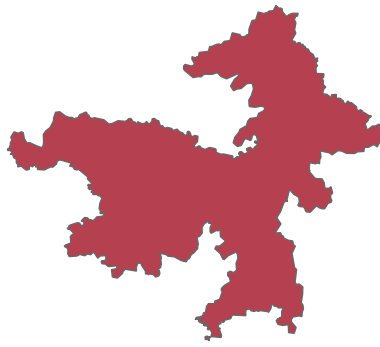


Madha (GEN)

Maharashtra

Intersecting Districts

Satara
Solapur



Policy Indicators for Parliamentary Constituencies

Policy discourse and engagement in India can be meaningfully enhanced by readily and routinely providing data on key population health and development indicators for the 543 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs) of the Lok Sabha. The PCs are represented by democratically elected Members of Parliament (MPs) who are responsible for identifying and fulfilling the aspirations of their constituents through impactful policy interventions.

We employed statistical models to generate estimates for indicator prevalence among each cluster while also accounting for various aspects of the NFHS sampling design. Finally, these estimates were then averaged for each PC. For more details on our methodology, see **Estimating the burden of child malnutrition across parliamentary constituencies in India: A methodological comparison**. For selecting the indicators, we broadly followed the NFHS-5 District Factsheet, with a few exceptions (11 indicators) due to computational and data-related issues.

The Data Gap

Currently, there are no estimates available at the PC-level to help MPs monitor the performance of critical policy indicators in their respective constituencies. There is an abundance of data – such as that available from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) – for the more than 700 districts and 36 states/Union Territories (UTs) of India. However, except for a few cases whereby a district is identical to the PC in its geometry and constituent population, the majority of PCs are comprised of multiple districts. This mismatch inhibits the direct use of district data to track progress in PCs. Making PC-level estimates available in a practical, user-friendly manner can significantly support the MP and their respective PC's stakeholders and constituents, enabling clearer, evidence-based discussion around progress being made across key policy initiatives of the union and state governments of India.

What this Factsheet Contains

This Factsheet is based on our interactive **NFHS Policy Tracker for PCs**—part of our **India Policy Insights** initiative. It provides PC performance measures for 93 indicators and a side-by-side comparison with national and state averages. It also shows the net change between 2016 and 2021 for 86 indicators to highlight performance gains and losses. The Factsheet additionally lists the intersecting districts for each PC and links each indicator to a current GOI program, thereby readily providing a policy and program context for its meaningful use.

The Solution

We used NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21) data grouped by geographic clusters using GPS coordinates from the Demographic and Health Surveys, which we then linked to official PC boundaries.

We hope these customised PC Factsheets will offer valuable evidence-based insights to MPs, researchers, civil society organisations and other stakeholders in their deliberations around constituent priorities and how current GOI programs can be more efficiently implemented to achieve their stated objectives. The PC Tracker will also be helpful for the union and state governments to track their progress on public health and development indicators and introduce targeted policy initiatives.



| Category | Indicator (%) | GOI Programs | India 2021 | State 2021 | PC 2021 | PC Change 2021-2016 | |
|--|---|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|---|
| Population and Household Profile | Female school attendance | SSS, BBBP, RTE | 71.8 | 79.6 | 73.6 | 0.2 | ● |
| | Population below 15 years | NPP | 26.5 | 22.8 | 22.8 | -1.1 | ● |
| | Birth registration | RBDA | 89.1 | 96.3 | 98.1 | -0.1 | ● |
| | Death registration | RBDA | 70.8 | 89.7 | 90.9 | | |
| | Population in household with electricity | SAUBHAGYA | 96.8 | 97.8 | 97.4 | 4.7 | ● |
| | Improved water | JJM | 95.9 | 93.5 | 92.8 | 2.9 | ● |
| | Improved sanitation | SBM | 70.2 | 72.0 | 73.6 | 17.2 | ● |
| | Clean fuel for cooking | PMUY | 58.6 | 79.7 | 70.8 | 22.5 | ● |
| | Iodized salt | NIDDCP | 94.3 | 96.2 | 97.5 | 3.0 | ● |
| | Health insurance coverage | PMJAY | 41.0 | 20.0 | 16.0 | 2.4 | ● |
| Characteristics of Women | Literate women | SSS, RTE, BBBP | 71.5 | 84.6 | 79.5 | -2.2 | ● |
| | 10 or more years of schooling (Women) | SSS, BBBP | 41.0 | 50.4 | 37.8 | 3.0 | ● |
| Marriage and Fertility | Child marriage (Women) | BBBP, CMA | 23.3 | 21.9 | 28.0 | -2.0 | ● |
| | Third or higher order birth | NFPF, MPV | 26.5 | | 16.7 | 0.0 | ● |
| | Adolescent pregnancy | BBBP, RSKS, NFPF | 6.8 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 2.3 | ● |
| | Menstrual hygiene | MHS, RSKS | 77.6 | 84.8 | 87.8 | 31.7 | ● |
| Current Use of Family Planning Methods | Any contraceptive method | NFPF, ACC, MPV | 66.7 | 66.2 | 75.3 | 9.8 | ● |
| | Any modern method | NFPF, MPV | 56.4 | 63.8 | 73.3 | 8.7 | ● |
| | Female sterilization | NFPF, MPV | 37.9 | 49.1 | 63.8 | 4.3 | ● |
| | Male sterilization | NFPF, MPV | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | -0.1 | ● |
| | IUD/PPIUD | NFPF, MPV | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | ● |
| | Pill | NFPF, ACC, MPV | 5.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 | ● |
| | Condom | NFPF, MPV | 9.5 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 2.8 | ● |
| | Injectables | NFPF, ACC, MPV | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | | |
| Unmet Need for Family Planning | Total unmet need | FPP, MPV | 9.4 | 9.6 | 5.2 | -4.3 | ● |
| | Unmet need for spacing | FPP, MPV | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | -2.7 | ● |
| Quality of Family Planning Services | Interaction of health worker | FPP, MPV | 23.9 | 21.9 | 35.0 | 19.4 | ● |
| | Current users ever told about side effects | FPP, MPV | 62.4 | 52.1 | 61.6 | 41.5 | ● |
| Maternal and Child Health | Antenatal check-up in the first trimester | PMMVY, PMSMA | 70.0 | 70.9 | 78.5 | 7.4 | ● |
| | At least 4 antenatal care visits | PMMVY, PMSMA | 58.5 | 70.3 | 85.4 | 11.1 | ● |
| | Last birth protected against neonatal tetanus | PMMVY, PMSMA, IMI | 92.0 | 90.1 | 92.9 | -0.5 | ● |
| | Iron folic acid for 100 days | PMMVY, PMSMA, AMB | 44.1 | 48.2 | 55.3 | 11.5 | ● |
| | Iron folic acid for 180 days | PMMVY, PMSMA, AMB | 26.0 | 30.9 | 30.1 | -6.1 | ● |
| | Mother and Child Protection card received | PMMVY, PMSMA | 95.9 | 95.4 | 97.9 | 9.3 | ● |
| | Mothers received postnatal care | PMMVY, HBNC, JSY, JSSK | 78.0 | 85.4 | 92.9 | 9.0 | ● |
| | Postnatal check by skilled health workers | PMMVY, JSY, JSSK | 11.5 | 89.1 | 6.0 | -23.7 | ● |
| Delivery Care | Institutional births | PMMVY, JSY, JSSK | 88.6 | 94.7 | 97.6 | 1.9 | ● |
| | In public facility | PMMVY, JSY, JSSK | 61.9 | 55.8 | 44.5 | 18.1 | ● |
| | Home delivery by skilled health personnel | PMMVY, JSY | 3.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | -1.2 | ● |
| | Births by skilled health personnel | PMMVY, JSY | 89.4 | 93.8 | 97.4 | 3.3 | ● |
| | Caesarean section delivery | JSY, JSSK | 21.5 | 25.4 | 28.3 | 6.7 | ● |
| | Caesarean section in private sector | | 47.5 | 39.1 | 43.9 | 13.7 | ● |
| | Caesarean section in public sector | JSY, JSSK | 14.3 | 18.3 | 12.2 | 5.3 | ● |

| Category | Indicator (%) | GOI Programs | India 2021 | State 2021 | PC 2021 | PC Change 2021-2016 | |
|--|---|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------|
| Child Vaccinations and Vit A Supplements | Full vaccination | IMI, ICDS | 76.6 | 73.5 | 87.0 | 19.9 | ● |
| | Full vaccination (Source from card only) | IMI, ICDS | 74.3 | 81.7 | 84.3 | 6.0 | ● |
| | 3 doses of polio vaccine | IMI, ICDS | 80.5 | 79.0 | 89.8 | 8.2 | ● |
| | 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine | IMI, ICDS | 86.7 | 83.4 | 93.5 | 10.9 | ● |
| | First dose of measles-containing vaccine | IMI, ICDS | 87.9 | 84.7 | 93.5 | 3.3 | ● |
| | Second dose of measles-containing vaccine | IMI, ICDS | 58.6 | 26.3 | 58.8 | | |
| | 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine | IMI, ICDS | 36.4 | 8.2 | 3.0 | | |
| | 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine | IMI, ICDS | 83.9 | 75.6 | 87.6 | 16.7 | ● |
| | Vitamin A dose in the last 6 months | NVAPP, ICDS | 71.2 | 72.2 | 69.8 | 1.4 | ● |
| Treatment of Childhood Diseases | Prevalence of diarrhoea | RMARI, IDCF | 7.3 | 8.9 | 9.7 | -0.3 | ● |
| | Children with diarrhoea who received ORS | RMARI, IDCF | 60.6 | 59.5 | 61.2 | 2.8 | ● |
| | Children with diarrhoea who received zinc | RMARI, IDCF | 30.5 | 27.3 | 33.3 | 24.2 | ● |
| | Children with diarrhoea taken to health facility | RMARI, IDCF | 76.2 | 72.3 | 78.3 | -3.4 | ● |
| | Prevalence of ARI | RMARI | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.1 | ● |
| | Children with fever or ARI taken to health facility | RMARI | 69.0 | 77.5 | 82.7 | -3.5 | ● |
| Child Feeding and Nutritional Status | Breastfed within one hour of birth | ICDS, MAA | 41.8 | 53.2 | 51.8 | -5.6 | ● |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding (within 6 months) | ICDS, MAA, HBYC | 63.7 | 71.0 | 71.2 | 13.4 | ● |
| | Receiving solid/semi-solid food (6-8 months) | ICDS | 45.9 | 52.7 | 52.1 | 2.9 | ● |
| | Adequate diet (Breastfeeding - 6-23 months) | ICDS, PA | 10.8 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 2.0 | ● |
| | Adequate diet (Non-breastfeeding - 6-23 months) | ICDS, PA | 12.3 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 3.0 | ● |
| | Adequate diet (All children - 6-23 months) | ICDS, PA | 11.0 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 3.0 | ● |
| | Stunting | PA, ICDS | 35.5 | 35.2 | 28.0 | 2.0 | ● |
| | Wasting | PA, ICDS | 19.3 | 25.6 | 20.2 | -2.5 | ● |
| | Severe wasting | PA, ICDS | 7.7 | 10.9 | 6.3 | -0.5 | ● |
| | Underweight | PA, ICDS | 32.1 | 36.1 | 29.8 | -0.2 | ● |
| | Overweight | | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 0.6 | ● |
| | Nutritional Status of Women | BMI below normal (Women) | | 18.7 | 20.8 | 21.6 | -1.4 |
| Overweight or obese (Women) | | | 24.0 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 3.7 | ● |
| Risky waist-to-hip ratio (Women) | | | 56.7 | 44.5 | 46.9 | | |
| Anemia among Children and Women | Anemia (Children) | PA, AMB | 67.1 | 68.9 | 72.8 | 21.8 | ● |
| | Anemia (Non-pregnant women) | PA, AMB | 57.2 | 54.5 | 51.2 | 6.6 | ● |
| | Anemia (Pregnant women) | PA, AMB | 52.2 | 45.6 | 37.9 | -14.0 | ● |
| | Anemia (All women) | PA, AMB | 57.0 | 54.2 | 49.5 | 4.5 | ● |
| | Anemia (All adolescent women) | PA, AMB | 59.1 | 57.2 | 53.4 | 11.8 | ● |
| Blood Sugar Level among Adults | High (141-160 mg/dl) (Women) | NPCDCS | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 2.4 | ● |
| | Very high (>160 mg/dl) (Women) | NPCDCS | 6.3 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 0.9 | ● |
| | High or very high or taking medicine (Women) | NPCDCS | 13.5 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 6.3 | ● |
| | High (141-160 mg/dl) (Men) | NPCDCS | 7.3 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 1.5 | ● |
| | Very high (>160 mg/dl) (Men) | NPCDCS | 7.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 2.9 | ● |
| | High or very high or taking medicine (Men) | NPCDCS | 15.6 | 13.6 | 11.8 | 5.0 | ● |

| Category | Indicator (%) | GOI Programs | India 2021 | State 2021 | PC 2021 | PC Change 2021-2016 | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|------------|------------|---------|---------------------|---|
| Hypertension among Adults | Mild blood pressure (Women) | NPCDCS, IHCI | 12.4 | 13.7 | 17.1 | 10.3 | ● |
| | Moderate or severe blood pressure (Women) | NPCDCS, IHCI | 5.2 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 3.5 | ● |
| | Mild blood pressure (Men) | NPCDCS, IHCI | 15.7 | 16.0 | 19.2 | 4.6 | ● |
| | Moderate or severe blood pressure (Men) | NPCDCS, IHCI | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 1.6 | ● |
| | Blood Pressure - High/Medication (Men) | | 24.0 | 24.4 | 27.8 | | |
| | Blood Pressure - High/Medication (Women) | | 21.3 | 23.1 | 26.7 | | |
| Tobacco and Alcohol Use among Adults | Tobacco use (Women) | SAPAS, NTCP | 8.9 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 1.3 | ● |
| | Tobacco use (Men) | SAPAS, NTCP | 38.0 | 33.8 | 42.2 | 4.0 | ● |
| | Alcohol consumption (Women) | SAPAS | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ● |
| | Alcohol consumption (Men) | SAPAS | 18.8 | 13.9 | 11.1 | -1.7 | ● |

Notes for the Table

India 2021: indicates values from the NFHS-5 All-India Report/Factsheet.

State 2021: indicates values from the NFHS-5 State/Union Territory (UT) Factsheets. Blank indicates no value reported in NFHS-5 State/UT Factsheets.

PC 2021: indicates estimated values from NFHS-5 microdata. Blank indicates not applicable, as the underlying sample population was not observed.

PC Change 2021-2016: indicates percentage point difference between NFHS-5 and NFHS-4. Blank indicates not applicable, as the underlying sample population was not observed or a comparable indicator was not available in NFHS-4. Symbol colours indicate:

● Highest Improvement | ● Improvement | ● Worsened | ● Extremely Worsened

Data Rounding: values are rounded to one decimal place.

PC Status: General (GEN); Scheduled Caste (SC); Scheduled Tribe (ST).

Government of India (GOI) Programs: AMB: Anemia Mukth Bharat; ACC: Antara and Chhaya Contraceptives; PMJAY: Ayushman Bharat; BBBP: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao; FPP: Family Planning Programme; HBYC: Home Based Care for Young Children; HBNC: Home Based New Born Care; IHCI: India Hypertension Management Initiative; ICDS: Integrated Child Development Services; IDCF: Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight; IMI: Intensified Mission Indradhanush; JJM: Jal Jeevan Mission; JSSK: Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram; JSY: Janani Suraksha Yojana; MHS: Menstrual Hygiene Scheme; MPV: Mission Parivar Vikas; MAA: Mothers' Absolute Affection; NIDDCP: National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme; NPP: National Population Policy; NFPF: National Programme for Family Planning; NPCDCS: National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer Diabetes Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke; NTCP: National Tobacco Control Programme; NVAPP: National Vitamin A prophylaxis programme; SAUBHAGYA: PM Sahaj Biji Har Ghar Yojana; PA: POSHAN Abhiyaan; PMMVY: Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana; PMSMA: Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan; PMUY: Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana; RKSK: Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram; RMARI: Reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Respiratory Infections; RBDA: Registration of Birth and Death Act; RTE: Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education; SSS: Samagra Shiksha Scheme; SAPAS: Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance; SBM: Swachh Bharat Mission; CMA: The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act. **These constitute an illustrative (not exhaustive) list of the GOI programs.**

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To learn more about additional applications of the use of Parliamentary Constituencies for public policy, visit: <https://geographicinsights.iq.harvard.edu/nfhs-tracker-pc>

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