

Nutritional Outcomes

1. Introduction:

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is an important source of information on the periodic progress made on several key health indicators. Among other things, the survey tracks nutritional status of mother and child and the quality of antenatal and post-natal services at the state and district level. Recently, the NFHS 5 data (Phase-1) was released for select states and their districts facilitating for the first time a panel data analysis at the district level. The current report compares data of NFHS 4 (2015-16) to NFHS 5 (2019-20) data to examine progress on several select key indicators in the 36 districts of Maharashtra. The focus is on the indicators that impact nutritional outcomes—immediate and underlying factors as well as key health coverage indicators.

2. Key Findings:

Significant reduction in stunting is seen in Akola, Amravati and Yavatmal. With respect to underweight it is seen in Osmanabad, Akola, Gadchiroli and Yavatmal, while in wasting it is seen in Gadchiroli, Nandurbar and Raigarh. In overall terms for child nutritional status, districts that have performed uniformly well are; Yavatmal, Osmanabad, Gadchiroli and to an extent Jalna and Nandurbar.

3. Findings

We first present the data on the outcome parameters, wasting, underweight and stunting for children under age years at the district level (Table-1) in a colour-coded form for ready appreciation of the combined performance of a given district.

Table 1: Wasting, severe wasting, underweight and stunting under 5 in colour coded form (NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5)

State/District	Wasted%				Severely Wasted%				Underweight%				Stunted%			
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)	
State	25.6	25.6	0	→	9.4	10.9	1.5	↑	36	36.1	0.1	↑	34.3	35.2	0.9	↑
Ahmednagar	21.7	24.9	3.2	↑	4.2	8.6	4.4	↑	31.1	41.2	10.1	↑	33.4	31.7	-1.7	↓
Akola	22.7	29.4	6.7	↑	7.7	14.7	7	↑	39.3	30.8	-8.5	↓	41.2	31.8	-9.4	↓
Amravati	24.7	26.2	1.5	↑	9	10.7	1.7	↑	33	38	5	↑	38.1	29	-9.1	↓
Aurangabad	20.8	26.4	5.6	↑	6.3	11.8	5.5	↑	36	42.9	6.9	↑	38.6	34.2	-4.4	↓
Bhandara	16.2	28.4	12.2	↑	2.9	13.2	10.3	↑	32.5	33.9	1.4	↑	40.5	31.3	-9.2	↓
Bid	29.5	28.4	-1.1	↓	12.9	11.9	-1	↓	36.9	36.8	-0.1	↓	37.8	40.8	3	↑
Buldana	21.1	31.7	10.6	↑	5	14.8	9.8	↑	41.3	47.2	5.9	↑	43.9	45	1.1	↑
Chandrapur	31.3	38.5	7.2	↑	16.1	21.8	5.7	↑	40.3	46.6	6.3	↑	32.2	37.3	5.1	↑
Dhule	30.3	38.9	8.6	↑	11.3	18.1	6.8	↑	47.5	46	-1.5	↓	39.6	37.6	-2	↓
Gadchiroli	45.8	30	-15.8	↓	22.2	13.5	-8.7	↓	42.1	35.4	-6.7	↓	32.5	35.7	3.2	↑
Gondiya	29.7	23.7	-6	↓	13.3	11.1	-2.2	↓	40.1	35.6	-4.5	↓	34.7	36.9	2.2	↑
Hingoli	24.2	25.8	1.6	↑	10.2	10.5	0.3	↑	36.9	38.9	2	↑	39.6	37.4	-2.2	↓
Jalgaon	32.5	30.5	-2	↓	7.9	8	0.1	↑	36.4	36.9	0.5	↑	36.4	36.3	-0.1	↓
Jalna	22.4	22.2	-0.2	↓	9.5	8.2	-1.3	↓	43.6	39	-4.6	↓	44.1	38	-6.1	↓
Kolhapur	25.7	18.9	-6.8	↓	5.9	5.9	0	→	31.2	34.7	3.5	↑	26.9	33.6	6.7	↑
Latur	22.5	18	-4.5	↓	7.7	8	0.3	↑	34.5	33.9	-0.6	↓	34.7	43.2	8.5	↑
Mumbai Suburban	20.3	18.6	-1.7	↓	11.9	7.2	-4.7	↓	28.9	24.6	-4.3	↓	21.3	37.2	15.9	↑
Mumbai City	25.8	25.3	-0.5	↓	7	9.1	2.1	↑	22.7	29.6	6.9	↑	25.5	26.6	1.1	↑
Nagpur	25.6	34	8.4	↑	12.1	20	7.9	↑	33.6	33.9	0.3	↑	33.9	27.6	-6.3	↓
Nanded	20.1	19	-1.1	↓	6.2	8.7	2.5	↑	34.4	35.2	0.8	↑	40.4	36	-4.4	↓

Note: Colour formatting in table done to highlight levels (green= low; yellow= moderately high; red= high; dark red= very high) Comparison available for only 34 districts (Palghar and Thane NA due to pre/post bifurcation status in respective rounds.)

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Table 1 (contd.): Wasting, severe wasting, underweight and stunting under 5 in colour coded form (NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5)

State/District	Wasted%				Severely Wasted%				Underweight%				Stunted%			
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)	
Nandurbar	39.8	30.7	-9.1	↓	15.1	13.5	-1.6	↓	55.4	57.2	1.8	↑	47.6	45.8	-1.8	↓
Nashik	32	27.2	-4.8	↓	13.5	11.4	-2.1	↓	42.9	44.8	1.9	↑	43.5	42.2	-1.3	↓
Osmanabad	21.9	16.1	-5.8	↓	9.1	5.5	-3.6	↓	44.5	32.5	-12	↓	43.3	37.2	-6.1	↓
Palghar	-	23.9	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	-	37.1	-	-	-	33	-	-
Parbhani	19.8	22.8	3	↑	7.3	7.6	0.3	↑	42.3	41.8	-0.5	↓	46.4	37.6	-8.8	↓
Pune	23.4	31.4	8	↑	9	14	5	↑	25.6	32.7	7.1	↑	22.4	30.7	8.3	↑
Raigarh	28.9	19.1	-9.8	↓	8.5	8.3	-0.2	↓	38.6	34.1	-4.5	↓	29.9	35.8	5.9	↑
Ratnagiri	22.3	23.7	1.4	↑	6.4	12.6	6.2	↑	28.9	29.5	0.6	↑	28.3	31.7	3.4	↑
Sangli	17.5	18.6	1.1	↑	6.2	7.8	1.6	↑	24.8	27.2	2.4	↑	23.3	35	11.7	↑
Satara	23.5	20.5	-3	↓	6.3	5.2	-1.1	↓	27.8	28	0.2	↑	23.3	20.2	-3.1	↓
Sindhudurg	19.6	27.7	8.1	↑	3	14.9	11.9	↑	25.2	32	6.8	↑	25.9	30.8	4.9	↑
Solapur	24.1	23.2	-0.9	↓	10.3	10	-0.3	↓	34.6	32.9	-1.7	↓	25.4	36.3	10.9	↑
Thane	-	17.8	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	30.8	-	-	-	40.8	-	-
Wardha	26.2	28.1	1.9	↑	10.2	12.5	2.3	↑	36.1	31.3	-4.8	↓	30.5	27.7	-2.8	↓
Washim	32.5	31.7	-0.8	↓	14.8	15.2	0.4	↑	42.9	39.3	-3.6	↓	41.1	35.3	-5.8	↓
Yavatmal	28.8	27.5	-1.3	↓	14.6	15.1	0.5	↑	49.1	39.4	-9.7	↓	47.4	36.6	-10.8	↓

Note: Colour formatting in table done to highlight levels (green= low; yellow= moderately high; red= high; dark red= very high)
Comparison available for only 34 districts (Palghar and Thane NA due to pre/post bifurcation status in respective rounds)

As noted in Table 1 (a), between the two survey periods, the most significant decline was observed in terms of prevalence of stunting – in 19 out of the 34 districts. The most notable decrease were observed in Yavatmal, Akola, Bhandara and Amravati districts. Many districts also saw a decline (from NFHS 4) in their incidence of wasting (18 of the 34 districts). However lesser number of districts in Maharashtra observed reduction in their rates of severe wasting (11 of 34 districts) and underweight prevalence (15 of 34 districts).

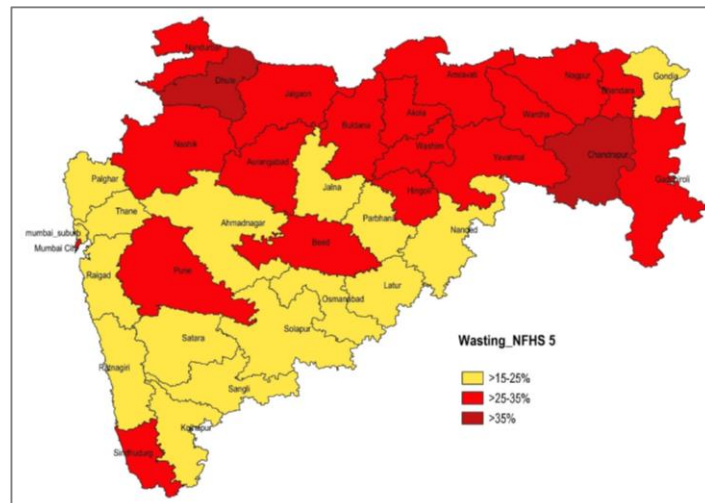
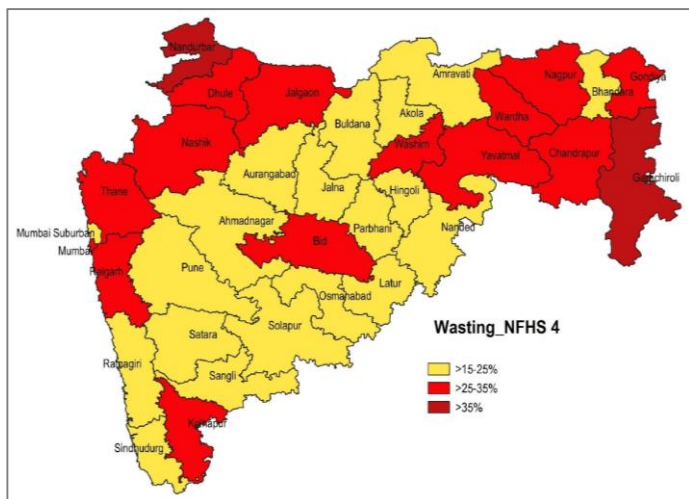
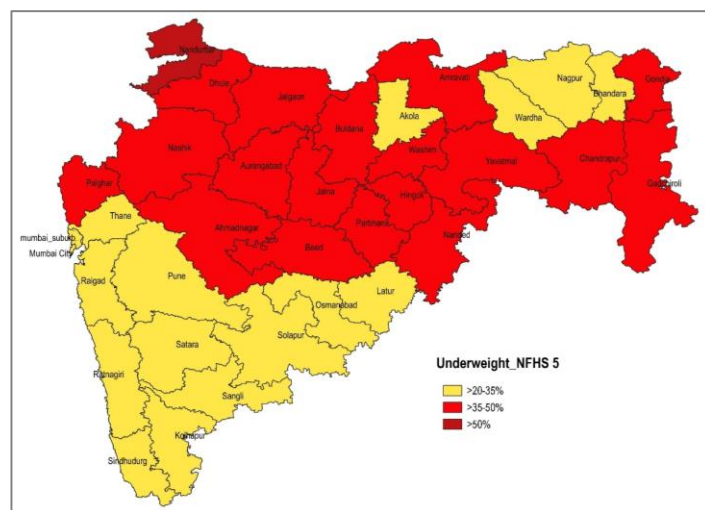
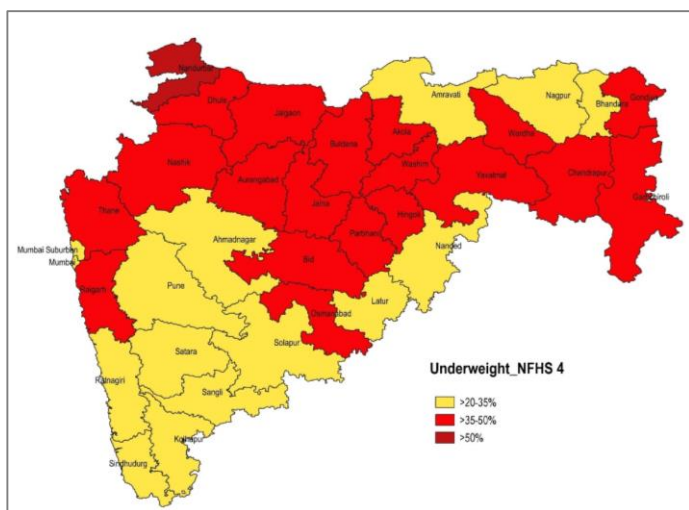
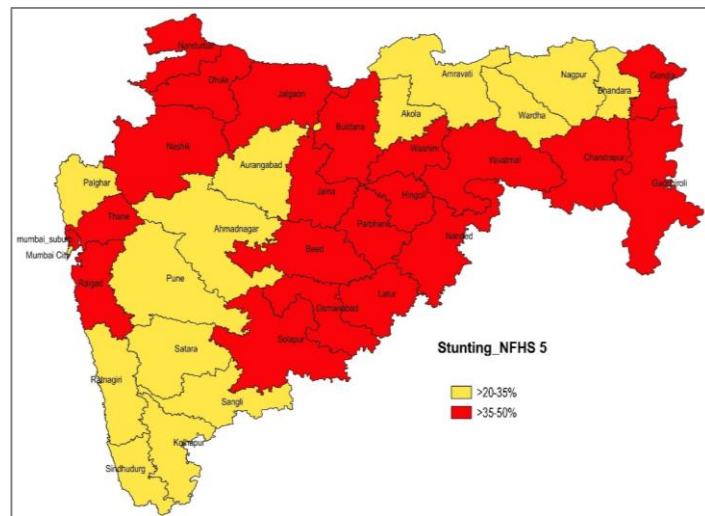
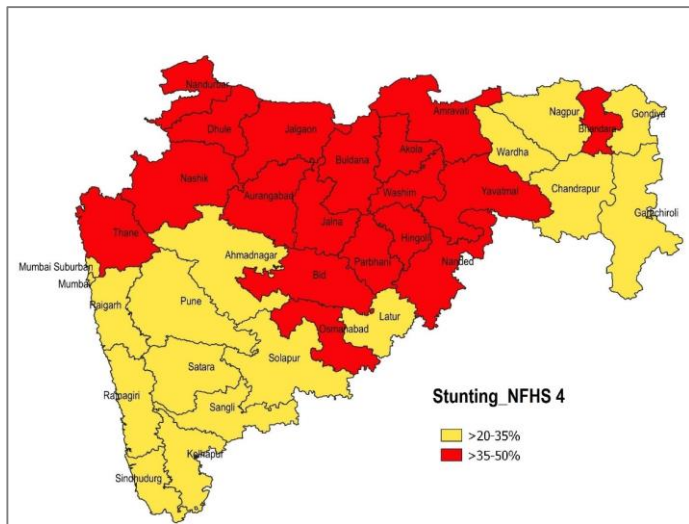
Among the districts, Bhandara reported the highest increase in its rates of wasting, Sindhudurg reported the highest increase in rate of severe wasting whereas Ahmednagar and Mumbai Suburban reported the highest increases in their rates of underweight and stunting prevalence respectively since NFHS 4. Some other trends were observed. At least six districts saw reduction in only stunting whereas their rates of wasting, severe wasting and underweight prevalence increased—Ahmednagar, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhandara, Hingoli and Nagpur. Also, six districts did not report progress in any of the four nutritional indicators —Buldana, Chandrapur, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sangli and Sindhudurg.

The district-wise data is also depicted on the map (Figure 1). As seen in the maps, the poor performing districts appear to cluster together. The districts located in the northern part of Maharashtra have lagged behind on the nutrition indicators. The most discernible improvement was observed in the terms of reduction in wasting, across two survey periods. Districts with significant ST population like Gadchiroli and Nandurbar reported notable reductions in their figures of wasting.

The maps also present NFHS 4 data with Thane prior to bifurcation and NFHS 5 data of post bifurcated Thane and new Palghar district. While pre-bifurcated Thane had high rates of wasting, underweight and stunting prevalence in NFHS 4, bifurcated Thane reported high rates of stunting and Palghar reported high rates of underweight prevalence in NFHS 5.

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Figure 1. Spatial visualization of nutritional status indicators: NFHS 4 v/s NFHS 5



Source: IIPS, (2020)

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As noted in Table 2, the data on child anaemia (Hb<11.0 g/dl) among children under five demonstrates a worrying trend—only one out of the 34 districts reported a decline in childhood anaemia rates since NFHS 4. In fact, 22 districts reported a significant spike, of about 15 percentage points or more in child anaemia between the rounds. 10 districts reported very high rate (>75% prevalence) of anaemia among children aged below 5 years.

In terms of anaemia among pregnant women, only half of the 21 districts for which data was reported showed some reduction. However Solapur, Gondiya and Yavatmal reported notable reductions. In NFHS 5, the lowest incidence of anaemia among pregnant women was reported by Mumbai city district. In terms of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years, only five districts reported reduction since NFHS 4. Even among these districts, the reduction has been modest, less than five percentage points.

Table 2: Anaemia among children aged 6-59m and women aged 15-49m (NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5)

State/District	Children who are anaemic (6-59m)			Anemia among pregnant women (15-49y)				Anemia among all women (15-49y)				
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (pp)			
State	53.8	68.9	15.1	↑	49.3	45.7	-3.6	↓	49.7	57.2	7.5	↑
Ahmednagar	47.3	64.5	17.2	↑	35.7	44	8.3	↑	46.1	50.3	4.2	↑
Akola	53.2	77.5	24.3	↑	45	39.2	-5.8	↓	38.7	52.6	13.9	↑
Amravati	50.5	74.4	23.9	↑	49.7	43.3	-6.4	↓	42.8	53.4	10.6	↑
Aurangabad	38.3	64.5	26.2	↑	41.4	48.2	6.8	↑	45	52.4	7.4	↑
Bhandara	43	72.8	29.8	↑	47.7	64.7	17	↑	52.7	65.3	12.6	↑
Bid	57.4	61	3.6	↑	54.7	-	-	-	36.5	50.8	14.3	↑
Buldana	43.1	79.4	36.3	↑	38.4	-	-	-	41	57.8	16.8	↑
Chandrapur	58.8	76.6	17.8	↑	-	-	-	-	48.7	55.5	6.8	↑
Dhule	67	72.2	5.2	↑	65	70.6	5.6	↑	53.5	61.2	7.7	↑
Gadchiroli	58.3	76.6	18.3	↑	44.5	39.3	-5.2	↓	51.7	66.2	14.5	↑
Gondiya	57	78	21	↑	58.7	43.6	-15.1	↓	55.1	60.4	5.3	↑
Hingoli	51.5	72.5	21	↑	55.5	53.3	-2.2	↓	42	51.3	9.3	↑
Jalgaon	60.2	85.2	25	↑	-	63.8	-	-	51.7	65.2	13.5	↑
Jalna	49.5	68.3	18.8	↑	37.7	47.3	9.6	↑	43.9	58.2	14.3	↑
Kolhapur	45.2	66.4	21.2	↑	-	48.9	-	-	46.8	50.1	3.3	↑
Latur	53.6	59.5	5.9	↑	50.9	51	0.1	↑	37.5	50.7	13.2	↑
Mumbai Suburban	70	65.6	-4.4	↓	-	-	-	-	50.4	50	-0.4	↓
Mumbai	65.7	72.8	7.1	↑	-	19.9	-	-	49.4	45.9	-3.5	↓
Nagpur	44.7	70.5	25.8	↑	44.4	-	-	-	46.6	53.6	7	↑
Nanded	53.6	76.1	22.5	↑	64.9	52.9	-12	↓	47.5	57.3	9.8	↑
Nandurbar	60.1	79.3	19.2	↑	65.9	68.2	2.3	↑	60.2	64.2	4	↑
Nashik	52.9	67.3	14.4	↑	57.3	73.4	16.1	↑	54.7	56.2	1.5	↑
Osmanabad	36.7	67.4	30.7	↑	21.8	44.4	22.6	↑	36.4	49.1	12.7	↑
Palghar	-	70.3	-	-	-	48.5	-	-	-	56.9	-	-
Parbhani	52.1	75.4	23.3	↑	57.4	48	-9.4	↓	46.4	58.8	12.4	↑
Pune	53.4	58.7	5.3	↑	40	-	-	-	50	51.9	1.9	↑
Raigarh	53.4	67	13.6	↑	50.8	65.7	14.9	↑	53.1	54.2	1.1	↑
Ratnagiri	50.1	69.4	19.3	↑	-	-	-	-	47.3	43.4	-3.9	↓
Sangli	49.6	62.7	13.1	↑	-	42.3	-	-	51.2	47.5	-3.7	↓
Satara	55.2	68.9	13.7	↑	-	28.8	-	-	49.4	49.6	0.2	↑
Sindhudurg	39.9	55.6	15.7	↑	-	-	-	-	44.4	41.2	-3.2	↓
Solapur	51.5	70.9	19.4	↑	51	34.1	-16.9	↓	44.3	54.5	10.2	↑
Thane	-	67.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.8	-	-
Wardha	48.5	71.4	22.9	↑	43.4	36.5	-6.9	↓	42.5	60	17.5	↑
Washim	60.3	70.4	10.1	↑	39.7	33.8	-5.9	↓	35.5	56.4	20.9	↑
Yavatmal	68.9	75.2	6.3	↑	68.4	53.7	-14.7	↓	46.9	58.4	11.5	↑

Note: Colour formatting in table done to highlight levels (green= low; yellow= moderately high; red= high; dark red= very high)

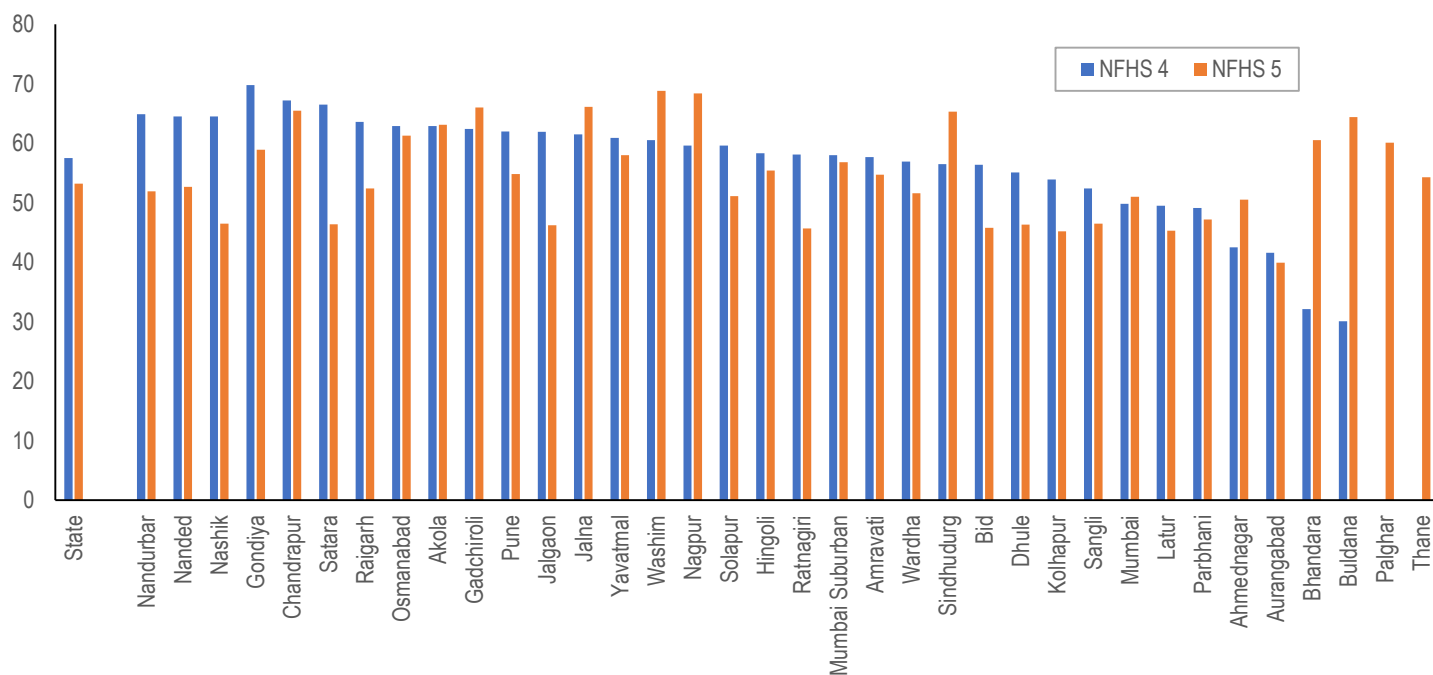
Source: IIPS, (2020)

Immediate determinants

Inadequate dietary intake and child morbidity are major immediate factors that contribute to childhood undernutrition.¹ Among the five indicators presented (Figure 2, Annexure 1 & 2), most districts reported progress in two indicators-- increase in dietary adequacy for young children as well as reduction in prevalence of women with low BMI (BMI <18.5 kg/m²). **Early initiation of breastfeeding was an area of concern where most districts reported a reduction in rates however the steepest decline was observed in Satara (-20.1pp) and Jalgaon (-15.7pp) districts.** Hingoli was the only district among the seven districts, which reported exclusive breastfeeding rates that saw a steep decline in its rates.

Half of the 34 districts reported decline in the incidence of diarrhoea since NFHS 5. However, three districts reported a significant increase — Washim (12.2pp), Nashik (11pp) and Jalna (10.8pp). While most districts reported an increase in their prevalence of acute respiratory infection (ARI) compared to NFHS 4, the increase was low in most cases (0.1 to 6.1 pp).

Figure 2: Children U3 breastfed <1 hour of birth: NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5



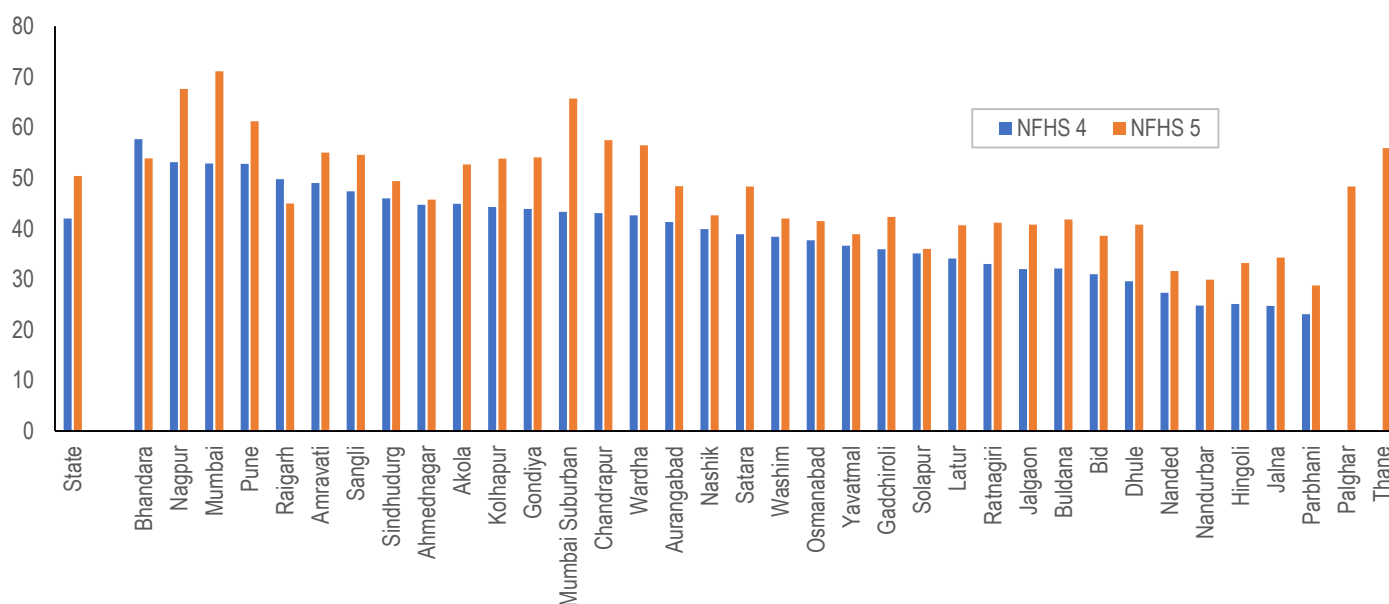
Source: IIPS, (2020)

Underlying Factors

A child's dietary intake and exposure to disease are affected by underlying public health factors, in terms of access to sanitation and clean source of drinking water, along with extent of accessibility to adequate health care. The latest survey reveals notable progress on public health indicators (**Annexure 3**). 20 of the 34 districts reported an increase in households with improved drinking water source. Nandurbar and Gondiya reported the best progress between the survey rounds. It is evident that districts like Washim and Sindhudurg still need to improve coverage on this indicator.

While all 34 districts reported increase in use of improved sanitation facilities, more focus must be given to Nandurbar, Dhule and Jalgaon to improve their coverage, where about 40% of surveyed households still do not have access to better sanitation facilities

Figure 3: Women (15-49y) with 10 or more years of schooling: NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5



Annexure 4 and Figure 3 present data on key social indicators which indicate moderate progress for most districts between NFHS 4 and NFHS 5. According to data, 22 of 34 districts reported an improvement in figures of early marriage, whereas 21 of 34 districts reported improvement in early pregnancy. While the increase was modest for most, at least six districts reported decrease of 10 percentage points in rates of early marriage. Jalna district reported the best improvement in both early marriage and early pregnancy. Bhandara (1.5%) reported the lowest rates of early marriage whereas Parbhani (48%) reported the highest rates of early marriage. On the indicator of early pregnancy, Gondiya reported the lowest (0%) levels whereas Solapur (18.6%) had reported the highest incidence in the latest round.

Almost all districts reported higher figures in NFHS 5 for 10 years or more schooling of women compared to NFHS 4 (32 of 34 districts). Mumbai Suburban and Mumbai city districts reported the highest increase. Mumbai city leads on this indicator (**Figure 3**).

Intervention Coverage

The following section presents data of certain select critical preventive and maternal care interventions that impact health outcomes (**Annexure 5, 6a-c**). Among vaccination indicators presented, most districts showed progress in BCG coverage, followed by full vaccination among children aged 12-23m but many districts lagged behind in terms of vitamin A dose coverage for 9-35 m children. Aurangabad and Dhule have reported decrease in all 3 parameters of immunization presented below, which is a worrisome trend. 10 districts improved their figures in all 3 parameters and among them Amaravati and Akola reported the highest improvements in their figures since NFHS 4 (**Annexure 5**).

Almost all districts have shown improvement in the eight key maternal care indicators. As observed in **Annexure 6a**, 30 of 34 districts have reported a higher coverage of registered pregnant women receiving an Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card compared to NFHS 4. While most districts had high rates of registered mothers who received MCP card, there are still gaps in coverage of antenatal checkup (ANC) in the first trimester as well as 4 or more ANC visits. Four districts reported high improvements (>10 percentage points) in both these indicators - -- Osmanabad, Raigarh, Ahmednagar and Kolhapur.

A significant gap can be observed in rates of consumption of iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets for 100 compared to 180 days. **10 of 34 districts reported decrease in consumption of IFA for 100 days whereas 15 of 34 districts reported decrease in IFA consumption for 180 days between the survey periods.** Gondiya reported the steepest decline in IFA consumption for both 100 days and 180 days between the two rounds. According to NFHS 5, Aurangabad has the lowest rates of IFA consumption for both 100 and 180 days (**Annexure 6b**).

Most districts of Maharashtra reported an increase on rates of institutional births (31 of 34 districts) and postnatal care (30 of 34 districts). As per NFHS 5, two districts—Bhandara and Sindhudurg reported 100% rates of institutional births. Wardha and Osmanabad reported the highest rates of births attended by skilled health personnel (99%). Among districts, Nandurbar had the lowest rates of both institutional births (76.3%) and births attended by skilled health personnel (77.9%) as per NFHS 5. However with 64.4% coverage, it was Parbhani district that reported the lowest rate of maternal postnatal care (**Annexure 6c**).

3. Discussion

The data of NFHS 5 reveals some worrying trends. Child anthropometry, especially rates of severe wasting seems to be worsening in several districts. Also for most districts that have reported reduction in their underweight and stunting prevalence, the reductions have been moderate. Most of the aspirational districts of Maharashtra have performed relatively better in child nutritional status indicators². However, **the most improvement, between the two survey rounds, was reported by districts of Yavatmal, Gadchiroli and Nandurbar**. On the other hand, both adult (women of reproductive age) and child anaemia have increased in most districts. This spike in child and women anemia appears to be an all-India phenomenon. According to NFHS 5 data, 18 of 22 states reported increase in its child anemia rates whereas 13 of 22 states reported increased rates of anemia among pregnant women³. This warrants more focused interventions in districts which have witnessed steepest increase.

Immediate determinants presented a mixed picture. One promising trend was the improvement in maternal nutritional status across most districts. Data on IYCF presented mixed patterns. While most districts (for which data was released) reported increases in rates of exclusive breastfeeding, most districts reported decreases in rates of early initiation of breastfeeding. Also despite that many districts reported improvement, the low rates of dietary adequacy continues to be a major area of concern for all districts. **Districts like Bhandara and Buldana reported the highest overall increases in IYCF indicators. In terms of other factors like poor maternal nutritional status and morbidity reduction, Sangli, Sindhudurg and Wardha reported the best reductions.**

Among *underlying factors*, the most significant and consistent improvements were seen in terms of sanitation and improved drinking water facilities. Despite this, many districts have reported increase in rates of diarrhoea. Among the three social indicators, consistent improvement across districts was noted in terms of women's education. However the improvements especially for early motherhood were mostly marginal. **Jalna and Buldana reported most improvement in early marriage and pregnancy indicator, whereas Mumbai Suburban, Osmanabad and Chandrapur reported the maximum improvement in the drinking water source and sanitation coverage.**

Improvements in coverage of key maternal and child care interventions in most districts demonstrates a positive trend. While there have been improvements in many districts between NFHS 4 and NFHS 5, critical gaps remain specifically in areas such as vitamin A dose coverage, consumption of IFA for 100/180 days and completion of 4 or more ANC visits. This also needs effective program implementation that also addresses demand side (household-behavioural) factors. Poshan Abhiyan also acknowledges the need to support mothers to improve nutrition behaviours in their recent guidelines.⁴ Among districts, **Satara has performed well overall in terms of intervention indicators however Amravati reported the highest improvement for child immunization, Ahmednagar and Osmanabad for maternal care (pregnancy) and Nandurbar reported the highest increase in coverage of maternal care (birth) indicators.**

The recent data provides some insight into progress on key indicators. However a more detailed analysis needs to be done once raw data is available by looking at other parameters i.e correlates of child malnutrition.

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Note: Maharashtra aspirational districts till 2018: Osmanabad, Washim, Gadchiroli and Nandurbar

List of Annexures

Annexure 1: Women with low BMI, prevalence of diarrhoea and ARI among children under 5 (NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5)

State/District	Women with Low BMI (15-49y)			Prevalence of diarrhoea- child U5 <2 wks of survey			Prevalence of ARI -child U5 <2 wks of survey		
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)
State	23.5	20.8	-2.7	8.5	8.9	0.4	2.4	3.2	0.8
Ahmednagar	22.5	21.5	-1	10.1	15.9	5.8	2.4	2.7	0.3
Akola	25.1	16.1	-9	11.7	12	0.3	2.4	6.5	4.1
Amravati	26.8	20.5	-6.3	8.8	11.6	2.8	2	5.2	3.2
Aurangabad	21.5	20.3	-1.2	9.1	12.6	3.5	4	4.1	0.1
Bhandara	33.3	25.8	-7.5	8	3.9	-4.1	0.9	2.7	1.8
Bid	22.9	20.8	-2.1	7.9	14.8	6.9	0.6	3	2.4
Buldana	28	21.6	-6.4	12	8.8	-3.2	2.2	6.3	4.1
Chandrapur	29.9	26.5	-3.4	3.7	5.7	2	1.2	7.3	6.1
Dhule	30.1	26.5	-3.6	11.1	15.7	4.6	2.1	2.1	0
Gadchiroli	27.9	24.3	-3.6	4.1	4.7	0.6	0.5	3.2	2.7
Gondiya	35.4	23.4	-12	4.2	4.5	0.3	1.2	2.6	1.4
Hingoli	29	24.9	-4.1	9.2	10.1	0.9	2.7	3.2	0.5
Jalgaon	18.9	22.2	3.3	12	6.7	-5.3	1.7	4.1	2.4
Jalna	29.1	23.3	-5.8	8.2	19	10.8	3.5	7	3.5
Kolhapur	23.4	19.2	-4.2	12	3.9	-8.1	3.9	3.2	-0.7
Latur	25.2	24.2	-1	16.1	9.8	-6.3	1.9	3.3	1.4
Mumbai Suburban	15.1	12.2	-2.9	5.5	1.7	-3.8	1.6	1.7	0.1
Mumbai	17.8	12	-5.8	6.2	3.5	-2.7	1.8	1.7	-0.1
Nagpur	23	17.1	-5.9	5.7	4	-1.7	1.2	3.9	2.7
Nanded	29.3	22.9	-6.4	11.3	14.4	3.1	1.7	1	-0.7
Nandurbar	42.4	36.1	-6.3	6	9.8	3.8	2.4	4.7	2.3
Nashik	25.8	25.6	-0.2	8.2	19.2	11	3.2	4.7	1.5
Osmanabad	21.9	19.1	-2.8	10.2	9.2	-1	0.8	4.1	3.3
Palghar	-	27.9	-	-	1.8	-	-	4.7	-
Parbhani	31.4	20.4	-11	12.1	18.6	6.5	1.7	1.4	-0.3
Pune	17.8	19.6	1.8	7.9	6.7	-1.2	2.9	3.3	0.4
Raigarh	21.8	21.8	0	6	3.8	-2.2	7.7	2.6	-5.1
Ratnagiri	31.7	25.8	-5.9	7.9	2.7	-5.2	4.2	2.4	-1.8
Sangli	21.1	15	-6.1	9.6	3.8	-5.8	4.3	0.3	-4
Satara	30.5	22.9	-7.6	15.7	10.4	-5.3	2.1	5.9	3.8
Sindhudurg	29.6	21.5	-8.1	5	0.6	-4.4	3.6	1.4	-2.2
Solapur	19	21.2	2.2	8	11.4	3.4	0.7	2.4	1.7
Thane	-	18.9	-	-	3	-	-	0.4	-
Wardha	29.4	17.1	-12.3	9.6	6	-3.6	1.4	2.5	1.1
Washim	26.6	20.1	-6.5	7	19.2	12.2	1.4	5.1	3.7
Yavatmal	29	23.2	-5.8	9	7.4	-1.6	1.2	0	-1.2

Annexure 2: Status of Key IYCF practices (NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5)

State/District	Children <6m exclusively breastfed				Dietary adequacy of all children (6-23m)			
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	
State	56.6	71	14.4	↑	6.5	9	2.5	↑
Amravati	60.8	80.5	19.7	↑	5.2	13.4	8.2	↑
Aurangabad	60.9	75.7	14.8	↑	0	11.7	11.7	↑
Hingoli	81.8	55.8	-26	↓	8.6	11.5	2.9	↑
Jalgaon	41.8	59.8	18	↑	2.6	15.6	13	↑
Nandurbar	68	86.6	18.6	↑	2.5	9.6	7.1	↑
Solapur	52.5	71.2	18.7	↑	6.7	7.9	1.2	↑
Washim	60.2	85.9	25.7	↑	10.4	3.3	-7.1	↓
Akola	-	59.6	-	-	0	4	4	↑
Bid	42.8	-	-	-	16.3	3.2	-13.1	↓
Dhule	-	63.4	-	-	17.1	11.4	-5.7	↓
Jalna	69.8	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	0	→
Latur	47.3	-	-	-	7.3	14	6.7	↑
Satara	-	66.3	-	-	1.2	15.9	14.7	↑
Nagpur	88	-	-	-	5.9	4.6	-1.3	↓
Nanded	74.7	-	-	-	3.3	3.8	0.5	↑
Nashik	-	68	-	-	1	13.5	12.5	↑
Parbhani	-	68	-	-	3.7	1.9	-1.8	↓
Pune	-	-	-	-	8.2	9.6	1.4	↑
Raigarh	-	-	-	-	8.7	5.9	-2.8	↓
Ratnagiri	-	-	-	-	9.1	8.6	-0.5	↓
Sangli	-	-	-	-	6.8	5.3	-1.5	↓
Sindhudurg	-	-	-	-	20.2	2.6	-17.6	↓
Thane	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	-
Wardha	-	-	-	-	4.8	7.3	2.5	↑
Yavatmal	-	-	-	-	9.8	2.6	-7.2	↓
Gadchiroli	-	-	-	-	8.3	4.5	-3.8	↓
Gondiya	-	-	-	-	6.1	7.2	1.1	↑
Buldana	-	-	-	-	0	4.1	4.1	↑
Chandrapur	-	-	-	-	3.6	6.8	3.2	↑
Ahmednagar	-	-	-	-	3.3	9.8	6.5	↑
Bhandara	-	-	-	-	0	8.4	8.4	↑
Kolhapur	-	-	-	-	1.7	15.1	13.4	↑
Mumbai Suburban	-	-	-	-	14.2	17.8	3.6	↑
Mumbai	-	-	-	-	6.4	14.1	7.7	↑
Osmanabad	-	-	-	-	8.9	12.8	3.9	↑
Palghar	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	-

Annexure 3: Key Household Indicators: NFHS 4 vs. NFHS 5

State/District	Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source				Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility			
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	
State	92.5	93.5	1	↑	52.3	72	19.7	↑
Ahmednagar	90.6	90	-0.6	↓	52.8	79.5	26.7	↑
Akola	99.3	95.1	-4.2	↓	49.8	69.5	19.7	↑
Amravati	95.3	95.8	0.5	↑	67.7	75.7	8	↑
Aurangabad	93.8	91.7	-2.1	↓	48.3	69.1	20.8	↑
Bhandara	88.5	92	3.5	↑	70.2	81.8	11.6	↑
Bid	88.5	85.4	-3.1	↓	41.1	66.4	25.3	↑
Buldana	87.8	89.7	1.9	↑	47	68.9	21.9	↑
Chandrapur	86	96.5	10.5	↑	53.8	77.3	23.5	↑
Dhule	92.8	89.9	-2.9	↓	29.8	58.9	29.1	↑
Gadchiroli	85.4	83	-2.4	↓	32.3	62.4	30.1	↑
Gondiya	78.9	91.6	12.7	↑	57.7	74.3	16.6	↑
Hingoli	87.3	92.4	5.1	↑	42.8	69	26.2	↑
Jalgaon	95.9	94.3	-1.6	↓	43.6	59.7	16.1	↑
Jalna	76.9	82.8	5.9	↑	37.2	63.6	26.4	↑
Kolhapur	95.8	97.3	1.5	↑	68.3	82	13.7	↑
Latur	96.7	94.6	-2.1	↓	44.2	72.5	28.3	↑
Mumbai Suburban	99.7	99.8	0.1	↑	25.9	62.6	36.7	↑
Mumbai	99.9	100	0.1	↑	40.2	58.6	18.4	↑
Nagpur	97.4	99.5	2.1	↑	72.2	88.9	16.7	↑
Nanded	91.3	94.8	3.5	↑	45.5	68	22.5	↑
Nandurbar	81.9	94.6	12.7	↑	24.8	54.1	29.3	↑
Nashik	91.5	86.3	-5.2	↓	53	68.3	15.3	↑
Osmanabad	92	96.4	4.4	↑	28	71.2	43.2	↑
Palghar	-	91.1	-	-	-	75.1	-	-
Parbhani	93.3	89	-4.3	↓	35.4	60.1	24.7	↑
Pune	97.2	96.9	-0.3	↓	63.4	79.6	16.2	↑
Raigarh	96.1	87.8	-8.3	↓	73.6	74.8	1.2	↑
Ratnagiri	86.4	90.9	4.5	↑	67	85.6	18.6	↑
Sangli	96.1	96.8	0.7	↑	72.1	84.7	12.6	↑
Satara	93.1	95.6	2.5	↑	64.3	78.7	14.4	↑
Sindhudurg	73.7	73.2	-0.5	↓	78.4	87.9	9.5	↑
Solapur	87.5	90.4	2.9	↑	53.1	67.8	14.7	↑
Thane	-	96.7	-	-	-	74.7	-	-
Wardha	94.6	98.5	3.9	↑	58.9	80.2	21.3	↑
Washim	87.7	73.7	-14	↓	44.2	61.5	17.3	↑

Annexure 4: Key social background indicators (Marriage and early pregnancy)

State/District	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years			Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)
State	26.3	21.9	-4.4	8.3	7.6	-0.7
Ahmednagar	39	26.9	-12.1	13.2	10.8	-2.4
Akola	13.2	13.5	0.3	6.5	5.7	-0.8
Amravati	14	9.8	-4.2	4.3	3.6	-0.7
Aurangabad	46.2	35.8	-10.4	14.9	12.4	-2.5
Bhandara	4.5	1.5	-3	2	3	1
Bid	51.3	43.7	-7.6	18.2	15.2	-3
Buldana	37.7	24.1	-13.6	8.3	5.7	-2.6
Chandrapur	19.6	9	-10.6	5.4	3.1	-2.3
Dhule	34	40.5	6.5	12.4	15	2.6
Gadchiroli	8.8	10.1	1.3	1.5	5.1	3.6
Gondiya	5.7	6.5	0.8	4.4	0	-4.4
Hingoli	41.2	37.1	-4.1	15.3	14.4	-0.9
Jalgaon	34.2	28	-6.2	13.8	10.7	-3.1
Jalna	49.9	35	-14.9	21.5	10.1	-11.4
Kolhapur	30.9	21	-9.9	9.5	8.8	-0.7
Latur	37.1	31	-6.1	13.4	14.2	0.8
Mumbai Suburban	17.8	10	-7.8	9.9	1.5	-8.4
Mumbai	10.3	4.5	-5.8	0	1	1
Nagpur	7	7.1	0.1	1.6	0.9	-0.7
Nanded	43.1	32.2	-10.9	11.8	8.7	-3.1
Nandurbar	22.9	24	1.1	10.1	10.6	0.5
Nashik	32	29.6	-2.4	8.3	14	5.7
Osmanabad	31.1	36.6	5.5	11	16.1	5.1
Palghar	-	14.6	-	-	4.7	-
Parbhani	44.5	43	-1.5	11.2	13.7	2.5
Pune	24.5	24	-0.5	5.5	3.3	-2.2
Raigarh	19	16	-3	5.9	7.5	1.6
Ratnagiri	8.6	4.4	-4.2	2.3	1.2	-1.1
Sangli	27	27	0	13	10.4	-2.6
Satara	22.7	18.1	-4.6	5.1	7.7	2.6
Sindhudurg	8.3	5	-3.3	1.2	1.1	-0.1
Solapur	35.6	40.3	4.7	16.2	18.6	2.4
Thane	-	18.4	-	-	4	-
Wardha	7.7	9	1.3	2.6	2.2	-0.4
Washim	26.9	27.7	0.8	7.5	14.3	6.8
Yavatmal	20.8	11.7	-9.1	7	4.4	-2.6

Annexure 5: Coverage of key preventive interventions (immunisation): NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5

State/District	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated			Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG			Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months		
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)
State	78.4	81.7	3.3	90	93.8	3.8	73.6	72.2	-1.4
Ahmednagar	69.7	88.3	18.6	94	96.6	2.6	77.7	69.9	-7.8
Akola	52.1	66.1	14	90.4	97.8	7.4	79.9	88.3	8.4
Amravati	77.5	92.5	15	91	100	9	77.7	85.9	8.2
Aurangabad	84.8	81.7	-3.1	94.8	94.2	-0.6	80.6	69.2	-11.4
Bhandara	86.4	91.9	5.5	100	97.5	-2.5	83.4	83.9	0.5
Bid	86.2	79.1	-7.1	88.5	96.5	8	79.1	82.4	3.3
Buldana	80.5	78.5	-2	91.1	100	8.9	65.8	89.2	23.4
Chandrapur	82.8	87.6	4.8	96.8	100	3.2	73.5	86.8	13.3
Dhule	71	69.1	-1.9	95.3	87.1	-8.2	79.7	55.7	-24
Gadchiroli	97.7	95.6	-2.1	96.9	100	3.1	80.4	88.1	7.7
Gondiya	79.9	90.4	10.5	91.3	95.8	4.5	76.9	77.4	0.5
Hingoli	71.4	79.4	8	96	98.3	2.3	71.7	72.1	0.4
Jalgaon	-	79.9	-	85	96.2	11.2	60.8	57.9	-2.9
Jalna	72.6	68.9	-3.7	95.1	92.6	-2.5	67.4	70.1	2.7
Kolhapur	-	78	-	84.9	88.6	3.7	75	66	-9
Latur	77.4	77.9	0.5	92.8	96.2	3.4	65.5	88.7	23.2
Mumbai Suburban	-	-	-	75	-	-	85.7	73.6	-12.1
Mumbai	-	-	-	87.6	-	-	85.2	77.8	-7.4
Nagpur	87.3	87.4	0.1	96.1	100	3.9	79	95.6	16.6
Nanded	67.9	84.9	17	88.2	93.8	5.6	68.2	70.5	2.3
Nandurbar	68.2	77.9	9.7	73.7	95.9	22.2	73.7	68.2	-5.5
Nashik	88.6	82.8	-5.8	91.4	88.6	-2.8	68.7	58.7	-10
Osmanabad	80.5	85.3	4.8	88.4	100	11.6	76.8	67.9	-8.9
Palghar	-	90.8	-	-	100	-	-	72.7	-
Parbhani	74.3	75.4	1.1	97.3	89.6	-7.7	70.4	52.9	-17.5
Pune	95.4	79.2	-16.2	98.1	81.7	-16.4	61.5	69.9	8.4
Raigarh	72	88.3	16.3	94.9	97.8	2.9	77	73.8	-3.2
Ratnagiri	-	95.2	-	92.4	89.9	-2.5	78.8	77.3	-1.5
Sangli	-	83.3	-	88.5	96.3	7.8	64	80.4	16.4
Satara	66.1	76.3	10.2	89.8	96.2	6.4	67	78.3	11.3
Sindhudurg	-	76.3	-	92.1	100	7.9	90.1	78.9	-11.2
Solapur	69.9	86.3	16.4	96.2	93.5	-2.7	64.7	65.9	1.2
Thane	-	86.8	-	-	90.1	-	-	68.7	-
Wardha	80.1	87.4	7.3	95.5	100	4.5	81.6	87.1	5.5
Washim	80.1	75.5	-4.6	93.1	96.4	3.3	67.4	77.9	10.5
Yavatmal	84.3	77.6	-6.7	96.3	98	1.7	82.9	71	-11.9

All data given in percentages. Full vaccination record based on only vaccination card

Few curative intervention indicators like ORS coverage not included as data for most districts NA and available estimates based on small samples

Source: IIPS, (2020)

Annexure 6a: Coverage of key maternal care interventions (pregnancy): NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5

State/District	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection card			Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester				Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits				
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)			
State	90.9	95.5	4.6	↑	67.6	70.9	3.3	↑	72.2	70.3	-1.9	↓
Ahmednagar	90.9	94.4	3.5	↑	59.1	71.4	12.3	↑	63.1	76.6	13.5	↑
Akola	91	98.3	7.3	↑	80.8	75.1	-5.7	↓	80.4	76.3	-4.1	↓
Amravati	94	99.1	5.1	↑	68.2	89.1	20.9	↑	75.7	71.7	-4	↓
Aurangabad	93.1	95	1.9	↑	69.6	65.2	-4.4	↓	70.6	57.2	-13.4	↓
Bhandara	99.4	99.4	0	→	77.1	83.7	6.6	↑	83.4	79	-4.4	↓
Bid	88.6	97.6	9	↑	62	65.6	3.6	↑	72.9	56.8	-16.1	↓
Buldana	98.6	100	1.4	↑	72.3	73.6	1.3	↑	74.5	72.7	-1.8	↓
Chandrapur	97.3	100	2.7	↑	67.3	76.6	9.3	↑	79.9	68.5	-11.4	↓
Dhule	92.9	93.7	0.8	↑	55.8	61.2	5.4	↑	62.5	63.2	0.7	↑
Gadchiroli	94.8	98	3.2	↑	82	84.6	2.6	↑	76.6	86.8	10.2	↑
Gondiya	96.2	98.7	2.5	↑	68.9	69	0.1	↑	76	66.2	-9.8	↓
Hingoli	93.9	98.8	4.9	↑	64.6	82.5	17.9	↑	63.7	66.6	2.9	↑
Jalgaon	87.8	91	3.2	↑	61.5	60.3	-1.2	↓	64.6	58.4	-6.2	↓
Jalna	95.6	96.1	0.5	↑	63.9	56	-7.9	↓	64.2	58.4	-5.8	↓
Kolhapur	86.4	95.3	8.9	↑	60.6	71.5	10.9	↑	69.1	81.8	12.7	↑
Latur	94.1	100	5.9	↑	63.5	74.6	11.1	↑	74.9	72.6	-2.3	↓
Mumbai Suburban	89.4	92.6	3.2	↑	57.5	58.1	0.6	↑	82	72.2	-9.8	↓
Mumbai	91.4	93.1	1.7	↑	60.6	86.2	25.6	↑	80.7	87.1	6.4	↑
Nagpur	96.1	96.6	0.5	↑	88	78.1	-9.9	↓	81.1	71.4	-9.7	↓
Nanded	91.3	96.7	5.4	↑	71.3	62.5	-8.8	↓	70.5	53.5	-17	↓
Nandurbar	75.1	99.2	24.1	↑	53.7	51	-2.7	↓	52.5	58.2	5.7	↑
Nashik	93.6	96	2.4	↑	76	66.9	-9.1	↓	58.6	66.4	7.8	↑
Osmanabad	96.6	95.8	-0.8	↓	55.3	83.9	28.6	↑	74.8	89.2	14.4	↑
Palghar	-	92.9	-	-	-	84.7	-	-	-	86.3	-	-
Parbhani	95.3	89	-6.3	↓	72.4	58.6	-13.8	↓	79.3	47.4	-31.9	↓
Pune	92.3	93.1	0.8	↑	88.2	79.6	-8.6	↓	84.5	68.6	-15.9	↓
Raigarh	87.1	98.4	11.3	↑	61.2	83.8	22.6	↑	68.9	83.1	14.2	↑
Ratnagiri	97.9	97	-0.9	↓	66.7	64.6	-2.1	↓	72	78.6	6.6	↑
Sangli	84.3	97.1	12.8	↑	67.5	66	-1.5	↓	65.5	80.1	14.6	↑
Satara	83.9	96.7	12.8	↑	70.1	77.5	7.4	↑	68.9	81.7	12.8	↑
Sindhudurg	97.8	100	2.2	↑	72	70.3	-1.7	↓	78.9	73.4	-5.5	↓
Solapur	86.8	96	9.2	↑	66.3	81.3	15	↑	73.8	81.9	8.1	↑
Thane	-	93.4	-	-	-	58.9	-	-	-	70.2	-	-
Wardha	93.5	98.6	5.1	↑	63.4	87.9	24.5	↑	77.3	70.4	-6.9	↓
Washim	92.7	99.2	6.5	↑	72.4	63.4	-9	↓	67.5	60	-7.5	↓
Yavatmal	88.6	98.8	10.2	↑	66.3	77.1	10.8	↑	71.4	66.9	-4.5	↓

Annexure 6b : Coverage of key maternal care interventions (pregnancy): NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5

State/District	Mothers consumed IFA for 100 d during pregnancy			Mothers consumed IFA for 180 d during pregnancy		
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)
State	40.6	48.2	7.6	28	30.9	2.9
Ahmednagar	22.4	53.3	30.9	5.8	32	26.2
Akola	33.8	60.6	26.8	26	40.4	14.4
Amravati	50.2	38.1	-12.1	35.7	23.7	-12
Aurangabad	19.8	14.5	-5.3	4.9	6.9	2
Bhandara	40.5	64.4	23.9	22.8	29	6.2
Bid	22.3	28.4	6.1	12.1	21.8	9.7
Buldana	21.6	61.2	39.6	7	45.1	38.1
Chandrapur	47	69.2	22.2	24.6	53.3	28.7
Dhule	15.7	30.7	15	6.3	16.5	10.2
Gadchiroli	48.1	70.8	22.7	36.8	34.8	-2
Gondiya	70	46	-24	48.3	19	-29.3
Hingoli	42.8	23.2	-19.6	27	10.9	-16.1
Jalgaon	39.7	28.9	-10.8	31	20.4	-10.6
Jalna	45.6	27.2	-18.4	29.6	20.8	-8.8
Kolhapur	46.5	58.8	12.3	39.2	39.4	0.2
Latur	40.5	53.6	13.1	31.7	38	6.3
Mumbai Suburban	36.7	54.8	18.1	20	30.2	10.2
Mumbai	52.7	72.4	19.7	34.4	49.5	15.1
Nagpur	52.5	57.1	4.6	36.1	42	5.9
Nanded	39.3	21.7	-17.6	26.8	8.8	-18
Nandurbar	39	38.3	-0.7	25.4	25.3	-0.1
Nashik	41	43.4	2.4	32	23	-9
Osmanabad	37.4	66.1	28.7	30.1	44.4	14.3
Palghar	-	65.3	-	-	44.3	-
Parbhani	31.1	17.9	-13.2	18.4	11.2	-7.2
Pune	55.9	50.2	-5.7	46.9	40	-6.9
Raigarh	47.2	61.6	14.4	27.1	42.6	15.5
Ratnagiri	52.4	54.6	2.2	43.3	29.3	-14
Sangli	39.4	58.2	18.8	30.7	32.1	1.4
Satara	33.7	59.5	25.8	28.4	39.7	11.3
Sindhudurg	28.6	59.6	31	16	38.2	22.2
Solapur	50.9	60.3	9.4	44	36	-8
Thane	-	54.9	-	-	32.2	-
Wardha	45.2	50.6	5.4	35.4	29	-6.4
Washim	37	44.5	7.5	19.9	34.4	14.5
Yavatmal	34.8	41.7	6.9	23.1	19	-4.1

Annexure 6c: Coverage of key maternal care interventions (birth): NFHS 4 vs NFHS 5

State/District	Institutional births				Births attended by skilled health personnel				Mothers who received postnatal care from health personnel <2d of delivery			
	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)		NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Change (PP)	
State	90.3	94.7	4.4	↑	91.1	93.8	2.7	↑	78.5	85.4	6.9	↑
Ahmednagar	93.9	97.9	4	↑	96.2	95	-1.2	↓	80.9	90.9	10	↑
Akola	92	97.7	5.7	↑	94.4	86.4	-8	↓	80.1	82.3	2.2	↑
Amravati	93	91.3	-1.7	↓	88.8	89.7	0.9	↑	69.8	80.2	10.4	↑
Aurangabad	93.5	94.8	1.3	↑	95.6	96.3	0.7	↑	87	76.4	-10.6	↓
Bhandara	98.7	100	1.3	↑	100	98.4	-1.6	↓	86.2	87.5	1.3	↑
Bid	93.7	94	0.3	↑	94.7	90.8	-3.9	↓	78.4	79.8	1.4	↑
Buldana	82.6	93.9	11.3	↑	87.9	92.4	4.5	↑	78.9	86.7	7.8	↑
Chandrapur	91.7	99.6	7.9	↑	93.1	96.5	3.4	↑	80.8	92.3	11.5	↑
Dhule	72.6	77.2	4.6	↑	82.5	84.2	1.7	↑	70.1	77.2	7.1	↑
Gadchiroli	87.7	97.3	9.6	↑	94.2	98.2	4	↑	71.4	91.5	20.1	↑
Gondiya	93.3	99.1	5.8	↑	93	98.3	5.3	↑	68.8	90	21.2	↑
Hingoli	84.6	94	9.4	↑	83.5	95.3	11.8	↑	64.7	82.4	17.7	↑
Jaigaon	84.2	86.5	2.3	↑	84	81.9	-2.1	↓	78.5	74.5	-4	↓
Jalna	92	92.8	0.8	↑	91.4	86.5	-4.9	↓	66.1	74	7.9	↑
Kolhapur	95.4	99.2	3.8	↑	83.8	93.6	9.8	↑	78.4	95.2	16.8	↑
Latur	89.9	94.7	4.8	↑	88.4	93.4	5	↑	82.3	93.3	11	↑
Mumbai Suburban	93.9	98.1	4.2	↑	97.9	98.5	0.6	↑	81.8	91.5	9.7	↑
Mumbai	97.4	99.5	2.1	↑	93.4	98.3	4.9	↑	84.8	90.6	5.8	↑
Nagpur	97.2	100	2.8	↑	98.1	96.6	-1.5	↓	84.1	91.4	7.3	↑
Nanded	84.3	94.8	10.5	↑	89.2	92.6	3.4	↑	65.8	76.1	10.3	↑
Nandurbar	55.5	76.3	20.8	↑	62.4	77.9	15.5	↑	53.3	74.4	21.1	↑
Nashik	85.3	90.5	5.2	↑	88.1	89.9	1.8	↑	75.8	76.5	0.7	↑
Osmanabad	88.2	98.1	9.9	↑	87	99	12	↑	77.2	94.4	17.2	↑
Palghar	-	94.2	-	-	-	95.7	-	-	-	97	-	-
Parbhani	85.8	85.6	-0.2	↓	89.3	90.8	1.5	↑	83.9	64.4	-19.5	↓
Pune	93.5	98	4.5	↑	95.5	98.5	3	↑	86.1	84.2	-1.9	↓
Raigarh	96	96.6	0.6	↑	93.7	97.6	3.9	↑	64.4	93	28.6	↑
Ratnagiri	97.8	97.8	0	→	81.3	95.6	14.3	↑	79.8	89.7	9.9	↑
Sangli	95.9	98	2.1	↑	95.2	97.6	2.4	↑	76.6	95.6	19	↑
Satara	96.3	97.1	0.8	↑	90	97.9	7.9	↑	75.3	94.5	19.2	↑
Sindhudurg	99.3	100	0.7	↑	97.3	98.6	1.3	↑	83.8	96.7	12.9	↑
Solapur	86.4	96.2	9.8	↑	92.3	96.3	4	↑	75.4	89.6	14.2	↑
Thane	-	93.6	-	-	-	93.9	-	-	-	87.2	-	-
Wardha	97.9	98.8	0.9	↑	95.5	99	3.5	↑	85.8	89.9	4.1	↑
Washim	84	92.9	8.9	↑	82.2	83.1	0.9	↑	75.8	83.4	7.6	↑
Yavatmal	85.3	96.3	11	↑	86.7	96.8	10.1	↑	75.6	85.6	10	↑

All data given in percentages

Source: IIPS, (2020)



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