disability.

Housing characteristics

Over three-quarters (85%) of households in Andhra Pradesh live in a *pucca* house and more than 99 percent of households have electricity. Ninety-one percent of households in Andhra Pradesh have basic drinking water service, and 97 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 22 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (35%) are more likely than rural households (16%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Only 17 percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling water). A large majority of households (84%) in Andhra Pradesh use a clean fuel for cooking.

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Less than one-quarter (22%) of households in Andhra Pradesh have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

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Access to toilet facility

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

In Andhra Pradesh, 16 percent of all households and 22 percent of rural households do not use an improved sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. Eighty-five percent of households have access to a toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (97%) than in rural areas (80%). Access to a toilet facility ranges from 70 percent among scheduled tribes to 93 percent among groups that are not scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, or other backward classes. Access to toilet facility varies across the districts, ranging from 75 percent in Anantapur district to 93 in West Godavari district. Notably, the rural urban difference in access to toilet facility is quite high in few districts like Vishakhapatnam (29%), Vizianagaram (26%), and Anantapur (25%).

Selected household possessions

In Andhra Pradesh, 76 percent of households own a house (83% of rural households and 59% of urban households). Almost all urban households (96%) and most rural households (89%) in Andhra Pradesh have a mobile phone. Ninety-six percent of households have a bank or post

office account. Forty-seven percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 90 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 28 percent of rural households and 8 percent of urban households. Overall, 29 percent of all households in Andhra Pradesh own agricultural land, and less than one-quarter (24%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Twenty-six percent of women and 29 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 31 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Sixty-eight percent of both women and men are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 67 percent of women age 15-49 and 77 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Twenty-eight percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 21 percent of women age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 29 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Andhra Pradesh. Nearly three-quarters of men (73%) and women (74%) watch television at least once a week. However, men (35%) are much more likely than women (16%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirteen percent of men and 21 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 (76% versus 63%) or widowed (6% versus 0.6%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (35% versus 16%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (83%), while 10 percent are Christians and 7 percent are Muslims.

Over half (51%) of female respondents and 56 percent of male respondents belong to other backward classes, 23 percent and 20 percent belong to scheduled castes, 4 percent of both male and female respondents belong to scheduled tribes, while 22 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. Fifty-two percent of women and 18 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Five percent of women and 27 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 41 percent of women and 53 percent of men were employed in 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 Andhra Pradesh, 67 percent of boys and 68 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in non-nuclear households (67%) than nuclear households (69%). Preschool attendance is higher in households headed by Muslims and Christians (72% each) than Hindus (67%). Preschool attendance is highest among scheduled tribes households (70%), slightly lower among other backward class households and households not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class (68% each), and lowest in scheduled castes households (67%). Preschool attendance is the same in both households with 6 or more members and households with 3-5 members (68%, each). Overall, preschool attendance in urban households (69%) and rural households (68%) is almost the same. Preschool attendance is highest in Visakhapatnam district (79%) and lowest in Kurnool district (55%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-two percent of children age 6-17 years in Andhra Pradesh attend school (94% in urban areas and 91% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (98%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 73 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 year age group; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 70 percent of girls compared with 77 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?
Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male ■ Female

Age group	Male	Female
6-10 years	99	99
11-14 years	95	96
15-17 years	77	70
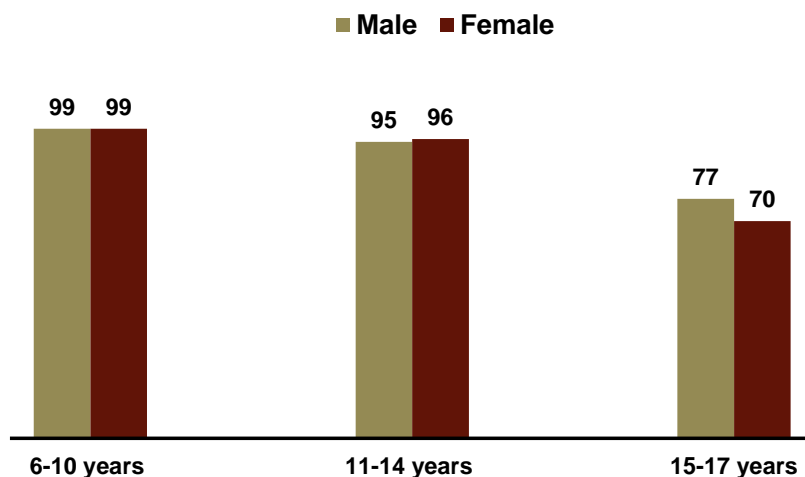
FERTILITY

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 Andhra Pradesh, the median age at first marriage is 18.9 years among women age 25-29 years and 18.4 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 8 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 23 percent of men age 20-49. Twenty-nine percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 33 percent in NFHS-4.

Thirty-three percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 85 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Andhra Pradesh.

Fertility levels

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

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.5 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.8 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 3 percent were of birth order four or higher

The greatest differentials in fertility are by caste/tribe. At current fertility rates, women of scheduled tribe will have an average of 0.7 children more than women of other backward class and 1 child more than women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or an other backward class.

Fertility Trends
*Total fertility rate
(children per woman)*

1.8 NFHS-4
1.7 NFHS-5
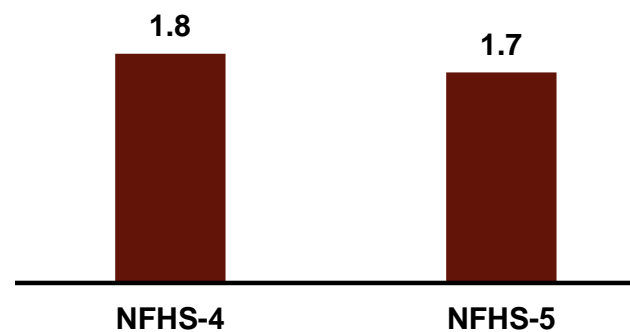
How does fertility vary with schooling?
Total fertility rate (children per woman)

No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete
1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
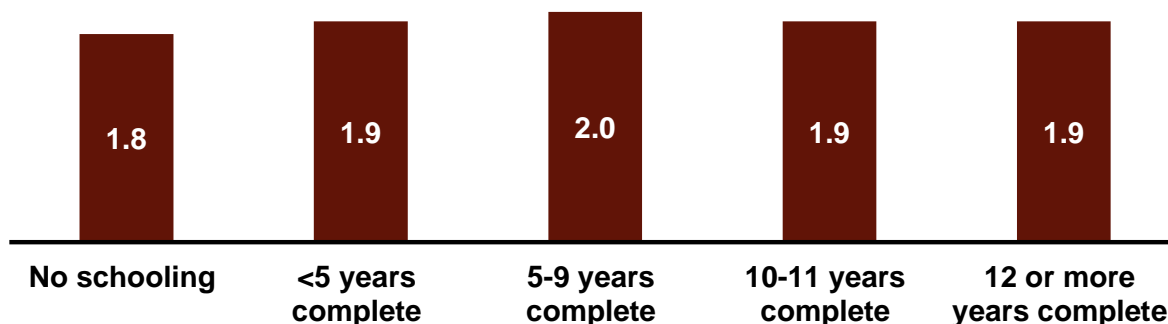
Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-one percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 9 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 3 percent.

The three main reasons for seeking abortion reported by women were complications in pregnancy (22%), health did not permit (18%), and unplanned pregnancy (15%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (71%) and other surgical methods (20%). A large majority (74%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 20 percent were performed in the public health sector. Thirteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. Most abortions in Andhra Pradesh (87%) are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Andhra Pradesh, 13 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 5 percent at age 17 years to 18 percent among women age 18 years and to 31 percent among women age 19 years. Young women who belong to a scheduled tribe are more than twice as likely to have begun childbearing as young women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class (22% versus 8%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Andhra Pradesh is 28 months. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 37 percent occur within 24 months. Two-thirds of 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.

Fertility preferences

Seventy-seven percent of currently married women and 74 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, 22 percent of women and 26 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Ninety-one percent of women and 86 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Andhra Pradesh, there is a strong preference for sons. Six percent of women and 11 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 3-4 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is slightly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 95 percent with two sons and 94 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 84 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained almost unchanged (at about 92%) in the 4 years since NFHS-4.

In Andhra Pradesh, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.7 children per woman.

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

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

Current sex composition of families with two living children
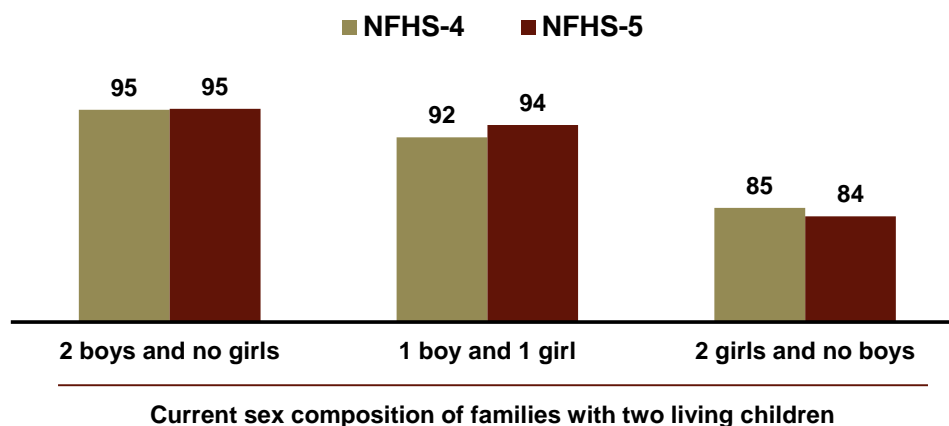
FAMILY PLANNING

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

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Andhra Pradesh. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 26 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and 14 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, only 18 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 71 percent, only a slight increase from NFHS-4 (70%). The use of modern family planning methods (71%) has also increased slightly from its level in NFHS-4 (69%). The use of male sterilization has declined slightly, from 0.6 percent to 0.4 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. Notably, female sterilization accounts for 98 percent of contraceptive method use. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 6 percent for women age 15-19 to 83-85 percent for women age 30-49.

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

■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	Any method	Any modern method
NFHS-4	70	69
NFHS-5	71	71
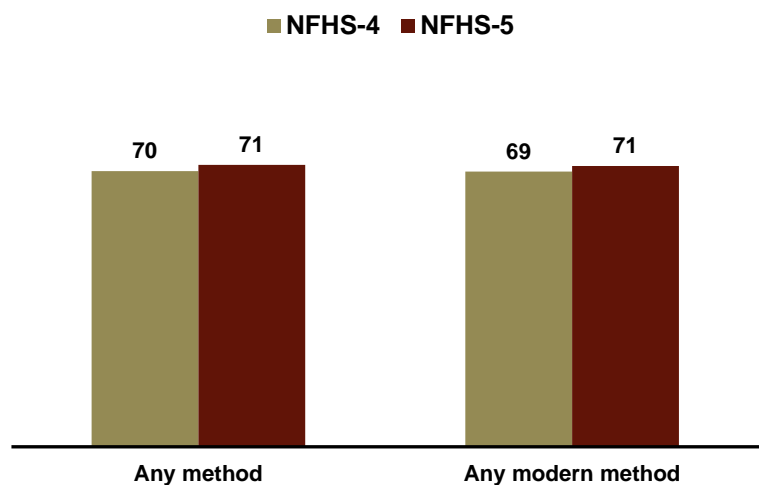
Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Eighty-one percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 45 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Women belongs to a scheduled tribe (57%) are much less likely to use contraception than women belong to a scheduled caste (69%) or other backward class (72%) or none of them (73%).

Women in Andhra Pradesh are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 90 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 78 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women
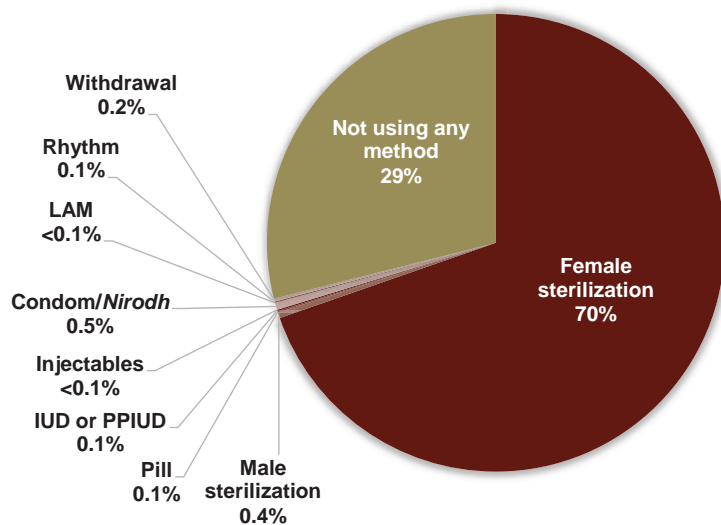
The use of spacing methods is very low (less than 1% of currently married women). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Seventy-two percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital followed by PHC/Additional PHC and CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 9 percent for all contraceptive methods. Fifty percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is side effects/ health concern (3%) and the desire to become pregnant (2%).

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

Informed choice
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 48 percent of users of female sterilization, pills, and IUDs/PPIUDs were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 29 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (22%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes
Over one-third (36%) of men age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it and same proportion of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Thirty-nine percent of men age 15-49 know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Value
Krishna	79
West Godavari	78
Guntur	73
Srikakulam	72
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	72
Vizianagaram	71
ANDHRA PRADESH	71
Kurnool	70
Y.S.R.	69
Prakasam	69
Chittoor	69
Visakhapatnam	68
Anantapur	68
East Godavari	66
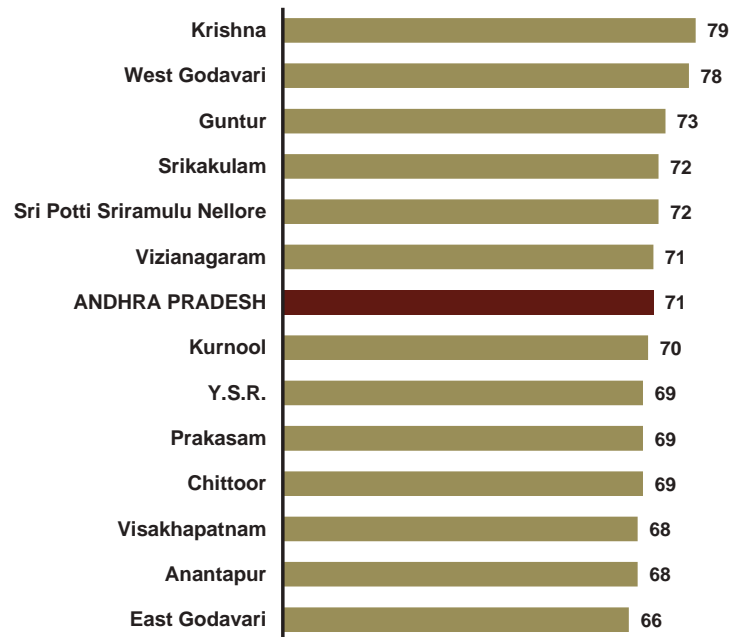
Unmet need

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, 5 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, unchanged since NFHS-4. Currently, 94 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and the same proportion 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 Andhra Pradesh in NFHS-5 is estimated at 30 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 35. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated to be 35 deaths before five years of age per 1,000 live births, down since NFHS-4 (41 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	Urban	Rural	Total
NFHS-4	20	40	35
NFHS-5	30	30	30
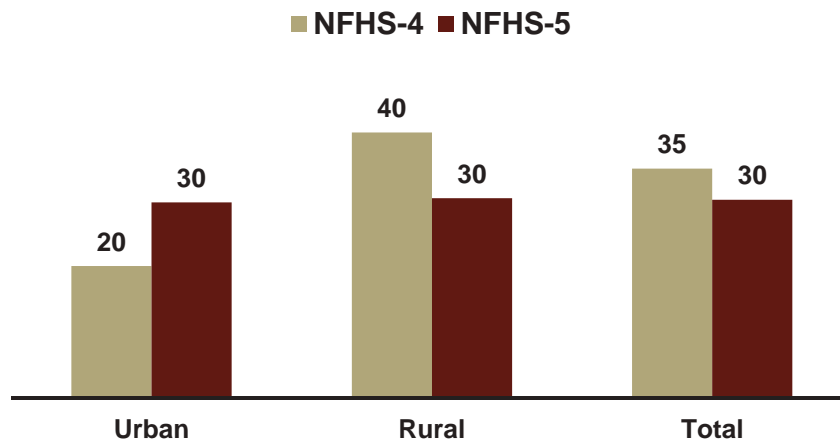
As expected, boys have higher mortality rates than girls (24% vs. 16%), especially during the neonatal period (in the first month of life). Girls have slightly higher mortality rates between ages 1 and 5 years than boys (6% vs. 4%).

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

MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH
- <20 — 46
- 20-29 — 27

BIRTH ORDER
- 1 — 42
- 2-3 — 20

PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL
- <2 years — 22
- 2-3 years — 16
- 4 years or more — (32)
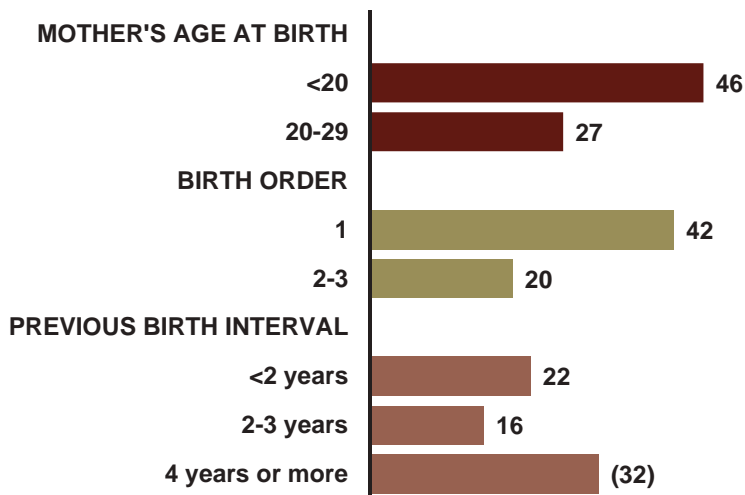
Note: Categories "Mother's age at birth 30-39 or 40-49" and "birth order 4 or more" are not shown separately since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death; figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 46 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers, compared with 27 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is also risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy than children whose mothers waited two to three years between births.

The infant mortality rate is identical in rural and urban areas, but child mortality is slightly higher in rural areas.

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 percent received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (90% from a doctor and 5% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Less than one percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 97 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 97 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

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

District	Percentage
Y.S.R.	83
Srikakulam	78
Kurnool	74
Prakasam	73
Krishna	73
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	73
Vizianagaram	71
ANDHRA PRADESH	68
Anantapur	67
Chittoor	65
West Godavari	63
Guntur	63
Visakhapatnam	59
East Godavari	51
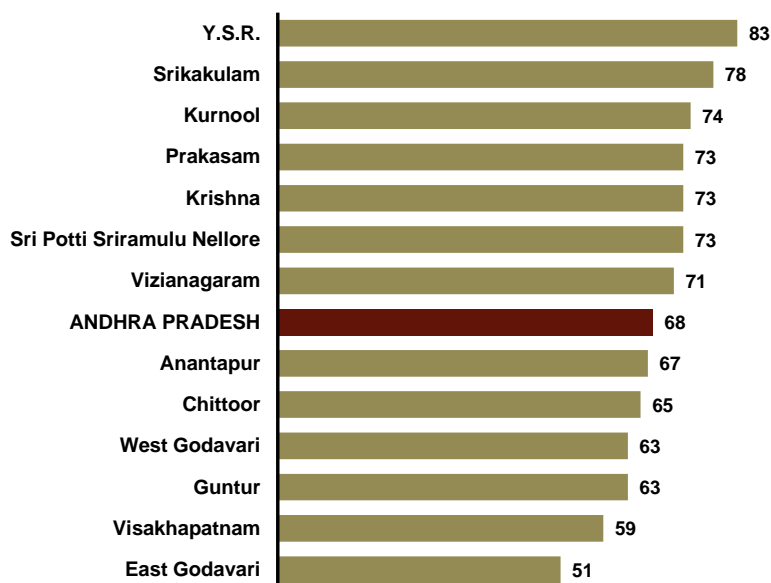
Eighty-two percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Sixty-eight percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Muslim women were more likely to have four or more antenatal care visits than Hindu or Christian women.

Since NFHS-4, there has been a drop in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 76% to 68%). For 94 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 70 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 41 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-three percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Twenty-seven percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Sixty-eight percent of mothers in Andhra 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 (97% received advice on breastfeeding, 96% on keeping the baby warm, 92% on the importance of institutional delivery 89% on cord care, and 85% on family planning).

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

Four or more ANC visits
- No schooling: 62
- <5 years complete: 54
- 5-9 years complete: 68
- 10-11 years complete: 68
- 12 or more years complete: 71

ANC visit during first trimester
- No schooling: 76
- <5 years complete: 80
- 5-9 years complete: 80
- 10-11 years complete: 84
- 12 or more years complete: 85

Legend:
- No schooling
- <5 years complete
- 5-9 years complete
- 10-11 years complete
- 12 or more years complete
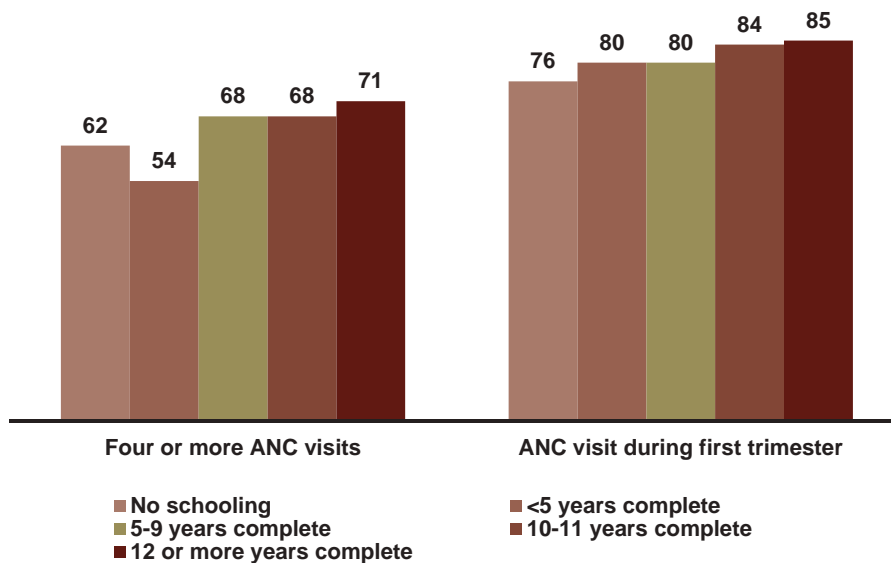
Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Andhra Pradesh, almost all the women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken, their blood pressure measured, having a urine sample taken, having a blood sample taken, and having their abdomen examined.

An ultrasound test was performed during 94 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. 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 (96%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (92%).

Delivery care

Ninety-seven percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 3 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the 4 years, from 92 percent (NFHS-4) to 97 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 93 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 48 percent of deliveries. Eighty percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

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

■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	In a health facility	Assisted by health personnel
NFHS-4	92	92
NFHS-5	97	96
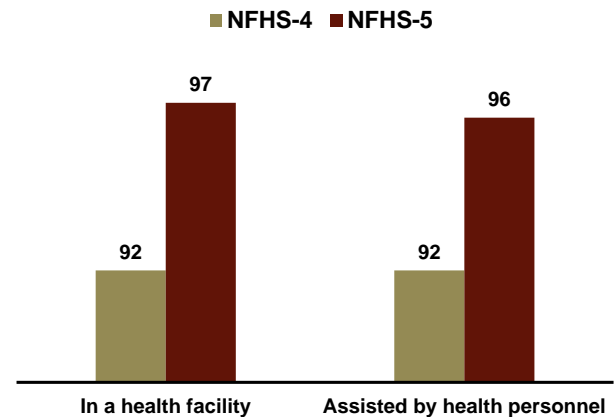
Ninety-seven percent of children in Andhra Pradesh who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Ninety-six percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and less than 1 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Forty-two percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Thirty-five percent of caesarean sections (15% 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, slightly less than one-quarter (24%) received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (27%) were more likely than urban women (19%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Institutional Delivery by District
Percentage of births in the past five years

District	Percentage
Y.S.R.	99
Vizianagaram	99
Krishna	99
West Godavari	99
Guntur	99
Srikakulam	98
Prakasam	97
Chittoor	97
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	97
East Godavari	97
ANDHRA PRADESH	97
Visakhapatnam	95
Anantapur	95
Kurnool	89
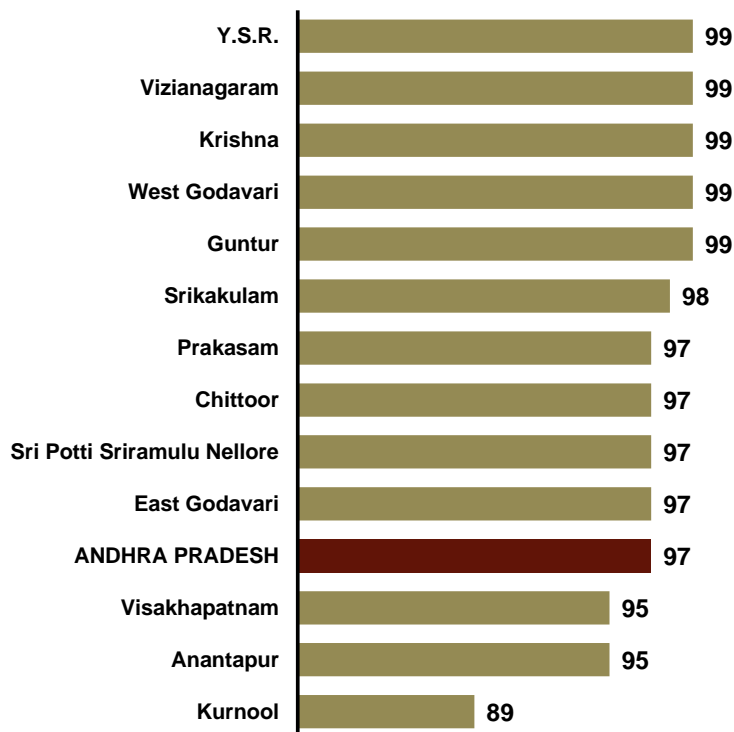
Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Andhra Pradesh, 94 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 91 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 92 percent of births in both public health facilities and private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 64 percent of home births.

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

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-eight percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Seventy-nine 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 (78% in urban areas and 80% in rural areas), but only 52 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 42-55 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Seventy-seven percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 68 percent about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Sixty-three percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Seventy-three 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 (77%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (62%).

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

■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5

	All basic	BCG	Polio 3	DPT 3	Measles
NFHS-4	65	97	72	89	89
NFHS-5	73	95	75	88	87
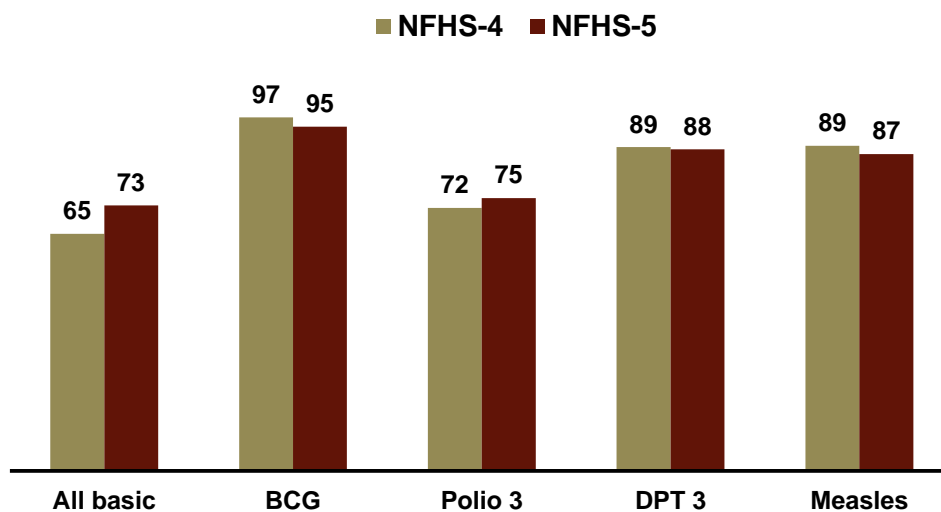
Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, three-quarter of children age 12-23 have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 88 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 87 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 93% to 88%) and polio vaccine (from 91% to 75%).

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there is an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of Hepatitis B (from 69% to 85%), three doses of polio (from 72% to 75%). Though there is slight decline in vaccine of measles (from 89% to 87%), and BCG (from 97% to 95%), overall there is an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 65% to 73%).

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among children from rural (75%) than urban areas (69%) and in Muslim children (86%) than Hindu (71%) or Christian children (79%).

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

District	Coverage
Krishna	(90)
Y.S.R.	83
Srikakulam	(83)
Anantapur	(82)
West Godavari	(80)
Vizianagaram	(77)
Visakhapatnam	(77)
Guntur	(76)
ANDHRA PRADESH	73
Kurnool	67
Chittoor	(67)
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	65
East Godavari	(59)
Prakasam	(52)
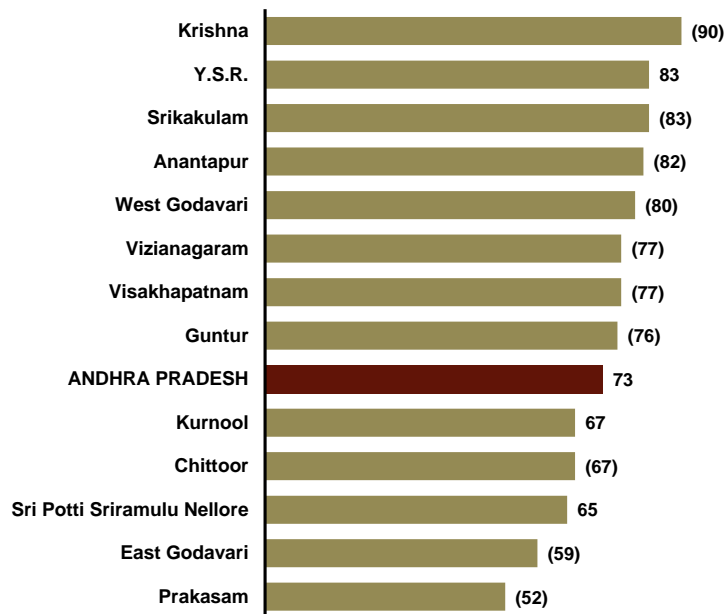
Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 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, 51 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Sixteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 75 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 7 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-four percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-seven percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 63 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. One-fifth of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and 68 percent were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Forty-two percent were given zinc supplements. Twelve 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 Andhra Pradesh only 3 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 39 percent of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, 6 out of 10 children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 35 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

More than three-quarter of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food and growth monitoring (76% each), followed by health check-ups (73%), and immunization (65%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (62%). Eighty-four percent mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, 86 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 87 percent received any service while breastfeeding.

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

Any service	Growth monitoring	Supplementary food	Health check-ups	Immunizations	Early childhood care or preschool
77	76	76	73	65	62
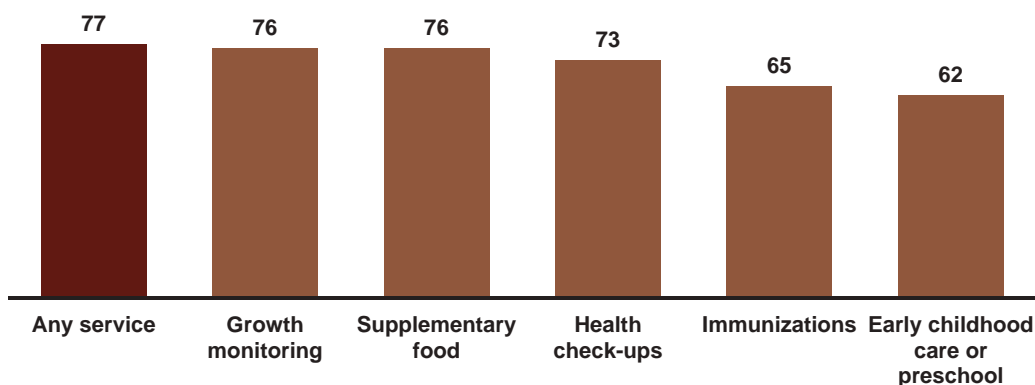
BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Andhra Pradesh, only 68 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-eight percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 52 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While breastfeeding is widespread, 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, 14 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 70 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and more than half (55%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 22.6 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 48 percent of children in Andhra 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-third (35%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (20%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 9 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major component of childhood undernutrition and a significant contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for growth, immunity, and vision. 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 Andhra Pradesh, 4 in 5 children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the last six months, but only 2 in 5 youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Twenty-eight percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 41 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-one 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. Sixteen 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 6 percent are severely wasted. Thirty 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, 16 percent of children are stunted, 24 percent are wasted, and 26 percent are underweight.

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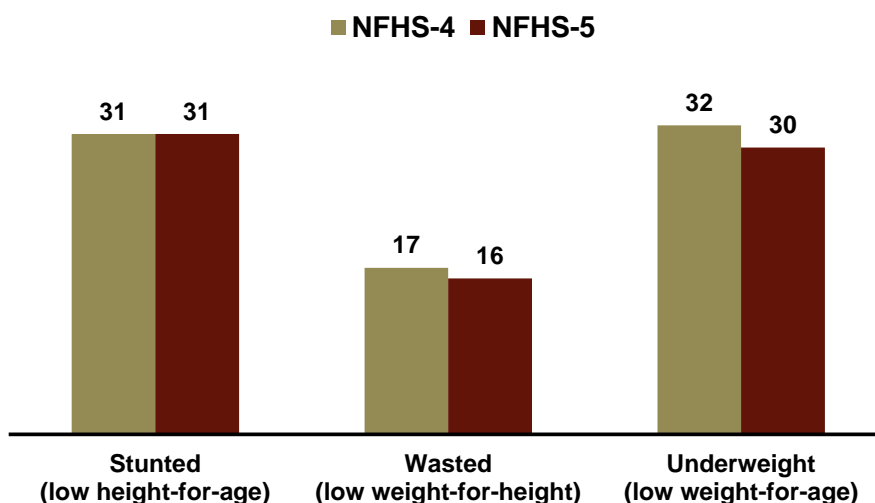
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006
WHO International Reference Population

Children's nutritional status in Andhra Pradesh has marginally changed since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are wasted decreased marginally from 17 percent to 16 percent, and percentage of children who are underweight from 32 percent to 30 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are stunted (31%) has not changed since NFHS-4.

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with better nutritional status of the mother. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children and children of higher birth orders. It is generally higher among scheduled tribes than among children of other categories.

Adults' nutritional status

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

More than half (51%) of women and 48 percent of men age 15-49 are either too thin or overweight or obese. Among women age 15-49, the proportion overweight or obese is slightly increased from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5, from 33 to 36 percent. More men are overweight or obese (31%) than thin (17%), which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Fifteen percent of women in Andhra Pradesh are too thin. Over half of women and men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, among never married, scheduled tribes and Muslims. While overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, and those in urban areas.

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

■ Thin ■ Normal weight ■ Overweight/obese

	Schooling					Residence			Total
	No schooling	<5 years complete	5-9 years complete	10-11 years complete	12 or more years complete		Urban	Rural	Total
Overweight/obese	34	38	41	35	34		44	33	36
Normal weight	53	51	45	46	50		44	51	49
Thin	13	11	14	18	17		12	16	15
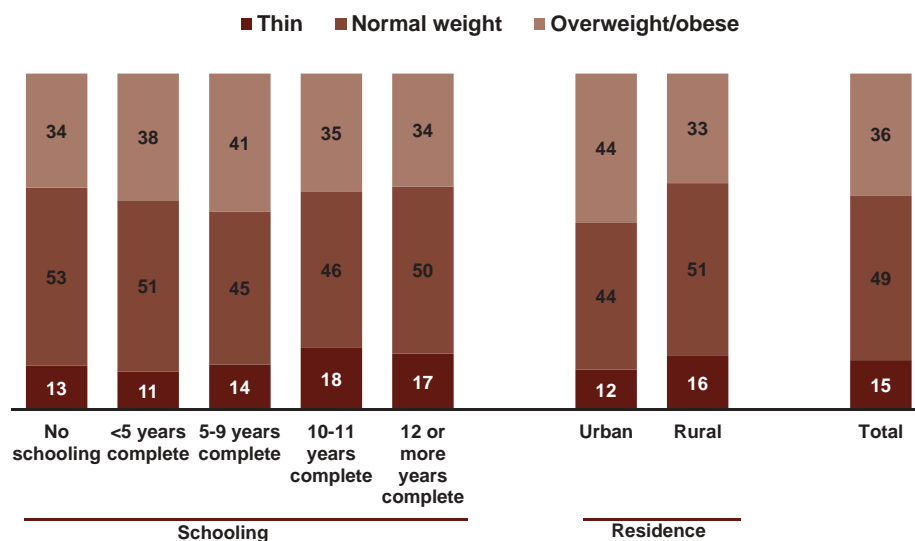
For the first time, the 2019-21 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

About half of women (49%) and men (53%) 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 39 percent for women age 15-19 to 58 percent for women age 40-49, and from 27 percent for men age 15-19 to 68 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk of WHR is much higher in urban areas (53%) than in rural areas (47%).

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

Anaemia

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

Majority of children (63%) age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 35 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 2 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 59% in NFHS-4 to 63% in NFHS-5. Children of mother 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. In Andhra Pradesh, children from rural areas and those belongs to scheduled tribe are more likely to be anaemic.

Anaemia among women, men, and children

■ Mild anaemia ■ Moderate anaemia ■ Severe anaemia

Women (59% anaemic): Mild 25%, Moderate 29%, Severe 4.6%

Men (16% anaemic): Mild 9.2%, Moderate 6.2%, Severe 0.8%

Children 6-59 months (63% anaemic): Mild 26%, Moderate 35%, Severe 2.1%
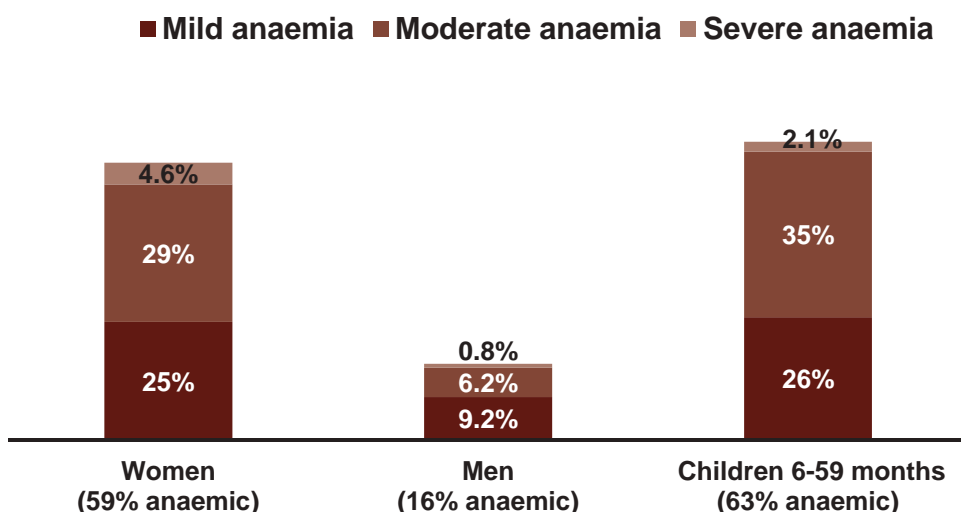
Fifty-nine percent of women age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh have anaemia, including 25 percent with mild anaemia, 29 percent with moderate anaemia, and 5 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia exceeds 54 percent for every group of women. Eighteen percent of men in Andhra Pradesh are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and age 40-49 and men in rural areas are particularly likely to be anaemic. Anaemia among men substantially declined from 27 to 16 percent since NFHS-4.

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 Andhra Pradesh, 239 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (215 per 100,000) than women (263 per 100,000) and is higher in rural areas (273 per 100,000) than in urban areas (162 per 100,000).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (86% of women and 80% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 74 percent of women and 73 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About two-thirds (65%) of women and 63 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, more than 8 in 10 women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only one-third of women and over three-fifths of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 3,367 women and 3,453 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 2,569 women and 2,572 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, and those in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma or diabetes among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (4,551 women and 592 men per 100,000). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (923 per 100,000) than among men (1,357 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 111 women and 197 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.

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

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Nineteen percent of men in Andhra Pradesh have hypertension, including 14 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Forty 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 Andhra Pradesh, 5 percent each of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 7 percent of men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels and an additional 6 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and urban men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Almost 9 in 10 women (89%) and men (87%) age 15-49 have normal blood glucose levels. Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and to be taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (2% of men versus 1% of women). Twelve percent of women and 15 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 Andhra Pradesh, only 3 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, less than 1 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer, and 5 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is slightly less in men.

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. In Andhra Pradesh 70 percent of households have any kind of a health insurance/financing scheme that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage in rural areas (74%) is more than urban areas (62%). In

Andhra Pradesh, four types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), the State Health Insurance Scheme, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS), and the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY).

Seventy-four percent of women and 86 percent of men age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher among Muslim men (93%) than Hindu (87%) and Christian (75%) men.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Twenty-one percent of men, and only 1 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (13%), *bidis* (5%), and *khaini* (5%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (1.6% for women and 22% for men) than in urban areas (0.3% for women and 20% for men). Most men who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours, and most men who smoke *bidis* smoked 10 to 14 *bidis* in the past 24 hours.

In Andhra Pradesh, men age 15-49 are more likely to drink alcohol (31%) than to use tobacco, and a negligible proportion (0.2%) of women say that they drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (57%), and 19 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

Ninety-one percent of women in Andhra Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 95 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 90 percent in rural areas. Women age 15-24 are more likely (94%) than older women age 40-49 (86%) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women with no schooling (84%), women with no regular exposure to media (86%), and women from scheduled tribes (81%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-seven percent of men in Andhra Pradesh have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 63 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 83 percent of men, and 76 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 86 percent of men.

Only one-quarter of women and 39 percent of men in Andhra 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

■ **Women** ■ **Men**

	Women	Men
Use condoms consistently	63	83
Have one uninfected partner who has no other partners	76	86
Have comprehensive knowledge	25	39
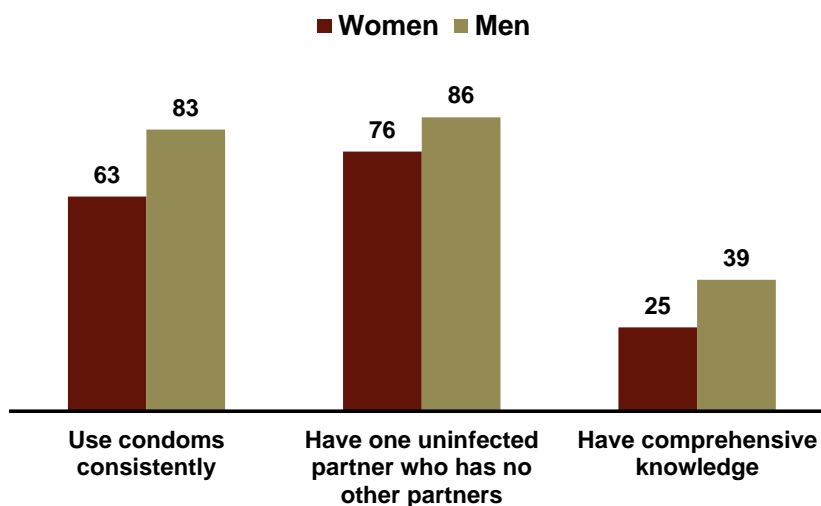
HIV-related stigma

Two-thirds of men and slightly less women in Andhra Pradesh would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Seventy-two percent of women and 79 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Sixty-four percent of women and 72 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Thirty-five percent of women and 19 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Seventy-two percent of women and 78 percent of men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Sixty-five percent of women and 68 percent of men think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Seventy-four women and 81 percent of men 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 37 percent of women and 15 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than women in rural areas. Fifty-two percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

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

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In Andhra Pradesh, 11 percent of women and 5 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 (58% of women, compared with 51% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for most of adults (86%) who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 0.2 percent of women and 6 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (7%) in rural areas than in urban areas (5%). Even fewer (3%) male respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months.

Only one-third of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. 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 Andhra Pradesh, 69 percent use sanitary napkins, 36 percent use cloth, 17 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 2 percent use tampons. Overall, 85 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 68 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, 83 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 91 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 48 percent of all women age 15-49, compared with 82 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 88 percent earned cash, including 4 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Eleven percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (91%), including 3 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Eight percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (89%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 67 percent of employed men.

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Only 48 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

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Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 79 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Nearly two-fifths of women who work for cash and whose husbands earn in cash say that they earn more than or about the same as their husbands. Ninety-one percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and more than half of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more than or about the same as them.

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 less likely to participate in decisions about their own health care (71%) than decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (75%) or about major household purchases (76%). Overall, 61 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 16 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 53 percent among women age 20-24 to 67 percent among women age 40-49.

In the case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (84%) and 87 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Seven percent of men participated in making neither of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Andhra Pradesh, 29 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (34%) than rural (28%) women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women who are employed for cash (41%) than any other group of women.

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

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Eighty-two percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is higher for scheduled tribe women (91%), women who are employed for cash (88%) and in urban women (87%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is limited. Sixty-one percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 30 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

More than one-fifth (21%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women (26%) are more likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than rural women (18%). Less than one-fifth (19%) of employed women who have a mobile phone use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 24 percent of women who are not employed and have a mobile phone. Muslim women are least likely (20%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (21%) or Christian (26%) women.

Ownership of assets

Forty-six percent of women and 67 percent of men age 15-49 in Andhra Pradesh own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 25 percent of women and 35 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas.

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Forty-six percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 25 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

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In Andhra Pradesh, about half of women (49%) have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, only 61 percent can read SMS messages. Sixty-seven percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 41 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 33% among women with no schooling to 72% among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 37 percent of women belonging to a scheduled caste have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 45-59 percent of women in other castes/tribes.

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

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Gender-role attitudes

Most of the women of women (84%) 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 neglects the house or children (69%), followed by if she shows disrespect for her in-laws (63%), if she goes out without telling him (33%) if he suspects her of being unfaithful (32%). Men are less likely to agree: 67 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife neglects the house or children (51%), if she shows disrespect for in-laws (41%) or if husband suspects her of being unfaithful (35%) and if she argues with him (33%).

Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 79 percent of women and 65 percent of men say that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-three percent of women and 53 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. Two-thirds of men (66%) 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.

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Over one-third (35%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in Andhra Pradesh have experienced physical or sexual violence.

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In Andhra Pradesh, 34 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 34 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 3 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 18, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

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 5 years of schooling (12%), women with 3-4 children (6%), and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted (8%) are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence
In Andhra Pradesh, 30 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 4 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 15 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Twenty-seven percent of ever-married women report

having been slapped by their husband. Eleven percent each report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them and being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, 8 percent each experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled and being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, and 2 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

Three percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 2 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 30 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 comparatively lower among more educated women, 1 in 5 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 widowed women (50%) than currently married women (31%); and among women who are employed for cash (39%) than women who are not employed (28%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (76%), displays 3-4 marital control behaviours (69%), and gets drunk sometimes (43%). Fifty-eight percent of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are nearly twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves as compared with women whose mothers were not beaten by their fathers.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?
Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence

Husband does not drink	Husband gets drunk sometimes	Husband gets drunk often
21	39	73
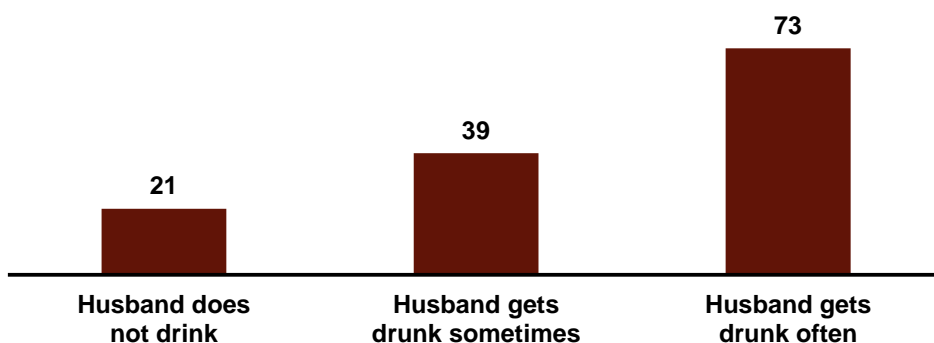
Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

About one-quarter (24%) of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. The most common types of injuries among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (22%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (8%); severe burns (6%); and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (3%).

Help seeking

Only 10 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 10 percent never sought help but told someone. Eight in ten women never sought help and never told anyone.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,455	8,564	12,019
Households occupied	3,359	8,351	11,710
Households interviewed	3,192	8,154	11,346
Household response rate[1]	95.0	97.6	96.9
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	3,260	8,007	11,267
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,161	7,814	10,975
Women response rate[2]	97.0	97.6	97.4
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	477	1,212	1,689
Number of eligible men interviewed	433	1,125	1,558
Men response rate[2]	90.8	92.8	92.2

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, Andhra 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	
Anantapur	252	630	882	98.2	262	606	868	98.6	45	101	146	95.4
Chittoor	240	625	865	97.5	219	609	828	96.8	33	88	121	96.0
East Godavari	224	664	888	97.9	215	609	824	96.6	26	79	105	91.3
Guntur	279	572	851	95.1	283	524	807	97.7	34	59	93	86.9
Krishna	342	523	865	96.9	341	479	820	96.7	35	84	119	86.9
Kurnool	240	630	870	96.6	249	659	908	97.7	43	96	139	95.2
Prakasam	150	671	821	93.5	133	556	689	95.3	11	84	95	87.2
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	247	618	865	95.6	262	660	922	98.8	42	90	132	95.0
Srikakulam	147	727	874	96.4	147	633	780	96.8	18	82	100	87.7
Visakhapatnam	403	466	869	96.4	379	439	818	95.7	47	65	112	87.5
Vizianagaram	195	707	902	99.0	180	673	853	97.5	34	100	134	96.4
West Godavari	172	712	884	97.2	152	689	841	98.0	20	102	122	91.7
Y.S.R.	301	609	910	99.1	339	678	1,017	99.1	45	95	140	97.9
Andhra Pradesh	3,192	8,154	11,346	96.9	3,161	7,814	10,975	97.4	433	1,125	1,558	92.2

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.6	5.7	6.1	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.7
5-9	8.6	6.9	7.7	9.1	7.4	8.2	8.9	7.3	8.1
10-14	8.2	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.9	6.9	7.4
15-19	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.3	6.9	7.1
20-24	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.0	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.6
25-29	7.7	9.4	8.5	8.2	9.0	8.6	8.0	9.2	8.6
30-34	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.7
35-39	7.9	9.4	8.7	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.5	8.2
40-44	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8
45-49	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.1	7.9	7.5	7.1	8.0	7.6
50-54	5.6	6.5	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.6
55-59	5.1	5.6	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.4
60-64	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3
65-69	3.4	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.6
70-74	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4
75-79	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
80 and over	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
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	96.8	97.3	97.1	96.4	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.8	96.7
Number	6,038	6,184	12,221	13,470	14,204	27,675	19,507	20,387	39,896
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	1,024	na	na	1,055	na	na	1,045
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	873	na	na	947	na	na	925
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	12.4	24.5	18.6	24.1	38.8	31.6	20.4	34.4	27.6
<5 years complete	12.9	10.9	11.9	16.1	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.0	14.0
5-9 years complete	26.9	28.6	27.8	29.9	26.4	28.1	29.0	27.1	28.0
10-11 years complete	16.9	15.0	15.9	13.6	10.7	12.1	14.6	12.1	13.3
12 or more years complete	30.9	20.9	25.8	16.3	10.1	13.1	20.8	13.4	17.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,546	5,744	11,290	12,246	13,041	25,289	17,792	18,785	36,579
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.6	6.3	7.3	5.0	3.2	4.4	6.1	4.3	4.9

Note: The total columns include transgender persons, who are not shown separately in the male and female columns.
na = Not applicable
[1] Females per 1,000 males
[2] Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	82.3	81.2	81.6	86.2
Female	17.7	18.7	18.4	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.5	3.5	3.5	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	70.6	65.0	66.7	54.8
Non-nuclear	29.4	35.0	33.3	45.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	80.8	83.6	82.7	82.1
Muslim	10.7	5.4	7.0	7.6
Christian	8.4	10.9	10.1	10.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	17.3	22.9	21.1	22.0
Scheduled tribe	2.1	5.0	4.1	4.1
Other backward class	53.1	49.1	50.3	50.8
Other	27.4	23.1	24.4	23.0
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.3	99.0	99.1	99.5
No	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	99.4	95.4	96.7	96.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	35.2	15.6	21.6	21.9
Piped to neighbour	0.9	2.2	1.8	1.5
Public tap/standpipe	21.1	28.2	26.0	26.1
Tube well or borehole	3.8	14.2	11.0	11.0
Other improved[2]	38.5	35.3	36.3	36.2
Unimproved source	0.4	4.3	3.1	3.1
Unprotected dug well	0.3	2.7	2.0	2.0
Unprotected spring	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.8
Surface water	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other source	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

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Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—*Continued*

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	63.1	38.0	45.7	46.0
Less than 30 minutes	33.8	53.9	47.8	47.0
Thirty minutes or longer	2.8	8.0	6.4	6.9
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	96.5	88.6	91.0	90.7
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	2.9	6.9	5.6	6.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	14.0	9.4	10.8	11.2
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Strain through cloth	4.0	5.8	5.2	5.3
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	9.0	2.9	4.8	4.7
Use electronic purifier	5.2	0.7	2.1	2.1
Use solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allow water to stand and settle	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
No treatment	70.9	82.3	78.8	78.4
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	25.8	12.9	16.9	17.3
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	88.6	71.7	76.9	77.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	87.7	70.3	75.6	76.0
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other[7]	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Shared facility[8]	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.1
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unimproved	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.1
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dry toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
No facility/uses open spaces/field	3.9	21.8	16.3	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	88.6	71.7	76.9	77.3
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.2

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	0.2	2.3	1.6	1.4
Semi-*pucca*	5.9	15.7	12.7	12.3
Pucca	93.3	80.8	84.6	85.3
Missing	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	57.7	53.7	54.9	43.5
3-4	33.6	35.1	34.6	40.1
5-6	7.6	10.0	9.3	13.9
7 and over	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
LPG/natural gas	95.3	77.3	82.8	82.7
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.2
Wood	2.3	17.9	13.2	13.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Dung cakes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in the household	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	96.6	77.9	83.6	83.6
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	2.7	21.3	15.6	16.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	77.1	58.9	64.4	65.3
In the house, no separate room	16.4	23.4	21.3	20.4
In a separate building	3.6	6.1	5.3	5.6
Outdoors	2.3	11.2	8.5	8.6
No food cooked in household	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,473	7,873	11,346	40,008

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9
Chullah	83.5	83.0	83.0	82.7
Open fire	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	94	1,677	1,771	6,401
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	13.9	25.7	22.1	23.7
Weekly	3.8	5.9	5.2	5.6
Monthly	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
Less than monthly	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Never	80.7	66.5	70.9	68.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,473	7,873	11,346	40,008

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

[14] Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	96.7	79.7	84.7
Muslim	97.2	90.7	93.7
Christian	95.7	80.5	84.4
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	93.9	76.4	80.8
Scheduled tribe	94.8	64.8	69.6
Other backward class	96.3	79.4	84.8
Other	99.3	89.6	92.9
Total	96.7	80.3	85.3

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. Total includes households with household heads belonging to other religions and household heads whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

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

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Anantapur	92.6	67.2	75.3
Chittoor	95.7	76.7	82.6
East Godavari	97.9	86.6	89.6
Guntur	97.7	89.1	91.9
Krishna	98.4	82.7	88.8
Kurnool	94.1	75.6	81.6
Prakasam	98.2	80.4	84.3
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	94.2	84.2	87.3
Srikakulam	93.4	74.2	77.3
Visakhapatnam	99.2	70.6	84.5
Vizianagaram	92.7	67.0	72.0
West Godavari	97.8	92.0	93.2
Y.S.R.	97.3	85.0	89.2
Andhra Pradesh	96.7	80.3	85.3

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

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	80.8	61.7	67.5	69.5
Pressure cooker	75.4	50.8	58.3	61.3
Chair	95.0	90.7	92.0	93.1
Cot or bed	93.2	91.7	92.1	92.6
Table	63.6	48.2	52.9	53.9
Electric fan	97.8	95.1	95.9	96.6
Radio or transistor	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.8
Television (black and white)	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.1
Television (colour)	91.0	80.8	83.9	87.2
Any television	92.2	82.8	85.7	88.9
Sewing machine	24.6	14.7	17.7	19.9
Mobile telephone	95.8	89.2	91.2	94.3
Landline telephone	3.9	1.1	1.9	1.8
Internet	47.3	26.2	32.7	36.6
Computer	10.1	1.9	4.4	4.6
Refrigerator	65.4	36.6	45.4	48.1
Air conditioner/cooler	36.2	12.2	19.6	20.2
Washing machine	29.8	6.5	13.6	14.1
Watch or clock	84.0	67.7	72.7	74.9
Water pump	38.6	25.0	29.1	30.1
Thresher	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tractor	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.6
None of the above	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
Means of transport				
Bicycle	29.9	31.4	30.9	34.1
Motorcycle or scooter	56.0	43.0	47.0	52.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	2.2	1.7	2.2
Car	5.8	1.4	2.8	2.7
None of the above	30.4	38.8	36.3	30.2
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	89.2	62.9	70.9	70.0
Irrigated land only	7.6	26.9	21.0	21.9
Non-irrigated land only	2.2	8.2	6.4	6.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
Irrigation not determined	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	59.1	83.1	75.8	76.5
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	4.2	32.4	23.8	26.4
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	95.3	96.0	95.8	96.4
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	62.2	73.7	70.2	71.5
Percentage having a BPL card	79.0	94.5	89.8	90.8
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	9.2	13.2	12.0	12.4
Number	3,473	7,873	11,346	40,008

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	63.1	72.8	68.1	67.5	65.1	66.3	66.4	67.3	66.8
Muslim	(77.3)	(76.4)	76.9	(69.7)	(65.8)	68.0	73.3	70.7	72.2
Christian	*	*	(58.6)	72.5	78.9	75.3	69.9	75.3	72.3
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(64.8)	(60.2)	62.3	71.9	64.4	68.5	70.7	63.4	67.2
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	(69.1)	(69.7)	69.4	69.5	(69.6)	69.5
Other backward class	65.9	74.0	69.9	67.5	66.7	67.1	67.0	69.1	68.0
Other	(61.7)	(81.2)	71.1	64.1	68.9	66.3	63.4	72.8	67.8
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	64.1	73.7	68.8	70.6	68.2	69.5	68.5	70.1	69.3
Non-nuclear	66.3	70.7	68.5	66.3	65.4	65.8	66.3	66.7	66.5
Family size									
3-5 members	65.2	74.1	69.7	67.1	66.8	67.0	66.6	69.1	67.8
6 or more members	65.7	67.7	66.6	71.1	66.3	68.6	69.6	66.6	68.1
Total	65.0	72.4	68.7	68.3	66.7	67.5	67.4	68.3	67.9

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 households with 1-2 members, who are not shown separately.
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anantapur	*	(64.7)	66.2	(47.3)	53.4	50.6	55.1	58.1	56.7
Chittoor	*	*	(63.4)	60.9	69.0	64.6	58.8	71.5	64.3
East Godavari	*	*	(67.3)	(74.8)	(67.8)	72.0	69.6	(72.3)	70.8
Guntur	*	*	(68.0)	(77.9)	(76.3)	77.2	76.0	73.5	74.8
Krishna	*	*	(64.9)	(83.0)	(68.6)	76.5	73.4	70.1	71.7
Kurnool	*	*	(61.7)	58.1	46.8	52.8	60.1	49.4	55.0
Prakasam	*	*	*	48.1	(69.9)	58.2	48.0	71.2	58.9
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	*	*	(76.0)	(69.0)	66.7	67.7	74.1	65.5	69.6
Srikakulam	*	*	(81.2)	(74.7)	73.5	74.0	71.4	79.1	75.7
Visakhapatnam	(80.1)	*	82.8	(83.8)	(67.0)	75.3	81.9	75.5	78.9
Vizianagaram	*	*	(68.7)	74.1	77.0	75.5	73.9	73.9	73.9
West Godavari	*	*	*	75.8	74.3	75.1	74.1	75.5	74.8
Y.S.R.	(55.2)	*	(55.6)	70.7	(70.3)	70.5	65.9	67.0	66.4
Andhra Pradesh	65.0	72.4	68.7	68.3	66.7	67.5	67.4	68.3	67.9

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

Table 10 School attendance

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

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	99.0	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.1
6-13 (Elementary)	98.5	97.9	98.1	98.9	98.3	98.4	98.7	98.1	98.3
11-13 (Upper Primary)	97.7	95.6	96.3	98.5	96.5	97.1	98.1	96.0	96.7
14-15 (Secondary)	88.5	85.8	86.7	93.3	83.5	86.6	90.7	84.8	86.6
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	79.5	70.2	73.6	73.8	58.6	63.6	76.9	64.4	68.8
11-14 years	96.6	94.0	94.8	98.0	94.6	95.7	97.3	94.3	95.2
15-17 years	80.4	74.6	76.6	78.9	65.1	69.5	79.7	70.0	73.3
6-14 years	98.0	97.0	97.3	98.6	97.3	97.7	98.3	97.1	97.5
6-17 years	93.8	92.2	92.7	93.8	90.2	91.3	93.8	91.2	92.0
Religion of household head									
Hindu	95.1	92.4	93.3	94.8	91.0	92.1	95.0	91.7	92.7
Muslim	87.2	94.1	90.9	89.6	86.1	87.9	88.4	90.6	89.5
Christian	89.7	89.5	89.5	91.9	86.5	87.7	90.8	88.1	88.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	94.3	90.8	91.6	90.0	89.5	89.6	92.4	90.2	90.7
Scheduled tribe	*	79.5	80.2	(86.0)	78.9	80.4	85.1	79.2	80.3
Other backward class	93.9	92.7	93.1	94.1	90.0	91.4	94.0	91.4	92.3
Other	93.7	95.4	94.8	96.8	94.1	94.9	95.0	94.7	94.8

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

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Andhra 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	89.7	8.4	0.5	1.4	100.0	1.1	2,597
5-9 years	87.2	7.4	1.8	3.6	100.0	3.9	3,224
10-14 years	84.0	9.3	2.5	4.2	100.0	7.1	2,960
15-17 years	78.9	13.0	2.6	5.5	100.0	10.7	1,603
Residence							
Urban	86.2	9.4	1.4	2.9	100.0	4.8	3,075
Rural	85.4	8.9	1.9	3.8	100.0	5.3	7,310
Sex							
Male	85.8	9.1	1.7	3.3	100.0	5.4	5,478
Female	85.4	9.0	1.8	3.8	100.0	4.9	4,907
Total age <15 years	86.9	8.3	1.6	3.2	100.0	4.2	8,782
Total age <18 years	85.7	9.0	1.8	3.5	100.0	5.2	10,385

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

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age 5

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Age				
<2	76.5	14.6	91.1	981
2-4	85.6	7.2	92.9	1,616
Sex				
Male	83.1	8.5	91.6	1,329
Female	81.2	11.6	92.7	1,269
Residence				
Urban	86.5	7.3	93.8	701
Rural	80.6	11.0	91.6	1,897
Total	82.2	10.0	92.2	2,597

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

| District | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Anantapur	85.5	8.8	94.3	242
Chittoor	83.4	11.3	94.7	224
East Godavari	84.9	8.1	93.0	260
Guntur	84.4	7.9	92.3	246
Krishna	92.4	4.0	96.4	184
Kurnool	76.6	9.5	86.1	279
Prakasam	75.9	11.1	87.0	146
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	73.8	14.3	88.1	169
Srikakulam	88.3	6.7	95.0	129
Visakhapatnam	80.4	10.1	90.5	214
Vizianagaram	83.1	12.3	95.4	115
West Godavari	80.6	12.9	93.5	206
Y.S.R.	79.3	15.0	94.3	182
Andhra Pradesh	82.2	10.0	92.2	2,597

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age at death									
0-4	*	*	(79.4)	64.9	(69.0)	66.3	68.8	69.8	69.1
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	(53.8)	*	*	(53.9)
25-34	*	*	*	(97.7)	*	(92.1)	(98.4)	*	(94.1)
35 and over	92.5	88.3	90.8	82.2	73.4	78.5	85.2	77.9	82.2
Religion of household head									
Hindu	91.6	88.6	90.4	82.2	73.8	78.9	84.7	78.0	82.0
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	(71.2)	(87.8)	(74.7)	81.0
Christian	*	*	(80.0)	64.5	(60.1)	62.5	72.5	(58.9)	67.0
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(81.0)	*	(77.0)	75.7	63.7	70.8	76.9	64.4	72.0
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	(49.0)	*	49.9	(54.9)	(55.2)	55.0
Other backward class	91.9	89.8	91.1	80.5	74.7	78.2	83.8	78.7	81.8
Other	95.5	(87.5)	91.7	90.9	77.7	85.6	92.5	81.8	87.9
Total	91.3	86.4	89.3	80.3	71.3	76.6	83.4	75.5	80.2

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

Table 15 Death registration by district

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

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anantapur	*	*	*	(83.8)	(85.8)	84.6	85.8	(89.2)	87.2
Chittoor	*	*	*	82.8	(61.2)	75.1	81.0	(62.7)	74.3
East Godavari	*	*	*	(59.8)	(65.0)	62.0	67.0	(69.7)	68.2
Guntur	(91.7)	*	(87.9)	(84.2)	*	79.1	87.2	(74.4)	82.5
Krishna	*	*	(88.4)	(89.3)	*	84.9	93.3	(74.7)	86.3
Kurnool	*	*	(96.9)	(74.4)	(58.2)	66.7	86.0	(65.0)	77.9
Prakasam	*	*	*	(93.5)	*	92.7	86.7	(93.5)	88.9
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	*	*	(87.4)	(87.3)	(79.0)	83.4	(85.6)	(83.8)	84.8
Srikakulam	*	*	*	72.1	(59.8)	68.1	75.9	(60.4)	71.0
Visakhapatnam	*	*	(89.6)	(65.0)	(50.3)	57.9	76.6	(65.0)	71.3
Vizianagaram	*	*	*	82.4	(76.2)	79.6	85.6	(75.7)	81.7
West Godavari	*	*	*	(90.9)	(83.0)	87.3	(93.0)	(86.6)	90.1
Y.S.R.	*	*	*	(89.2)	(85.4)	87.6	(84.8)	(87.5)	86.1
Andhra Pradesh	91.3	86.4	89.3	80.3	71.3	76.6	83.4	75.5	80.2

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

Table 16 Disability

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

Background characteristic	Any	Type of disability						Number of persons
		Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	6,122
Rural	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	14,160
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1,269
5-14	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2,899
15-24	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	2,935
25-34	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	3,440
35-49	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	4,788
50-69	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	4,138
70 and over	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	813
Total	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	20,281
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	6,045
Rural	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	13,682
Age								
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,329
5-14	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	3,286
15-24	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	2,902
25-34	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	3,102
35-49	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	4,335
50-69	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	3,881
70 and over	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	892
Total	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	19,727
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	12,167
Rural	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	27,841
Age								
0-4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,597
5-14	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	6,184
15-24	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	5,837
25-34	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	6,542
35-49	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	9,123
50-69	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	8,019
70 and over	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	1,705
Total	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	40,008

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	12.4	16.3	1,362	1,354	228	233
20-24	14.0	12.7	1,536	1,537	178	175
25-29	16.6	15.3	1,822	1,798	214	206
30-34	14.5	15.5	1,586	1,582	216	216
35-39	15.3	16.9	1,680	1,688	236	226
40-44	12.6	11.3	1,385	1,391	158	164
45-49	14.6	11.9	1,603	1,625	166	176
Residence						
Urban	31.6	31.6	3,468	3,161	441	396
Rural	68.4	68.4	7,507	7,814	955	1,000
Schooling						
No schooling	27.9	18.0	3,067	3,182	251	244
<5 years complete	5.5	5.8	603	598	81	78
5-9 years complete	26.9	28.3	2,956	2,892	395	394
10-11 years complete	18.5	19.4	2,027	2,018	271	273
12 or more years complete	21.2	28.5	2,322	2,285	398	407
Literacy						
Literate[1]	66.7	76.5	7,325	7,188	1,068	1,084
Not literate	32.8	23.1	3,602	3,743	323	308
Not measured	0.4	0.3	48	44	4	4
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	15.9	35.1	1,749	1,710	489	492
Watches television at least once a week	73.6	72.8	8,078	7,996	1,016	1,014
Listens to the radio at least once a week	1.8	5.4	193	193	76	68
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	15.9	51.2	1,746	1,691	715	707
Not regularly exposed to any media	21.2	12.8	2,322	2,397	178	184
Marital status						
Never married	16.3	35.3	1,787	1,789	492	496
Currently married	75.7	63.2	8,306	8,308	883	881
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.0	0.0	3	3	0	0
Widowed	6.2	0.6	679	673	9	7
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.8	0.8	202	202	12	12
Religion						
Hindu	82.5	83.4	9,051	9,162	1,164	1,175
Muslim	7.4	7.9	810	832	111	112
Christian	10.1	8.7	1,107	976	121	109
Other	0.1	0.0	6	5	0	0

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	22.5	19.6	2,472	2,415	273	283
Scheduled tribe	4.2	4.2	464	477	59	55
Other backward class	51.0	56.2	5,602	5,850	785	801
Other	22.2	20.0	2,432	2,230	279	256
Don't know	0.1	0.1	6	3	1	1
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	10,975	10,975	1,396	1,396
Age 50-54	na	10.4	na	na	162	162
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,558	1,558
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	47.7	82.0	795	784	1,145	1,136
In agricultural occupation	5.4	27.1	90	82	379	394
In non-agricultural occupation	40.6	53.4	677	677	745	724
Don't know	1.7	1.5	29	25	21	18
Not employed	52.3	18.0	873	854	251	260
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,668	1,638	1,396	1,396
Age 50-54	na	10.4	na	na	162	162
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,558	1,558

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 and NFHS-4 by residence, Andhra Pradesh

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.040	0.080	0.067	0.057	0.094	0.083
20-24	0.137	0.178	0.165	0.147	0.200	0.184
25-29	0.080	0.070	0.073	0.076	0.075	0.075
30-34	0.030	0.021	0.024	0.021	0.018	0.019
35-39	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.004	0.004	0.004
40-44	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000
45-49	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.47	1.78	1.68	1.53	1.96	1.83
CBR	12.5	14.3	13.8	13.9	17.0	16.1

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2013-15 for NFHS-4, and 2017-19 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, Andhra 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	1.47	2.8	2.3	1.36
Rural	1.78	3.1	2.4	1.64
Schooling				
No schooling	1.79	1.0	2.6	1.65
<5 years complete	1.92	1.3	2.4	1.74
5-9 years complete	1.98	2.7	2.3	1.83
10-11 years complete	1.86	3.9	2.0	1.69
12 or more years complete	1.88	5.7	1.8	1.81
Religion				
Hindu	1.64	2.9	2.3	1.52
Muslim	1.97	3.5	2.7	1.69
Christian	1.75	3.7	2.6	1.62
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.85	3.5	2.6	1.66
Scheduled tribe	2.38	3.6	2.6	2.17
Other backward class	1.67	2.8	2.4	1.54
Other	1.37	2.7	2.2	1.30
Total	1.68	3.0	2.4	1.55

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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, Andhra 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	6.2	2.6	8.8	753
15	0.4	0.0	0.4	255
16	2.4	0.8	3.2	235
17	3.4	1.8	5.2	262
18	11.9	6.0	17.9	294
19	20.4	10.2	30.6	316
Residence				
Urban	5.7	3.6	9.3	434
Rural	9.7	4.4	14.1	928
Schooling				
No schooling	(22.9)	(14.6)	(37.6)	29
5-9 years complete	13.4	4.3	17.7	295
10-11 years complete	7.6	4.1	11.7	598
12 or more years complete	5.0	2.9	7.9	430
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,064
Currently married	38.8	19.0	57.8	296
Religion				
Hindu	8.4	3.3	11.8	1,104
Muslim	8.8	4.7	13.5	108
Christian	8.2	9.5	17.7	150
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	9.9	4.1	14.0	314
Scheduled tribe	15.5	6.2	21.7	63
Other backward class	8.6	4.1	12.7	736
Other	4.5	3.6	8.1	250
Total	8.4	4.1	12.6	1,362

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women with less than 5 years of schooling and 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, Andhra 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	79.8	19.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	134
20-29	43.4	44.7	9.7	2.2	100.0	1,285
30-39	24.0	46.9	22.3	6.8	100.0	212
Residence						
Urban	44.0	45.8	8.1	2.1	100.0	454
Rural	43.6	41.8	11.6	2.9	100.0	1,185
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	28.8	36.8	23.0	11.4	100.0	184
<5 years complete	24.5	51.9	16.0	7.7	100.0	53
5-9 years complete	37.8	46.6	12.8	2.8	100.0	469
10-11 years complete	43.1	46.3	10.0	0.6	100.0	411
12 or more years complete	56.7	38.3	4.3	0.7	100.0	522
Religion						
Hindu	43.7	43.3	10.3	2.7	100.0	1,314
Muslim	38.4	42.6	17.5	1.5	100.0	145
Christian	48.4	40.7	7.6	3.3	100.0	180
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	43.1	41.7	10.9	4.3	100.0	426
Scheduled tribe	43.2	30.4	18.8	7.5	100.0	103
Other backward class	43.1	43.7	11.2	2.0	100.0	830
Other	46.7	47.2	5.7	0.5	100.0	280
Total	43.7	42.9	10.6	2.7	100.0	1,639
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	42.9	43.3	10.5	3.3	100.0	1,821

Note: Total includes information on births to women age 40-49, which is not shown separately.

Table 22 Birth intervals

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

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | | 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	Total		
Mother's current age									
15-19	(36.5)	(43.8)	(19.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27	(19.7)
20-29	13.6	28.3	32.9	14.2	5.9	5.1	100.0	1,165	26.2
30-39	6.7	13.3	22.0	19.2	9.0	29.8	100.0	348	40.4
Residence									
Urban	10.1	25.9	26.0	17.0	6.2	14.7	100.0	424	29.0
Rural	13.2	24.6	31.5	14.3	6.6	9.7	100.0	1,132	27.5
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	7.5	20.0	26.8	16.1	8.3	21.3	100.0	264	33.9
<5 years complete	13.0	14.0	34.4	15.4	6.4	16.8	100.0	75	31.6
5-9 years complete	12.7	28.0	27.2	18.0	7.6	6.4	100.0	496	26.9
10-11 years complete	14.7	27.0	32.5	12.8	4.4	8.6	100.0	370	26.4
12 or more years complete	12.8	24.7	32.9	12.4	5.9	11.3	100.0	352	27.3
Religion									
Hindu	11.9	23.8	30.1	15.4	7.0	11.8	100.0	1,254	28.4
Muslim	13.6	24.7	27.1	18.1	5.1	11.5	100.0	143	29.0
Christian	14.9	34.5	32.1	9.5	4.2	4.7	100.0	160	24.3
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.5	27.4	32.2	12.7	6.4	8.8	100.0	409	27.0
Scheduled tribe	12.5	17.4	37.7	14.9	5.7	11.8	100.0	102	30.7
Other backward class	11.7	25.7	28.4	16.2	6.0	11.9	100.0	795	28.1
Other	14.1	22.1	27.9	15.5	8.6	11.8	100.0	249	28.7
Birth order									
2-3	12.6	25.3	29.6	14.7	6.3	11.5	100.0	1,480	27.8
4-6	7.5	18.6	38.3	22.9	9.5	3.2	100.0	76	29.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	11.3	26.3	30.2	14.4	7.0	10.8	100.0	774	28.2
Female	13.4	23.7	29.8	15.8	6.1	11.3	100.0	783	27.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	11.4	25.1	30.0	15.2	6.7	11.5	100.0	1,479	28.3
Dead	30.8	22.6	30.1	11.8	2.6	2.1	100.0	77	22.6
Total	12.4	25.0	30.0	15.1	6.5	11.1	100.0	1,556	28.0

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 40-49, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and births of birth order 7 or more, which is 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

| Desire for children | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | Total 15-49 | Total 15-54 |
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
WOMEN								
Want another soon[2]	75.1	33.4	2.9	1.7	0.5	2.8	13.1	na
Want another later[3]	5.0	18.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.1	na
Want another, undecided when	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	na
Undecided	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	na
Want no more	3.0	10.4	6.7	5.3	7.9	12.2	6.9	na
Sterilized[4]	1.8	26.2	85.7	88.6	87.9	85.0	70.0	na
Declared infecund	5.2	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	1.9	na
Missing	3.2	2.6	1.7	2.6	0.9	0.0	2.1	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	613	1,390	4,705	1,295	232	59	8,306	na
MEN								
Want another soon[2]	35.1	39.9	5.4	1.2	*	*	14.6	12.7
Want another later[3]	8.2	16.1	2.1	3.4	*	*	5.3	4.6
Want another, undecided when	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.0	*	*	0.6	0.5
Undecided	4.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	*	*	0.9	0.8
Want no more	29.7	24.4	52.3	58.5	*	*	45.7	47.0
Sterilized[4]	11.8	15.4	36.5	34.3	*	*	29.2	30.5
Declared infecund	9.6	1.6	3.4	1.8	*	*	3.7	3.9
Missing	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
Number	129	141	455	128	19	6	883	1,037

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men with 6 or more living children, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Want next birth within 2 years
[3] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy
For Men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Andhra 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	0.7	5.6	77.8	92.6	*	34.9	*	*	*	*	*	(19.4)
25-34	2.8	28.8	93.2	92.5	96.0	78.4	30.1	13.6	78.2	(91.4)	*	58.5
35-49	16.7	74.8	94.7	94.7	95.9	89.8	63.1	68.1	94.8	93.3	*	88.0
Residence												
Urban	5.4	38.6	93.8	94.4	98.0	77.1	(47.0)	(40.2)	93.0	(93.7)	*	74.9
Rural	4.4	35.7	91.7	93.8	95.2	76.9	38.5	39.6	87.1	92.5	*	74.9
Schooling												
No schooling	11.2	59.9	93.5	93.6	96.2	86.5	*	(76.3)	85.2	(91.3)	*	83.2
<5 years complete	*	(63.2)	92.9	94.0	*	86.9	*	*	(88.2)	*	*	80.5
5-9 years complete	4.3	37.3	92.8	93.9	92.1	79.9	(47.8)	(34.0)	90.1	93.6	*	77.9
10-11 years complete	3.3	29.1	91.6	95.3	*	70.1	*	(27.4)	91.3	*	*	72.1
12 or more year complete	2.1	21.1	89.9	94.3	*	57.1	(24.5)	(32.3)	89.8	*	*	58.4
Religion												
Hindu	4.9	38.6	92.4	93.8	95.2	77.3	44.1	40.3	88.2	92.7	*	74.4
Muslim	(6.0)	28.3	92.2	92.8	(97.2)	77.7	*	*	(94.9)	*	*	83.7
Christian	3.4	25.8	91.7	95.9	(100.0)	73.0	*	*	(88.9)	*	*	72.9
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.2	29.9	91.4	95.3	96.4	75.0	(31.9)	(34.1)	93.3	(96.6)	*	75.2
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	30.8	85.4	87.8	(94.7)	66.7	*	*	*	*	*	(62.9)
Other backward class	5.3	36.3	92.1	94.3	95.5	77.8	41.2	37.5	89.0	91.9	*	74.7
Other	4.1	44.1	94.4	92.3	(97.5)	78.8	*	(48.7)	91.0	*	*	78.1
Number of living sons[2]												
0	4.6	32.1	84.1	85.5	(83.1)	48.9	41.5	34.6	79.1	*	*	53.7
1	na	41.7	93.7	94.6	96.6	84.6	na	43.6	90.8	98.1	*	82.2
2	na	na	95.4	95.2	98.7	95.5	na	na	91.6	(94.0)	*	92.5
3	na	na	na	98.4	(96.6)	97.9	na	na	na	*	*	*
Total	4.7	36.7	92.3	93.9	96.0	76.9	41.5	38.0	88.8	92.8	(97.4)	74.9
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	5.7	31.6	91.9	95.0	92.6	75.9	30.8	36.8	94.4	93.8	(98.5)	78.8

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions, women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, and women/men with 4 or more living sons, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife
[2] Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Andhra 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		
WOMEN								
0	3.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	5.8
1	5.4	9.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.4	3.4
2	86.2	85.6	92.3	68.0	57.5	50.2	85.6	78.6
3	2.3	3.0	4.5	25.6	16.5	31.3	7.0	9.2
4	0.4	0.4	0.6	4.8	23.1	11.7	1.7	2.1
5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.1	0.2
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1
Non-numeric responses	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,501	1,577	5,125	1,417	277	65	10,975	10,428
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:								
All respondents	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.0
Number of all respondents	2,458	1,570	5,108	1,412	275	65	10,901	10,367
Currently married respondents	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	613	1,384	4,692	1,291	231	59	8,280	8,001
MEN								
0	0.7	1.9	1.3	0.0	*	*	1.0	0.1
1	3.2	5.1	0.7	0.0	*	*	2.2	4.4
2	84.2	87.8	86.0	69.7	*	*	83.0	82.5
3	9.6	4.5	10.7	26.1	*	*	11.0	10.2
4	1.6	0.8	0.8	4.2	*	*	2.0	2.4
5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	*	0.2	0.1
6 or more	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.0
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	626	143	466	131	20	6	1,396	1,398
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:								
All respondents	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	*	*	2.1	2.1
Number of all respondents	622	143	466	131	18	4	1,388	1,395
Currently married respondents	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	*	*	2.1	2.2
Number of currently married respondents	135	143	465	131	18	4	900	926

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men with 6 or more living children, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

<u>Table 26 Indicators of sex preference</u>

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	4.2	2.8	75.8	75.4	1,336	8.1	4.0	85.8	83.8	224
20-29	4.9	3.2	79.5	79.8	3,337	13.3	4.8	87.2	85.0	392
30-39	6.7	3.2	80.0	78.5	3,246	10.8	4.5	86.1	86.2	453
40-49	8.7	3.6	78.9	78.2	2,970	12.0	2.6	89.9	86.6	319
Residence										
Urban	5.4	3.4	78.0	77.7	3,444	10.4	6.0	87.9	87.9	438
Rural	6.9	3.2	79.5	78.8	7,446	11.8	3.1	86.9	84.5	949
Schooling										
No schooling	10.5	3.6	82.0	80.8	3,046	14.9	2.4	91.4	86.5	248
<5 years complete	7.9	3.1	81.0	79.7	598	14.7	4.1	88.2	91.2	80
5-9 years complete	5.4	2.2	78.7	77.8	2,942	12.0	4.5	88.7	87.5	394
10-11 years complete	3.8	3.9	77.9	78.4	2,010	10.4	1.7	87.2	84.5	269
12 or more years complete	4.1	3.6	75.9	75.9	2,292	8.5	6.3	83.1	82.6	397
Marital status										
Never married	3.4	3.3	73.7	74.0	1,745	10.0	5.3	84.9	83.7	489
Currently married	6.8	3.2	80.6	79.8	8,270	12.3	3.5	88.5	86.5	878
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	8.4	3.3	75.3	74.1	875	*	*	*	*	21
Religion										
Hindu	6.1	3.3	79.0	78.3	8,978	10.7	3.7	86.7	84.6	1,157
Muslim	7.8	2.9	81.2	81.0	805	12.4	7.4	86.9	88.1	111
Christian	8.1	2.8	78.0	77.7	1,100	17.2	4.3	93.4	92.5	120
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	6.1	2.5	77.5	77.0	2,457	10.7	5.1	86.4	85.6	272
Scheduled tribe	13.3	6.2	85.3	84.5	462	22.1	3.8	85.7	83.8	58
Other backward class	7.1	3.3	80.1	79.1	5,551	11.9	3.4	88.3	85.6	780
Other	3.8	3.5	76.9	77.3	2,414	8.1	5.0	85.8	85.9	278
Total	6.4	3.3	79.0	78.4	10,890	11.4	4.1	87.3	85.6	1,388
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	9.5	3.0	78.8	76.6	10,367	11.0	3.5	83.9	81.2	1,395

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

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Andhra 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	99.4	99.8	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.8
Any modern method	99.4	99.8	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.8
Female sterilization	98.9	99.7	96.1	93.6	97.8	86.9
Male sterilization	90.8	93.6	79.8	85.7	92.5	74.6
Pill	63.9	66.0	58.4	66.7	70.1	61.8
IUD or PPIUD	54.2	58.8	38.6	15.0	18.7	9.8
Injectables	37.7	38.4	37.6	38.5	40.7	35.5
Condom/*Nirodh*	68.5	68.6	70.0	95.5	95.6	95.2
Female condom	16.8	15.5	22.3	23.8	26.0	20.7
Emergency contraception	23.5	25.0	21.4	36.4	36.6	34.7
Diaphragm	4.8	4.7	6.5	5.0	4.6	5.8
Foam or jelly	3.7	3.9	4.2	2.3	1.7	3.3
Standard days method	14.3	16.5	8.5	13.4	17.0	8.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	26.0	29.5	15.5	6.2	8.2	3.3
Other modern method	0.7	0.9	0.3	9.0	5.7	13.5
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	41.4	44.1	32.7	12.9	16.3	8.4
Any traditional method	36.2	40.9	20.1	58.8	67.1	47.5
Rhythm	20.1	23.4	10.3	21.2	28.0	11.6
Withdrawal	26.0	29.1	15.6	58.2	66.1	47.5
Other	3.0	3.4	1.7	1.6	2.7	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.5	5.8	4.9	5.7	6.1	5.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,468	2,494	700	441	263	170

Continued…

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive method—*Continued*

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never Married men
			RURAL			
Any method	98.9	99.6	94.8	97.9	99.4	95.1
Any modern method	98.9	99.6	94.8	97.9	99.4	95.1
Female sterilization	98.3	99.2	92.7	94.1	97.9	86.7
Male sterilization	85.5	88.4	69.9	77.3	82.4	66.7
Pill	52.4	53.5	51.6	62.3	60.8	65.0
IUD or PPIUD	43.1	46.5	27.5	15.4	17.1	12.0
Injectables	29.4	30.2	29.7	31.0	33.2	27.5
Condom/*Nirodh*	54.8	54.5	61.4	89.1	88.4	90.4
Female condom	13.0	12.6	17.3	17.5	15.9	21.5
Emergency contraception	16.0	16.4	16.7	21.9	22.3	20.8
Diaphragm	2.6	2.3	3.9	3.3	2.7	4.4
Foam or jelly	2.2	2.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	4.5
Standard days method	13.2	14.0	8.2	14.9	17.1	10.3
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	22.1	24.4	11.6	10.3	11.9	6.9
Other modern method	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.5	2.1	2.9
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	29.2	31.1	22.4	12.7	14.2	10.0
Any traditional method	30.7	33.5	16.7	59.5	64.5	49.5
Rhythm	15.9	17.7	7.8	26.2	29.4	20.0
Withdrawal	20.3	22.1	11.0	58.2	62.9	48.7
Other	3.4	3.7	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.7	4.9	4.2	5.3	5.5	4.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	7,507	5,812	1,089	955	619	322

Continued…

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive method—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Andhra 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	99.0	99.6	95.9	98.4	99.6	96.4
Any modern method	99.0	99.6	95.9	98.4	99.6	96.4
Female sterilization	98.5	99.4	94.0	94.0	97.9	86.8
Male sterilization	87.2	89.9	73.8	80.0	85.4	69.4
Pill	56.0	57.2	54.2	63.7	63.6	63.9
IUD or PPIUD	46.6	50.2	31.9	15.2	17.6	11.3
Injectables	32.0	32.6	32.8	33.4	35.4	30.3
Condom/*Nirodh*	59.1	58.8	64.8	91.2	90.6	92.0
Female condom	14.2	13.5	19.3	19.5	18.9	21.2
Emergency contraception	18.4	19.0	18.6	26.5	26.5	25.6
Diaphragm	3.3	3.0	4.9	3.9	3.3	4.9
Foam or jelly	2.7	2.5	3.9	3.2	2.9	4.1
Standard days method	13.5	14.8	8.3	14.4	17.1	9.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	23.3	25.9	13.1	9.0	10.8	5.6
Other modern method	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.6	3.2	6.6
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	33.1	35.0	26.4	12.8	14.8	9.4
Any traditional method	32.5	35.7	18.0	59.3	65.3	48.8
Rhythm	17.3	19.4	8.8	24.6	29.0	17.1
Withdrawal	22.1	24.2	12.8	58.2	63.9	48.3
Other	3.3	3.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.0	5.1	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.0
Number of respondents age 15-49	10,975	8,306	1,789	1,396	883	492

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPUID = Postpartum Intrauterine device
[1] All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method										Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	With- drawal			
Age																		
15-19	6.4	6.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	93.6	100.0	296
20-24	33.8	33.3	31.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	66.2	100.0	1,021
25-29	65.4	64.9	63.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	34.6	100.0	1,611
30-39	82.5	82.2	81.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	17.5	100.0	2,924
40-49	84.6	84.6	83.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	100.0	2,454
Residence																		
Urban	70.8	70.3	68.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	29.2	100.0	2,494
Rural	71.2	71.1	70.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	28.8	100.0	5,812
Schooling																		
No schooling	81.3	81.3	80.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	2,554
<5 years complete	80.4	80.4	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	100.0	508
5-9 years complete	74.4	74.1	73.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	25.6	100.0	2,464
10-11 years complete	64.8	64.5	63.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	35.2	100.0	1,408
12 or more years complete	49.3	48.3	45.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	50.7	100.0	1,372
Religion																		
Hindu	71.6	71.3	70.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	28.4	100.0	6,878
Muslim	69.7	69.4	68.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	30.3	100.0	621
Christian	67.8	67.8	67.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	100.0	803
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	68.7	68.4	67.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	31.3	100.0	1,831
Scheduled tribe	56.7	56.7	53.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	100.0	345
Other backward class	72.3	72.1	71.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	27.7	100.0	4,228
Other	73.3	72.9	71.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	26.7	100.0	1,899

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method											Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal			
Number of living children																		
No children	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	97.5	100.0	779
1 child	30.4	29.8	26.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	69.6	100.0	1,345
1 son	30.9	30.4	26.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	69.1	100.0	737
No sons	29.9	29.1	26.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	70.1	100.0	608
2 children	87.9	87.6	86.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	12.1	100.0	4,620
1 or more sons	90.1	89.8	89.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	9.9	100.0	3,763
No sons	78.3	78.2	76.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	21.7	100.0	857
3 children	91.3	91.3	90.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	1,262
1 or more sons	92.2	92.2	91.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	100.0	1,098
No sons	85.2	85.2	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	100.0	164
4 or more children	88.6	88.6	86.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	100.0	299
1 or more sons	89.6	89.6	87.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	269
No sons	(79.8)	(79.8)	(77.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.2)	100.0	31
Total	71.1	70.8	69.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	28.9	100.0	8,306
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	69.5	69.4	68.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	na	na	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	30.5	100.0	8,044

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = Not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Andhra 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
Anantapur	67.6	67.6	67.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	707
Chittoor	69.0	68.9	67.9	0.0	1.0	0.2	660
East Godavari	66.3	66.3	64.1	0.8	1.4	0.0	874
Guntur	73.3	73.2	72.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	863
Krishna	79.1	78.1	76.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	728
Kurnool	70.0	70.0	69.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	662
Prakasam	69.0	68.7	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	526
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	71.9	71.7	71.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	557
Srikakulam	72.3	72.2	71.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	381
Visakhapatnam	68.0	67.7	64.9	1.5	1.3	0.3	739
Vizianagaram	71.2	71.2	69.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	360
West Godavari	77.8	77.2	74.5	0.7	2.1	0.6	697
Y.S.R.	69.1	68.4	68.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	552
Andhra Pradesh	71.1	70.8	69.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	8,306

[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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Any method	Modern method							Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	16.2	15.1	14.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	83.8	100.0	883
Wife	17.6	16.4	15.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	82.4	100.0	802
Other[1]	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	100.0	73
Not currently married	(33.4)	(33.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.6)	100.0	28
Age															
20-24	(14.6)	(11.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(85.4)	100.0	34
25-29	13.5	11.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	86.5	100.0	130
30-34	11.8	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	100.0	198
35-39	19.1	18.2	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	80.9	100.0	229
40-44	17.6	17.6	15.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	100.0	150
45-49	20.6	19.7	17.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	79.4	100.0	158
Residence															
Urban	14.8	14.6	12.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	85.2	100.0	268
Rural	17.6	16.1	13.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	82.4	100.0	643
Schooling															
No schooling	14.1	14.1	12.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	100.0	232
<5 years complete	18.6	18.6	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.4	100.0	72
5-9 years complete	18.9	17.5	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	81.1	100.0	288
10-11 years complete	16.6	14.8	13.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	83.4	100.0	140
12 or more years complete	16.1	14.3	9.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	83.9	100.0	179
Marital status															
Never married	(36.6)	(36.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.4)	100.0	26
Currently married	16.2	15.1	14.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	83.8	100.0	883

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ Nirodh	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Religion															
Hindu	16.6	15.3	13.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	83.4	100.0	767
Muslim	22.8	22.8	19.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.2	100.0	65
Christian	13.7	13.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.3	100.0	79
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	18.9	18.5	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	81.1	100.0	187
Scheduled tribe	(5.2)	(5.2)	(3.8)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.8)	100.0	39
Other backward class	17.7	16.1	14.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	82.3	100.0	502
Other	14.0	13.4	11.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	86.0	100.0	182
Total age 15-49	16.8	15.7	13.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	83.2	100.0	911
Age 50-54	18.1	17.4	16.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	81.9	100.0	155
Total age 15-54	17.0	15.9	13.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	83.0	100.0	1,066

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is a live-in partner/girlfriend, men age 15-19, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		URBAN		
Public health sector	62.9	*	*	61.9
Government/municipal hospital	33.4	*	*	32.9
Vaidya/h*akim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	*	0.0
Government dispensary	1.6	*	*	1.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.5	*	*	3.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	11.8	*	*	11.7
PHC/Additional PHC	11.9	*	*	11.8
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	*	*	0.1
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	*	0.0
Camp	0.3	*	*	0.3
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	*	*	0.0
ASHA	0.0	*	*	0.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	*	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	*	*	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.0	*	*	1.0
Private health sector	35.5	*	*	36.2
Private hospital	32.6	*	*	32.5
Private doctor/clinic	2.6	*	*	2.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	*	0.0
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	*	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	*	0.7
Dai (TBA)	0.0	*	*	0.0
Other private health sector	0.3	*	*	0.3
Other source	0.4	*	*	0.7
Shop	0.0	*	*	0.2
Husband	0.0	*	*	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	*	*	0.0
Other	0.4	*	*	0.5
Don't know	0.0	*	*	0.0
Missing	0.2	*	*	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,895	16	23	1,943

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
		RURAL		
Public health sector	76.4	*	*	76.1
Government/municipal hospital	27.5	*	*	27.4
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	*	0.0
Government dispensary	0.7	*	*	0.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.1	*	*	2.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	18.1	*	*	17.9
PHC/Additional PHC	27.4	*	*	27.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	*	*	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	*	*	0.0
Camp	0.1	*	*	0.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	*	*	0.0
ASHA	0.0	*	*	0.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	*	*	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	*	*	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	*	*	0.3
Private health sector	22.8	*	*	23.1
Private hospital	21.4	*	*	21.3
Private doctor/clinic	1.1	*	*	1.1
Private mobile clinic	0.1	*	*	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	*	*	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	*	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	*	0.2
Dai (TBA)	0.0	*	*	0.0
Other private health sector	0.3	*	*	0.3
Other source	0.1	*	*	0.1
Shop	0.0	*	*	0.0
Husband	0.0	*	*	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	*	*	0.0
Other	0.1	*	*	0.1
Don't know	0.0	*	*	0.0
Missing	0.3	*	*	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	4,495	23	14	4,549

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Condom/ *Nirodh*	All modern methods[1]
	TOTAL			
Public health sector	72.4	(71.7)	(6.1)	71.9
Government/municipal hospital	29.3	(16.0)	(0.0)	29.0
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Government dispensary	0.9	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.6	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	16.2	(8.2)	(4.9)	16.1
PHC/Additional PHC	22.8	(47.4)	(0.0)	22.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Camp	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
ASHA	0.0	(0.0)	(1.2)	0.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Other public health sector	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5
Private health sector	26.6	(28.3)	(68.8)	27.0
Private hospital	24.7	(25.3)	(2.6)	24.7
Private doctor/clinic	1.5	(3.1)	(5.9)	1.6
Private mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(0.0)	(57.2)	0.4
Dai (TBA)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Other private health sector	0.3	(0.0)	(3.2)	0.3
Other source	0.2	(0.0)	(25.0)	0.3
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	(10.7)	0.1
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	(5.6)	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Other	0.2	(0.0)	(8.8)	0.2
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Missing	0.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	6,390	39	38	6,492

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. All modern methods include users of pill, IUD or PPUID, injectables, and emergency contraception, which are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

<u>Table 32 Informed choice</u>

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Residence/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]	32.7	25.4	43.5	22.9	312
Total	33.6	25.9	44.2	23.5	318
			RURAL		
Female sterilization[1]	26.2	20.6	48.8	18.3	800
Total	26.9	20.9	49.3	18.6	812
			TOTAL		
Female sterilization[1]	28.0	22.0	47.3	19.6	1,113
Total	28.8	22.3	47.8	20.0	1,130

Note: Table includes female sterilization, pill, and IUD or PPIUD, and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband. Total includes users of pill and IUD/PPUID, who are not shown separately because of small number of cases.
[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, Andhra 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]		
All modern spacing methods[6]	(8.4)	(16.2)	(7.1)	(22.6)	(1.6)	(4.9)	(6.0)	(66.8)	(3.4)	161
All spacing methods[7]	(7.3)	(15.9)	(9.3)	(17.1)	(1.2)	(3.7)	(6.6)	(61.0)	(4.0)	212
All methods	1.1	2.3	1.4	2.5	0.2	0.5	1.0	9.0	0.6	1,451

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 sterilization, pill, IUD or PPIUD, injectables, condom/*Nirodh*, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), rhythm, withdrawal, and other methods, which are not shown separately.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column
[4] The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[5] All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[6] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately
[7] Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Andhra 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:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Sometimes	Not at all	Don't know/ unsure[1]	Total	
Age								
15-19	26.7	27.0	35.0	34.5	2.7	27.8	100.0	228
20-24	32.1	35.3	40.1	43.8	0.0	16.0	100.0	178
25-29	34.1	36.6	47.1	42.7	2.6	7.6	100.0	214
30-34	39.5	36.9	42.3	45.7	0.6	11.4	100.0	216
35-39	41.8	38.7	41.6	42.2	2.4	13.9	100.0	236
40-44	44.1	37.8	38.6	41.8	0.5	19.2	100.0	158
45-49	34.2	38.8	28.8	39.3	3.1	28.9	100.0	166
Residence								
Urban	39.1	38.2	45.4	43.0	1.1	10.5	100.0	441
Rural	34.4	34.5	36.6	40.6	2.1	20.7	100.0	955
Schooling								
No schooling	38.7	33.7	27.8	40.0	4.3	27.9	100.0	251
<5 years complete	32.9	31.5	40.0	40.5	0.9	18.6	100.0	81
5-9 years complete	37.6	38.2	34.3	46.5	1.5	17.7	100.0	395
10-11 years complete	32.1	30.8	42.0	37.4	2.3	18.3	100.0	271
12 or more years complete	35.6	38.5	50.0	40.0	0.2	9.8	100.0	398
Religion								
Hindu	35.5	34.7	40.8	40.3	1.6	17.3	100.0	1,164
Muslim	27.2	33.1	35.0	40.8	0.7	23.5	100.0	111
Christian	48.3	47.4	30.4	52.0	3.7	13.9	100.0	121
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	35.4	34.8	38.7	46.1	0.8	14.3	100.0	273
Scheduled tribe	19.8	28.2	29.9	29.7	9.1	31.3	100.0	59
Other backward class	35.8	34.9	40.4	38.9	1.5	19.1	100.0	785
Other	39.9	40.0	39.0	46.2	1.9	13.0	100.0	279
Total age 15-49	35.9	35.7	39.4	41.4	1.7	17.5	100.0	1,396
Age 50-54	39.1	32.1	34.3	38.8	1.7	25.1	100.0	162
Total age 15-54	36.2	35.3	38.9	41.1	1.7	18.3	100.0	1,558

Note: Total includes 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	12.0	2.2	14.1	2.0	4.4	6.4	13.9	6.6	20.5	296	31.1	29.1
20-24	9.9	3.3	13.2	1.3	32.5	33.8	11.2	35.8	47.0	1,021	71.9	70.9
25-29	3.6	3.4	6.9	0.9	64.5	65.4	4.4	67.9	72.4	1,611	90.4	89.7
30-34	1.5	2.3	3.7	0.5	80.7	81.2	1.9	83.0	84.9	1,425	95.6	95.5
35-39	0.2	1.9	2.1	0.0	83.8	83.8	0.2	85.7	85.9	1,499	97.5	97.0
40-44	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	84.0	84.0	0.1	85.1	85.1	1,160	98.6	98.6
45-49	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	85.2	85.2	0.0	85.3	85.3	1,294	99.8	99.8
Residence												
Urban	2.3	2.9	5.2	0.9	70.0	70.8	3.2	72.9	76.1	2,494	93.1	92.4
Rural	2.8	1.7	4.4	0.3	70.9	71.2	3.1	72.6	75.7	5,812	94.1	93.9
Schooling												
No schooling	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.0	81.3	81.3	0.5	82.2	82.7	2,554	98.4	98.4
<5 years complete	1.2	1.4	2.6	0.0	80.4	80.4	1.2	81.8	83.0	508	96.9	96.9
5-9 years complete	2.7	1.8	4.5	0.4	73.9	74.4	3.1	75.7	78.9	2,464	94.3	94.0
10-11 years complete	3.4	2.3	5.7	0.6	64.2	64.8	4.0	66.5	70.5	1,408	91.9	91.5
12 or more years complete	6.3	4.6	10.9	1.5	47.8	49.3	7.8	52.4	60.2	1,372	81.9	80.3
Religion												
Hindu	2.6	2.0	4.6	0.5	71.1	71.6	3.2	73.1	76.3	6,878	93.9	93.6
Muslim	2.8	3.6	6.5	0.3	69.4	69.7	3.1	73.0	76.1	621	91.5	91.1
Christian	2.6	1.3	3.9	0.2	67.6	67.8	2.8	68.9	71.7	803	94.6	94.6
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	100.0	100.0

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, Andhra 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	2.9	1.8	4.7	0.4	68.3	68.7	3.3	70.1	73.4	1,831	93.6	93.2
Scheduled tribe	5.0	1.5	6.5	0.3	56.4	56.7	5.3	58.0	63.3	345	89.7	89.7
Other backward class	2.6	1.9	4.5	0.4	71.9	72.3	3.0	73.9	76.8	4,228	94.2	93.9
Other	2.1	2.6	4.7	0.8	72.6	73.3	2.9	75.2	78.1	1,899	93.9	93.4
Total	2.6	2.0	4.7	0.5	70.6	71.1	3.1	72.7	75.8	8,306	93.8	93.5

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

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

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Anantapur	6.3	3.7	2.7	707
Chittoor	6.0	3.9	2.1	660
East Godavari	8.0	4.4	3.6	874
Guntur	3.2	1.7	1.5	863
Krishna	2.5	1.4	1.1	728
Kurnool	2.1	0.9	1.2	662
Prakasam	4.8	1.6	3.2	526
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	3.1	2.3	0.8	557
Srikakulam	5.7	3.6	2.1	381
Visakhapatnam	4.8	2.4	2.4	739
Vizianagaram	6.7	4.7	1.9	360
West Godavari	3.0	1.8	1.2	697
Y.S.R.	5.5	3.1	2.4	552
Andhra Pradesh	4.7	2.6	2.0	8,306
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	4.6	3.1	1.5	8,044

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, Andhra 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				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	Total	
Age									
15-29	0.6	4,720	(24.3)	28	(11.8)	(88.2)	(0.0)	100.0	28
30-39	7.8	3,266	29.8	254	11.0	88.6	0.4	100.0	254
40-49	22.5	2,988	35.0	669	17.5	82.1	0.4	100.0	671
Residence									
Urban	5.8	3,468	34.3	199	16.7	82.5	0.8	100.0	201
Rural	10.0	7,507	32.4	752	15.3	84.4	0.3	100.0	752
Schooling									
No schooling	16.1	3,067	32.8	491	16.8	82.9	0.2	100.0	493
<5 years complete	13.6	603	32.3	82	15.6	84.4	0.0	100.0	82
5-9 years complete	8.7	2,956	32.4	256	14.5	84.9	0.6	100.0	256
10-11 years complete	4.1	2,027	32.5	83	13.1	85.3	1.6	100.0	83
12 or more years complete	1.7	2,322	(32.8)	39	(11.7)	(88.3)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Religion									
Hindu	8.8	9,051	32.7	793	15.2	84.3	0.5	100.0	795
Muslim	5.9	810	35.2	48	14.7	85.3	0.0	100.0	48
Christian	10.0	1,107	32.2	110	18.4	81.6	0.0	100.0	110
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	7.6	2,472	32.3	189	21.0	78.5	0.5	100.0	189
Scheduled tribe	5.2	464	*	24	*	*	*	100.0	24
Other backward class	8.5	5,602	32.3	478	15.2	84.2	0.6	100.0	478
Other	10.8	2,432	33.8	260	10.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	262
Total	8.7	10,975	32.7	951	15.6	84.0	0.4	100.0	953

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	84.6	2.8	11.1	1.5	100.0	132
20-29	92.3	3.3	4.2	0.2	100.0	1,623
30-39	89.0	3.9	6.6	0.5	100.0	410
Residence						
Urban	89.8	4.2	5.8	0.3	100.0	637
Rural	91.7	3.0	4.9	0.4	100.0	1,550
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	91.1	3.1	5.4	0.4	100.0	296
<5 years complete	93.3	4.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	83
5-9 years complete	92.0	2.8	4.5	0.6	100.0	623
10-11 years complete	90.5	4.6	4.6	0.4	100.0	517
12 or more years complete	90.6	2.8	6.4	0.2	100.0	667
Religion						
Hindu	91.3	3.4	4.9	0.3	100.0	1,782
Muslim	91.5	4.2	3.5	0.8	100.0	176
Christian	89.5	2.1	8.2	0.3	100.0	228
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	89.3	3.2	7.0	0.5	100.0	555
Scheduled tribe	95.5	0.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	122
Other backward class	92.4	3.0	4.1	0.5	100.0	1,089
Other	89.0	5.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	419
Total	91.2	3.3	5.1	0.4	100.0	2,187

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women age 40-49 and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

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, and percentage who had complications from the abortion, according to residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(18.9)	12.3	14.7
Contraceptive failure	(2.8)	4.1	3.6
Complications in pregnancy	(7.1)	30.9	22.3
Health did not permit	(16.4)	18.2	17.6
Female foetus	(0.0)	6.2	3.9
Male foetus	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Economic reasons	(13.7)	6.9	9.4
Last child too young	(13.6)	5.2	8.3
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(17.5)	5.2	9.7
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	(3.0)	5.3	4.4
Other	(7.1)	5.7	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(71.3)	70.9	71.0
MVA	(5.5)	6.4	6.0
Other surgical	(19.0)	20.7	20.1
Other	(4.2)	0.0	1.5
Don't know	(0.0)	2.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(24.6)	17.3	20.0
Private health sector[1]	(68.4)	76.7	73.7
At home	(7.0)	5.9	6.3
Other	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(86.8)	87.3	87.1
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(0.0)	3.3	2.1
Dai (TBA)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Family member/relative/friend	(2.8)	1.3	1.8
Self	(10.5)	8.1	9.0
Other	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(10.6)	14.5	13.1
Number of women with abortions	27	47	73

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

<u>Table 40 Age at first marriage</u>

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, Andhra 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	2.1	na	na	na	na	78.1	1,362	a	a	a
20-24	5.6	29.3	49.6	na	na	32.5	1,536	a	a	a
25-29	12.4	39.1	61.5	69.7	86.4	7.9	1,822	18.9	18.9	18.8
30-34	19.1	47.2	64.3	72.4	87.4	2.6	1,586	18.3	18.0	18.1
35-39	19.2	52.9	69.2	75.2	87.7	1.0	1,680	17.7	17.5	17.5
40-44	24.9	56.5	73.7	79.2	88.5	1.4	1,385	17.3	17.0	17.0
45-49	20.7	50.3	69.2	74.7	84.6	0.3	1,603	18.0	17.3	17.2
20-49	16.8	45.7	64.4	na	na	7.5	9,613	18.4	18.1	18.1
25-49	18.9	48.8	67.3	74.0	86.9	2.8	8,077	18.1	17.8	17.8
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.6	228	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.6	3.5	na	na	84.8	178	a	a	a
25-29	0.7	3.6	9.2	14.5	38.1	40.6	214	a	a	a
30-34	0.7	7.6	13.4	19.4	52.4	9.9	216	24.7	24.5	24.0
35-39	2.6	9.4	23.6	31.0	65.6	2.2	236	22.7	22.7	22.6
40-44	0.9	7.1	18.8	30.3	61.4	2.4	158	23.4	22.9	23.1
45-49	0.0	4.0	18.0	24.4	60.9	1.0	166	23.9	23.2	23.1
50-54	1.0	6.9	20.1	25.0	59.2	0.0	162	24.0	23.2	23.7
20-49	0.9	5.6	14.6	na	na	23.1	1,168	a	a	a
25-49	1.1	6.5	16.6	23.7	55.3	12.0	990	24.3	23.9	23.4

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 by residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	14.3	15.4	29.8	4.0	33.7
5-9	16.2	14.5	30.7	2.4	32.9
10-14	22.6	9.4	32.1	1.3	33.3
NFHS-4 (0-4)	13.1	7.0	20.1	9.4	29.3
RURAL					
0-4	22.1	8.3	30.4	5.5	35.8
5-9	31.1	10.1	41.2	5.7	46.7
10-14	38.2	12.5	50.7	6.2	56.5
NFHS-4 (0-4)	27.5	13.0	40.4	4.7	44.9
TOTAL					
0-4	19.9	10.3	30.2	5.1	35.2
5-9	26.7	11.4	38.1	4.7	42.6
10-14	33.7	11.6	45.3	4.7	49.8
NFHS-4 (0-4)	23.6	11.3	34.9	6.1	40.8

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

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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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Schooling					
No schooling	(31.0)	(13.1)	(44.1)	(13.6)	(57.1)
<10 years complete	16.3	8.8	25.1	4.2	29.2
10 or more years complete	19.5	10.7	30.2	2.0	32.2
Religion					
Hindu	20.5	10.8	31.3	5.6	36.7
Muslim	(8.4)	*	*	*	*
Christian	(24.5)	(8.5)	(33.0)	(2.0)	(34.9)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	20.6	12.8	33.3	7.0	40.1
Other backward class	17.0	10.6	27.6	5.2	32.7
Other[2]	(15.7)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(2.1)	(17.8)
Child's sex					
Male	23.8	11.3	35.1	4.0	38.9
Female	15.7	9.3	25.0	6.4	31.2
Mother's age at birth					
<20	30.7	15.6	46.2	1.5	47.6
20-29	17.6	9.3	26.8	5.8	32.5
Birth order					
1	24.6	17.5	42.1	3.5	45.5
2-3	15.4	4.4	19.8	6.1	25.8
Previous birth interval[3]					
<2 years	17.5	4.8	22.3	5.1	27.4
2-3 years	11.0	4.7	15.8	6.9	22.6
4 years or more	(26.6)	(5.1)	(31.7)	(7.2)	(38.7)
Total	19.9	10.3	30.2	5.1	35.2

Note Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to scheduled tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, children with mother's age at birth 30-39 or 40-49, and children of birth order 4 or more, who are not shown separately.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class
[3] 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, Andhra 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	31.6	1.0	77.9[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	39.3	2.5	7.1
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.8	1.7	0.2
Mother's age >34	1.5	(4.0)	6.6
Birth interval <24 months	19.3	1.2	5.1
Birth order >3	1.9	1.2	0.7
Subtotal	27.4	1.4	12.7
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.6	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.2	*	1.7
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.7	*	0.4
Subtotal	1.6	(2.6)	2.4
In any avoidable high-risk category	29.1	1.5	15.0
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,801	na	8,306

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

Table 44 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	_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	89.0	5.8	1.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	311	94.8
20-34	90.3	5.0	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,709	95.3
35-49	96.0	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49	97.2
Birth order										
1	91.0	5.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	670	96.0
2-3	90.0	5.1	1.6	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,333	95.1
4 or more	86.0	5.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	66	91.5
Residence										
Urban	91.7	5.1	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	602	96.8
Rural	89.6	5.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,467	94.6
Schooling										
No schooling	86.8	6.1	2.8	0.3	1.6	0.4	2.0	100.0	278	92.9
<5 years complete	90.7	5.8	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	82	96.6
5-9 years complete	92.6	4.5	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	596	97.0
10-11 years complete	89.4	5.5	1.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	488	94.9
12 or more years complete	90.1	4.7	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	626	94.8
Religion										
Hindu	89.9	5.0	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	1,693	94.9
Muslim	94.3	3.7	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	166	98.0
Christian	89.6	6.3	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	209	96.0
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	89.9	4.3	1.9	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	513	94.2
Scheduled tribe	79.5	10.3	2.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	2.1	100.0	121	89.7
Other backward class	90.9	5.4	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,039	96.3
Other	92.0	3.7	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.7	100.0	394	95.7
Total	90.2	5.1	1.7	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	2,069	95.3

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

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, Andhra 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	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	(100.0)	99.9
Blood pressure measured	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.5	99.6	(100.0)	99.7
Urine sample taken	98.7	99.6	99.5	99.2	99.6	(100.0)	99.3
Blood sample taken	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.5	100.0	(96.4)	99.5
Abdomen examined	98.1	98.8	98.8	98.7	99.6	(96.6)	98.6
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	64.9	66.5	66.2	64.7	61.6	(61.5)	66.0
Convulsions	61.2	61.6	62.0	60.2	59.1	(58.0)	61.4
Prolonged labour	63.9	67.6	67.4	65.5	64.9	(56.1)	66.5
Severe abdominal pain	65.3	68.9	68.5	67.3	67.5	(61.0)	67.9
High blood pressure	65.8	67.6	67.3	67.6	68.2	(54.2)	67.0
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	82.5	82.0	83.1	81.2	79.9	(66.5)	82.2
Number of women	601	1,454	1,254	1,097	346	45	2,055

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[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, Andhra 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	65.3	81.9	86.0	91.9	93.4	67.7	38.8	29.7	311
20-34	67.6	81.6	85.8	93.0	94.1	70.4	41.4	26.7	1,709
35-49	74.9	84.0	85.6	90.2	100.0	81.5	44.4	28.3	49
Birth order									
1	71.7	85.2	87.4	92.5	95.2	76.3	47.2	28.6	670
2-3	66.1	80.4	85.3	93.3	93.7	67.7	38.4	26.8	1,333
4 or more	51.4	73.3	79.8	84.5	92.4	61.4	33.5	20.6	66
Residence									
Urban	67.2	82.7	86.1	92.5	95.9	76.7	45.6	25.5	602
Rural	67.6	81.3	85.7	92.9	93.4	67.6	39.3	27.9	1,467
Schooling									
No schooling	61.5	75.8	82.7	89.6	93.4	70.8	34.2	27.0	278
<5 years complete	53.6	80.0	89.7	94.1	90.6	60.0	31.6	25.2	82
5-9 years complete	67.6	79.6	84.4	92.6	92.5	69.0	43.0	28.5	596
10-11 years complete	68.0	84.0	86.2	93.9	95.0	68.3	40.7	27.0	488
12 or more years complete	71.4	84.9	87.7	93.2	95.8	74.2	43.9	26.5	626
Religion									
Hindu	66.8	80.8	86.2	93.1	94.2	70.8	41.5	27.5	1,693
Muslim	76.7	87.2	83.2	94.3	91.0	72.5	39.8	26.9	166
Christian	65.8	85.0	84.5	88.8	96.4	64.4	38.7	24.8	209

Continued...

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators—*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 background characteristics, Andhra 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
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	66.7	84.2	87.4	93.1	95.1	68.5	38.5	28.9	513
Scheduled tribe	59.8	80.8	78.6	87.6	97.1	69.9	43.3	33.8	121
Other backward class	68.3	79.7	85.9	93.5	93.3	71.3	42.4	27.1	1,039
Other	68.4	84.4	85.9	92.2	94.3	70.4	40.4	23.2	394
Total	67.5	81.7	85.8	92.8	94.1	70.3	41.1	27.2	2,069

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

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

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, Andhra 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
Anantapur	66.6	80.3	91.5	97.5	94.3	72.0	38.5	13.2	184
Chittoor	65.3	80.2	95.5	97.8	95.4	71.7	43.7	17.9	177
East Godavari	50.9	76.3	76.7	87.0	94.1	62.7	32.2	24.8	208
Guntur	62.5	89.4	86.3	90.3	96.9	75.1	42.5	29.8	212
Krishna	73.3	81.5	91.8	95.8	97.8	56.2	39.2	24.4	159
Kurnool	74.3	78.6	78.7	91.3	89.8	69.8	43.3	18.6	200
Prakasam	73.4	84.7	89.7	92.2	93.8	69.0	51.8	23.1	119
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	73.0	88.9	87.9	94.2	92.5	76.1	51.7	40.5	140
Srikakulam	78.4	79.7	90.6	94.4	98.8	67.5	35.3	39.8	96
Visakhapatnam	58.6	79.4	76.4	88.0	95.5	75.0	40.1	36.8	181
Vizianagaram	71.3	76.1	83.1	91.3	94.5	59.6	32.4	15.1	94
West Godavari	62.7	82.2	90.7	95.3	94.2	82.8	43.7	33.2	156
Y.S.R.	82.7	84.4	82.2	93.4	87.0	71.2	39.7	42.6	143
Andhra Pradesh	67.5	81.7	85.8	92.8	94.1	70.3	41.1	27.2	2,069

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 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy[1]
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	93.5	89.4	97.3	96.1	85.2	271
20-34	91.5	88.9	96.6	95.7	85.2	1,377
35-49	(87.2)	(96.0)	(98.3)	(98.3)	(87.1)	38
Birth order						
1	92.9	88.3	95.8	94.8	82.8	530
2-3	91.4	89.4	97.1	96.3	86.8	1,103
4 or more	87.0	93.4	98.3	96.6	77.1	53
Residence						
Urban	91.9	88.8	96.3	95.0	86.0	426
Rural	91.7	89.3	96.9	96.1	85.0	1,259
Schooling						
No schooling	88.5	91.6	97.8	96.8	87.2	224
<5 years complete	88.0	84.8	96.4	96.4	76.9	62
5-9 years complete	91.5	90.0	96.6	95.3	84.7	510
10-11 years complete	93.0	88.9	96.2	95.7	86.9	417
12 or more years complete	92.9	88.0	96.8	95.9	84.5	472
Religion						
Hindu	91.7	89.1	96.7	95.9	85.5	1,367
Muslim	91.7	92.6	96.6	95.5	89.5	138
Christian	92.1	87.2	97.3	95.3	80.2	180
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	93.1	91.3	97.2	96.3	86.6	438
Scheduled tribe	86.0	84.6	95.8	95.8	77.7	104
Other backward class	91.4	88.4	96.6	95.6	85.2	870
Other	92.8	89.8	96.9	95.9	85.9	272
Total	91.7	89.2	96.7	95.8	85.2	1,686

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome[1] | | | | | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	94.5	910	44.6	40.3	6.8	8.3	100.0	860
20-34	93.7	2,454	42.8	39.8	8.2	9.2	100.0	2,300
35-49	79.9	53	(48.9)	(26.6)	(19.0)	(5.6)	100.0	42
Residence								
Urban	93.0	988	44.1	38.4	8.1	9.4	100.0	919
Rural	94.0	2,429	43.1	40.3	7.9	8.7	100.0	2,282
Antenatal care visits[2]								
1-3	95.0	792	45.2	40.0	7.9	7.0	100.0	752
4 or more	93.3	1,735	44.5	38.2	8.8	8.5	100.0	1,618
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	90.1	418	43.6	42.7	7.7	6.0	100.0	377
<5 years complete	88.9	121	49.8	39.7	3.3	7.2	100.0	107
5-9 years complete	93.5	985	45.9	40.2	6.7	7.2	100.0	921
10-11 years complete	96.1	841	43.6	39.0	8.6	8.8	100.0	809
12 or more years complete	93.9	1,051	40.1	38.9	9.1	12.0	100.0	987
Religion								
Hindu	94.1	2,756	43.0	40.3	7.9	8.8	100.0	2,593
Muslim	93.4	288	45.4	38.8	7.4	8.4	100.0	269
Christian	91.1	372	44.7	36.8	8.6	10.0	100.0	339
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	92.5	877	42.9	39.6	8.2	9.4	100.0	811
Scheduled tribe	89.0	186	44.7	41.6	4.9	8.8	100.0	166
Other backward class	94.5	1,700	44.3	40.2	7.1	8.4	100.0	1,606
Other	94.6	653	41.3	38.3	10.6	9.8	100.0	617
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	95.0	1,568	42.0	40.0	7.9	10.1	100.0	1,489
1 child	92.6	1,451	43.9	41.1	7.6	7.4	100.0	1,344
0 sons	94.0	724	45.4	39.8	7.7	7.2	100.0	680
1 son	91.3	727	42.4	42.5	7.5	7.7	100.0	664
2 children	93.5	332	47.8	32.7	9.4	10.0	100.0	310
0 sons	96.1	138	49.5	27.5	9.3	13.7	100.0	133
1 or more sons	91.7	193	46.6	36.6	9.5	7.3	100.0	177
3 children	90.4	48	(42.4)	(39.1)	(11.8)	(6.6)	100.0	43
1 or more sons	(92.5)	30	(35.4)	(45.1)	(11.9)	(7.6)	100.0	28
Total	93.7	3,417	43.4	39.8	7.9	8.9	100.0	3,201

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes pregnancies of women with no antenatal care visits or who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women with 3 living children and no sons or women with 4 or more living children, who are not shown separately.
[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth
[2] Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

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, Andhra 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	99.2	311	82.6	17.2	0.3	97.6	308
20-34	96.3	1,709	82.8	17.0	0.2	96.4	1,646
35-49	93.6	49	(78.8)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(94.6)	46
Birth order							
1	96.4	670	82.1	17.5	0.4	96.6	645
2-3	96.7	1,333	82.9	16.9	0.1	96.8	1,289
4 or more	98.6	66	83.1	16.9	0.0	90.4	66
Residence							
Urban	93.1	602	79.2	20.5	0.3	94.2	560
Rural	98.1	1,467	84.0	15.8	0.2	97.5	1,440
Schooling							
No schooling	95.8	278	81.1	18.5	0.3	94.3	266
<5 years complete	97.6	82	84.9	15.1	0.0	95.2	80
5-9 years complete	99.0	596	83.4	16.6	0.0	97.4	590
10-11 years complete	98.4	488	82.9	17.1	0.0	97.4	480
12 or more years complete	93.4	626	82.2	17.3	0.5	96.2	584
Religion							
Hindu	96.4	1,693	81.4	18.4	0.2	96.4	1,633
Muslim	96.3	166	90.8	9.2	0.0	97.3	160
Christian	98.8	209	86.9	13.1	0.0	96.9	206
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	97.5	513	83.9	16.1	0.0	97.6	501
Scheduled tribe	97.5	121	80.0	20.0	0.0	97.8	118
Other backward class	97.5	1,039	83.8	16.0	0.2	96.8	1,013
Other	93.1	394	79.2	20.4	0.4	93.9	367
Total	96.7	2,069	82.7	17.1	0.2	96.5	2,000

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

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	98.6	95.7	96.5
Public sector	41.8	53.7	50.4
NGO/trust	1.1	1.1	1.1
Private sector	55.8	40.8	45.0
At home	1.4	4.0	3.2
Own home	0.3	2.0	1.5
Parent's home	1.0	1.9	1.7
Other home	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other[1]	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	95.4	88.5	90.4
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	2.9	6.5	5.5
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.3	1.2	0.9
Friends/relatives	1.3	2.7	2.3
Other	0.1	0.4	0.3
No one	0.0	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	98.3	95.2	96.1
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	1.0	1.4	1.3
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	50.5	39.3	42.4
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	16.9	13.8	14.7
Number of births	791	2,010	2,801
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	(48.9)	47.5
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	(94.1)	92.9
Either of the above	*	(94.1)	92.9
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	(79.0)	79.9
Number of births delivered at home	8	47	55
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	85.0	82.1	82.9
4-23 hours	3.3	3.4	3.4
1-2 days	4.2	4.9	4.7
3-41 days	1.2	3.2	2.6
No postnatal check	6.2	6.4	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

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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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	84.5	80.4	81.6
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.7	11.9	11.0
Other health personnel	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.5	0.8	0.7
Other	0.0	0.5	0.3
No postnatal check	6.2	6.4	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	602	1,467	2,069

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.
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 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	57.9	40.0	97.9	96.6	561	94.5	91.6	311	96.7	121
20-34	48.7	47.6	96.3	96.1	2,188	93.7	91.1	1,709	97.1	476
35-49	39.2	50.4	89.6	89.6	52	87.0	85.7	49	*	17
Residence										
Urban	41.8	56.8	98.6	98.3	791	93.8	92.6	602	98.6	158
Rural	53.7	41.9	95.7	95.2	2,010	93.6	90.4	1,467	96.3	456
Birth order										
1	47.1	50.8	98.0	96.7	1,245	94.0	91.5	670	99.4	295
2-3	52.6	43.4	96.0	96.2	1,480	93.8	91.1	1,333	94.9	306
4 or more	59.4	23.1	82.6	84.5	76	87.9	85.7	66	*	12
Antenatal care visits[2]										
1-3	56.4	39.1	95.6	93.9	656	91.6	88.4	656	92.1	168
4 or more	48.2	49.9	98.1	97.9	1,396	94.9	92.6	1,396	98.9	440
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	58.8	28.3	87.1	90.2	359	89.2	86.2	278	92.6	62
<5 years complete	64.7	28.7	93.4	93.9	107	93.5	91.9	82	*	16
5-9 years complete	58.2	38.9	97.1	96.0	832	94.8	92.0	596	97.2	163
10-11 years complete	52.8	45.4	98.2	97.6	693	94.3	91.7	488	96.0	155
12 or more years complete	34.6	64.4	99.0	97.8	809	93.9	91.6	626	100.0	218

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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 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal heck within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Religion										
Hindu	51.1	45.6	96.6	96.3	2,266	93.6	91.0	1,693	97.2	478
Muslim	39.6	58.7	98.4	98.6	239	94.6	92.3	166	100.0	59
Christian	53.6	40.3	93.9	92.8	295	93.1	90.6	209	93.0	77
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	60.2	36.1	96.2	96.3	711	93.4	91.3	513	95.4	169
Scheduled tribe	72.3	17.0	89.3	91.3	164	87.6	83.3	121	(93.8)	43
Other backward class	48.7	48.1	96.8	96.2	1,417	94.9	92.5	1,039	98.4	306
Other	34.1	64.1	98.2	97.3	509	92.6	89.4	394	96.4	95
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	1,411	94.3	91.8	1,052	97.4	305
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	1,292	94.5	91.8	958	98.8	299
Home	na	na	na	39.9	91	66.9	63.6	55	*	8
Total	50.4	46.1	96.5	96.1	2,801	93.6	91.0	2,069	96.9	614

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on births to women with no antenatal care visits or who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women who delivered in an other place of delivery, which is not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

[4] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

<u>Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district</u>

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women who received a postnatal check from health personnel within two days of delivery[2]	Number of women
Anantapur	60.3	34.4	94.7	98.3	22.2	252	90.2	184
Chittoor	66.5	30.6	97.1	97.5	26.4	253	93.8	177
East Godavari	46.0	50.6	96.6	89.8	52.1	270	91.9	208
Guntur	49.6	49.1	98.6	95.5	53.7	286	94.0	212
Krishna	40.1	58.8	98.9	98.0	66.1	200	87.0	159
Kurnool	51.1	37.5	88.5	90.5	32.9	287	89.1	200
Prakasam	18.1	79.3	97.4	97.9	54.2	165	90.7	119
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	34.9	62.1	97.0	100.0	42.3	195	95.6	140
Srikakulam	52.2	45.7	97.9	96.4	57.0	122	90.8	96
Visakhapatnam	69.3	25.9	95.3	94.3	26.5	237	86.3	181
Vizianagaram	70.6	28.4	99.0	97.6	41.3	125	83.3	94
West Godavari	48.8	49.9	98.7	98.5	55.7	213	95.5	156
Y.S.R.	40.7	58.7	99.4	100.0	36.2	197	92.3	143
Andhra Pradesh	50.4	46.1	96.5	96.1	42.4	2,801	91.0	2,069

[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, Andhra 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	2,800	20,431	10,073	26.2	457
20-34	3,220	24,124	13,752	23.9	1,515
35-49	(2,764)	(22,526)	(14,494)	(19.8)	38
Birth order					
1	3,620	24,142	13,854	25.6	1,213
2-3	2,421	21,969	11,703	22.2	762
4 or more	(1,849)	(30,062)	(8,871)	(29.3)	36
Residence					
Urban	2,659	24,463	15,333	18.9	594
Rural	3,248	22,779	11,926	26.7	1,416
Schooling					
No schooling	2,130	20,719	8,497	30.4	245
<5 years complete	2,166	23,390	7,789	22.5	77
5-9 years complete	3,089	21,155	10,466	25.1	585
10-11 years complete	3,255	22,905	12,220	29.9	484
12 or more years complete	3,930	25,409	18,077	17.1	619
Religion					
Hindu	3,223	24,041	13,318	24.1	1,646
Muslim	3,090	21,843	13,779	22.9	165
Christian	2,238	18,652	9,095	27.8	199
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	2,891	20,659	9,626	30.6	500
Scheduled tribe	2,025	18,943	5,649	45.3	109
Other backward class	3,381	23,114	13,305	22.8	1,012
Other	3,224	26,376	18,289	14.5	388
Total	3,105	23,381	12,942	24.4	2,010

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[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, Andhra 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
Anantapur	19.4	146	95.2	68.3	184	36.8	173
Chittoor	23.3	147	93.4	72.7	177	35.5	174
East Godavari	5.0	157	84.1	35.9	208	18.1	200
Guntur	9.8	171	91.2	56.2	212	22.7	210
Krishna	3.9	115	89.2	66.1	159	13.9	158
Kurnool	23.4	163	94.2	62.5	200	20.6	185
Prakasam	15.3	105	91.6	50.5	119	7.2	116
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	9.7	128	87.5	52.0	140	16.6	139
Srikakulam	7.0	65	95.0	45.2	96	27.1	95
Visakhapatnam	10.5	130	85.4	44.5	181	44.4	171
Vizianagaram	15.6	68	83.1	62.2	94	33.4	93
West Godavari	6.3	119	92.4	55.5	156	16.4	153
Y.S.R.	19.1	125	89.2	54.0	143	21.9	143
Andhra Pradesh	13.3	1,639	90.2	55.9	2,069	24.4	2,010

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

| Background characteristic | Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check | | | | | No postnatal health check[1] | Total | Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth | Number of births |
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	24.5	59.3	4.3	3.7	1.2	6.2	100.0	91.9	462
20-34	21.4	63.4	3.4	4.8	0.3	6.1	100.0	93.1	1,565
35-49	(11.5)	(64.8)	(2.1)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(13.1)	100.0	(86.9)	42
Birth order									
1	24.2	61.0	3.2	5.2	0.7	5.3	100.0	93.6	670
2-3	20.9	63.6	4.0	4.4	0.4	6.0	100.0	92.9	1,333
4-5	18.0	53.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	23.2	100.0	76.8	64
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	21.0	64.2	3.7	6.0	0.7	4.2	100.0	95.0	1,052
Private health facility[2]	23.7	63.3	3.5	2.9	0.2	5.5	100.0	93.4	958
Home	9.7	15.7	2.2	11.3	1.6	57.9	100.0	38.9	55
Residence									
Urban	21.2	62.6	4.0	5.0	0.3	6.6	100.0	92.7	602
Rural	22.2	62.4	3.4	4.5	0.5	6.2	100.0	92.7	1,467
Religion									
Hindu	21.3	63.4	3.4	4.6	0.4	6.4	100.0	92.7	1,693
Muslim	23.7	63.3	4.4	2.5	0.0	6.2	100.0	93.8	166
Christian	25.8	54.6	4.6	6.8	1.0	5.4	100.0	91.9	209
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	23.6	62.2	2.8	5.0	0.8	4.7	100.0	93.5	513
Scheduled tribe	18.2	62.4	2.6	2.4	0.8	13.6	100.0	85.6	121
Other backward class	20.0	64.4	3.5	4.8	0.4	6.4	100.0	92.7	1,039
Other	25.8	58.0	5.2	4.8	0.0	5.8	100.0	93.7	394
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	23.6	55.7	1.9	4.9	0.2	13.0	100.0	86.1	278
<5 years complete	17.0	65.1	6.3	5.4	0.0	6.2	100.0	93.8	82
5-9 years complete	20.2	66.0	4.1	3.7	0.4	5.0	100.0	94.0	596
10-11 years complete	22.2	62.5	3.8	5.7	0.3	5.1	100.0	94.2	488
12 or more years complete	23.2	61.8	3.4	4.6	0.7	5.6	100.0	93.0	626
Total	21.9	62.5	3.6	4.7	0.5	6.3	100.0	92.7	2,069

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births of birth order 6 or more, births delivered in an 'other' place of delivery, and births whose caste/tribe is not known, which is not shown separately.
[1] Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week
[2] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	99.8	99.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	67.0	79.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	82.4	87.9
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	98.7	96.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	98.3	95.9
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	99.0	98.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	67.5	75.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	81.3	80.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	95.7	89.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	95.2	90.8
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	99.2	99.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	67.3	76.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	81.6	82.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	96.6	91.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	96.1	92.2

[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

<u>Table 58 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report</u>

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, by residence, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	100.0	97.0	97.9
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care check-up	77.7	79.6	79.0
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	28.0	47.0	41.5
Convulsions	34.4	47.9	44.0
Prolonged labour	53.4	56.1	55.3
Severe abdominal pain	52.5	51.5	51.8
High blood pressure	42.4	51.5	48.9
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	47.5	54.1	52.2
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	96.1	94.7	95.1
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	71.5	66.9	68.3
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	75.5	76.9	76.5
Family planning or delaying his next child	57.0	65.0	62.6
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	59	143	202

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, Andhra 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	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	95.1	80.6	92.1	90.2	86.1	93.1	93.1	89.7	92.1	91.0	86.9	74.9	86.7	73.3	62.2	4.2	77.8	289
Female	94.0	78.2	91.4	89.5	84.5	92.9	91.7	86.9	91.4	91.1	87.9	75.0	87.5	72.8	58.3	5.2	75.8	256
Birth order																		
1	95.6	78.5	94.8	92.3	88.2	93.8	93.2	88.4	91.6	92.3	89.8	76.6	88.4	74.0	61.4	3.9	80.4	223
2-3	94.6	81.2	90.4	89.1	84.1	93.2	92.7	89.1	92.9	91.0	87.3	75.4	87.1	73.8	60.8	4.4	75.8	307
Residence																		
Urban	92.4	76.6	88.8	87.6	83.0	89.4	89.4	84.8	88.0	87.5	84.3	70.6	83.7	69.3	56.2	7.6	71.1	166
Rural	95.6	80.7	93.1	90.9	86.3	94.6	93.8	89.9	93.5	92.6	88.7	76.9	88.6	74.6	62.1	3.4	79.4	379
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	93.5	80.1	89.1	85.7	79.4	92.0	91.0	85.6	90.4	87.9	79.2	62.6	89.2	59.9	51.4	5.1	69.6	63
5-7 years complete	90.9	79.3	90.3	87.1	82.9	90.9	89.6	86.5	92.0	89.7	87.0	74.1	82.6	73.2	61.8	8.0	76.5	104
8-9 years complete	94.9	79.4	90.2	90.2	81.5	93.6	93.6	84.9	92.4	94.9	91.0	77.5	84.5	76.1	59.5	5.1	82.3	60
10-11 years complete	96.4	84.6	91.9	91.9	88.6	94.4	94.0	91.9	91.4	90.6	87.9	79.3	91.5	77.0	69.0	3.6	76.7	139
12 or more years complete	96.5	76.3	94.7	91.7	87.4	94.0	93.7	88.9	93.9	93.8	90.2	75.4	87.5	72.8	56.1	2.3	77.8	160
Religion																		
Hindu	94.2	81.2	91.5	89.5	84.7	92.4	91.8	87.7	91.5	90.1	86.1	72.8	86.3	70.7	60.4	4.9	74.6	435
Muslim	97.2	73.1	94.2	93.1	90.8	95.7	94.6	92.2	93.2	97.2	96.1	89.1	90.0	86.1	63.6	2.8	90.3	53
Christian	95.1	71.8	92.0	89.7	84.7	95.1	95.1	90.1	92.6	93.1	88.8	78.7	89.9	78.7	56.5	4.9	81.1	57

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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, Andhra 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[5]	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	94.9	82.3	90.3	89.7	86.3	92.9	92.9	88.8	93.2	89.9	86.4	75.6	87.3	73.6	62.4	5.1	77.9	129
Scheduled tribe	(92.9)	(72.0)	(87.6)	(85.6)	(73.8)	(92.9)	(90.8)	(83.7)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(77.0)	(70.0)	(87.2)	(70.0)	(61.6)	(7.1)	(72.1)	29
Other backward class	94.1	77.2	91.5	89.4	84.4	92.3	91.6	87.3	90.4	91.0	87.2	74.0	85.9	71.7	57.6	5.3	75.5	284
Other	96.1	84.2	95.8	92.7	90.0	95.2	94.6	92.0	93.6	92.2	92.2	78.4	90.2	76.7	65.0	1.9	80.7	102
Total	94.6	79.5	91.8	89.9	85.3	93.0	92.4	88.4	91.8	91.1	87.4	75.0	87.1	73.0	60.3	4.7	76.8	545
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	97.2	84.4	93.4	88.0	68.8	96.5	94.5	89.0	93.1	94.8	89.3	72.3	89.4	65.2	na	2.3	62.2	569

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of birth order 4 or more and children whose mother's have less than 5 years of schooling, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT/Penta, and 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

District	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[4]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[5]	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Anantapur	(95.7)	(74.2)	(97.7)	(95.6)	(87.7)	(95.6)	(95.6)	(90.2)	(94.4)	(95.7)	(93.6)	(81.8)	(92.9)	(81.8)	(52.4)	(2.3)	(81.5)	45
Chittoor	(97.1)	(87.8)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(86.2)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(88.4)	(94.5)	(94.3)	(89.8)	(69.1)	(89.6)	(66.5)	(61.3)	(2.9)	(66.9)	44
East Godavari	(92.7)	(73.3)	(92.7)	(89.0)	(86.7)	(88.1)	(86.2)	(83.9)	(86.4)	(85.2)	(83.3)	(66.3)	(76.7)	(58.9)	(49.2)	(7.3)	(75.5)	72
Guntur	(97.6)	(82.9)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(90.1)	(97.6)	(92.2)	(76.2)	(92.5)	(76.2)	(58.9)	(2.4)	(73.7)	55
Krishna	(93.8)	(81.1)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(87.6)	(93.8)	(93.8)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(74.8)	(6.2)	(87.6)	40
Kurnool	95.9	74.6	86.2	82.3	76.6	93.8	93.8	86.3	94.2	88.1	82.3	69.0	84.1	67.0	50.0	0.0	80.9	47
Prakasam	(89.2)	(57.7)	(69.1)	(69.1)	(61.9)	(83.1)	(83.1)	(75.9)	(86.1)	(75.8)	(72.4)	(55.0)	(65.3)	(51.9)	(29.6)	(10.8)	(55.7)	26
Sri Potti Sriramulu																		
Nellore	89.2	79.2	85.2	83.2	77.2	87.1	87.1	81.1	89.2	87.0	80.7	69.4	81.1	65.3	61.3	10.8	77.0	39
Srikakulam	(93.3)	(74.4)	(93.3)	(89.7)	(89.7)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(89.7)	(90.2)	(89.7)	(89.7)	(82.8)	(93.3)	(82.8)	(70.8)	(6.7)	(73.8)	23
Visakhapatnam	(97.9)	(89.5)	(96.6)	(92.4)	(79.6)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(90.5)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(90.0)	(76.5)	(95.1)	(76.5)	(66.9)	(0.0)	(72.1)	52
Vizianagaram	(100.0)	(85.3)	(87.0)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(100.0)	(93.4)	(90.3)	(100.0)	(96.8)	(86.7)	(76.8)	(92.5)	(76.8)	(71.3)	(0.0)	(69.8)	18
West Godavari	(94.8)	(77.1)	(92.1)	(92.1)	(89.0)	(92.1)	(92.1)	(89.0)	(91.8)	(89.1)	(89.1)	(80.0)	(91.7)	(80.0)	(65.4)	(5.2)	(88.8)	36
Y.S.R.	92.0	89.0	90.3	89.0	89.0	90.2	88.9	88.9	92.0	90.5	87.9	84.9	88.7	83.0	79.7	8.0	86.1	47
Andhra Pradesh	94.6	79.5	91.8	89.9	85.3	93.0	92.4	88.4	91.8	91.1	87.4	75.0	87.1	73.0	60.3	4.7	76.8	545

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth
[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B/Penta, and three doses each of DPT 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
Background characteristic	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	3.7	14.1	272	*	*	10	(49.6)	38
6-11	4.5	22.1	265	*	*	12	85.7	59
12-23	1.5	16.9	545	*	*	8	76.9	92
24-35	2.1	16.8	505	*	*	11	79.9	85
36-47	2.8	18.7	530	*	*	15	75.8	99
48-59	1.6	12.0	591	*	*	9	67.1	71
Sex								
Male	2.5	17.6	1,401	(53.9)	(18.6)	34	72.9	247
Female	2.3	15.1	1,308	(47.8)	(18.2)	30	76.4	197
Residence								
Urban	2.0	14.0	766	*	*	16	72.2	108
Rural	2.5	17.3	1,942	44.8	16.9	49	75.2	336
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.2	14.6	363	*	*	8	74.2	53
<5 years complete	3.3	19.0	114	*	*	4	*	22
5-7 years complete	2.2	17.8	493	*	*	11	81.7	88
8-9 years complete	3.1	17.7	308	*	*	10	68.1	55
10-11 years complete	2.0	16.5	647	*	*	13	73.8	107
12 or more years complete	2.5	15.4	782	*	*	20	71.6	121
Religion								
Hindu	2.2	16.9	2,188	60.7	24.2	49	74.4	370
Muslim	3.0	11.8	236	*	*	7	(83.4)	28
Christian	3.0	16.4	285	*	*	9	(69.9)	47
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.0	17.6	684	*	*	14	71.3	121
Scheduled tribe	2.3	21.8	150	*	*	3	(80.8)	33
Other backward class	2.6	16.3	1,374	(51.9)	(24.0)	36	73.7	223
Other	2.2	13.5	500	*	*	11	79.7	68
Total	2.4	16.4	2,708	51.0	18.4	65	74.5	444

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known and children whose mother smokes cigarettes/*bidis*, who are not shown separately.
[1] Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage of children who were given:									Percentage who were given other treatments							Number of children with diarrhoea
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	
Age in months																			
<6	4.9	272	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
6-11	15.0	265	(83.0)	(65.5)	(16.9)	(67.1)	(3.5)	(67.1)	(32.0)	(22.2)	(65.5)	(45.9)	(10.6)	(4.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(6.6)	40
12-23	9.5	545	76.5	63.6	16.9	69.3	5.8	72.6	39.3	29.9	66.9	41.6	11.5	3.8	3.6	0.0	10.9	8.2	52
24-35	8.4	505	(67.7)	(63.0)	(24.7)	(73.8)	(1.2)	(73.8)	(50.0)	(36.0)	(63.0)	(51.0)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(8.8)	43
36-47	4.9	530	(75.0)	(64.6)	(35.0)	(64.6)	(0.0)	(64.6)	(46.8)	(25.0)	(64.6)	(47.8)	(13.3)	(2.6)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(13.6)	26
48-59	3.7	591	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Sex																			
Male	7.3	1,401	75.4	60.8	21.8	68.2	0.0	68.2	42.5	32.3	60.8	46.1	11.8	1.4	6.5	1.1	6.1	15.2	102
Female	7.1	1,308	73.1	64.3	17.6	65.0	5.2	66.9	41.0	25.8	66.2	40.7	15.3	3.1	6.5	0.0	8.9	8.4	93
Residence																			
Urban	6.2	766	(77.6)	(64.2)	(25.3)	(71.2)	(0.0)	(71.2)	(32.8)	(19.0)	(64.2)	(45.4)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(2.3)	(5.8)	(11.6)	48
Rural	7.6	1,942	73.3	61.9	18.0	65.2	3.3	66.4	44.7	32.5	63.1	43.0	14.6	2.9	7.5	0.0	8.0	12.1	148
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	7.7	363	(53.8)	(47.0)	(13.5)	(49.3)	(0.0)	(49.3)	(38.7)	(22.9)	(47.0)	(38.2)	(10.5)	(3.2)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(15.2)	28
<5 years complete	5.1	114	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
5-7 years complete	8.0	493	(79.9)	(62.2)	(16.2)	(66.5)	(3.5)	(66.5)	(43.2)	(28.9)	(62.2)	(37.1)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(16.1)	40
8-9 years complete	7.3	308	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
10-11 years complete	7.5	647	81.5	77.4	22.4	77.4	3.7	77.4	48.3	38.1	77.4	56.9	19.3	4.2	4.0	0.0	7.9	6.5	48
12 or more years complete	6.6	782	75.3	56.7	21.9	61.2	3.4	64.5	38.8	22.6	60.0	40.2	12.2	1.3	10.3	2.2	3.3	13.1	51

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, 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT[2]	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Religion																			
Hindu	7.4	2,188	78.1	64.8	18.8	67.7	3.0	68.8	43.5	30.4	65.9	42.6	13.2	2.1	4.6	0.0	9.0	11.9	162
Muslim	5.1	236	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Christian	7.4	285	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	6.3	684	(67.7)	(58.3)	(27.5)	(68.8)	(0.0)	(68.8)	(42.3)	(29.5)	(58.3)	(43.0)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(8.6)	43
Scheduled tribe	5.3	150	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other backward class	8.4	1,374	71.7	60.6	19.7	63.8	1.5	63.8	41.4	28.5	60.6	44.5	12.0	2.7	6.2	1.0	10.5	16.3	115
Other	5.9	500	(90.8)	(80.5)	(9.4)	(80.5)	(10.5)	(86.3)	(41.8)	(32.1)	(86.3)	(40.2)	(14.4)	(4.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	30
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	7.2	2,608	74.6	62.0	19.8	66.4	2.6	67.3	40.9	28.5	62.9	42.7	14.1	2.3	6.8	0.6	6.9	12.0	187
Unimproved	9.2	97	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	6.7	1,976	77.7	67.5	20.9	72.9	2.7	74.2	43.4	33.7	68.8	46.3	16.9	2.6	6.1	0.8	6.5	8.8	133
Shared[5]	6.7	198	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
No facility/open defecation	8.7	516	73.1	46.2	17.7	48.6	2.8	48.6	39.6	19.0	46.2	31.1	8.6	0.0	6.5	0.0	13.1	20.2	45
Total	7.2	2,708	74.3	62.5	19.8	66.7	2.5	67.6	41.8	29.2	63.4	43.6	13.5	2.2	6.5	0.6	7.4	12.0	196

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children in households with other source of drinking water and children in households with an unimproved toilet facility, who are not shown separately.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative
[2] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
[3] Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup
[4] See Table 4 for definition of categories
[5] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Andhra 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	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Age in months																
6-11	(3.5)	(30.4)	(31.0)	(31.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(29.4)	(30.1)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	40
12-23	5.8	42.7	20.5	31.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	32.7	26.3	36.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
24-35	1.2	50.4	25.2	21.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	47.5	22.6	26.4	2.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	43
36-47	0.0	30.1	35.1	29.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	27.0	40.0	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Sex																
Male	0.0	42.3	26.9	29.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.2	36.7	26.5	31.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	102
Female	5.2	34.8	28.2	27.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	31.7	29.2	35.6	2.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	93
Residence																
Urban	(0.0)	(34.2)	(34.0)	(30.4)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(32.6)	(27.2)	(38.2)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Rural	3.3	40.2	25.4	27.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.8	34.8	28.0	31.6	0.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	148
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	(0.0)	(38.1)	(25.9)	(32.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(30.2)	(30.9)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	28
5-7 years complete	(3.5)	(44.7)	(22.3)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(39.4)	(21.0)	(35.7)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	40
10-11 years complete	3.7	34.6	36.2	23.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.3	41.6	22.1	2.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	48
12 or more years complete	3.4	31.5	33.5	29.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	32.7	25.4	40.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	(34.9)	(34.9)	(27.2)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(25.2)	(33.5)	(36.9)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Other backward class	1.5	44.0	26.3	25.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	1.1	39.2	26.9	28.3	1.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	115
Other[1]	(10.5)	(23.5)	(20.7)	(45.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(17.4)	(26.8)	(55.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Total	2.5	38.7	27.5	28.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	0.6	34.3	27.8	33.2	1.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	196

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 age less than 6 months or 48-59 months, children whose mother has less than 5 years of schooling or 8-9 years of schooling, and scheduled tribe children, who are not shown separately.
[1] Not belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class

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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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	95.8	115
20-24	97.4	733
25-34	97.1	1,101
35-49	94.1	120
Residence		
Urban	98.4	602
Rural	96.4	1,467
Schooling		
No schooling	93.6	278
<5 years complete	95.5	82
5-9 years complete	96.6	596
10-11 years complete	98.2	488
12 or more years complete	98.2	626
Religion		
Hindu	97.0	1,693
Muslim	95.7	166
Christian	97.8	209
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	98.4	513
Scheduled tribe	89.4	121
Other backward class	97.2	1,039
Other	96.9	394
Total	97.0	2,069

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received any service from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	82.9	80.8	69.2	74.3	537	na	na	70.7	537	85.6	380
12-23	88.3	86.6	78.7	84.0	545	na	na	84.7	545	83.9	461
24-35	86.6	85.2	72.8	82.2	505	na	na	82.9	505	84.1	419
36-47	77.0	75.8	62.1	71.7	530	68.7	530	73.8	530	83.8	391
48-59	71.5	70.3	57.1	68.6	591	65.1	591	68.5	591	84.8	405
60-71	60.7	58.5	50.6	57.4	620	52.9	620	na	na	na	na
0-35	85.9	84.2	73.6	80.1	1,587	na	na	79.4	1,587	84.5	1,260
36-71	69.3	67.8	56.3	65.6	1,740	61.9	1,740	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	76.4	74.1	65.0	72.1	1,734	61.9	907	75.4	1,401	84.0	1,056
Female	78.1	77.3	64.1	73.0	1,594	61.8	834	76.5	1,308	84.9	1,000
Residence											
Urban	65.8	63.4	57.1	62.4	945	47.3	507	64.9	766	81.5	497
Rural	81.8	80.5	67.5	76.5	2,383	67.8	1,234	80.3	1,942	85.3	1,559
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	82.2	80.3	64.9	77.2	448	67.1	240	79.6	363	89.5	289
<5 years complete	78.0	76.0	65.8	72.9	140	61.9	72	70.4	114	85.5	81
5-7 years complete	80.8	79.0	65.1	76.6	579	69.4	292	80.3	493	85.7	396
8-9 years complete	77.4	75.9	67.2	72.1	378	61.0	203	76.4	308	85.3	236
10-11 years complete	79.3	78.6	67.4	74.6	799	62.5	417	79.6	647	83.8	515
12 or more years complete	71.1	69.0	60.6	66.4	984	54.9	516	69.0	782	80.8	540

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, Andhra 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 who went for early childhood care/preschool	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	77.1	75.4	65.3	72.3	2,701	61.6	1,431	75.4	2,188	84.3	1,650
Muslim	75.0	73.9	61.6	72.1	282	62.0	139	75.2	236	89.2	177
Christian	79.9	78.7	61.2	74.5	344	63.8	170	80.5	285	81.7	230
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	82.7	81.7	67.9	78.9	833	70.1	424	83.1	684	87.1	568
Scheduled tribe	85.2	84.7	63.2	76.9	185	73.7	94	85.0	150	84.6	127
Other backward class	77.2	75.5	65.4	72.7	1,694	62.0	883	75.5	1,374	84.8	1,037
Other	67.6	64.9	58.1	62.0	615	47.8	339	64.6	500	78.3	323
Total	77.2	75.6	64.6	72.5	3,328	61.9	1,740	75.9	2,708	84.4	2,056

Note: Total includes children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations.

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Andhra 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	75.9	74.2	72.7	73.1	945	76.7	75.0	71.7	72.3	945
Rural	89.8	89.3	86.4	87.9	2,383	90.9	90.3	86.0	87.9	2,383
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	89.6	88.7	85.6	88.2	448	89.1	88.3	84.7	85.9	448
<5 years complete	90.1	90.1	87.2	88.9	140	92.7	92.7	90.1	91.6	140
5-7 years complete	87.1	86.4	83.5	84.8	579	89.8	88.9	84.5	85.8	579
8-9 years complete	86.7	86.4	82.7	82.3	378	85.9	85.4	81.2	80.5	378
10-11 years complete	88.6	88.1	85.4	86.7	799	90.0	89.4	83.6	87.1	799
12 or more years complete	80.3	78.8	77.4	78.3	984	81.2	79.6	76.9	78.0	984
Religion										
Hindu	85.6	84.7	82.5	83.9	2,701	86.9	85.8	81.9	83.7	2,701
Muslim	86.2	86.2	83.4	84.7	282	87.9	87.9	82.9	84.1	282
Christian	87.3	86.4	81.5	81.4	344	86.3	85.1	81.1	81.1	344
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	90.6	90.1	86.9	87.5	833	90.7	89.9	87.1	87.7	833
Scheduled tribe	92.9	92.9	85.1	90.1	185	92.2	91.6	83.9	89.0	185
Other backward class	86.6	85.8	83.5	84.7	1,694	88.3	87.7	82.7	84.5	1,694
Other	75.4	73.7	72.8	73.8	615	76.2	73.9	72.2	73.2	615
Total	85.9	85.0	82.5	83.7	3,328	86.9	85.9	81.9	83.5	3,328

Note: Total includes women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services
[1] Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations
[2] Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	8.5	15.5	-0.7	230	9.1	24.2	4.3	-0.8	221	10.4	25.7	1.3	-1.2	241
6-8	7.4	18.9	-0.6	129	10.5	23.6	1.5	-1.1	128	7.4	30.2	0.0	-1.3	134
9-11	7.5	19.6	-0.7	116	5.6	15.6	2.1	-0.9	117	4.2	18.5	1.1	-1.1	117
12-17	15.4	34.3	-1.4	254	6.7	17.6	3.6	-0.9	254	9.5	28.7	2.1	-1.3	260
18-23	12.4	35.7	-1.4	245	7.9	18.7	2.3	-0.9	242	8.3	27.9	0.0	-1.5	246
24-35	14.4	37.9	-1.6	453	3.7	14.3	0.9	-0.8	444	9.5	31.7	1.1	-1.5	461
36-47	10.8	35.6	-1.5	472	5.4	13.6	2.9	-0.9	470	9.1	33.9	1.2	-1.5	476
48-59	9.4	30.2	-1.4	529	4.9	12.6	3.4	-0.8	525	8.7	29.4	1.2	-1.4	533
Sex														
Male	10.7	29.0	-1.3	1,253	7.4	18.0	2.8	-0.9	1,234	10.0	29.2	1.0	-1.4	1,271
Female	11.9	33.5	-1.4	1,174	4.4	14.0	2.6	-0.8	1,167	7.7	30.1	1.2	-1.4	1,197
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	9.4	28.6	-1.2	1,048	5.7	16.2	3.3	-0.8	1,037	8.1	27.9	1.1	-1.3	1,061
<24	12.1	31.7	-1.4	488	7.3	14.5	1.3	-0.9	482	9.2	32.2	0.9	-1.5	500
24-35	15.2	39.1	-1.5	406	6.0	19.2	2.1	-0.9	399	10.9	36.9	0.9	-1.5	413
36 or more	11.2	29.6	-1.2	482	5.4	14.9	2.9	-0.8	480	8.4	24.9	1.5	-1.3	490
Birth order[3]														
1	9.3	28.4	-1.2	1,038	5.5	15.8	3.4	-0.8	1,028	8.0	27.7	1.1	-1.3	1,052
2-3	12.0	32.6	-1.4	1,316	6.1	16.0	2.2	-0.9	1,303	8.8	29.9	1.1	-1.4	1,343
4-5	25.1	45.2	-1.8	67	12.5	22.8	0.0	-1.3	64	23.3	52.5	1.1	-2.0	67
Residence														
Urban	7.7	23.1	-1.0	673	6.4	17.6	3.0	-0.8	666	7.6	25.1	1.5	-1.2	686
Rural	12.6	34.2	-1.4	1,754	5.8	15.5	2.6	-0.9	1,735	9.3	31.4	0.9	-1.5	1,782

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Andhra 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 birth[3]														
Very small	(11.6)	(41.0)	(-1.9)	37	(0.0)	(19.0)	(1.8)	(-1.1)	37	(12.3)	(39.8)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	39
Small	11.3	35.5	-1.6	154	5.2	14.7	2.3	-0.9	152	8.1	32.3	0.8	-1.5	154
Average or larger	11.2	30.7	-1.3	2,230	6.1	16.1	2.7	-0.9	2,206	8.9	29.3	1.1	-1.4	2,269
Mother's schooling[5]														
No schooling	16.1	41.8	-1.6	312	8.7	21.0	1.6	-1.0	309	13.4	40.5	0.8	-1.7	317
<5 years complete	14.7	39.5	-1.7	101	4.7	10.4	0.0	-1.0	99	10.2	38.5	0.0	-1.6	101
5-7 years complete	11.7	32.4	-1.4	427	5.8	15.4	1.6	-1.0	425	10.4	33.6	0.5	-1.6	439
8-9 years complete	12.0	35.2	-1.4	302	4.7	16.6	1.0	-0.9	298	9.8	32.1	0.6	-1.5	306
10-11 years complete	12.4	32.3	-1.4	602	4.9	14.4	2.3	-0.8	598	7.9	25.6	0.8	-1.4	608
12 or more years complete	7.0	21.5	-0.9	683	6.5	16.2	5.3	-0.7	673	6.0	23.4	2.2	-1.1	697
Religion														
Hindu	10.8	31.1	-1.3	1,938	5.9	15.8	2.9	-0.8	1,920	9.0	29.5	1.2	-1.4	1,972
Muslim	10.2	31.0	-1.2	213	7.7	19.9	1.4	-1.0	213	7.5	31.3	0.7	-1.4	219
Christian	13.9	31.3	-1.5	260	5.0	15.1	1.8	-0.8	254	8.6	29.5	0.0	-1.5	261
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	15.4	35.2	-1.6	627	6.1	15.9	2.3	-0.9	620	9.1	31.5	0.1	-1.5	631
Scheduled tribe	11.5	41.0	-1.5	137	4.8	20.3	0.9	-1.1	136	10.3	46.3	0.9	-1.7	138
Other backward class	10.6	31.6	-1.3	1,203	7.0	17.7	2.4	-0.9	1,189	9.4	31.6	1.2	-1.4	1,234
Other	5.8	20.7	-1.0	444	3.5	10.7	4.6	-0.6	441	5.9	16.1	1.7	-1.0	448

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Andhra 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 nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI <18.5)	14.5	39.0	-1.6	434	6.1	21.3	0.8	-1.2	426	14.6	41.8	0.4	-1.8	437
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	11.5	31.8	-1.3	1,276	6.3	16.6	2.2	-0.9	1,262	8.0	29.0	1.1	-1.4	1,304
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	9.0	25.1	-1.2	710	5.3	11.7	4.7	-0.6	706	6.8	22.9	1.5	-1.1	720
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	11.5	31.5	-1.3	2,082	6.0	16.0	2.4	-0.9	2,061	8.8	29.9	1.1	-1.4	2,114
Living with one or neither parent	9.8	29.3	-1.2	343	5.7	16.3	4.5	-0.7	337	9.0	27.8	0.9	-1.3	352
Total	11.3	31.2	-1.3	2,427	6.0	16.1	2.7	-0.9	2,400	8.8	29.6	1.1	-1.4	2,468
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.7	31.4	-1.3	2,633	4.5	17.2	1.2	-1.0	2,633	7.2	31.9	0.5	-1.5	2,633

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. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, children whose size at birth is not known, children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known or who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, children whose mother was not interviewed but was in the household, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.
BMI = Body mass index
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval
[5] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.
[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.2	50.7	86.5	306	15.0	291
Rural	96.5	52.0	89.0	764	14.0	737
Sex						
Male	96.7	51.7	88.6	571	14.2	552
Female	95.6	51.5	87.9	499	14.3	476
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.9	60.7	92.9	128	9.7	124
<5 years complete	(86.2)	(46.0)	(79.0)	49	(15.4)	43
5-7 years complete	95.0	54.9	88.6	197	11.9	187
8-9 years complete	98.6	54.8	91.3	121	11.3	119
10-11 years complete	97.7	46.2	90.5	253	15.7	247
12 or more years complete	95.9	49.9	84.8	322	17.5	309
Religion						
Hindu	95.9	50.8	87.3	849	14.9	815
Muslim	95.9	49.3	92.8	98	9.6	94
Christian	97.9	59.0	91.7	122	13.4	120
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	96.5	53.6	89.1	272	13.1	262
Scheduled tribe	94.1	58.8	90.2	71	7.4	67
Other backward class	96.9	51.2	88.2	541	14.2	524
Other	94.3	47.2	86.6	186	18.9	175
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	96.6	51.3	88.7	1,030	14.4	995
Other/no one[4]	(87.9)	(63.3)	(81.5)	34	(9.1)	30
Total	96.1	51.6	88.3	1,070	14.3	1,028

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose delivery was assisted by *dai (*TBA), who are not shown separately.
TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel
[4] Does not include *dai* (TBA)

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Andhra 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	9.8	78.4	2.2	1.2	3.7	4.6	100.0	90.2	86	5.8	88
2-3	7.0	75.6	4.4	0.9	6.5	5.6	100.0	93.0	93	11.9	94
4-5	3.3	50.1	9.8	0.8	8.8	27.2	100.0	96.7	88	21.5	90
6-8	12.2	18.4	13.7	2.5	5.5	47.7	100.0	87.8	143	21.5	143
9-11	12.6	11.1	8.9	5.0	5.3	57.1	100.0	87.4	121	33.5	122
12-17	30.8	4.7	6.2	1.8	5.1	51.5	100.0	69.2	264	36.8	272
18-23	42.7	3.6	2.9	1.4	2.3	47.1	100.0	57.3	238	36.7	273
0-3	8.3	76.9	3.4	1.0	5.1	5.2	100.0	91.7	179	8.9	182
0-5	6.7	68.0	5.5	1.0	6.3	12.5	100.0	93.3	267	13.1	272
6-9	11.4	17.9	13.0	2.6	5.1	50.0	100.0	88.6	182	25.4	182
12-15	29.9	5.3	5.5	2.0	5.5	51.8	100.0	70.1	190	34.9	195
12-23	36.4	4.2	4.6	1.6	3.8	49.4	100.0	63.6	502	36.7	545
20-23	45.0	2.9	1.7	1.6	3.0	45.8	100.0	55.0	158	33.5	181

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, Andhra 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	24.0	4.8	5.9	772
Female	18.9	4.3	6.0	674
Residence				
Urban	19.7	4.0	4.5	408
Rural	24.5	4.9	6.5	1,037
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	*	(4.9)	(7.5)	184
5-7 years complete	(28.4)	(5.0)	(5.8)	255
8-9 years complete	*	(5.2)	(6.2)	159
10-11 years complete	23.0	4.2	5.6	350
12 or more years complete	21.2	4.1	5.3	436
Religion				
Hindu	22.3	4.4	6.0	1,170
Muslim	*	(5.6)	(6.1)	122
Christian	*	(5.6)	(5.7)	153
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	26.3	4.6	6.2	366
Other backward class	24.0	4.6	5.9	730
Other[3]	(14.0)	(4.2)	(4.5)	261
Total	22.6	4.7	5.9	1,446

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children whose mother has less than 5 years of schooling and scheduled tribe children, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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, Andhra 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, 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	17.9	26.7	4.8	232	(60.1)	(0.0)	(46.5)	(0.0)	33	95.0	9.0	29.2	4.2	264
6-8	11.7	35.2	3.2	126	*	*	*	*	18	94.6	4.2	36.1	2.8	143
9-11	25.3	16.6	6.8	106	*	*	*	*	15	95.6	14.7	21.0	5.9	121
12-17	41.3	23.1	7.7	183	77.2	6.6	65.8	6.6	81	93.0	19.7	36.3	7.3	264
18-23	51.9	24.8	14.1	136	68.2	29.4	62.9	20.4	101	86.4	32.3	41.0	16.8	238
Sex														
Male	35.3	24.4	8.6	299	72.2	20.5	61.1	17.4	106	92.7	21.4	34.1	10.9	405
Female	32.6	25.8	7.4	252	68.6	12.2	61.9	6.9	109	90.5	18.3	36.7	7.3	361
Residence														
Urban	42.6	28.1	15.2	143	69.9	22.5	61.9	19.5	79	89.3	26.5	40.2	16.7	222
Rural	31.1	24.0	5.6	408	70.6	12.7	61.3	7.8	136	92.6	17.3	33.3	6.1	544
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	28.6	16.8	4.0	73	*	*	*	*	17	96.2	14.1	23.1	5.0	90
<5 years complete	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	11	(79.2)	(10.2)	(28.7)	(2.4)	27
5-7 years complete	34.6	18.8	4.4	109	(58.6)	(19.9)	(54.6)	(12.4)	40	88.8	18.8	28.4	6.5	150
8-9 years complete	29.7	29.9	5.3	53	*	*	*	*	22	94.0	22.3	41.0	13.2	75
10-11 years complete	34.6	26.5	12.8	139	74.8	14.4	65.4	11.8	57	92.6	21.8	37.9	12.6	196
12 or more years complete	39.1	31.0	9.7	160	72.2	11.6	64.8	8.2	69	91.6	21.8	41.2	9.2	229

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Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Andhra 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, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Religion														
Hindu	32.5	24.3	7.2	443	70.6	16.5	58.4	12.7	173	91.7	18.6	33.9	8.7	616
Muslim	(42.7)	(37.1)	(21.3)	42	(64.5)	(10.6)	(71.9)	(5.2)	26	86.7	20.4	50.1	15.3	68
Christian	39.3	22.5	5.5	65	*	*	*	*	17	95.2	30.0	33.8	7.6	83
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	34.0	20.8	3.9	161	(68.5)	(21.8)	(70.2)	(14.5)	35	94.3	22.0	29.7	5.9	196
Scheduled tribe	(23.8)	(16.6)	(2.6)	36	*	*	*	*	7	(92.6)	(17.8)	(16.2)	(4.3)	43
Other backward class	36.8	27.1	11.7	286	70.1	8.7	59.2	6.3	100	92.2	19.2	35.4	10.3	386
Other	28.5	30.8	5.6	68	73.2	23.3	64.8	18.6	74	86.1	19.9	48.4	12.3	142
Total	34.1	25.0	8.1	551	70.3	16.3	61.5	12.1	216	91.7	19.9	35.3	9.2	766

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] 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

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

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

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Height-for-age[2]		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children
Anantapur	55.9	100	(71.6)	25	36.0	236	19.3	236	40.6	237
Chittoor	33.8	97	(65.5)	29	27.1	220	14.8	219	27.9	223
East Godavari	54.5	109	*	21	23.1	227	14.3	225	22.4	230
Guntur	66.4	111	*	33	23.8	236	17.8	232	26.9	244
Krishna	25.5	77	*	17	29.8	172	14.3	171	21.1	176
Kurnool	72.5	102	(78.1)	26	50.5	260	16.7	257	46.3	265
Prakasam	73.2	61	*	21	22.6	138	8.7	137	24.6	140
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	37.1	86	(54.7)	24	29.2	177	17.2	176	27.8	179
Srikakulam	41.9	42	*	6	19.7	94	19.5	93	21.4	100
Visakhapatnam	61.4	88	*	17	31.0	186	21.5	181	33.5	193
Vizianagaram	60.4	40	*	11	36.4	102	19.2	101	32.2	102
West Godavari	35.0	75	*	20	31.4	198	11.7	194	22.5	200
Y.S.R.	46.5	82	(77.4)	18	34.4	179	14.1	179	26.7	180
Andhra Pradesh	51.6	1,070	68.0	267	31.2	2,427	16.1	2,400	29.6	2,468

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

	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Background characteristic	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	28.7	36.0	1.1	65.8	114
9-11	22.9	49.3	4.9	77.1	104
12-17	27.2	46.7	3.9	77.8	220
18-23	26.5	50.8	3.3	80.6	208
24-35	26.7	41.8	2.3	70.9	405
36-47	28.0	23.9	0.7	52.5	402
48-59	23.4	22.3	1.3	47.0	457
Sex					
Male	25.9	36.0	1.7	63.6	976
Female	26.4	33.9	2.5	62.7	933
Birth order[1]					
1	26.5	33.9	2.2	62.5	814
2-3	25.6	35.7	1.9	63.2	1,050
4-5	(28.9)	(39.3)	(5.5)	(73.7)	42
Residence					
Urban	26.3	31.2	1.3	58.7	559
Rural	26.1	36.5	2.4	65.0	1,351
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	27.3	34.3	1.3	62.8	213
<5 years complete	36.2	29.9	0.0	66.1	76
5-7 years complete	26.5	33.5	2.6	62.7	342
8-9 years complete	26.0	38.5	3.2	67.7	234
10-11 years complete	23.2	36.9	2.4	62.4	492
12 or more years complete	26.7	33.6	1.7	62.0	553
Religion					
Hindu	26.4	34.9	2.2	63.5	1,549
Muslim	26.3	36.2	1.7	64.2	168
Christian	24.4	35.0	1.2	60.6	182
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	26.6	37.8	2.2	66.6	500
Scheduled tribe	25.2	50.8	2.4	78.4	96
Other backward class	26.1	35.0	1.8	62.9	937
Other	26.1	27.3	2.4	55.8	366
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	25.9	34.9	2.1	62.9	1,695
Living with one or neither parent	28.2	35.6	2.0	65.7	215

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Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

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

	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Background characteristic	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's anaemia status[3]					
Not anaemic	24.8	29.0	1.6	55.4	781
Mildly anaemic	27.1	35.2	1.9	64.2	511
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.0	42.4	2.9	72.4	612
Total	26.1	35.0	2.1	63.2	1,910
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	26.4	29.9	2.4	58.6	2,165

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

[1] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

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

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	16.8	5.4	143	14.1	37.0	31.2	143	na	na	69.8	139
9-11	21.8	12.0	121	21.5	39.8	29.4	122	81.8	122	85.7	125
12-17	46.4	34.6	264	24.1	42.0	32.1	272	90.2	272	83.8	269
18-23	54.5	43.9	238	22.1	41.1	35.9	273	87.5	273	82.6	265
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	70.7	505	80.9	490
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	85.7	513
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	82.6	573
Sex											
Male	37.4	26.2	405	22.0	39.4	35.1	427	81.3	606	82.7	1,223
Female	41.9	31.0	361	20.5	41.7	30.4	383	79.2	566	82.3	1,152
Birth order											
1	36.5	23.5	315	18.7	36.1	31.0	348	78.9	486	82.3	1,017
2-3	42.2	32.1	432	23.6	43.6	33.5	443	81.5	655	83.4	1,286
4-5	*	*	17	*	*	*	18	(75.0)	29	69.2	65
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	37.3	26.7	551	20.8	41.2	32.1	552	86.3	533	81.8	728
Not breastfeeding	45.1	33.0	216	22.4	39.0	34.4	258	75.3	639	82.7	1,643

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Residence											
Urban	43.4	30.5	222	16.4	41.7	29.1	231	81.7	333	89.8	680
Rural	37.9	27.6	544	23.2	40.0	34.4	579	79.7	839	79.5	1,695
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	24.6	22.2	90	18.4	46.4	36.1	99	79.6	151	75.1	303
<5 years complete	(36.5)	(23.6)	27	(28.9)	(38.4)	(36.9)	28	(86.4)	43	82.8	98
5-7 years complete	42.8	32.8	150	18.9	40.3	31.4	156	81.2	217	79.6	429
8-9 years complete	43.3	36.4	75	18.6	38.8	29.9	79	75.7	118	81.9	293
10-11 years complete	39.3	29.7	196	23.1	44.8	36.7	208	78.4	299	82.2	587
12 or more years complete	42.5	25.0	229	22.4	35.1	29.6	239	82.4	344	88.2	664
Religion											
Hindu	37.7	27.3	616	21.2	40.4	33.6	650	79.3	954	82.0	1,913
Muslim	42.0	31.9	68	20.8	35.0	31.2	74	85.4	97	88.1	199
Christian	51.2	34.2	83	21.8	46.1	28.9	86	83.6	121	82.9	244

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	41.4	30.3	196	23.9	45.1	35.0	208	81.7	308	79.5	610
Scheduled tribe	(34.2)	(29.8)	43	(21.8)	(42.0)	(28.4)	47	81.7	55	84.8	120
Other backward class	38.2	26.8	386	16.7	38.2	33.2	410	80.2	594	81.6	1,180
Other	42.0	30.0	142	30.3	39.7	30.3	145	78.2	215	89.1	444
Total	39.5	28.4	766	21.3	40.5	32.9	810	80.3	1,172	82.5	2,375

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 other religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known or who have no caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

[2] Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, and eggs

[3] Based on mother's recall

[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

[5] Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

[6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order.

[7] Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	3,473	89.3	3,438
Rural	99.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	7,873	80.4	7,797
Religion of household head							
Hindu	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	9,104	82.9	9,017
Muslim	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	807	86.7	799
Christian	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,107	81.7	1,095
Other	99.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	328	84.4	324
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	98.8	0.1	1.1	100.0	2,392	82.1	2,364
Scheduled tribe	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	452	82.1	449
Other backward class	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	5,600	82.4	5,546
Other	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	2,575	85.7	2,552
No caste/tribe or missing	99.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	319	84.4	315
Total	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	11,346	83.1	11,235
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	10,265	81.6	10,195

Note: Total includes households with household head whose caste/tribe is not known, which are not shown separately.
[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

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

District	Percentage of households:					Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Anantapur	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	916	88.6	910
Chittoor	99.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	891	85.5	885
East Godavari	98.7	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,249	81.2	1,234
Guntur	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,145	85.8	1,134
Krishna	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,052	87.5	1,047
Kurnool	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	850	70.4	845
Prakasam	98.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	770	85.5	761
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	726	85.6	716
Srikakulam	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	587	76.5	586
Visakhapatnam	98.8	0.2	1.1	100.0	1,041	82.2	1,028
Vizianagaram	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	511	85.0	509
West Godavari	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	955	83.4	941
Y.S.R.	97.7	0.0	2.3	100.0	653	80.2	638
Andhra Pradesh	99.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	11,346	83.1	11,235

[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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

| Type of food | Frequency of consumption | | | | Total | Number of respondents |
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	74.8	15.8	6.8	2.6	100.0	10,975
Pulses or beans	25.8	69.3	4.6	0.3	100.0	10,975
Dark green leafy vegetables	16.6	67.9	14.5	1.1	100.0	10,975
Fruits	15.7	40.7	42.5	1.1	100.0	10,975
Eggs	10.5	72.7	12.3	4.5	100.0	10,975
Fish	1.6	55.0	32.6	10.8	100.0	10,975
Chicken or meat	1.6	77.8	14.9	5.7	100.0	10,975
Fish or chicken/meat	2.8	80.8	11.4	5.0	100.0	10,975
Fried foods	5.3	35.0	55.4	4.3	100.0	10,975
Aerated drinks	2.2	22.3	67.9	7.6	100.0	10,975
MEN						
Milk or curd	77.1	18.0	3.5	1.4	100.0	1,396
Pulses or beans	33.4	62.9	3.7	0.1	100.0	1,396
Dark green leafy vegetables	23.6	67.5	8.2	0.7	100.0	1,396
Fruits	11.3	56.8	31.2	0.6	100.0	1,396
Eggs	8.9	79.2	9.4	2.5	100.0	1,396
Fish	1.3	51.7	41.0	6.0	100.0	1,396
Chicken or meat	1.1	74.1	21.2	3.6	100.0	1,396
Fish or chicken/meat	1.8	78.2	17.4	2.6	100.0	1,396
Fried foods	8.0	46.9	39.8	5.3	100.0	1,396
Aerated drinks	7.1	35.6	50.1	7.2	100.0	1,396

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	39.6	19.1	20.5	9.8	7.3	2.5	1,207	40.8	21.0	19.9	13.2	8.1	5.1	214
20-29	17.6	10.1	7.5	26.8	19.8	7.0	2,948	19.3	13.9	5.4	27.7	24.3	3.4	362
30-39	8.9	5.0	3.9	44.1	29.3	14.8	3,132	9.3	7.1	2.1	33.4	26.2	7.2	420
40-49	8.0	5.0	3.0	48.4	30.3	18.1	2,885	6.1	3.8	2.3	44.3	34.9	9.4	309
Marital status														
Never married	34.7	16.6	18.1	13.2	10.3	2.9	1,667	29.1	16.8	12.3	18.7	14.5	4.2	448
Currently married	10.7	6.5	4.3	40.8	27.2	13.6	7,661	9.9	7.2	2.6	37.6	30.2	7.4	839
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	12.9	7.1	5.9	40.8	25.5	15.3	844	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Residence														
Urban	11.9	6.7	5.2	44.4	27.9	16.5	3,171	15.0	8.6	6.3	37.7	27.6	10.1	414
Rural	16.2	8.8	7.3	32.6	22.6	10.0	7,001	17.2	11.4	5.8	28.0	23.4	4.5	891
Schooling														
No schooling	13.2	7.5	5.7	33.9	24.1	9.8	2,946	11.5	6.7	4.8	29.1	23.0	6.1	239
<5 years complete	11.4	7.0	4.4	37.9	22.9	14.9	581	17.5	10.9	6.6	31.0	22.7	8.4	76
5-9 years complete	13.5	7.7	5.8	41.1	26.4	14.7	2,772	20.9	14.4	6.5	33.5	26.2	7.4	377
10-11 years complete	18.4	9.8	8.7	35.2	23.7	11.6	1,828	19.9	10.7	9.1	31.6	26.3	5.4	263
12 or more years complete	16.7	8.6	8.1	33.6	22.5	11.2	2,044	12.4	8.6	3.8	29.4	23.7	5.7	350
Religion														
Hindu	14.9	8.1	6.7	35.3	23.9	11.3	8,408	15.7	10.1	5.5	30.5	24.3	6.2	1,088
Muslim	16.2	9.4	6.7	43.3	26.5	16.8	744	23.5	13.6	9.9	32.3	24.7	7.6	107
Christian	13.7	7.6	6.1	39.3	25.4	13.9	1,015	17.8	11.2	6.6	35.8	29.1	6.8	110

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Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—*Continued*

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

| Background characteristic | Body Mass Index: Women[1] | | | | | | | Body Mass Index: Men | | | | | | |
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	15.0	8.3	6.7	33.3	21.7	11.5	2,281	16.3	10.2	6.1	31.9	27.0	4.9	249
Scheduled tribe	21.1	10.6	10.5	22.0	17.8	4.1	430	28.1	18.8	9.3	16.4	11.0	5.4	53
Other backward class	16.1	9.1	7.0	34.6	24.3	10.3	5,215	18.1	12.0	6.1	30.1	24.1	6.0	742
Other	10.4	5.4	5.0	45.9	28.1	17.8	2,243	9.4	4.6	4.8	36.1	27.4	8.8	260
Total age 15-49	14.8	8.2	6.7	36.2	24.3	12.0	10,172	16.5	10.5	6.0	31.1	24.8	6.3	1,305
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3	3.6	2.7	41.6	36.0	5.6	155
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.4	9.8	5.6	32.2	26.0	6.2	1,460
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	17.6	10.3	7.4	33.2	22.9	10.3	9,374	14.8	9.1	5.6	33.5	25.8	7.7	1,422

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. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

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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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risks (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	77.3	22.7	7.9	61.3	38.7	1,206	91.6	8.4	2.1	73.3	26.7	214
20-29	56.7	43.3	20.5	56.0	44.0	2,942	89.2	10.8	2.7	58.1	41.9	362
30-39	39.7	60.3	31.7	51.0	49.0	3,124	74.9	25.1	7.2	35.0	65.0	420
40-49	29.8	70.2	41.4	42.4	57.6	2,883	69.2	30.8	9.6	32.0	68.0	309
Marital status												
Never married	73.1	26.9	10.2	59.7	40.3	1,666	91.8	8.2	2.2	67.9	32.1	448
Currently married	41.2	58.8	31.5	49.8	50.2	7,645	73.8	26.2	7.7	35.2	64.8	839
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	39.1	60.9	35.4	47.9	52.1	843	*	*	*	*	*	18
Residence												
Urban	37.8	62.2	35.2	47.4	52.6	3,162	75.9	24.1	7.9	46.2	53.8	414
Rural	50.1	49.9	25.3	53.0	47.0	6,992	82.3	17.7	4.7	47.4	52.6	891
Schooling												
No schooling	43.7	56.3	29.1	47.6	52.4	2,943	82.5	17.5	5.2	36.6	63.4	239
<5 years complete	47.0	53.0	27.9	54.4	45.6	579	77.4	22.6	7.6	42.7	57.3	76
5-9 years complete	43.8	56.2	30.8	52.3	47.7	2,771	79.3	20.7	6.3	48.8	51.2	377
10-11 years complete	50.0	50.0	26.1	53.3	46.7	1,823	76.7	23.3	6.3	48.7	51.3	263
12 or more years complete	49.8	50.2	26.2	52.3	47.7	2,037	83.1	16.9	4.5	51.9	48.1	350
Religion												
Hindu	46.5	53.5	27.7	51.2	48.8	8,393	81.2	18.8	5.7	47.1	52.9	1,088
Muslim	43.8	56.2	32.6	53.0	47.0	743	75.9	24.1	4.9	50.5	49.5	107
Christian	46.2	53.8	30.6	50.7	49.3	1,014	74.9	25.1	6.4	42.7	57.3	110

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

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

| | Women | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
| | Waist circumference | | | Waist-to-hip ratio | | | Waist circumference | | | Waist-to-hip ratio | | |
Background characteristic	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risks (≥0.90)	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	47.2	52.8	28.3	49.3	50.7	2,279	77.6	22.4	5.5	40.1	59.9	249
Scheduled tribe	59.6	40.4	17.5	47.3	52.7	430	90.7	9.3	0.0	49.4	50.6	53
Other backward class	48.7	51.3	25.9	52.5	47.5	5,203	80.6	19.4	5.7	49.9	50.1	742
Other	37.2	62.8	36.3	51.2	48.8	2,240	79.7	20.3	7.1	45.0	55.0	260
Total	46.3	53.7	28.4	51.2	48.8	10,154	80.3	19.7	5.7	47.0	53.0	1,305

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

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Andhra 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	24.4	30.8	4.9	60.1	1,271	10.3	6.6	1.7	18.7	213
20-29	25.7	27.7	3.4	56.8	3,200	8.9	5.1	0.6	14.5	357
30-39	24.4	30.0	4.7	59.2	3,130	7.7	5.5	0.6	13.8	414
40-49	25.7	28.8	5.8	60.2	2,811	11.0	8.1	0.9	20.0	300
Marital status										
Never married	25.1	28.6	4.8	58.6	1,647	8.5	6.1	1.0	15.6	445
Currently married	25.1	29.0	4.3	58.5	7,937	9.4	6.2	0.7	16.4	823
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	25.2	30.5	7.1	62.8	828	*	*	*	*	17
Maternity status										
Pregnant	24.4	28.1	1.2	53.7	314	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	24.4	26.9	2.3	53.6	930	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	25.2	29.3	5.0	59.5	9,168	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	26.5	27.1	4.2	57.8	3,210	7.8	6.0	0.2	14.0	409
Rural	24.5	30.0	4.8	59.3	7,203	9.9	6.3	1.1	17.3	875
Schooling										
No schooling	23.4	31.0	5.3	59.7	2,935	14.9	7.3	0.5	22.7	236
<5 years complete	25.8	29.9	6.3	62.0	580	12.1	4.1	0.8	16.9	73
5-9 years complete	26.8	29.1	4.8	60.6	2,844	10.8	6.5	2.1	19.4	372
10-11 years complete	24.5	28.4	4.0	57.0	1,895	4.1	7.5	0.0	11.6	258
12 or more years complete	25.8	26.9	3.5	56.2	2,159	6.9	4.6	0.4	11.8	346
Religion										
Hindu	25.2	29.2	4.3	58.7	8,592	8.3	6.3	0.9	15.6	1,070
Muslim	24.6	29.8	4.0	58.4	766	14.3	3.7	0.6	18.6	106
Christian	25.2	27.5	7.3	60.1	1,048	12.9	7.8	0.0	20.7	109

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Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Andhra 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	25.3	29.3	5.2	59.8	2,360	9.5	8.7	0.3	18.4	244
Scheduled tribe	21.9	35.8	4.9	62.6	446	4.1	8.6	0.0	12.7	53
Other backward class	24.5	29.6	4.1	58.3	5,317	10.3	6.2	1.2	17.7	730
Other	27.0	26.4	5.0	58.4	2,287	6.7	3.4	0.4	10.5	256
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	*	*	*	*	6	10.0	7.2	1.6	18.8	226
Does not smoke cigarettes/*bidis*	25.1	29.1	4.6	58.8	10,407	9.1	6.0	0.7	15.7	1,058
Total age 15-49	25.1	29.1	4.6	58.8	10,413	9.2	6.2	0.8	16.3	1,284
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	11.6	16.3	1.4	29.3	152
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	9.5	7.3	0.9	17.6	1,436
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	23.3	32.1	4.6	60.0	9,555	11.0	13.5	2.4	26.9	1,272

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 47* (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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, Andhra 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]
Anantapur	55.8	185	50.5	871	21.9	29.3	841
Chittoor	54.9	182	51.8	809	20.1	33.4	770
East Godavari	66.8	169	63.0	1,064	10.2	44.4	1,056
Guntur	59.3	189	59.5	1,055	9.6	46.4	1,009
Krishna	65.7	135	60.3	971	10.5	40.6	956
Kurnool	70.7	185	58.6	857	20.6	29.0	830
Prakasam	62.6	109	60.4	614	14.4	39.5	615
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	67.5	142	59.4	725	15.2	39.5	709
Srikakulam	59.6	72	62.6	497	13.8	27.2	501
Visakhapatnam	72.6	136	58.0	908	17.4	23.8	907
Vizianagaram	66.7	77	64.0	463	16.9	28.8	457
West Godavari	62.3	168	63.0	870	10.1	45.3	841
Y.S.R.	60.6	161	56.1	709	15.9	33.9	681
Andhra Pradesh	63.2	1,910	58.8	10,413	14.8	36.2	10,172

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).

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

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Andhra 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
Age												
15-24	94.2	96.8	63.4	81.6	77.9	84.8	27.2	38.1	81.5	74.6	408	406
15-19	94.4	95.6	57.5	76.7	75.3	77.4	23.9	31.7	80.2	74.1	209	228
20-24	94.0	98.4	69.6	88.0	80.7	94.4	30.7	46.3	82.9	75.2	199	178
25-29	93.6	99.5	69.7	88.7	81.0	90.0	28.8	38.6	84.5	83.9	295	214
30-39	92.2	97.0	63.9	86.4	79.7	88.5	25.2	44.0	81.1	77.1	517	453
40-49	86.4	95.7	57.2	74.8	67.3	82.6	18.6	31.8	71.5	73.3	449	323
Residence												
Urban	94.6	98.1	70.8	88.5	80.8	91.7	29.1	47.0	84.3	82.1	505	441
Rural	90.0	96.6	59.6	80.0	74.2	83.8	22.6	34.7	77.0	74.0	1,164	955
Schooling												
No schooling	83.5	92.7	48.3	68.0	62.7	72.6	10.4	21.5	72.1	64.5	533	251
<5 years complete	88.5	95.8	52.5	86.6	72.9	88.3	16.4	20.7	77.0	56.8	90	81
5-7 years complete	91.4	96.1	60.3	78.9	75.3	86.6	21.7	34.4	78.6	75.6	293	241
8-9 years complete	93.1	98.3	68.2	84.4	82.6	84.9	30.9	38.2	79.8	80.0	148	154
10-11 years complete	97.0	97.5	72.8	83.8	85.5	87.7	32.6	42.9	83.5	76.6	279	271
12 or more years complete	99.5	99.9	81.7	92.0	88.9	93.9	43.0	52.9	88.1	87.4	326	398
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	93.0	97.7	63.9	84.2	77.6	87.8	25.7	40.3	80.3	80.4	1,296	1,218
No	85.7	92.6	59.8	72.0	71.3	76.0	20.7	27.0	75.3	50.3	372	178
Marital status												
Never married	95.7	97.1	62.2	83.5	77.8	85.1	29.6	39.4	83.7	76.6	250	492
Currently married	90.9	97.1	63.8	82.2	76.7	87.1	24.8	38.7	79.2	76.4	1,260	883
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	88.1	*	57.9	*	69.6	*	14.9	*	72.3	*	158	21

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Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	94.6	97.0	65.1	84.5	74.8	88.8	23.3	33.0	72.6	81.4	82	123
Not been away	91.2	97.1	62.9	82.5	76.2	86.1	24.6	39.2	79.6	76.1	1,586	1,272
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	90.5	95.9	67.5	86.2	74.0	86.6	23.1	41.4	79.5	79.4	71	59
Not been away	91.4	97.1	62.8	82.5	76.3	86.3	24.6	38.5	79.2	76.4	1,598	1,337
Religion												
Hindu	91.4	96.5	63.1	81.6	76.7	84.5	25.0	37.4	78.8	75.4	1,385	1,164
Muslim	91.3	100.0	66.2	87.2	73.9	93.7	22.2	35.5	82.6	84.9	135	111
Christian	91.2	99.2	60.0	89.3	74.2	96.7	23.2	53.3	80.0	79.8	147	121
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	92.6	97.7	60.9	86.4	77.1	92.5	23.2	38.5	81.1	76.0	328	273
Scheduled tribe	81.2	92.0	63.9	70.2	76.7	76.1	23.2	32.8	74.0	70.8	56	59
Other backward class	91.7	96.6	62.0	81.1	74.9	85.1	23.3	39.1	80.6	75.4	916	785
Other	91.5	98.7	67.2	86.2	78.5	85.7	28.7	38.4	75.0	81.3	363	279
Total	91.4	97.0	63.0	82.7	76.2	86.3	24.6	38.6	79.2	76.5	1,668	1,396

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] 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

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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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	61.2	65.8	73.5	37.3	73.7	69.5	75.6	10.5	384
15-19	61.8	64.3	71.1	30.8	70.0	68.2	73.9	9.4	197
20-24	60.7	67.4	75.9	44.0	77.5	70.9	77.4	11.8	187
25-29	65.7	67.9	75.1	33.2	77.0	67.2	75.5	10.4	276
30-39	68.3	63.6	72.1	33.9	71.5	65.0	77.7	9.9	477
40-49	60.7	61.0	67.5	34.1	66.3	59.3	66.9	7.8	388
Residence									
Urban	61.6	68.9	75.0	35.2	75.0	69.4	75.5	10.9	478
Rural	65.3	62.2	70.4	34.4	70.2	63.1	73.4	9.0	1,047
Schooling									
No schooling	57.7	55.0	62.8	34.2	61.4	59.3	66.3	6.3	446
<5 years complete	55.5	48.4	59.4	25.8	59.6	51.3	62.6	2.3	79
5-7 years complete	67.4	68.2	78.9	33.2	74.1	66.2	78.7	10.5	268
8-9 years complete	69.0	68.6	74.5	37.7	74.8	63.9	75.1	9.2	137
10-11 years complete	63.8	68.5	71.7	35.8	74.5	65.3	75.4	11.9	270
12 or more years complete	70.6	72.4	80.5	36.4	83.4	75.7	82.1	13.5	324
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	64.8	64.1	72.2	34.8	72.4	64.7	74.2	9.9	1,206
No	61.6	65.1	70.3	34.3	69.1	66.5	73.5	8.3	319

Continued...

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

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Andhra 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	64.0	65.2	76.3	32.9	74.7	72.4	78.7	10.2	239
Currently married	64.6	64.6	71.7	34.8	72.0	64.4	74.0	9.6	1,146
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	60.1	59.8	65.5	36.8	64.7	57.7	66.6	8.6	139
Religion									
Hindu	65.3	64.5	72.0	34.9	71.6	65.2	74.3	9.8	1,266
Muslim	59.3	65.0	70.9	33.0	71.6	67.3	71.5	9.1	123
Christian	57.9	61.8	71.3	34.9	72.4	62.3	74.7	8.5	134
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	61.4	63.6	72.4	35.2	72.1	61.5	71.7	7.3	304
Scheduled tribe	(61.1)	(55.3)	(64.3)	(46.3)	(66.2)	(60.6)	(66.7)	(10.7)	46
Other backward class	64.1	61.7	71.5	33.2	70.4	66.6	74.2	9.9	840
Other	66.8	72.2	72.9	36.7	75.3	64.7	76.6	10.8	332
Total	64.1	64.3	71.8	34.7	71.7	65.1	74.0	9.6	1,525

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

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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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

| | | | | Percentage of men who: | | | | | |
Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	67.9	71.9	82.7	18.8	81.0	70.1	84.1	5.3	393
15-19	71.4	69.5	81.4	18.3	76.2	66.4	79.3	4.8	218
20-24	63.6	75.0	84.2	19.4	87.1	74.7	90.1	6.0	175
25-29	68.0	78.7	77.4	13.4	81.3	70.9	84.4	3.9	213
30-39	67.1	74.6	81.1	20.6	78.6	69.3	82.2	6.3	439
40-49	62.1	64.4	73.5	20.6	68.9	61.0	71.2	4.6	310
Residence									
Urban	69.4	75.7	84.7	16.5	85.2	78.6	88.7	5.0	432
Rural	64.9	70.5	76.7	20.1	73.9	62.8	76.8	5.4	922
Schooling									
No schooling	52.3	55.7	65.6	18.5	58.8	55.5	67.5	3.2	232
<5 years complete	63.2	57.5	65.7	21.4	62.0	55.2	66.5	6.8	78
5-7 years complete	63.2	71.0	75.4	18.7	72.3	59.3	73.4	4.3	232
8-9 years complete	68.4	66.0	80.1	20.0	78.2	71.1	76.9	4.8	152
10-11 years complete	67.4	78.0	86.3	21.0	82.5	72.4	87.3	7.3	264
12 or more years complete	75.6	83.7	87.0	17.0	91.0	78.4	92.2	5.6	397
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	67.6	73.6	81.6	17.1	80.0	70.6	83.1	5.0	1,190
No	57.2	61.7	62.3	32.4	59.9	48.0	62.4	6.9	165

Continued...

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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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Marital status									
Never married	69.5	73.3	82.8	17.8	82.0	73.0	85.6	5.1	478
Currently married	64.5	71.6	77.5	18.9	75.2	65.3	78.1	5.1	857
Religion									
Hindu	65.8	71.9	78.0	19.0	77.2	66.1	79.6	5.4	1,124
Muslim	68.9	66.6	88.5	17.1	81.8	75.9	87.5	3.6	111
Christian	69.2	79.4	82.3	20.5	76.4	76.8	83.4	5.2	120
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	68.5	76.0	82.1	23.0	79.5	67.4	81.9	7.2	267
Scheduled tribe	55.4	75.1	76.2	13.4	78.7	80.4	78.4	3.6	54
Other backward class	65.2	69.7	77.0	19.0	75.0	65.5	78.3	5.2	758
Other	69.7	74.4	83.2	16.1	82.3	72.3	86.2	4.0	275
Total	66.4	72.1	79.2	18.9	77.5	67.9	80.6	5.3	1,355

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

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

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

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	3.4	0.0	1.5	3.3	0.2	1.5	3.3	0.2	1.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	4.8	0.0	2.1	7.0	0.2	3.1	6.3	0.2	2.8
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	3.1	0.0	1.4	3.0	0.0	1.3	3.1	0.0	1.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	255	324	579	596	788	1,384	851	1,112	1,963
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]	*	nc	*	(26.5)	*	(25.3)	33.0	*	31.9
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	12	0	12	42	2	44	54	2	56
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.7	1.1	1.8	5.5	1.5	3.1	4.7	1.4	2.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	272	397	669	648	952	1,600	920	1,349	2,269
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.6	na	na	2.3	na	na	1.7	na	na
Number of men	441	na	na	955	na	na	1,396	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	51.9	na	na	51.4	na	na	51.6	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	105	na	na	217	na	na	322	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	15.3	41.9	29.5	14.8	35.2	26.0	14.9	37.3	27.1
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	5.8	12.6	9.4	4.1	10.0	7.3	4.6	10.8	8.0
Percentage who received any injection in the Past 12 months	47.7	52.0	50.0	52.3	60.2	56.6	50.8	57.7	54.6
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.9	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
Number of respondents	441	505	946	955	1,164	2,118	1,396	1,668	3,064
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	64.9	92.0	79.9	81.3	93.7	88.6	76.5	93.2	86.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	210	263	473	499	700	1,200	709	963	1,672

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
nc = No cases
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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Knowledge and behaviour	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[1]	44.7	30.6	38.4	34.7	25.9	30.1	38.1	27.2	32.6
Percentage who know a condom source	86.6	38.6	65.0	90.6	35.2	61.5	89.2	36.1	62.6
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	13.0	41.2	25.7	16.4	46.8	32.3	15.2	45.3	30.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	5.8	2.6	0.0	5.6	2.9	0.0	5.6	2.8
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	4.4	18.2	10.6	4.7	32.5	19.3	4.6	28.5	16.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.4	2.5	3.6	4.7	8.3	6.6	4.6	6.7	5.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	45.5	46.6	46.0	48.2	58.5	53.6	47.3	55.2	51.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	6.2	2.8	4.7	4.4	3.5	3.9	5.0	3.3	4.1
Number age 15-24	137	113	250	269	295	564	406	408	814
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	60.2	(95.9)	76.4	77.9	92.5	86.2	72.1	93.3	83.5
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	63	52	115	129	173	302	192	225	417
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	(16.0)	21.2	(19.9)	9.2	11.7	24.1	10.9	14.1
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	19	47	66	44	147	191	63	194	258
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	*	(0.0)	(11.4)	(39.4)	0.0	8.5	40.5	0.0	9.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	14	40	54	37	133	169	51	172	223
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	93.7	93.2	93.5	90.9	96.5	93.0	91.8	95.5	93.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.2	0.0	1.4	7.4	0.3	4.7	5.7	0.2	3.6
Number never married	126	70	196	247	152	399	373	222	596

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS
[2] Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

| | Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from: | | Number of usual residents |
Age and sex	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	
	URBAN		
Sex			
Female	163	163	6,122
Male	161	161	6,045
Age			
<15	213	213	2,556
15-59	112	112	8,168
60 or more	355	355	1,443
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	0	0	332
Other fuel	167	167	11,835
Total	162	162	12,167
	RURAL		
Sex			
Female	306	306	14,158
Male	238	238	13,682
Age			
<15	385	385	6,226
15-59	234	234	17,777
60 or more	269	269	3,838
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	322	322	6,068
Other fuel	259	259	21,773
Total	273	273	27,841
	TOTAL		
Sex			
Female	263	263	20,280
Male	215	215	19,727
Age			
<15	335	335	8,782
15-59	196	196	25,946
60 or more	292	292	5,281
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	306	306	6,401
Other fuel	226	226	33,608
Total	239	239	40,008

[1] Includes medically treated tuberculosis
[2] Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment
[3] Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Age														
15-19	87.8	1,362	76.5	71.2	82.8	34.6	1,195	80.2	228	76.2	63.2	82.6	65.9	183
20-34	86.3	4,944	74.3	67.4	83.7	33.2	4,268	81.0	608	74.6	63.1	86.5	61.6	492
35-49	84.4	4,668	71.7	60.6	82.4	32.6	3,939	79.3	560	69.4	62.7	82.1	60.4	444
Residence														
Urban	90.5	3,468	77.0	68.3	85.3	29.4	3,140	74.4	441	81.5	62.6	85.2	62.6	328
Rural	83.4	7,507	71.7	63.4	82.0	35.0	6,263	82.9	955	69.2	63.1	83.7	61.5	791
Schooling														
No schooling	76.2	3,067	63.8	52.2	74.6	33.6	2,336	71.1	251	62.5	51.2	71.9	59.6	178
<5 years complete	81.9	603	65.9	60.5	79.5	31.2	494	69.1	81	62.3	57.0	76.0	64.9	56
5-7 years complete	84.1	1,949	69.3	62.1	83.2	33.8	1,639	78.3	241	65.5	62.9	84.7	65.5	189
8-9 years complete	89.3	1,006	72.6	65.8	85.5	35.6	898	88.0	154	65.4	62.1	79.0	64.0	136
10-11 years complete	89.9	2,027	78.0	71.8	86.1	32.6	1,822	78.5	271	82.0	66.4	88.8	59.2	213
12 or more years complete	95.3	2,322	85.1	75.9	89.2	32.0	2,213	87.4	398	81.1	68.3	90.4	61.2	348
Religion														
Hindu	85.6	9,051	74.1	64.9	83.2	33.2	7,752	80.2	1,164	72.9	64.4	85.3	61.7	933
Muslim	88.6	810	71.6	65.7	82.7	27.1	717	73.5	111	77.0	66.6	78.7	66.9	81
Christian	83.7	1,107	69.2	65.5	82.4	37.9	927	86.5	121	69.2	47.5	78.1	58.6	105

Continued...

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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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:				Number of men who have heard of TB
			Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret				Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB[1]	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	87.0	2,472	75.8	65.3	85.3	37.5	2,149	87.0	273	67.5	61.6	83.1	60.3	238
Scheduled tribe	79.9	464	71.7	58.7	79.1	26.7	371	77.2	59	(77.3)	(75.1)	(75.8)	(72.3)	45
Other backward class	85.2	5,602	71.4	65.3	82.1	32.0	4,771	77.9	785	74.9	62.6	86.7	60.5	611
Other	86.6	2,432	76.1	65.4	83.6	32.4	2,106	80.5	279	71.9	62.7	79.8	64.7	224
Total	85.7	10,975	73.5	65.1	83.1	33.1	9,402	80.2	1,396	72.8	63.0	84.1	61.8	1,119

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that 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, Andhra 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	65.6	1,362	84.1	228
20-24	59.3	1,536	84.7	178
25-34	69.5	3,409	83.7	430
35-49	83.7	4,668	89.5	560
Residence				
Urban	65.2	3,468	82.2	441
Rural	77.5	7,507	88.1	955
Schooling				
No schooling	85.2	3,067	91.4	251
<5 years complete	82.5	603	80.0	81
5-7 years complete	76.5	1,949	89.9	241
8-9 years complete	71.1	1,006	84.1	154
10-11 years complete	65.7	2,027	86.0	271
12 or more years complete	61.7	2,322	82.9	398
Religion				
Hindu	73.3	9,051	86.7	1,164
Muslim	75.7	810	92.9	111
Christian	74.5	1,107	75.3	121
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	75.8	2,472	82.2	273
Scheduled tribe	76.6	464	82.9	59
Other backward class	74.4	5,602	86.3	785
Other	69.1	2,432	90.6	279
Total age 15-49	73.6	10,975	86.2	1,396
Age 50-54	na	na	89.7	162
Total age 15-54	na	na	86.6	1,558

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

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

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

Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	37.5	43.2	41.5
Government/municipal hospital	18.8	9.1	12.1
Government dispensary	1.2	0.4	0.7
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.7	1.1	1.6
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	7.1	8.9	8.4
PHC/additional PHC	6.6	22.9	17.9
Sub-centre	0.4	0.6	0.5
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.6	0.1	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.8	0.6	0.7
Private health sector	56.0	51.2	52.7
Private hospital	37.3	31.4	33.2
Private doctor/clinic	18.2	19.5	19.1
Private paramedic	0.4	0.3	0.3
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other source	3.1	2.1	2.4
Shop	0.2	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other	2.5	1.7	2.0
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	62.2	73.7	70.2
Number of households	3,473	7,873	11,346
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is			
covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	8.1	1.3	3.2
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	3.7	2.5	2.9
State health insurance scheme	86.8	97.3	94.4
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	1.7	0.9	1.1
Community health insurance programme	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other health insurance through employer	0.8	0.1	0.3
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.0	0.0	0.3
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	4.1	2.2	2.7
Other	3.4	1.9	2.3
Number of households	2,159	5,805	7,963

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, Andhra 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	174	1,504	1,829	316	0	1,362	847	923	0	0	0	228
20-34	963	2,254	4,229	506	79	4,944	2,559	1,743	268	528	94	608
35-49	6,845	3,213	5,686	1,541	177	4,668	5,485	4,143	1,184	2,809	389	560
Residence												
Urban	4,677	2,475	5,866	697	97	3,468	4,617	1,309	378	1,534	129	441
Rural	2,762	2,612	3,943	1,027	118	7,507	2,916	3,155	690	1,275	228	955
Schooling												
No schooling	4,400	2,886	2,949	1,463	235	3,067	4,644	4,538	773	2,883	437	251
<5 years complete	4,739	3,912	4,071	1,741	0	603	2,379	4,837	0	2,340	0	81
5-7 years complete	4,202	3,852	5,501	907	83	1,949	2,838	3,160	790	796	0	241
8-9 years complete	3,379	1,756	4,437	374	0	1,006	5,310	2,656	0	2,105	704	154
10-11 years complete	2,349	1,751	5,173	726	166	2,027	2,266	1,422	757	690	0	271
12 or more years complete	1,829	1,790	5,500	421	0	2,322	3,382	1,266	594	698	143	398
Marital status												
Never married	246	1,819	2,354	495	0	1,789	1,992	1,273	0	441	116	492
Currently married	3,691	2,643	5,083	959	138	8,306	4,102	3,272	936	1,782	247	883
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	6,652	3,392	3,997	1,457	86	880	*	*	*	*	*	21
Religion												
Hindu	3,259	2,601	4,507	888	116	9,051	3,971	2,802	632	1,172	236	1,164
Muslim	4,366	2,493	4,645	808	0	810	690	0	810	3,901	0	111
Christian	3,540	2,371	4,717	1,297	155	1,107	999	2,713	0	799	0	121
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3,158	1,856	3,878	751	207	2,472	2,987	2,330	430	1,107	0	273
Scheduled tribe	1,748	2,769	2,024	1,925	369	464	1,867	3,104	1,867	3,302	1,867	59
Other backward class	2,797	2,706	4,554	865	53	5,602	3,909	2,979	175	1,281	73	785
Other	5,209	2,945	5,719	1,042	97	2,432	2,970	1,557	1,656	1,409	390	279
Total age 15-49	3,367	2,569	4,551	923	111	10,975	3,453	2,572	592	1,357	197	1,396
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	21,477	5,246	1,872	1,733	0	162
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,329	2,850	725	1,396	176	1,558

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

Table 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, Andhra 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	0.5	0.1	1.4	1,302	0.8	217
20-24	1.7	0.4	2.6	1,497	4.4	169
25-29	2.5	0.5	3.6	1,783	5.3	211
30-34	3.8	0.9	6.1	1,560	6.9	225
35-39	4.1	0.5	6.9	1,644	6.5	233
40-44	4.7	1.2	8.7	1,358	6.3	160
45-49	6.4	0.6	8.2	1,575	4.9	168
Residence						
Urban	3.2	0.7	6.1	3,365	5.0	444
Rural	3.5	0.5	5.1	7,353	5.0	940
Schooling						
No schooling	4.5	0.6	5.8	3,008	3.7	250
<5 years complete	4.4	0.7	8.6	598	8.8	79
5-7 years complete	3.9	0.7	6.3	1,915	6.3	249
8-9 years complete	3.3	0.6	6.3	994	4.7	152
10-11 years complete	3.1	0.6	4.2	1,957	3.5	274
12 or more years complete	1.6	0.5	3.7	2,246	5.6	379
Religion						
Hindu	3.5	0.7	5.2	8,838	4.9	1,155
Muslim	4.4	0.4	4.9	797	2.8	111
Christian	2.4	0.2	6.9	1,076	8.3	117
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	3.7	0.3	5.4	2,408	5.2	269
Scheduled tribe	3.8	0.6	2.9	457	1.0	55
Other backward class	3.2	0.6	4.8	5,481	5.1	779
Other	3.7	0.8	7.2	2,366	5.6	281
Total	3.4	0.6	5.4	10,718	5.0	1,383

Note: Table excludes women and men who did not complete an individual interview. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP<120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	2.3	87.0	11.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.7	1,283
20-24	3.9	80.3	17.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.9	1,469
25-29	6.4	70.7	24.5	3.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	1.0	1,749
30-34	10.2	58.9	33.1	6.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	1.2	1,541
35-39	15.4	49.0	37.9	10.0	2.6	0.5	100.0	0.9	1,613
40-44	24.0	39.7	40.3	15.1	3.8	1.1	100.0	1.1	1,330
45-49	31.6	31.6	42.9	18.3	5.6	1.6	100.0	1.6	1,551
Residence									
Urban	15.0	58.2	29.7	8.7	2.7	0.7	100.0	1.1	3,264
Rural	12.7	59.8	30.0	7.9	1.8	0.5	100.0	1.0	7,273
Schooling									
No schooling	19.7	46.6	36.9	12.4	3.1	1.0	100.0	1.2	2,979
<5 years complete	19.9	52.3	31.6	11.4	3.4	1.3	100.0	1.6	586
5-7 years complete	13.6	56.3	33.2	8.2	1.9	0.4	100.0	0.9	1,889
8-9 years complete	12.7	65.2	25.8	6.4	2.0	0.6	100.0	1.8	978
10-11 years complete	9.6	67.8	24.2	5.9	1.8	0.3	100.0	1.0	1,925
12 or more years complete	6.6	71.0	24.0	4.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	0.6	2,179
Religion									
Hindu	12.7	59.9	29.9	7.9	1.9	0.5	100.0	1.0	8,692
Muslim	18.7	52.0	32.9	9.7	3.8	1.7	100.0	0.9	779
Christian	15.5	59.9	28.0	9.2	2.2	0.7	100.0	1.6	1,060

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Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP<120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	13.4	60.6	28.4	8.5	1.9	0.6	100.0	1.1	2,382
Scheduled tribe	10.6	62.4	29.5	6.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	1.0	453
Other backward class	12.8	59.9	29.9	7.5	2.1	0.6	100.0	1.2	5,391
Other	15.2	56.1	31.6	9.6	2.3	0.5	100.0	0.8	2,309
Total	13.4	59.3	29.9	8.1	2.1	0.6	100.0	1.1	10,537

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

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

[1] A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has 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.

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Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP<120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Age									
15-19	3.6	63.2	34.2	2.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.6	214
20-24	6.2	49.2	45.3	4.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	0.7	162
25-29	11.8	45.3	43.4	9.0	0.8	1.5	100.0	0.0	200
30-34	21.5	30.1	49.8	17.6	1.3	1.2	100.0	0.4	203
35-39	27.5	34.5	40.9	19.7	3.2	1.7	100.0	0.8	218
40-44	37.3	27.5	38.5	21.8	8.5	3.8	100.0	0.9	149
45-49	32.6	26.3	41.9	25.0	5.0	1.9	100.0	0.4	159
Residence									
Urban	19.9	41.0	41.2	14.2	2.1	1.5	100.0	1.2	415
Rural	19.1	39.9	42.3	13.6	2.8	1.4	100.0	0.2	890
Schooling									
No schooling	22.1	33.0	45.6	18.4	1.7	1.3	100.0	0.0	239
<5 years complete	18.6	33.6	47.8	12.7	3.2	2.8	100.0	0.0	76
5-7 years complete	20.9	42.8	38.6	14.9	2.9	0.8	100.0	0.2	233
8-9 years complete	21.7	46.2	34.9	13.2	1.5	4.2	100.0	0.9	146
10-11 years complete	20.4	42.1	38.7	13.6	4.3	1.3	100.0	0.9	261
12 or more years complete	14.8	40.9	45.8	10.6	2.0	0.7	100.0	0.8	350
Religion									
Hindu	19.5	41.3	40.7	13.3	3.0	1.6	100.0	0.5	1,089
Muslim	19.1	30.7	51.0	16.7	0.7	0.8	100.0	0.0	107
Christian	18.1	38.5	45.2	15.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.8	110

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Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP<120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP ≥110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	18.2	36.3	46.3	13.9	2.7	0.8	100.0	0.8	250
Scheduled tribe	15.5	43.3	41.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	53
Other backward class	18.8	40.7	41.9	13.3	2.5	1.6	100.0	0.6	741
Other	22.9	42.2	37.8	14.8	3.1	2.2	100.0	0.3	260
Total age 15-49	19.3	40.2	41.9	13.8	2.6	1.5	100.0	0.5	1,305
Age 50-54	42.5	16.9	47.0	22.0	11.5	2.5	100.0	0.7	158
Total age 15-54	21.8	37.7	42.5	14.7	3.5	1.6	100.0	0.5	1,463

Note: Total includes men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure
[1] A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Andhra 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	97.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	0.3	3.3	1,272
20-24	96.2	2.9	0.8	100.0	0.5	4.3	1,456
25-29	93.8	3.3	2.9	100.0	0.3	6.5	1,743
30-34	91.2	4.9	3.9	100.0	0.5	9.3	1,531
35-39	87.8	6.3	5.9	100.0	1.0	13.2	1,600
40-44	81.2	9.3	9.4	100.0	1.6	20.4	1,303
45-49	77.6	8.6	13.8	100.0	2.1	24.5	1,510
Residence							
Urban	87.2	6.0	6.8	100.0	1.1	13.9	3,211
Rural	90.2	5.0	4.7	100.0	0.8	10.6	7,205
Schooling							
No schooling	86.9	6.7	6.4	100.0	0.9	14.0	2,938
<5 years complete	85.6	7.0	7.4	100.0	1.3	15.8	580
5-7 years complete	87.4	5.7	6.9	100.0	1.0	13.6	1,874
8-9 years complete	90.3	4.0	5.6	100.0	1.5	11.2	970
10-11 years complete	91.3	4.9	3.8	100.0	0.8	9.5	1,896
12 or more years complete	93.0	3.6	3.4	100.0	0.4	7.5	2,159
Religion							
Hindu	89.5	5.2	5.3	100.0	0.9	11.4	8,597
Muslim	87.7	5.7	6.5	100.0	1.3	13.5	766
Christian	88.8	5.8	5.3	100.0	0.4	11.6	1,047
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	88.3	6.5	5.2	100.0	0.5	12.2	2,361
Scheduled tribe	90.6	4.5	4.9	100.0	0.2	9.6	447
Other backward class	91.0	4.5	4.5	100.0	0.8	9.9	5,320
Other	86.3	6.2	7.5	100.0	1.5	15.3	2,286
Total	89.3	5.3	5.4	100.0	0.9	11.6	10,416

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

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Andhra 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	94.8	2.9	2.3	100.0	1.0	6.2	213
20-24	93.3	3.3	3.4	100.0	0.0	6.7	160
25-29	91.6	5.6	2.8	100.0	0.0	8.4	198
30-34	87.3	7.2	5.5	100.0	1.4	14.1	202
35-39	81.9	10.0	8.2	100.0	3.8	22.0	214
40-44	76.8	11.2	12.1	100.0	3.5	26.7	144
45-49	75.8	12.7	11.4	100.0	3.6	27.7	156
Residence							
Urban	82.9	9.6	7.5	100.0	2.2	19.3	409
Rural	88.2	6.2	5.6	100.0	1.7	13.5	877
Schooling							
No schooling	83.1	8.7	8.2	100.0	2.7	19.6	236
<5 years complete	86.2	9.3	4.6	100.0	0.0	13.8	74
5-7 years complete	84.5	7.9	7.6	100.0	2.6	18.1	230
8-9 years complete	87.7	4.4	7.8	100.0	1.2	13.4	143
10-11 years complete	86.3	8.8	4.9	100.0	1.3	15.0	258
12 or more years complete	89.8	5.7	4.5	100.0	1.9	12.1	346
Religion							
Hindu	86.2	7.6	6.2	100.0	2.1	15.9	1,071
Muslim	89.5	6.7	3.8	100.0	0.8	11.3	106
Christian	86.6	4.7	8.7	100.0	0.7	14.1	109
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	84.7	7.4	7.9	100.0	1.0	16.2	245
Scheduled tribe	80.5	10.6	8.9	100.0	0.0	19.5	53
Other backward class	86.4	8.3	5.4	100.0	1.7	15.3	730
Other	89.7	3.9	6.4	100.0	3.6	13.9	256
Total age 15-49	86.5	7.3	6.2	100.0	1.8	15.4	1,286
Age 50-54	74.6	6.5	18.8	100.0	7.1	32.4	152
Total age 15-54	85.2	7.2	7.5	100.0	2.4	17.2	1,438

Note: Total includes 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	11.4	12.8
Smokes *bidis*	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	6.3	5.4
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Smokes *hookah*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5
Chews gutkha or *paan masala* with tobacco	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0
Uses *khaini*	0.0	0.4	0.2	4.4	5.4	5.1
Chews *paan* with tobacco	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uses other tobacco product	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	0.3	1.6	1.2	20.4	21.9	21.4
Drinks alcohol	0.2	0.2	0.2	31.1	31.2	31.2
Number of respondents	3,468	7,507	10,975	441	955	1,396
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	51.8	57.2	55.1
5-9	*	*	*	34.0	29.9	31.5
10-14	*	*	*	9.8	11.4	10.7
15-24	*	*	*	4.4	1.5	2.7
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	1	3	3	69	109	178
Among those who smoke *bidis*, number of *bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	nc	*	*	*	19.8	18.2
5-9	nc	*	*	*	27.7	29.8
10-14	nc	*	*	*	33.6	34.2
15-24	nc	*	*	*	18.9	17.9
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of *bidi* smokers	0	2	2	16	60	76
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	*	*	17.0	19.5	18.7
About once a week	*	*	*	58.9	55.6	56.7
Less than once a week	*	*	*	24.1	24.9	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	6	14	20	137	298	435

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

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Andhra 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	30.2	17.6	72.7	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	89.1	1,362
20-24	41.4	16.2	65.9	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	81.6	1,536
Residence									
Urban	28.5	20.3	71.3	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	90.6	922
Rural	39.7	15.3	68.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	82.5	1,976
Schooling									
No schooling	59.9	10.0	39.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	50.1	122
<5 years complete	(53.2)	(8.4)	(61.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(67.6)	47
5-7 years complete	53.0	16.0	58.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	74.4	280
8-9 years complete	34.7	14.2	69.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.5	356
10-11 years complete	34.6	19.0	70.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	87.7	941
12 or more years complete	30.5	17.2	74.1	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	90.2	1,151
Religion									
Hindu	37.7	15.9	69.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	84.3	2,349
Muslim	27.1	19.4	70.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.1	217
Christian	30.7	22.0	68.3	3.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	86.7	333
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	33.8	16.7	71.8	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	87.8	702
Scheduled tribe	41.2	16.2	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.5	133
Other backward class	37.0	16.2	67.9	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	84.0	1,501
Other	35.5	18.9	70.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.9	561
Total	36.1	16.9	69.1	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	85.1	2,898

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Andhra 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	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	15.8	209	(67.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.7)	(91.3)	100.0	33
20-24	26.9	199	88.6	4.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	54
25-29	42.5	295	89.3	3.8	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0	125
30-34	61.1	278	87.8	0.5	1.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0	170
35-39	63.1	239	81.6	2.8	2.1	13.5	0.0	100.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	151
40-44	63.6	200	85.5	4.5	0.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	127
45-49	54.6	248	82.4	7.1	0.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	136
Total	47.7	1,668	84.8	3.5	0.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	11.3	88.7	100.0	795
MEN												
15-19	28.7	228	92.2	1.6	1.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	23.2	76.8	100.0	66
20-24	71.8	178	91.3	3.4	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0	128
25-29	88.8	214	90.8	3.8	0.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	190
30-34	98.5	216	92.1	0.4	0.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	213
35-39	99.1	236	87.3	3.7	0.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	234
40-44	97.5	158	82.4	2.7	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	38.8	61.2	100.0	154
45-49	97.1	166	84.6	3.5	1.7	10.2	0.0	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	161
Total	82.0	1,396	88.5	2.8	0.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	33.1	66.9	100.0	1,145
Age 50-54	98.0	162	90.6	1.3	1.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	43.3	56.7	100.0	159
Total age 15-54	83.7	1,558	88.7	2.6	0.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	34.3	65.7	100.0	1,304

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

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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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	*	7	(60.2)	28	*	4	*	1	*	4	nc	0
20-29	76.2	139	68.2	283	33.3	102	*	16	75.3	138	*	15
30-39	81.1	236	75.1	335	39.4	182	93.1	85	81.9	386	51.7	77
40-49	79.0	169	69.1	216	39.7	117	88.6	80	76.7	259	53.7	73
Residence												
Urban	81.9	138	69.9	261	50.9	109	(84.0)	47	81.8	249	(60.6)	46
Rural	77.4	413	71.3	600	33.0	297	93.0	135	77.9	540	51.4	118
Schooling												
No schooling	76.8	261	67.5	303	34.4	191	87.7	59	77.1	211	54.4	55
<5 years complete	(87.1)	41	70.7	50	(29.4)	32	*	25	79.8	63	*	21
5-7 years complete	77.4	103	71.7	177	40.6	77	(93.3)	36	79.0	171	(57.6)	32
8-9 years complete	(76.6)	35	71.4	76	*	24	*	16	84.1	74	*	15
10-11 years complete	78.8	63	73.7	128	(42.8)	44	*	17	77.8	122	*	15
12 or more years complete	(84.0)	48	74.6	127	(49.6)	38	(96.7)	29	80.5	149	*	27
Religion												
Hindu	79.5	467	70.7	724	37.9	343	90.7	153	79.6	654	54.7	138
Muslim	(65.8)	35	67.4	64	(43.9)	24	*	10	77.2	61	*	9
Christian	(78.1)	49	75.6	73	(33.3)	38	*	18	76.2	74	*	17
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	75.4	143	69.5	183	31.5	108	(94.9)	39	83.5	172	(58.0)	37
Scheduled tribe	*	22	(68.1)	30	*	13	*	14	(78.5)	34	*	13
Other backward class	79.0	310	70.3	474	41.9	231	88.6	95	76.5	437	43.4	85
Other	81.4	76	74.3	175	35.3	53	(87.6)	33	82.0	144	(76.1)	28
Total	78.5	551	70.9	861	37.8	405	90.7	182	79.1	789	53.9	164

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 who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

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Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Andhra 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	5.8	61.8	30.8	1.2	0.5	100.0	39.0	45.2	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	7.7	65.9	24.5	1.5	0.3	100.0	30.5	53.8	14.5	0.5	0.7	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	5.7	68.8	23.5	1.5	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	9.8	61.9	26.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	31.5	51.4	16.0	0.7	0.5	100.0
Major household purchases	16.2	60.1	20.9	1.9	0.9	100.0	23.8	64.1	11.3	0.4	0.5	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.7	66.1	23.3	1.1	0.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	8.7	61.9	27.6	1.3	0.5	100.0	33.7	49.5	15.9	0.5	0.4	100.0
Major household purchases	13.7	61.8	22.0	1.8	0.7	100.0	25.8	61.0	12.2	0.4	0.5	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	7.8	66.9	23.4	1.2	0.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

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Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Andhra 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	(58.7)	(68.9)	(68.9)	(55.9)	(28.2)	46	*	*	*	*	5
20-24	65.4	69.9	59.1	52.7	23.4	139	*	*	*	*	26
25-29	64.2	69.4	72.7	54.1	18.5	264	84.4	86.8	78.9	7.7	124
30-39	74.7	77.3	76.9	63.9	13.6	458	82.2	87.1	76.4	7.1	420
40-49	73.6	80.8	80.0	67.4	12.5	354	85.2	86.6	78.2	6.4	306
Residence											
Urban	67.6	73.7	74.4	59.0	16.6	364	84.2	84.3	78.3	9.8	263
Rural	71.8	76.3	74.8	62.2	15.7	896	82.8	87.9	76.6	5.9	619
Schooling											
No schooling	72.8	76.3	76.5	62.9	14.5	444	81.0	85.6	73.9	7.3	231
<5 years complete	72.5	82.3	83.1	67.3	12.7	76	82.1	89.7	77.0	5.2	70
5-7 years complete	67.9	75.7	75.3	59.8	16.6	252	83.1	86.3	78.5	9.2	194
8-9 years complete	68.7	69.6	69.4	59.5	21.0	111	80.2	85.2	73.5	8.1	85
10-11 years complete	66.8	72.4	68.4	56.4	18.6	191	84.0	87.6	77.4	5.8	134
12 or more years complete	72.9	77.3	75.7	63.0	14.1	187	87.9	88.2	81.4	5.3	167
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	75.5	81.1	79.1	66.1	11.6	628	83.2	86.9	77.1	7.1	872
Employed, for cash	76.7	82.0	80.0	67.3	10.7	551	83.3	87.8	77.4	6.3	789
Employed, not for cash	67.1	74.5	72.7	57.9	18.0	77	81.5	77.8	74.5	15.2	83
Not employed	65.7	70.0	70.3	56.5	20.3	632	*	*	*	*	11

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband						Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Number of living children											
0	62.9	72.1	72.7	56.7	20.8	122	85.7	85.6	77.1	5.8	146
1-2	70.5	75.4	74.3	60.5	15.8	877	82.9	87.9	77.4	6.6	583
3-4	74.2	77.2	76.8	65.8	14.3	251	80.8	82.9	74.2	10.6	144
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	73.3	79.2	78.2	63.9	12.2	751	83.6	88.0	77.2	5.6	523
Non-nuclear	66.6	70.1	69.4	57.4	21.5	509	82.7	85.1	76.9	9.1	359
Religion											
Hindu	69.9	74.4	73.9	60.1	16.4	1,064	83.3	87.6	77.5	6.6	741
Muslim	74.3	82.4	81.3	69.3	13.2	102	86.5	79.9	74.2	7.8	65
Christian	74.4	80.9	75.8	66.5	13.8	94	79.7	85.3	75.7	10.7	77
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	70.7	74.5	72.1	61.7	17.1	242	79.7	87.1	75.7	9.0	180
Scheduled tribe	(69.3)	(75.7)	(77.1)	(66.5)	(17.9)	46	(85.2)	(93.1)	(81.1)	(2.8)	37
Other backward class	69.7	75.5	73.6	59.0	16.1	686	85.5	88.2	79.4	5.7	489
Other	73.1	76.7	79.3	65.8	13.9	285	80.1	81.3	71.1	9.8	175
Total	70.6	75.5	74.7	61.3	16.0	1,260	83.2	86.8	77.1	7.0	883

Note Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men with 5 or more living children 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, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes					
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
Age								
15-19	10.7	66.9	36.6	4.8	22.8	209	19.2	68
20-24	17.7	80.1	63.5	21.1	33.0	199	32.4	102
25-29	26.4	80.6	57.4	23.2	37.0	295	24.9	157
30-39	36.2	84.1	68.5	38.2	46.1	517	18.1	299
40-49	37.5	87.5	66.6	39.6	55.2	449	18.7	190
Residence								
Urban	33.6	86.7	60.1	25.0	40.8	505	25.8	340
Rural	27.6	79.6	62.0	31.8	43.2	1,164	18.3	476
Schooling								
No schooling	31.8	81.5	63.8	36.2	49.2	533	12.1	178
<5 years complete	34.0	81.6	61.6	40.8	43.7	90	(4.6)	31
5-7 years complete	28.3	80.9	64.4	36.2	39.6	293	5.1	147
8-9 years complete	23.8	74.0	54.8	29.2	38.7	148	13.9	72
10-11 years complete	23.4	84.0	58.4	25.4	34.2	279	20.0	155
12 or more years complete	32.8	84.8	60.5	14.2	42.4	326	44.2	234
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	38.6	86.2	66.9	36.1	50.8	795	18.7	370
Employed, for cash	40.8	87.5	64.6	34.9	53.3	702	18.2	345
Employed, not for cash	22.2	76.4	84.1	44.5	32.3	93	*	25
Not employed	21.0	77.8	56.5	24.0	34.8	873	23.6	447

Continued...

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

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Number of living children								
0	19.3	73.7	44.6	7.7	30.3	389	34.8	184
1-2	33.4	84.8	67.1	35.3	46.0	986	18.8	532
3-4	29.2	82.0	65.4	41.1	47.2	282	9.1	97
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	29.1	81.6	61.5	30.4	42.9	1,019	21.5	509
Non-nuclear	29.9	82.0	61.4	28.7	41.8	649	21.3	307
Religion								
Hindu	29.8	82.9	62.6	31.5	43.4	1,385	21.2	677
Muslim	20.2	78.6	50.2	19.2	33.5	135	19.9	76
Christian	33.7	75.0	61.1	23.4	42.3	147	25.6	63
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	26.1	81.3	58.6	26.4	45.5	328	22.6	122
Scheduled tribe	29.5	90.7	50.2	31.8	42.5	56	*	25
Other backward class	28.6	82.0	61.5	30.2	41.1	916	18.8	449
Other	33.9	80.0	66.3	31.7	42.8	363	27.0	215
Total	29.4	81.8	61.4	29.7	42.5	1,668	21.4	816

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 with 5 or more living children, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 101 Ownership of assets

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

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone,		Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	28.0	13.6	32.4	209	94.2	68	54.1	25.9	228
20-24	44.7	26.3	51.4	199	82.7	102	62.7	28.0	178
25-29	38.9	24.0	53.3	295	72.1	157	61.6	28.0	214
30-34	42.9	22.8	62.1	278	61.6	173	71.4	37.1	216
35-39	49.1	24.5	53.1	239	47.1	127	71.7	34.1	236
40-44	54.6	24.9	48.3	200	45.7	97	76.8	45.8	158
45-49	61.6	34.3	37.4	248	31.7	93	75.5	50.8	166
Residence									
Urban	40.7	15.9	67.4	505	69.1	340	52.5	20.5	441
Rural	47.7	28.2	40.9	1,164	56.0	476	73.8	41.4	955
Religion									
Hindu	46.0	24.9	48.9	1,385	61.8	677	67.6	37.4	1,164
Muslim	46.3	30.7	56.4	135	61.4	76	70.2	30.1	111
Christian	41.7	15.3	43.2	147	57.9	63	59.4	14.4	121
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	48.8	21.9	37.3	328	61.4	122	66.2	28.7	273
Scheduled tribe	68.4	38.6	45.1	56	*	25	76.5	46.4	59
Other backward class	44.0	23.6	49.0	916	57.3	449	66.2	33.0	785
Other	43.5	26.9	59.4	363	71.7	215	68.7	43.4	279

Continued...

Table 101 Ownership of assets—*Continued*

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

Background characteristic	Women						Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Schooling									
No schooling	56.6	28.1	33.3	533	5.0	178	79.5	43.5	251
<5 years complete	52.8	27.5	34.4	90	(20.0)	31	72.6	40.9	81
5-7 years complete	41.9	22.6	50.2	293	44.9	147	72.4	35.0	241
8-9 years complete	42.4	19.6	48.6	148	78.2	72	61.3	36.0	154
10-11 years complete	37.4	24.2	55.4	279	89.5	155	60.5	29.8	271
12 or more years complete	37.5	21.9	72.0	326	96.4	234	61.7	31.0	398
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	46.4	23.3	50.0	1,019	59.3	509	66.0	33.9	859
Non-nuclear	44.4	26.3	47.4	649	65.0	307	68.9	36.3	537
Total age 15-49	45.6	24.5	48.9	1,668	61.4	816	67.1	34.8	1,396
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	88.6	46.7	162
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	69.3	36.1	1,558

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

na = Not applicable

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

Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Andhra 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	33.9	17.9	28.8	13.1	33.1	16.3
She neglects the house or children	69.4	51.4	65.7	50.1	68.8	51.0
She argues with him	34.3	33.2	31.8	31.5	33.9	32.6
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	16.4	13.3	13.9	11.8	16.0	12.7
She doesn't cook properly	14.7	10.7	10.3	8.7	14.0	10.0
He suspects her of being unfaithful	32.6	37.7	27.4	30.6	31.8	35.2
She shows disrespect for in-laws	63.3	39.0	57.9	45.2	62.5	41.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	84.6	66.1	77.9	67.2	83.6	66.5
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	86.0	80.7	67.8	76.9	83.2	79.4
Knows her husband has sex with other women	84.6	76.8	69.3	71.6	82.3	74.9
Is tired or not in the mood	83.2	64.9	68.2	57.5	80.9	62.3
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	74.9	55.7	62.4	48.9	73.0	53.3
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	7.4	11.9	25.3	14.9	10.1	13.0
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	20.8	na	17.2	na	19.5
Refuse to give her financial support	na	11.6	na	9.0	na	10.7
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	12.3	na	10.2	na	11.6
Have sex with another woman	na	16.5	na	13.2	na	15.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	5.8	na	4.7	na	5.4
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	67.9	na	74.7	na	70.3
Number of respondents	1,418	903	250	492	1,668	1,396

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, Andhra 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	77.8	70.8	65.2	42.6	56.6	209	228
20-24	83.1	68.8	76.1	55.8	68.0	199	178
25-29	83.3	64.2	71.2	55.3	67.5	295	214
30-39	83.5	66.3	73.5	55.4	67.3	517	453
40-49	86.8	64.0	76.0	55.1	69.2	449	323
Residence							
Urban	79.7	65.1	71.8	55.2	69.1	505	441
Rural	85.4	67.2	73.5	52.5	64.8	1,164	955
Schooling							
No schooling	85.8	68.7	71.3	49.3	61.2	533	251
<5 years complete	84.5	72.5	78.6	43.3	65.4	90	81
5-7 years complete	86.7	63.6	74.2	58.3	66.9	293	241
8-9 years complete	79.3	78.3	72.4	56.0	56.8	148	154
10-11 years complete	83.3	60.5	69.1	51.9	69.0	279	271
12 or more years complete	79.4	65.2	76.9	54.8	70.6	326	398
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	85.8	66.5	72.4	54.9	67.6	795	1,145
Employed, for cash	84.6	67.1	72.6	55.2	68.5	702	1,045
Employed, not for cash	94.9	60.4	71.1	51.2	58.2	93	100
Not employed	81.7	66.4	73.6	46.2	59.4	873	251
Marital status							
Never married	77.9	67.2	62.4	48.9	63.9	250	492
Currently married	84.5	65.9	75.1	56.1	67.6	1,260	883
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	85.7	*	73.2	*	*	158	21
Number of living children							
0	78.8	65.6	67.8	48.6	64.6	389	642
1-2	85.1	67.0	75.3	57.4	68.1	986	597
3-4	85.2	68.5	71.1	57.4	66.4	282	146
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	83.4	66.7	70.6	53.3	67.0	1,019	859
Non-nuclear	84.0	66.3	76.8	53.4	64.8	649	537

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, Andhra 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	83.9	65.4	72.5	52.6	66.8	1,385	1,164
Muslim	82.1	63.7	80.6	49.4	62.2	135	111
Christian	82.7	80.1	71.7	63.5	63.4	147	121
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	83.2	68.1	72.3	59.3	71.7	328	273
Scheduled tribe	74.2	73.2	67.1	52.5	53.9	56	59
Other backward class	81.9	66.2	71.7	50.4	66.2	916	785
Other	90.7	64.6	77.7	55.6	63.3	363	279
Total	83.6	66.5	73.0	53.3	66.1	1,668	1,396

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women/men with 5 or more living children, women/men belonging to other religions, and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	31.1	23.6	30.4
Sexual violence only	0.2	0.0	0.2
Physical and sexual violence	3.5	0.0	3.2
Physical or sexual violence	34.8	23.6	33.8
Number of women	1,129	104	1,233
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	85.5	na	80.4
Former husband	0.9	na	0.8
Father/step-father	11.0	*	11.4
Mother/step-mother	17.7	*	21.1
Sister/brother	6.2	*	6.9
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Teacher	2.2	*	2.0
Other	0.2	*	0.5
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	390	25	415
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	(96.6)	nc	(96.6)
Former husband	(3.4)	nc	(3.4)
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Father/step-father	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Brother/step-brother	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Other relative	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
In-law	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Own friend/acquaintance	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Family friend	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Teacher	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Employer/someone at work	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Police/soldier	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Priest/religious leader	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Stranger	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Other	(0.0)	nc	(0.0)
Number who experienced sexual violence	42	0	42

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
nc = No cases
[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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	5.4	99
25-29	3.0	210
30-39	4.8	407
40-49	2.6	332
Residence		
Urban	3.5	319
Rural	3.9	749
Marital status		
Currently married	3.2	947
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	8.1	121
Number of living children		
0	(0.0)	42
1-2	3.4	797
3-4	5.7	218
Schooling		
No schooling	3.0	399
<5 years complete	11.6	65
5-7 years complete	4.9	220
8-9 years complete	0.0	85
10-11 years complete	4.4	158
12 or more years complete	1.8	140
Religion		
Hindu	3.8	904
Muslim	0.6	83
Christian	6.5	81
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	2.7	199
Scheduled tribe	(9.0)	36
Other backward class	4.6	584
Other	1.8	249
Total	3.7	1,068

Note Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, never married women, and women with 5 or more living children, 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, Andhra 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	29.7	2.5	22.6	25.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	11.0	0.5	9.1	9.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.5	0.8	5.6	6.4
Slapped her	26.8	1.2	21.2	22.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.9	0.7	5.6	6.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	10.5	0.7	8.0	8.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.6	0.2	0.8	1.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.1
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	3.6	0.1	3.1	3.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.5	0.1	2.0	2.2
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.6
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.0	0.1	1.6	1.7
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	14.8	1.7	11.5	13.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.5	0.5	6.8	7.3
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.8	0.6	4.4	5.0
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	10.3	1.4	8.2	9.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	30.0	2.5	23.0	25.5
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.3	0.1	2.8	2.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	33.5	3.7	25.4	29.0
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.0	0.1	1.6	1.7
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	3.9	0.2	3.0	3.3
Number of ever-married women	1,129	1,129	1,129	1,129

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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	14.8	21.3	4.2	22.2	24.9	116
25-29	15.8	31.0	3.8	31.0	34.7	225
30-39	16.7	30.4	3.7	30.4	34.7	415
40-49	12.2	32.4	3.5	33.2	35.3	345
Residence						
Urban	9.2	28.8	3.8	28.8	31.7	338
Rural	17.2	30.1	3.5	30.5	34.3	791
Schooling						
No schooling	18.0	31.6	4.2	31.9	35.0	412
<5 years complete	14.1	35.2	3.0	36.5	40.4	68
5-7 years complete	18.6	34.8	3.3	34.8	39.6	228
8-9 years complete	13.5	23.7	2.2	24.8	30.4	85
10-11 years complete	11.9	29.2	4.0	29.2	33.0	176
12 or more years complete	5.4	18.7	3.2	19.2	20.2	159
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	9.9	24.6	3.0	25.2	27.7	526
Employed for cash	19.8	34.5	4.4	34.6	39.0	538
Employed not for cash	13.2	30.2	1.7	30.2	35.1	65
Marital status						
Currently married	14.3	26.8	2.3	27.1	30.7	999
Widowed	15.5	48.3	5.9	48.8	50.4	99
Divorced/separated/deserted	(29.8)	(63.0)	(38.7)	(63.0)	(68.8)	31
Marital duration[1]						
Married only once	14.8	29.7	3.5	30.0	33.5	1,116
0-4 years	12.4	15.5	2.0	16.3	20.4	135
5-9 years	13.5	27.5	4.5	27.5	31.7	187
10 or more years	15.6	32.6	3.6	32.9	36.1	795
Number of living children						
0	16.5	18.6	2.6	19.2	23.9	103
1-2	15.0	29.8	4.3	30.2	33.8	796
3-4	13.2	35.7	1.8	35.7	37.9	218
Household structure[2]						
Nuclear	16.4	31.8	4.1	32.3	36.2	686
Non-nuclear	12.4	26.4	2.9	26.4	29.3	442
Religion						
Hindu	13.8	28.5	3.6	28.9	32.4	951
Muslim	15.0	34.2	1.0	34.2	37.7	89
Christian	24.9	38.0	6.8	38.0	41.6	88

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, Andhra 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	16.7	28.5	2.9	28.8	31.6	219
Scheduled tribe	(18.9)	(36.4)	(6.0)	(36.4)	(38.0)	37
Other backward class	14.9	32.2	4.2	32.4	35.9	611
Other	12.3	24.0	2.5	24.6	29.1	260
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	19.3	40.2	5.0	40.8	45.5	435
No	12.0	23.5	2.6	23.6	26.4	672
Total	14.8	29.7	3.6	30.0	33.5	1,129

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, women married more than once, women with 5 or more living children, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and women who don't know whether their father beat their mother, 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, Andhra 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	16.6	32.9	5.0	33.1	36.7	366
<5 years complete	22.7	40.8	1.0	40.8	47.2	82
5-7 years complete	19.2	29.9	3.4	29.9	34.7	193
8-9 years complete	22.2	27.0	3.9	29.1	37.4	75
10-11 years complete	11.3	29.2	1.8	29.7	31.9	183
12 or more years complete	5.3	20.9	3.9	21.2	22.0	226
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	10.4	20.9	1.1	21.3	24.7	760
Gets drunk sometimes	15.8	39.1	7.0	39.3	43.3	271
Gets drunk often	47.7	73.2	14.3	73.2	76.4	95
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife 1-4 years younger	17.6	27.9	3.0	28.4	33.1	337
Wife 5-9 years younger	11.6	26.8	2.5	27.1	30.0	466
Wife 10 or more years younger	13.3	23.9	0.0	23.9	27.2	163
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	12.6	26.1	3.4	26.4	29.9	443
Wife has more schooling	15.2	31.8	3.2	32.1	36.0	326
Both have equal schooling	16.1	28.2	3.1	29.1	33.0	111
Neither attended school	17.3	33.5	4.9	33.8	36.5	246
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	4.9	17.4	0.8	17.4	19.3	663
1-2	21.0	38.9	6.1	39.8	44.9	285
3-4	38.6	60.9	6.2	61.2	69.0	140
5-6	(50.5)	(58.3)	(23.9)	(59.7)	(62.8)	40
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	20.8	32.7	3.3	33.1	38.2	159
1-2	15.2	29.6	3.3	30.0	33.8	217
3	12.3	24.3	1.7	24.6	27.8	623
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	9.5	21.4	2.1	21.4	24.1	157
1-2	11.3	27.3	3.9	27.6	30.2	389
3-4	19.3	32.2	3.9	32.5	37.4	397
5-6	17.7	38.7	3.2	39.1	42.0	151
7	(13.7)	(25.1)	(5.6)	(27.7)	(31.5)	33

Continued…

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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, Andhra 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 husband[5]						
0	16.9	22.6	0.9	22.6	32.7	82
1-2	14.2	31.7	4.7	32.2	33.8	187
3	14.7	29.9	3.6	30.2	33.5	859
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	40.4	51.6	5.3	51.6	58.0	170
Sometimes	11.7	29.4	3.9	29.7	33.0	794
Never	3.4	8.4	0.6	9.0	10.5	164
Total	14.8	29.7	3.6	30.0	33.5	1,129

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk and women who are older than their husband or of the same age, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

	Percentage of women who have had:					
Type of spousal violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence						
Ever[1]	22.5	5.8	7.7	3.2	24.4	335
In the past 12 months	22.6	6.0	7.9	3.3	24.9	283
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever[1]	(52.4)	(17.2)	(27.8)	(11.4)	(54.7)	41
In the past 12 months	(50.7)	(16.9)	(27.4)	(9.3)	(53.2)	37
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	22.3	5.7	7.6	3.1	24.1	339
In the past 12 months	22.5	6.0	7.7	3.3	24.7	288
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever[1]	(57.6)	(18.9)	(30.6)	(12.6)	(60.2)	37
In the past 12 months	(55.7)	(19.1)	(30.8)	(10.5)	(58.6)	33

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] 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, Andhra Pradesh, 2019-21

	Type of violence experienced		
Help seeking/source of help	Physical only	Both physical and sexual	Total
Help seeking			
Never sought help and never told anyone	82.8	(49.8)	79.7
Never sought help but told someone	9.6	(16.9)	10.2
Sought help	7.7	(33.3)	10.1
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	375	40	417
Sources of help among those who sought any help[1]			
Own family	(73.1)	*	(79.6)
Husband's family	(22.4)	*	(16.5)
Current/former husband	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Friend	(9.5)	*	(6.5)
Neighbour	(21.7)	*	(14.9)
Religious leader	(1.5)	*	(1.9)
Doctor/medical personnel	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Police	(10.4)	*	(9.7)
Lawyer	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
Social service organization	(2.1)	*	(1.5)
Other	(2.1)	*	(1.5)
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	29	13	42

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

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Andhra Pradesh, there were 546 clusters. Hence, 546 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 546 clusters,

       $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 545 clusters (ith cluster excluded), and

       k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Andhra 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±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

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

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
				HOUSEHOLDS				
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.967	0.005	11,346	11,346	3.050	0.005	0.956	0.977
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.769	0.007	11,346	11,346	1.693	0.009	0.755	0.782
Using iodized salt	0.831	0.007	11,239	11,235	1.859	0.008	0.818	0.844
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,045.13	7.675	19,513	19,507	1.076	0.007	1,029.779	1,060.481
				WOMEN				
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.344	0.005	18,897	18,785	1.493	0.015	0.334	0.354
Urban residence	0.316	0.008	10,975	10,975	1.815	0.025	0.300	0.332
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.279	0.006	10,975	10,975	1.453	0.022	0.267	0.292
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.396	0.007	10,975	10,975	1.458	0.017	0.383	0.410
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.163	0.004	10,975	10,975	1.073	0.023	0.155	0.171
Currently married	0.757	0.005	10,975	10,975	1.099	0.006	0.748	0.766
Married before age 18	0.457	0.006	9,621	9,613	1.261	0.014	0.444	0.469
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.711	0.006	8,308	8,306	1.290	0.009	0.698	0.724
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.708	0.006	8,308	8,306	1.289	0.009	0.696	0.721
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.003	0.001	8,308	8,306	1.119	0.236	0.001	0.004
Currently using pill	0.001	0.000	8,308	8,306	1.130	0.462	0.000	0.001
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.001	0.000	8,308	8,306	1.097	0.311	0.001	0.002
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.005	0.001	8,308	8,306	1.104	0.180	0.003	0.006
Currently using female sterilization	0.696	0.006	8,308	8,306	1.259	0.009	0.683	0.709
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.719	0.007	6,490	6,492	1.321	0.010	0.704	0.734
Unmet need for family planning	0.047	0.003	8,308	8,306	1.100	0.054	0.042	0.052
Want no more children	0.769	0.005	8,308	8,306	1.143	0.007	0.759	0.780
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.041	0.002	8,308	8,306	1.123	0.060	0.036	0.046
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.675	0.014	2,092	2,069	1.334	0.020	0.647	0.702
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.703	0.013	2,092	2,069	1.266	0.018	0.677	0.728
Birth registration	0.922	0.008	2,638	2,597	1.306	0.009	0.906	0.938
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.961	0.006	2,833	2,801	1.299	0.006	0.950	0.972
Institutional delivery	0.965	0.005	2,833	2,801	1.241	0.005	0.956	0.974
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.910	0.007	2,092	2,069	1.141	0.008	0.896	0.925
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.927	0.007	2,092	2,069	1.226	0.008	0.913	0.941
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.680	0.029	272	267	1.022	0.043	0.622	0.739
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.072	0.006	2,741	2,708	1.092	0.077	0.061	0.083
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.625	0.039	198	196	1.104	0.063	0.547	0.703
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.743	0.033	198	196	1.046	0.045	0.677	0.810
Child received BCG vaccination	0.946	0.010	541	545	1.009	0.011	0.926	0.966
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.884	0.015	541	545	1.061	0.017	0.854	0.913
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.750	0.021	541	545	1.104	0.027	0.708	0.791
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.871	0.015	541	545	1.034	0.017	0.841	0.901
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.017	541	545	1.084	0.019	0.820	0.886
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.730	0.021	541	545	1.074	0.028	0.689	0.771
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.312	0.010	2,469	2,427	1.003	0.032	0.292	0.332
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.161	0.009	2,441	2,400	1.146	0.056	0.143	0.178
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.296	0.010	2,506	2,468	1.039	0.034	0.276	0.317
Children with any anaemia	0.632	0.012	1,940	1,910	1.077	0.019	0.607	0.656
Women with any anaemia	0.588	0.006	10,448	10,413	1.280	0.010	0.576	0.601
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.148	0.004	10,207	10,172	1.251	0.030	0.139	0.157
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.362	0.007	10,207	10,172	1.412	0.019	0.349	0.376
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.488	0.010	10,190	10,154	1.948	0.020	0.468	0.507
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.914	0.010	1,638	1,668	1.484	0.011	0.893	0.935
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.246	0.018	1,638	1,668	1.657	0.072	0.210	0.281
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.338	0.024	1,233	1,233	1.810	0.072	0.289	0.387
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.681	0.047	31,753	31,755	1.092	0.028	1.586	1.776
Neonatal mortality	19.915	2.863	2,842	2,806	1.025	0.144	14.188	25.642
Postneonatal mortality	10.334	2.055	2,857	2,822	0.997	0.199	6.225	14.444
Infant mortality	30.249	3.370	2,843	2,808	0.988	0.111	23.509	36.990
Child mortality	5.099	1.367	2,914	2,890	1.113	0.268	2.365	7.833
Under-five mortality	35.194	3.717	2,848	2,812	1.022	0.106	27.760	42.628
				MEN				
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.204	0.004	17,787	17,792	1.385	0.021	0.196	0.213
Urban residence	0.316	0.019	1,396	1,396	1.496	0.059	0.279	0.353
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.180	0.012	1,396	1,396	1.154	0.066	0.156	0.203
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.479	0.017	1,396	1,396	1.267	0.035	0.445	0.513
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.353	0.015	1,396	1,396	1.192	0.043	0.322	0.383
Currently married	0.632	0.015	1,396	1,396	1.168	0.024	0.602	0.662
Married before age 21	0.237	0.014	988	990	1.067	0.061	0.208	0.266
Want no more children	0.743	0.021	881	883	1.401	0.028	0.702	0.784
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.053	0.010	881	883	1.364	0.194	0.033	0.074
Men with any anaemia	0.163	0.012	1,289	1,284	1.101	0.073	0.139	0.186
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.165	0.012	1,312	1,305	1.196	0.076	0.140	0.190
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.311	0.017	1,312	1,305	1.225	0.054	0.277	0.344
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.530	0.019	1,312	1,305	1.387	0.036	0.491	0.568
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.970	0.006	1,396	1,396	1.392	0.007	0.958	0.983
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.386	0.023	1,396	1,396	1.741	0.059	0.341	0.432

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
			HOUSEHOLDS					
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.994	0.003	3,192	3,473	2.396	0.003	0.988	1.001
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.886	0.009	3,192	3,473	1.613	0.010	0.868	0.904
Using iodized salt	0.893	0.011	3,161	3,438	1.949	0.012	0.871	0.914
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,024.184	14.105	5,560	6,038	1.049	0.014	995.974	1,052.395
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.245	0.010	5,304	5,744	1.695	0.040	0.225	0.265
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.199	0.011	3,161	3,468	1.570	0.056	0.177	0.221
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.512	0.015	3,161	3,468	1.728	0.030	0.481	0.543
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.202	0.007	3,161	3,468	1.023	0.036	0.187	0.216
Currently married	0.719	0.009	3,161	3,468	1.166	0.013	0.700	0.738
Married before age 18	0.394	0.012	2,769	3,034	1.340	0.032	0.369	0.419
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.708	0.012	2,277	2,494	1.273	0.017	0.684	0.733
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.703	0.012	2,277	2,494	1.259	0.017	0.679	0.727
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.006	0.002	2,277	2,494	1.047	0.291	0.002	0.009
Currently using pill	0.001	0.001	2,277	2,494	1.108	0.721	0.000	0.003
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.002	0.001	2,277	2,494	1.047	0.535	0.000	0.003
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.009	0.002	2,277	2,494	1.134	0.245	0.005	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.683	0.012	2,277	2,494	1.192	0.017	0.659	0.706
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.619	0.017	1,778	1,943	1.488	0.028	0.585	0.654
Unmet need for family planning	0.052	0.005	2,277	2,494	1.165	0.104	0.042	0.063
Want no more children	0.771	0.010	2,277	2,494	1.183	0.014	0.750	0.792
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.042	0.005	2,277	2,494	1.169	0.118	0.032	0.051
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.672	0.027	558	602	1.338	0.040	0.618	0.725
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.767	0.023	558	602	1.253	0.029	0.722	0.813
Birth registration	0.938	0.013	652	701	1.153	0.014	0.913	0.964
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.983	0.006	728	791	1.127	0.006	0.970	0.996
Institutional delivery	0.986	0.004	728	791	0.914	0.004	0.978	0.995
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.926	0.013	558	602	1.120	0.014	0.900	0.951
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.927	0.013	558	602	1.180	0.014	0.901	0.953
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.614	0.066	65	70	1.089	0.108	0.481	0.746
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.062	0.011	707	766	1.147	0.171	0.041	0.084
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.642	0.076	46	48	1.066	0.118	0.491	0.793
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.776	0.076	46	48	1.124	0.098	0.623	0.929
Child received BCG vaccination	0.924	0.023	145	166	1.013	0.025	0.877	0.970
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.032	145	166	1.073	0.038	0.783	0.912
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.706	0.034	145	166	0.909	0.048	0.638	0.774
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.837	0.032	145	166	1.045	0.038	0.772	0.901
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.830	0.036	145	166	1.135	0.043	0.758	0.901
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.693	0.037	145	166	0.967	0.053	0.620	0.766
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.231	0.019	630	673	1.020	0.081	0.194	0.269
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.176	0.018	622	666	1.083	0.101	0.140	0.211
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.251	0.020	640	686	1.088	0.078	0.212	0.290
Children with any anaemia	0.587	0.024	519	559	1.084	0.041	0.540	0.635
Women with any anaemia	0.578	0.012	2,945	3,210	1.332	0.021	0.553	0.602
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.119	0.008	2,905	3,171	1.306	0.066	0.103	0.135
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.444	0.014	2,905	3,171	1.462	0.030	0.417	0.471
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.526	0.019	2,900	3,162	2.085	0.037	0.487	0.565
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.946	0.018	447	505	1.704	0.019	0.910	0.983
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.291	0.035	447	505	1.644	0.122	0.220	0.362
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.333	0.057	347	374	2.241	0.171	0.219	0.448
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.467	0.086	9,163	10,048	1.185	0.059	1.295	1.639
Neonatal mortality	14.346	4.849	732	793	1.103	0.338	4.647	24.044
Postneonatal mortality	15.408	5.108	736	796	0.927	0.331	5.193	25.623
Infant mortality	29.754	6.632	732	793	0.948	0.223	16.491	43.017
Child mortality	4.040	2.494	756	832	1.373	0.617	0.000	9.027
Under-five mortality	33.673	8.021	732	793	1.089	0.238	17.632	49.715
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.124	0.006	5,104	5,546	1.374	0.052	0.112	0.137
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.113	0.020	396	441	1.274	0.180	0.072	0.153
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.595	0.039	396	441	1.572	0.065	0.518	0.673
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.386	0.037	396	441	1.499	0.095	0.312	0.459
Currently married	0.597	0.035	396	441	1.417	0.059	0.527	0.667
Married before age 21	0.179	0.026	271	303	1.108	0.144	0.128	0.231
Want no more children	0.738	0.036	237	263	1.260	0.049	0.665	0.810
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.062	0.026	237	263	1.670	0.426	0.009	0.114
Men with any anaemia	0.150	0.023	377	414	1.164	0.152	0.104	0.195
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.377	0.040	377	414	1.445	0.105	0.298	0.457
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.538	0.033	377	414	1.280	0.062	0.471	0.604
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.981	0.009	396	441	1.250	0.009	0.964	0.998
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.470	0.043	396	441	1.709	0.091	0.384	0.557
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.124	0.006	5,104	5,546	1.374	0.052	0.112	0.137

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

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.954	0.007	8,154	7,873	3.144	0.008	0.940	0.969
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.717	0.009	8,154	7,873	1.719	0.012	0.700	0.734
Using iodized salt	0.804	0.008	8,078	7,797	1.876	0.010	0.787	0.820
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1,054.518	9.105	13,953	13,470	1.083	0.009	1,036.308	1,072.729
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.388	0.006	13,593	13,041	1.407	0.015	0.376	0.399
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.317	0.007	7,814	7,507	1.404	0.023	0.302	0.331
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.343	0.007	7,814	7,507	1.276	0.020	0.329	0.357
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.145	0.004	7,814	7,507	1.081	0.030	0.136	0.154
Currently married	0.774	0.005	7,814	7,507	1.028	0.006	0.764	0.784
Married before age 18	0.486	0.007	6,852	6,579	1.240	0.015	0.471	0.501
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.712	0.008	6,031	5,812	1.294	0.011	0.697	0.727
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.711	0.008	6,031	5,812	1.299	0.011	0.696	0.726
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.001	0.001	6,031	5,812	1.174	0.397	0.000	0.003
Currently using pill	0.001	0.000	6,031	5,812	1.128	0.601	0.000	0.001
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.001	0.001	6,031	5,812	1.118	0.383	0.000	0.002
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.002	0.001	6,031	5,812	0.970	0.251	0.001	0.004
Currently using female sterilization	0.702	0.008	6,031	5,812	1.285	0.011	0.687	0.717
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.761	0.008	4,712	4,549	1.230	0.010	0.746	0.777
Unmet need for family planning	0.044	0.003	6,031	5,812	1.053	0.063	0.039	0.050
Want no more children	0.769	0.006	6,031	5,812	1.121	0.008	0.757	0.781
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.041	0.003	6,031	5,812	1.096	0.068	0.035	0.046
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.676	0.016	1,534	1,467	1.329	0.024	0.644	0.708
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.676	0.015	1,534	1,467	1.264	0.022	0.646	0.707
Birth registration	0.916	0.010	1,986	1,897	1.355	0.011	0.896	0.936
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.952	0.007	2,105	2,010	1.333	0.008	0.938	0.967
Institutional delivery	0.957	0.006	2,105	2,010	1.292	0.007	0.944	0.969
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.904	0.009	1,534	1,467	1.154	0.010	0.887	0.922
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.927	0.008	1,534	1,467	1.245	0.009	0.910	0.943
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.704	0.031	207	197	0.977	0.044	0.642	0.766
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.076	0.006	2,034	1,942	1.072	0.085	0.063	0.089
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.619	0.046	152	148	1.121	0.074	0.528	0.711
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.733	0.037	152	148	1.024	0.050	0.659	0.806
Child received BCG vaccination	0.956	0.010	396	379	1.003	0.011	0.935	0.976
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.899	0.016	396	379	1.041	0.018	0.868	0.931
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.769	0.026	396	379	1.199	0.033	0.718	0.820
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.886	0.016	396	379	1.002	0.018	0.853	0.918
Child received penta or hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.863	0.018	396	379	1.056	0.021	0.827	0.900
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.746	0.025	396	379	1.124	0.033	0.697	0.796
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.342	0.012	1,839	1,754	0.998	0.034	0.319	0.366
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.155	0.010	1,819	1,735	1.176	0.067	0.134	0.176
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.314	0.012	1,866	1,782	1.021	0.038	0.290	0.337
Children with any anaemia	0.650	0.014	1,421	1,351	1.080	0.022	0.622	0.679
Women with any anaemia	0.593	0.007	7,503	7,203	1.252	0.012	0.579	0.607
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.162	0.005	7,302	7,001	1.226	0.033	0.151	0.172
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.326	0.008	7,302	7,001	1.385	0.023	0.310	0.341
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.85	0.470	0.011	7,290	6,992	1.869	0.023	0.448	0.492
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.900	0.012	1,191	1,164	1.422	0.014	0.875	0.925
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.226	0.020	1,191	1,164	1.617	0.087	0.187	0.265
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.340	0.025	886	859	1.552	0.073	0.291	0.390
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.781	0.055	22,590	21,707	1.041	0.031	1.671	1.891
Neonatal mortality	22.107	3.502	2,110	2,013	1.015	0.158	15.102	29.111
Postneonatal mortality	8.323	2.022	2,121	2,026	1.036	0.243	4.279	12.368
Infant mortality	30.430	3.919	2,111	2,014	1.006	0.129	22.591	38.268
Child mortality	5.549	1.639	2,158	2,058	1.059	0.295	2.272	8.826
Under-five mortality	35.810	4.114	2,116	2,019	0.990	0.115	27.582	44.037
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.241	0.005	12,683	12,246	1.380	0.022	0.230	0.251
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.210	0.014	1,000	955	1.078	0.066	0.183	0.238
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.425	0.017	1,000	955	1.088	0.040	0.391	0.459
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.338	0.014	1,000	955	0.934	0.041	0.310	0.366
Currently married	0.648	0.015	1,000	955	0.967	0.023	0.619	0.678
Married before age 21	0.262	0.017	717	686	1.042	0.065	0.228	0.297
Want no more children	0.745	0.025	644	619	1.459	0.034	0.695	0.795
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.050	0.010	644	619	1.112	0.192	0.031	0.069
Men with any anaemia	0.173	0.014	918	875	1.059	0.079	0.146	0.201
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m^2	0.172	0.015	935	891	1.214	0.087	0.142	0.202
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m^2	0.280	0.016	935	891	1.024	0.056	0.248	0.311
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥0.90	0.526	0.023	935	891	1.434	0.045	0.479	0.573
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.966	0.008	1,000	955	1.436	0.009	0.949	0.982
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.347	0.026	1,000	955	1.713	0.074	0.296	0.399