Aalok Ranjan Chaurasia

CHILD MORTALITY IN DISTRICTS OF INDIA 2019-2021

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Prologue

The probability of death in the first five years of life in India continues to be high by international standards. According to the estimates prepared by the United Nations Inter-Agency Group on Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME), India ranks 139 out of 195 countries of the world for which estimates have been prepared by UN IGME with an under-five mortality rate (U5MR) of almost 33 under five deaths for every 1000 live births in 2020 (UNICEF, 2021). In terms of the risk of death in the first year of life, India ranks 138 out of 195 countries with an infant mortality rate (IMR) of 27 infant deaths for every 1000 live births in 2020. On the other hand, according to the official Sample Registration System of India, the IMR is estimated to be 28 infant deaths for every 1000 live births in 2020 – 31 in the rural areas and 19 in the urban areas of the country (Government of India, 2022a). According to the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021, the U5MR in India was almost 42 under five deaths for every 1000 live births during the period 0-4 years before the survey while the IMR was more than 35 infant deaths for every 1000 live births (Government of India, 2022b). The estimates prepared by UN IGME also suggest that India, alone, had accounted for more than 15 per cent of around 5.04 million under-five deaths and 17 per cent of almost 3.79 million infant deaths in the world during 2020. By comparison, China, the only other billion plus country of the world, accounted for less than 2.5 per cent of global under-five deaths and less than 3 per cent of the global infant deaths (UNICEF, 2021).

Although both U5MR and IMR are decreasing over time, yet the pace of the decrease appears to be slow. India could not achieve the Millennium Development Goal of reducing U5MR by two-third between 1990 and 2015. According to UN IGME estimates, U5MR in India decreased from 126 to 44 under five deaths per 1000 population between 1990 and 2015 whereas it should have decreased to less than 42 under five deaths per 1000 live births by 2015 to achieve the Millennium Development Goal. On the other hand, IMR decreased from 89 to 39 infant deaths per 1000 live births between 1990 and 2015 whereas it should have decreased to 29 infant deaths per 1000 live births to achieve the Millennium Development Goal. An analysis of the long-term trend in IMR based on the estimates available through the Sample Registration System

suggests that there had been considerable deceleration in the decrease in IMR during the period 1992-2006 (Chaurasia, 2020). A decrease of at least 4 infant deaths for every 1000 live births per year was required to achieve the Millennium Development Goal but IMR in India decrease at the rate of around 2 infant deaths per 1000 live births during the period 1992-2006. The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2015) has set a target of reducing the U5MR to at least as low as 25 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births by the year 2030 to ensure healthy lives and to promote well-being for all at all ages, the Goal 3 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Reduction in child mortality has been one of the priority development objectives in India rights since independence as reflected through all Five-year Development Plans that the country had since independence. Concerted efforts towards an accelerated reduction in child mortality, however, could be started only after the announcement of the National Policy on Children in 1974 (Government of India, 1974), followed by the launch of Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) and National Diarrhoeal Disease Control Programme in 1978, Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) in 1985 which was given the status of National Technology Mission on Immunisation in 1986, Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme in 1992 and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme in 1997 (Chaurasia, 2017). One of the objectives of the National Rural Health Mission, launched in 2005, was to reduce the IMR to 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births by 2012 (Government of India, 2005). On the other hand, the National Health Mission (NHM) launched in 2013 aimed at reducing the IMR to 25 infant deaths per 1000 live births by 2017 (Government of India, 2013). This target, however, could not be achieved. In 2017, India announced a new National Health Policy which aimed at reducing the IMR to 28 infant deaths for every 1000 live births by the year 2019 (Government of India, 2017a). Estimates of IMR available from the Sample Registration System suggest that this target could also not be achieved, although estimates prepared by UNIGME suggest that the country missed this target very narrowly.

The risk of death in either the first year of life or the first five years of life is widely regarded as a barometer for the overall welfare of the population (Gonzalez and Gilleskie, 2017). It has been used as both an outcome indicator to be explained or an explanatory variable to capture the level of social and economic development (Chay and Greenstone, 2000; Foster et al, 2009; Gruber et al, 2014). There are many studies that suggest that there is an inverse relationship between the risk of death during childhood and the level of social and economic development (Pritchett and Summers, 1996; Ozcan, 2002; Preston, 1975; 2007). The exact nature of the relationship between child mortality and the level of social and economic development is, however, yet to be settled (O'Hare et al, 2013). The risk of death during childhood is also regarded as one of the best measures of the health status of any country (Wang, 2002). The risk of death in the first year of life is argued to be a highly sensitive indicator of population health (Blaxter, 1981). Causes of death during infancy are found to be strongly related to

structural factors such as economic development, general living conditions, social well-being, and the quality of the environment which affect the health of the entire population (Reidpath and Allotey, 2003). An accelerated reduction in the risk of death during childhood, therefore, remains a major development challenge in India in the context of improving the quality of life of the people.

Within the country, child mortality varies widely across the constituent states and Union Territories. The latest estimates available through the Sample Registration System suggest that IMR in the country ranges from only 3 infant deaths per 1000 live births in Mizoram to 43 infant deaths per 1000 live births in Madhya Pradesh in the year 2020 (Government of India, 2022a). There are 10 states and Union Territories in the country where the IMR is estimated to be less than 10 infant deaths per 1000 live births. At the same time, there are five states where the IMR is estimated to be still more than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births. On the other hand, estimates available from the latest round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2019-2021 suggest that the risk of death in the first year of life ranges from less than 3 infant deaths per 1000 live births in the Union Territory of Puducherry to more than 50 infant deaths per 1000 live births in Uttar Pradesh, the largest state of the country in terms of the population size (Government of India, 2022b).

Estimates of U5MR from the official Sample Registration System are available for only those states of the country which had a population of at least 20 million at the 2011 population census, estimates for smaller states and Union Territories are not available. These estimates suggest that U5MR varied from 9 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births in Kerala to 53 under five deaths per 1000 live births per 1000 live births in Madhya Pradesh in the year 2019 (Government of India, 2022c). On the other hand, the NFHS 2019-2021 suggests that U5MR varied from less than 4 under five deaths for every 1000 live births in Puducherry to almost 60 under five deaths for every 1000 live births in Uttar Pradesh during the period 0-4 years before the survey (Government of India, 2022b).

The evidence available from the official Sample Registration System suggests that both U5MR and IMR are decreasing in all states/Union Territories of the country. However, the pace of decrease is different in different states/Union Territories. An analysis of the trend in IMR during the period 1971 through 2018 in selected states of the country based on the estimates available from the Sample Registration System reveals that, the decrease in IMR during this period was the most rapid in Kerala, the state with the lowest child mortality in the country, followed by Karnataka whereas the decrease has been the slowest in Haryana during 1971-2018 (Chaurasia, 2020). The pace of the decrease in IMR has also been found to be very slow in Assam and Odisha (Chaurasia, 2022). However, there has been only minor change in the relative rank of different states over the years in both U5MR and IMR. For example, Madhya Pradesh has ranked the lowest in terms of IMR relative to other states and Union Territories of the country despite a decrease in IMR according to estimates based on the Sample Registration System.

The relative share of the population of different states/Union Territories to the population of the country varies widely. As such the contribution of U5MR and IMR of a state/Union Territory to the U5MR and IMR of the country as a whole. Among states with at least 20 million population at the 2011 population census, Kerala is the only state where the IMR is estimated to be less than 10 infant deaths per 1000 live births in 2020 according to the Sample Registration System. On the other hand, there is no state with population less than 20 million at the 2011 population census where the IMR was more than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births. Similarly, there is no Union Territory with the IMR was 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births and more in 2020 (Government of India, 2022a). On the other hand, among states with at least 20 million population at the 2011 population census, Kerala is also the only state with an U5MR of less than 10 under-five deaths per 1000 live births in 2019 whereas Madhya Pradesh is the only state with an U5MR of more than 50 under-five deaths per 1000 live births in 2019 according to the Sample Registration System.

District level estimates of the risk of death either in the first five years of life or in the first year of life are not available in India from either the official Sample Registration System or any other source including the National Family Health Survey. There has, however, been a long-standing demand for district level estimates of key demographic indicators to facilitate decentralized district level social and economic development planning and programming which is deemed essential in view of social, economic, cultural, and environmental diversity of the country. The district is also the level at which different child survival interventions are actually implemented. In the absence of the information about the risk of death during childhood at the district level, planning and programming for the reduction in child mortality in the district remains either normative or analogical or anecdotal. It is also not possible to either monitor the progress of these interventions or to evaluate their impact as far as reduction in child mortality is concerned.

The most common source of data for estimating child mortality at the district level is the civil registration data. The registration of deaths in India is compulsory under the Registration of Birth and Death Act of 1969 (Government of India, 1969). However, the completeness of birth and death registration in the country is not satisfactory and the completeness of birth and death registration varies widely across districts so that estimation of demographic indicators including U5MR and IMR at the district level based on the data available from the civil registration system is difficult. On the other hand, the official Sample Registration System is not designed to provide district level estimates of demographic indicators. In view of the weakness of the civil registration system in India and limitations of the Sample Registration System, the Government of India had initiated the Annual Health Survey Programme in the year 2010 to generate district level estimates of key demographic indicators at the district level on an annual basis to facilitate evidence based decentralised district development planning and programming (Government of India, 2013). This survey programme, however, was limited to selected states, known as the EAG (Empowered Action Group) states of the

country only and was discontinued in 2013 (Rathi et al, 2018). The Government of India had also initiated the district level rapid household survey in 1998-1999 under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme to provides estimates of selected reproductive and child health indicators at the district level (Government of India, 2010). This survey could also not provide district level estimates of U5MR and IMR because of sample size constraints and was discontinued after 2011-2012. The Government of India had also launched the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Programme in 1992 to obtain information on selected aspects of health and family welfare situation in the country including information related to the risk of death in the first five years of life. The first three rounds of NFHS provided information up to state level only but the fourth (2015-16) and the fifth (2019-21) rounds of the survey have provided information about selected indicators related to child survival, health, and nutrition up to the district level (Government of India, 2017; 2021). However, the NFHS has also not been able to provide district level estimates of the probability of death during childhood because of sample size limitations, although it provides estimates of the probability of death in first year of life, in 1-4 years of life, and in the first five years of life for all states and Union Territories of the country.

In the absence of estimates from the civil registration system, the Sample Registration System and the NFHS, the only source that has been used to estimate U5MR and IMR for the districts of the country is the decennial population census. Using the summary birth history data (SBH) collected during the decennial population census, district level estimates of U5MR and IMR have been prepared through the application of indirect techniques of demographic estimation (Ahuja, *no date*; Bhat, 1996; Guilmoto and Rajan, 2001; 2002; 2013; Government of India, 1988; 1989; 1997; 2009; Kumar and Sathyanarayana, 2012; Rajan and Mohanchandran, 1998; Sharma and Choudhury, 2014). A major limitation of this approach of estimating the risk of death during childhood is that the estimates of U5MR and IMR are available at an interval of 10 years only and they refer to approximately five years before the census year. For example, estimates of U5MR and IMR derived from the summary birth history data of the 2011 population census refer to the period 2005-2006 approximately. As such, these estimates are primarily of academic purposes only. They are of little use in decentralised district development planning and programming and in evaluating the impact of social and economic development programmes and interventions on the quality of life of the people at the district level.

The problem of estimating child mortality indicators at the district level may be viewed as a problem of small area estimation. The small area estimation problem is related to estimating indicators of a sub-group of the population. In the administrative hierarchy, a district in India may be viewed as a sub-group of a state/Union Territory or the country. There are different approaches that have been proposed for small area estimation. These approaches can be divided broadly into three categories: 1) direct survey-based estimation approach; 2) small area estimation using auxiliary information; and 3) small area estimation using regression-based models (Asian Development Bank,

2020). The direct survey-based estimation approach follows the same method of estimating any indicator at the district level which is followed to estimate the indicator at the state/Union Territory or country level but taking into consideration those observations which are specific to the district. The direct survey-based small area estimates are generally unbiased because the expected value of the survey is designed such that the estimator approaches the true value of the parameter of interest, on average. However, the reliability of such estimates depends, among other things, on the number of observations specific to the district. The requirement of the minimum number of observations required increases parabolically when estimates of the indicator need to be disaggregated by gender, residence, social class, and other characteristics of the population within the population sub-group.

On the other hand, the main principle of the small area estimation procedures using auxiliary information is to borrow "strength", or, more specifically, provide a more reliable alternative from other data sources to the direct survey-based estimate. The condition is that these data alternative data sources must provide useful "auxiliary information" that can be used to enhance the precision of direct survey-based estimates. These procedures include broad area ratio estimation procedure and synthetic estimation procedure. The broad area ratio estimation procedure is one of the simplest and the most straightforward procedure used for small area estimation. This approach uses direct estimate of the variable of interest for the entire population and the proportionate distribution of the population across sub-group which can be obtained from the population census (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006). The main assumption is that the small areas share the same characteristics as the large area to generate unbiased estimates. In addition, producing reliable small area estimates through this procedure requires calculation of the direct estimate for the large area from a survey with sufficiently large sample size.

The synthetic estimation procedure or the calibration procedure comprises of using estimates of the variable of interest at some higher level of aggregation for different mutually exclusive and exhaustive classes of the population and then scaling these estimates in proportion to the variation across different classes of population within the sub-population of interest. These estimates are not obtained directly from survey and hence are referred to as synthetic estimates (Purcell and Kish, 1979). This procedure requires unbiased estimates of the indicator of interest for different mutually exclusive and exhaustive classes of population of a large area, and these unbiased estimates are used to derive estimates for sub-populations with the assumption that the sub-populations have the same variation in different classes of population as the large area. This procedure, essentially, borrows information from similar classes of population to increase the accuracy of the small area estimates. An advantage of this procedure is that it produces estimates for small areas which are consistent with the estimates for larger areas. Other advantage of this procedure is that it is simple and intuitive in conceptualisation. It is easy to implement because it applies to general sampling designs.

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There are many regression-based models that have been developed for small area estimation. These include regression-synthetic, empirical best linear unbiased prediction (EBLUP), empirical Bayes, and the hierarchical Bayes techniques. Another approach is the poverty mapping methodology of the World Bank (Elbers et al, 2003). This methodology has also been used in generating health and nutrition maps in developing countries (Van Der Weide, 2017). An advantage of the regression-based approach of small area estimation is that it includes an error structure component that allows measurement of local variation among small areas. This approach can generate efficient estimates of the indicator at the local level. The regression-based approach has also become popular because it can handle complex cases such as cross-sectional and time-series data. Moreover, unlike the synthetic and composite methods, estimates obtained through the regression-based approach also measures the variability in the estimates.

Recently Chaurasia (2021) has proposed a non-parametric approach to combine district level estimates of an indicator obtained from the decennial population census and state/Union Territory level estimates of the indicator for a recent date from any other source to obtain district level estimates of the indicator for the most recent date using data mining technique. The approach proposed by Chaurasia (2021) essentially involves empirical modelling of the variation in the indicator of interest across mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in each district which are derived from the data available from the population census. This empirical model of variation across mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups is combined with the most recent estimate of the indicator at the state/Union Territory level to obtain the district level estimates of the indicator for the most recent date. The underlying assumption of the approach proposed by Chaurasia (2021) is that the empirical model of variation in the indicator within the district remains valid over a period of 10-15 years. The approach is dynamic in the sense that the new population census leads to new empirical model of variation in the indicator across population sub-groups and new estimates of the indicator at the district level.

An advantage of the approach proposed by Chaurasia (2021) is that it also provides the most recent estimates of the indicator of interest for different mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within the district. This makes it possible to measure and analyse the within-district inequality or the disparity in the indicator of interest across different population sub-groups. Measurement of the within-district population sub-group inequality permits incorporating the inequality dimension in decentralised district development planning to address it. This inequality is found to be quite pervasive in all indicators of social and economic development and quality of life. The United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda calls for reducing inequality of all forms within and among countries as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, 2015). Measuring and monitoring inequality in all dimensions of the quality of life is the first requirement to ensure the progress towards the realisation of this Sustainable Development Goal.

This monograph presents estimates of the risk or the probability of death in the first year of life, in the 1-4 years of life and in the first five years of life for the districts of the country for the period 2019-2021. These estimates correspond to the estimates of the risk of death in the first year of life, in the 1-4 years of life and in the first five years of life in that state/Union Territory in which the district is located based on the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2019-2021. For each district, estimates of the probability of death in the first year of life, in the 1-4 years of life and in the first five years of life are presented for the total population and separately for rural population, urban population, males, females and for four mutually exclusive and exhaustive sub-groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female. Estimation of the probability of death during childhood for mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups allows measurement of within-district inequality in different indicators of the risk of death during the first five years of life. The monograph also carries out classification modelling of districts which shows how the probability of death during childhood in a district is influenced by the probability of death during childhood in the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within the district.

The monograph is expected to facilitate evidence-based decentralised district specific planning and programming for the reduction of the risk of death during childhood which also takes into consideration the within district inequality in childhood mortality. A decentralised district specific approach for planning and programming for reduction in childhood mortality is also expected to contribute to the reduction in the inter-district inequality or disparity in the mortality during childhood that is so pervasive in India. It may be argued that reducing the inter-district inequality or diversity in the mortality in childhood may go a long way in hastening the pace of child mortality reduction in the country.

The monograph comprises of six chapters including this introduction and data tables that compile estimates of the risk of death in the first year of life, in the 1-4 years of life and in the first five years of life for 640 districts of the country as they existed at the time of 2011 population census. These districts were grouped into 35 states and Union Territories at the time of 2011 population census. The number of districts in the country has since been increased to 707 at the time of the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021 because of the division of many districts on administrative grounds. On the other hand, the number of states and Union Territories in the country has also increased to 36 because of the division of states and administrative boundary changes. The state of Andhra Pradesh as it existed at the time of 2011 population census has been divided into states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh at the time of NFHS 2019-2021 whereas the state of Jammu and Kashmir has been divided into Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh and the Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have been merged to constitute the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. The 640 districts of the country as they existed at the time of 2011 population census have been regrouped into the 36 states and Union Territories as they exist at present for the purpose of the present analysis.

The next chapter of the monograph describes the data and methods and techniques adopted for estimating the probabilities of death during childhood, for measuring the within-district inequality or disparity in the probabilities of death in each district and inter-district variation in childhood mortality in each state and Union Territory of the country. This chapter also describes the methodology for classifying districts in terms of the probability of death in four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups. The monograph uses data from the 2011 population census and from the latest round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 2019-2021 to estimate the probability of death during childhood in the districts corresponding to state/Union Territory level estimates of childhood mortality for the period 0-4 years before the NFHS 2019-2021.

The monograph follows the approach proposed by Chaurasia (2021) to estimate the probability of death in the first year of life, in the 1-4 years of life and in the first five years of life for the 640 districts of the country for the period 2019-2021 which refer to the period 0-4 years before the survey. On the other hand, the within-district inequality or disparity in childhood mortality is ascertained through a two-step process. First, the male-female and rural-urban disparity or inequality in childhood mortality is estimated using the Sopher index as modified by Kundu and Rao (1986). The Sopher index is defined as the log of the odds ratio of the probability of death in males compared to females or in the rural population compared to the male population (Sopher, 1974). The limitation of the Sopher index is that it is defined only when the probability of death is greater than zero. Another problem is that it fails to satisfy the additive monotonicity axiom which specifies that if a constant is added to all observations in a non-negative series, ceteris paribus, the inequality index must report a decline. To satisfy the additive monotonicity axiom, Kundu and Rao (1986) have modified the index which has been used in the present analysis. In case of inequality by sex, the modify Sopher index is calculated for the rural and urban population separately and then combined for the total population. Similarly, in case of inequality by residence, the modified Sopher index is calculated separately for males and females and then combined for both sexes.

As regards the inter-district variation in the probability of death during childhood, the monograph uses the ratio of the positive root mean squared deviation from median to the median in place of the conventional coefficient of variation which is defined as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean. The reason for opting median in place of mean is that the conventional coefficient of variation assumes that the childhood mortality should be distributed normally. This assumption is difficult to satisfy in case of spatial variation in the childhood mortality. Moreover, the arithmetic mean is also influenced by the outliers and extreme values that may be common in the spatial data. The median of the childhood mortality across spatial units such as districts is free from both these problems.

Finally, the monograph applies the classification and regression tree (CRT) method to classify districts into mutually exclusive and exhaustive clusters or groups on the

basis of childhood mortality in four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups (Brieman et al, 1983). The CRT method classifies districts in such a manner that the pattern of variation in childhood mortality across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups in districts of the same cluster or group is very similar but dissimilar across districts of different clusters. When the pattern of variation in childhood mortality across four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups is the same for all districts in a cluster, the cluster is termed as pure. If a cluster is not pure then the degree of impurity can be measured through an impurity index. Classifying districts in the context of variation in childhood mortality in mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within the districts provides useful insights that contributes to decentralised district level planning and programming.

Data and Methods

Two data sources have been used for preparing estimates of child mortality for the districts of the country for the most recent date. The first is the summary birth history data available from the 2011 population census. At the 2011 population census, two questions related to the total number of children ever born and the number of children alive on the day of the enumeration were asked from all currently married woman of reproductive age (15-49 years). These data have been tabulated by the age of the currently married women on the day of enumeration for every district of the country for the total population and for four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups – male children ever born and surviving in the rural areas and female children ever born and surviving in the urban areas. These data have been used to estimate the risk of death in the first year of life and the risk of death in the first five years of life for the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in each district as described below. The summary birth history data collected at the time of the decennial population census have been commonly used for estimating child mortality in the districts of the country.

The second data source used in this analysis is the latest (2019-2021) round of the National Family Health Survey (Government of India, 2022b). The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) programme was initiated by the Government of India in 1992 and five rounds of the survey have been carried out so far while the sixth round is currently being planned. The survey provides estimates of the probability of death in the first year of life or the infant mortality rate (IMR), and the probability of death in the first five years of life or the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) for all states and Union Territories of the country based on the survey of a statistically representative sample of households in every state and Union Territory. The estimates of IMR and U5MR for the states and Union Territories of the country available from the survey refer to the period 0-4 years before the survey or for the period 2015-2017. District level estimates of IMR and U5MR and estimates for the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in each district are, however, not available from the latest round of the NFHS.

Estimation of Child Mortality

The first step in estimating child mortality for the districts of the country for the most recent date is to estimate IMR and U5MR for the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in each of the 640 districts based on the summary birth history data available from the 2011 population census by using the indirect technique of child mortality estimation (United Nations, 1983; Maultree et al, 2013). The proportion dead of children ever born by age of the currently married women reflects the level of child mortality, although this ratio is also affected by other factors, mainly the age pattern of childbearing and the age pattern of child mortality. These ratios are converted into the probability of death at the exact age through the models of fertility and child mortality. It is also possible to estimate the time to which the proportion of dead children to currently married women of different age groups approximates the period probabilities of dying (Maultrie et al, 2013). The estimates of IMR and U5MR presented in this monograph are based on the proportion of dead children reported by currently married women aged 30-34 years at the time of 2011 population census. The South Sian model life tables prepared by the United Nations have been used for converting the proportion of dead children into the probability of death in the first year of life and in the first five years of life.

The variation in IMR and U5MR across mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within the district and across districts can be modelled using data mining techniques. The population of the country or any state/Union Territory can be divided into r districts which are mutually exclusive and exhaustive, and the population of each district can be divided into c mutually exclusive, yet exhaustive population sub-groups. In other words, the entire population of the country or the state/Union Territory can be divided into $k=r*c$ mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups so that estimates of IMR and U5MR for each of the k mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups can be organised in a matrix or in a two-way table comprising of r rows (districts) and c columns (mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in each district). Let I_{ij} denotes the IMR for the jth population sub-group of district i. Similarly, let U_{ij} denotes the U5MR for the jth population sub-group of district i. The two-way table so constructed can then be decomposed in either absolute terms (additive decomposition) or relative terms (multiplicative decomposition). In absolute terms, IMR in sub-group j of the district i may be decomposed as

$$I_{ij} = \mu + x_i + y_j + r_{ij} \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j. \tag{1}$$

where μ is the mean of I_{ij} over all i and j and is also termed as the grand mean, x_i denotes the row or district effect, y_j denotes the column or population sub-group effect, and r_{ij} is the residual or the error term specific to district i and population sub-group j. The row and column effects are the deviations from the grand mean whereas the residual

effect remains when the grand mean, and the corresponding district and population sub-group effect are taken into consideration.

On the other hand, in relative terms, I_{ij} can be decomposed as

$$I_{ij} = \eta * \alpha_i * \beta_j * v_{ij} \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j. \tag{2}$$

where η is the geometric mean of I_{ij} over all i and j, α_i is the row or district multiplier, β_j is the column or population sub-group multiplier, and v_{ij} is the residual multiplier specific to district i and population sub-group j. It may be noticed that multiplicative decomposition can be transformed into the additive decomposition through the logarithmic transformation

$$\ln(I_{ij}) = \ln(\eta) + \ln(\alpha_i) + \ln(\beta_j) + \ln(v_{ij}) \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j. \tag{3}$$

The U_{ij} may also be decomposed in a similar manner. The multiplicative decomposition is preferred over the additive decomposition because the change in child mortality is not linear. As the child mortality decreases the pace of decrease in child mortality also slows down as the child mortality has a lower limit.

The multiplicative decomposition or the additive decomposition of the logarithmic transformation of I_{ij} and U_{ij} can be carried out through data mining techniques such as mean polish (Selvin, 2004) or median polish (Tukey, 1977). The advantage of decomposing the two-way table through the data mining techniques of mean or median polish is that these techniques make no assumption about the underlying distribution of the data, particularly, about the normality of the distribution of data which is difficult to ensure when the data are classified across spatial units and across sub-groups within spatial units. Another advantage of these techniques is that they can be effectively used even when the data are rates or counts or any other type of data which are classified in a two-way table as is the case here. Since the interest here is in finding the district and within-district population sub-group effects of the variation in either IMR or U5MR, the mean polish is preferred over the median polish as the mean is based on all values in the data set whereas median is based only on the middle values of the data set. Moreover, since the share of the population of the state/Union Territory varies across the districts in the state/Union Territory and the within-district composition of the population varies by the mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in every district, weighted mean with weights equal to the proportion of total live births in the district is preferred in place of the simple arithmetic mean to construct the empirical model of the variation in IMR or U5MR across districts in a state/Union Territory and across mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within each district in every state/Union Territory. The weighted mean ensures that the IMR or U5MR in each of the mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in a state or Union Territory add up to estimates of IMR and U5MR for the state/Union Territory.

The decomposition exercise may be carried out by either considering all the 640 districts simultaneously so that the population of the country can be divided into

640x4=2560 mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups or carrying out decomposition for different states/Union Territories separately. The second option is preferred over the first one because estimates of IMR and U5MR are available for each state/Union Territory of the country from the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021and both IMR and U5MR varies widely across the states and Union Territories. The state/Union Territory specific decomposition shows how district and population sub-groups effects vary across states/Union Territories.

If it is now assumed that the row or district effects, column or population sub-group effects and the district and population sub-group-specific residual effect of the decomposition model remain fairly stable over time, then a change in the grand mean or in IMR and U5MR of the decomposition model would lead to new estimates of IMR and U5MR for the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups for each district. Since, the grand mean of the decomposition model is the state/Union Territory level estimate of IMR or U5MR, new values of I_{ij} for all values of i and j can be obtained from the decomposition model simply by replacing the grand mean of the decomposition model by the new value of IMR or U5MR of the state/Union Territory in which the district ls located. Once new values of IMR or U5MR are derived from the decomposition model for the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in each district, the IMR or the U5MR for the district can be estimated as the weighted average of IMR or U5MR of the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups of the district corresponding to the new, most recent, estimates of IMR or U5MR for the state/Union Territory concerned.

The most recent estimate of IMR for district i corresponding to the most recent estimate of IMR for the state/Union Territory may be obtained as

$$I_{i2} = \sum_{j=1}^{c} w_{ij} * I_{ij2} \tag{4}$$

Similarly, the most recent estimate of U5MR for district i corresponding to the most recent, estimate of U5MR for the state/Union Territory may be obtained as

$$U_{i2} = \sum_{j=1}^{c} w_{ij} * U_{ij2} \tag{5}$$

Here, w_{ij} is the weight assigned for the population sub-group j in district i of the state/Union Territory concerned. These weights are derived from the proportionate distribution of live births in the year preceding 2011 population census across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in each district and may be estimated from the data available through the 2011 population census. It is assumed that the proportionate distribution of live births in the year preceding the population census remains fairly stable over time.

Estimate of the probability of death in the 1-4 years of life, C_{i2}, in every district may now be obtained from the most recent estimates of IMR and U5MR as follows

$$C_{i2} = 1 - \frac{1 - U_{i2}}{1 - I_{i2}} \tag{6}$$

Measurement of Variability

The most commonly used indicators to measure the variation in any variable of interest across spatial units, districts in the present case, or across mutually exclusive population sub-groups, is the standard deviation (SD) and the coefficient of variation (CV) which is a normalised measure of distribution of the variable of interest across spatial units or population sub-groups. The SD and the CV have also been used to analyse the sigma-convergence in the variable of interest across spatial units or population sub-groups. Sigma-convergence occurs when the dispersion in the variable of interest across spatial units or across population sub-groups decreases over time. The concept is derived from the concept of real convergence (Barro and Sala-i-Martin, 1992). A decrease in SD or in CV across spatial units or across population sub-groups is an indication of sigma-convergence in the variable of interest which implies that the disparity in the variable of interest across spatial units or population sub-groups is decreasing over time whereas an increase in SD or CV is an indication that the disparity across spatial units or population sub-groups is increasing with time. The relevance of SD and CV to measure the variation in the variable of interest across spatial units or population sub-groups or in the analysis sigma-convergence across spatial units or population sub-groups is based on the underlying assumption that the variable of interest is distributed 'normally' across spatial units or across mutually exclusive population sub-groups. If the variable of interest is not distributed normally across spatial units or across population sub-groups, then both mean and SD and hence CV do not have a natural interpretation. In addition, both mean and SD and hence CV are affected by the presence of outliers in the data which may be quite common in the spatial data as some spatial units may have very high or very low values of the variable of interest. This lack of robustness in the moment-based measures of disparity to outliers in the data has long been known and many alternative measures have been suggested. These include coefficient of variability (Lovitt and Hottzellard, 1929) which has also been termed as the coefficient of quartile variation (Bonett, 2006), the ratio of the median of the absolute deviation from median (MAD) to the median (Gastwirth, 1982), and the ratio of the inter-quartile range to the median. The coefficient of variability or the coefficient of quartile deviation is defined in terms of the first and the third quartiles of the distribution of the variable of interest:

$$CV_a = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_3 + Q_1} \qquad (7)$$

where Q_3 is the third quartile and Q_1 is the first quartile of the distribution. On the other hand, the ratio of MAD to median is defined as

$$CV_m = \frac{Median|x_i - Median|}{Median} \qquad (8)$$

and the ratio of the inter-quartile range to median is defined as

$$CV_I = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Median} \qquad (9)$$

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These alternative measures of variation in the variable of interest across spatial units or across mutually exclusive population sub-groups are robust in the sense that they are not affected by the outliers, or the extreme values present in the data. However, the limitation of these methods is that they are based on the ordering of the values in the data. They do not take into account the magnitude or the size of the variable of interest. For example, if there are outliers or extreme values are present in the data, then the difference from the median will be large and so the disparity across spatial units or across population sub-groups will also be large. Because of this limitation, these robust indicators of the variation of the variable of interest across spatial units or across population sub-groups is of limited use in measuring and analysing the variation across spatial units or across different mutually exclusive population sub-groups.

An alternative measure that is more appropriate to measure the variation in the variable of interest across spatial units or across mutually exclusive population sub-groups when the data are not distributed 'normally' may be defined as the positive root mean squared deviation from the median and termed as the index of variation (IV):

$$IV = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum(x_i - m)^2}}{m} \tag{10}$$

where m is the median.

The index of variation (IV), like the coefficient of variation (CV) is a spread-to-shift ratio with the arithmetic mean replaced by the median. When the variable of interest is distributed 'normally' across the spatial units or across mutually exclusive population sub-groups, the median of the distribution is the same as the arithmetic mean of the distribution and, therefore, the index of variation (IV) is the same as the coefficient of variation (CV). However, when the variable of interest is not distributed 'normally' across the spatial units or across mutually exclusive population sub-groups, the index of variation (IV) differs from the coefficient of variation (CV) and the higher the skewness in the data, positive or negative, the wider the difference between the two measures of variation or dispersion across spatial units or population sub-groups. Since, the distribution of the risk of death during childhood across districts of the country may not be assumed to be distributed normally, it is more appropriate to measure the variation in different indicators of child mortality across districts in terms of the index of variation (IV) rather than in terms of the coefficient of variation (CV). Similarly, it is difficult to assume that the risk of death during childhood is distributed normally across different population sub-groups within the same spatial unit so that the index of variation (IV) is a more appropriate measure of within district variability in the risk of death during childhood than the coefficient of variation (CV) which requires, a priori, that the child mortality across the districts of the country or across different mutually exclusive population sub-groups within the district is distributed normally. The index of variation (IV) reflects the true variation in child mortality across and within-districts.

Measurement of Inequality

The rural-urban, and male-female inequality in child mortality has been measured using the following approach:

a. The male-female disparity in child mortality is first calculated separately for rural and urban population using the modified Sopher Index (Sopher, 1974; Kundu and Rao, 1986). If I_{RM} is the IMR in rural males and I_{RF} IMR in rural females, then male-female inequality in rural IMR is calculated as

$$MF_{IR} = ln\left(\frac{I_{RM}}{I_{RF}}\right) + ln\left(\frac{2-I_{RF}}{2-I_{RM}}\right) \tag{11}$$

When $I_{RM} > I_{RF}$, $MF_{IR} > 0$. When $I_{RM} < I_{RF}$, $MF_{IR} < 0$. When $I_{RM} = I_{RF}$, $MF_{IR} = 0$. There may be a situation that $MF_{IR} > 0$ but $MF_{IU} < 0$ or $MF_{IR} < 0$ but $MF_{IU} > 0$ so that a simple addition of male-female disparity in rural and urban populations may lead to very low or even no male-female disparity in the combined population. Moreover, the distribution of live births in rural and urban areas is different in different districts. As such, the male-female disparity in IMR in the district has been calculated as the weighted sum of rural male-female disparity in IMR and urban male-female disparity in IMR:

$$MF_I = \sqrt{w_R * MF_{IR}^2 + w_U * MF_{IU}^2} \tag{12}$$

Here w_R is the proportion of live births in the rural population and w_U is the proportion of live births in the urban population so that

$$w_R + w_U = 1 \tag{13}$$

The male-female disparity in U5MR and CMR has also been calculated in a similar manner.

b. Similarly, rural-urban disparity in IMR, RU_I, is first calculated for males (RU_{IM}) and females (RU_{IF}) separately and then for the total population.

$$RU_{IM} = ln\left(\frac{I_{MR}}{I_{MU}}\right) + ln\left(\frac{2-I_{MU}}{2-I_{MR}}\right) \tag{14}$$

$$RU_{IF} = ln\left(\frac{I_{FR}}{I_{FU}}\right) + ln\left(\frac{2-I_{FU}}{2-I_{FR}}\right) \tag{15}$$

$$RU_I = \sqrt{w_M * RU_{IM}^2 + w_F * RU_{IF}^2} \tag{16}$$

Here, w_M is the proportion of male live births to total live births and w_F is the proportion of female live births to total live births so that

$$w_M + w_F = 1 \tag{17}$$

The rural-urban disparity in U5MR and CMR has also been calculated in a similar manner.

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Table 1: District effects and population sub-group effects of variation in IMR in different states and Union Territories.

State/Union Territory	Grand mean	Distribution of district effects (multiplier)		Population sub-group effects (multiplier)			
		Median	Index of variation	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.045	0.929	0.623	1.159	0.835	1.459	0.715
Andhra Pradesh	0.046	1.058	0.234	1.125	0.972	0.951	0.820
Arunachal Pradesh	0.061	1.002	0.456	1.145	1.135	0.613	0.604
Assam	0.054	1.007	0.164	1.070	0.978	0.841	0.762
Bihar	0.055	0.989	0.126	0.979	1.063	0.823	0.844
Chandigarh	0.032	na	na	0.606	0.722	0.914	1.142
Chhattisgarh	0.060	1.032	0.161	1.160	0.979	0.837	0.710
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.033	0.785	0.258	1.274	1.215	0.935	0.721
Delhi	0.045	0.957	0.297	0.930	1.000	0.970	1.038
Goa	0.042	1.010	0.081	1.166	0.921	1.126	0.832
Gujarat	0.046	0.998	0.128	1.056	1.010	0.940	0.953
Haryana	0.048	0.930	0.255	1.079	1.093	0.834	0.825
Himachal Pradesh	0.041	0.982	0.124	1.237	0.836	0.914	0.621
Jammu & Kashmir including Ladakh	0.042	1.044	0.365	1.066	0.980	0.957	0.840
Jharkhand	0.056	1.028	0.177	1.105	1.021	0.797	0.713
Karnataka	0.050	0.997	0.140	1.119	1.017	0.925	0.860
Kerala	0.019	1.026	0.124	1.103	0.871	1.146	0.907
Lakshadweep	0.046	na	na	0.979	1.043	0.910	1.114
Madhya Pradesh	0.065	1.008	0.177	1.085	1.050	0.838	0.763
Maharashtra	0.039	1.041	0.175	1.082	0.993	0.989	0.902

State/Union Territory	Grand mean	Distribution of district effects (multiplier)		Population sub-group effects (multiplier)			
		Median	Index of variation	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Manipur	0.034	0.999	0.118	1.121	0.947	1.042	0.814
Meghalaya	0.073	0.982	0.129	1.063	1.053	0.677	0.726
Mizoram	0.041	1.101	0.306	1.193	1.072	0.916	0.814
Nagaland	0.051	0.924	0.261	0.996	1.058	0.967	0.902
Odisha	0.060	0.977	0.273	1.079	0.989	0.854	0.774
Puducherry	0.052	0.903	0.448	1.018	0.678	1.670	0.713
Punjab	0.039	0.980	0.166	1.144	1.077	0.854	0.789
Rajasthan	0.057	1.032	0.194	1.024	1.077	0.833	0.837
Sikkim	0.040	1.020	0.034	1.124	1.000	0.802	0.851
Tamil Nadu	0.045	0.979	0.344	1.145	0.989	0.968	0.835
Telangana	0.038	1.028	0.139	1.208	0.954	1.032	0.817
Tripura	0.052	1.104	0.151	1.058	0.999	0.948	0.849
Uttar Pradesh	0.069	0.993	0.134	0.978	1.052	0.909	0.989
Uttarakhand	0.041	0.918	0.213	1.098	1.054	0.822	0.789
West Bengal	0.040	0.959	0.182	1.083	0.958	0.986	0.896

Source: Author's calculations

Remarks: na - not available.

There is only one district in the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Lakshadweep so that the root mean squared deviation from median cannot be calculated.

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Table 2: District effects and population sub-group effects of variation in U5MR in different states and Union Territories.

State/Union Territory	Grand mean	Variation in district effects (multiplier)		Sub-group effect (multiplier)			
		Median	Index of variation	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.068	0.931	0.594	1.133	0.856	1.417	0.735
Andhra Pradesh	0.071	1.057	0.227	1.100	0.993	0.935	0.841
Arunachal Pradesh	0.093	1.003	0.430	1.120	1.153	0.609	0.625
Assam	0.082	1.007	0.159	1.048	0.999	0.830	0.783
Bihar	0.084	0.989	0.122	0.962	1.083	0.812	0.866
Chandigarh	0.050	na	na	0.624	0.712	0.933	1.115
Chhattisgarh	0.091	1.031	0.154	1.133	0.999	0.825	0.731
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.050	0.789	0.253	1.244	1.236	0.918	0.740
Delhi	0.068	0.959	0.286	0.914	1.021	0.953	1.060
Goa	0.064	1.009	0.079	1.140	0.942	1.102	0.853
Gujarat	0.069	0.998	0.125	1.036	1.031	0.924	0.975
Haryana	0.073	0.932	0.244	1.058	1.115	0.823	0.847
Himachal Pradesh	0.062	0.983	0.121	1.207	0.857	0.897	0.640
Jammu & Kashmir including Ladakh	0.065	1.044	0.348	1.046	1.003	0.942	0.862
Jharkhand	0.085	1.028	0.171	1.082	1.042	0.787	0.734
Karnataka	0.076	0.997	0.136	1.095	1.038	0.909	0.882
Kerala	0.030	1.026	0.123	1.079	0.891	1.121	0.927
Lakshadweep	0.070	na	na	0.962	1.065	0.896	1.134
Madhya Pradesh	0.098	1.008	0.170	1.062	1.069	0.827	0.786
Maharashtra	0.059	0.927	0.251	1.060	1.014	0.971	0.924

State/Union Territory	Grand mean	Variation in district effects (multiplier)		Sub-group effect (multiplier)			
		Median	Index of variation	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Manipur	0.052	1.040	0.171	1.098	0.968	1.021	0.834
Meghalaya	0.109	0.999	0.115	1.041	1.071	0.672	0.748
Mizoram	0.063	0.983	0.124	1.166	1.092	0.900	0.835
Nagaland	0.078	1.100	0.296	0.978	1.076	0.950	0.922
Odisha	0.091	0.978	0.260	1.056	1.010	0.843	0.796
Puducherry	0.079	0.905	0.431	1.001	0.701	1.607	0.736
Punjab	0.060	0.981	0.161	1.120	1.099	0.841	0.811
Rajasthan	0.087	1.031	0.187	1.005	1.096	0.822	0.859
Sikkim	0.061	1.019	0.033	1.100	1.021	0.789	0.871
Tamil Nadu	0.059	0.980	0.329	1.179	0.976	1.012	0.838
Telangana	0.069	1.015	0.139	1.156	1.040	0.872	0.851
Tripura	0.079	1.101	0.147	1.037	1.019	0.932	0.870
Uttar Pradesh	0.103	0.993	0.129	0.961	1.071	0.896	1.010
Uttarakhand	0.062	0.920	0.207	1.075	1.075	0.811	0.811
West Bengal	0.061	0.960	0.177	1.061	0.979	0.967	0.917

Source: Author's calculations
Remarks: na – not available.
            There is only one district in the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Lakshadweep so that the root mean squared deviation from median cannot be calculated.

Results of the decomposition modelling exercise are presented in table 1 for IMR and table 2 for U5MR for each state and Union Territory of the country. The tables give the grand mean of IMR and U5MR for each state/Union Territory along with the average population sub-group effects on IMR and U5MR in each state/Union Territory. The table also given values of the median and index of variation in the district effects of IMR and U5MR. The population sub-group effects and districts effects are multipliers to the grand mean. A population sub-group effect greater than 1 implies that the risk of death in the population sub-group is higher than the state on average whereas a sub-group effect less than 1 implies that the risk of death in the population sub-groups is lower than the grand mean or the state average. When the sub-group effect is equal to 1, the risk of death in the population sub-group, on average, is the same as the grand mean or the state/Union Territory average. Similarly, when the district effect is greater than 1, the district has relatively higher probability of death compared to the state/Union Territory grand mean or average. When the district effect is less than 1, the probability of death in the district is less than the state/Union Territory grand mean or average.

For example, in case of IMR the effect of the population sub-group rural male is 1.125 in Andhra Pradesh which means that the probability of death in the first year of life in rural male population in Andhra Pradesh is, on average, around 12.5 per cent higher than the grand mean or the state average of 0.046 (Table 1). On the other hand, the effect of the population sub-group rural female in Telangana is 0.954 which means that the risk of death in the first year of life in rural females in the state is around 4.6 per cent lower than the grand mean or the IMR of the state. On the other hand, the median of the district effect in of U5MR in Uttarakhand is 0.920 (Table2) which means that in majority of districts of the state, the risk of death in the first five years of life is less than the state grand mean or average U5MR but there are some districts, where the probability of death in the first five years of life is above the state grand mean or average U5MR.

Tables 1 and 2 show that there is marked variation in population sub-group effects of IMR and U5MR across states/Union Territories. Table 1 suggests that in Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, and Uttar Pradesh, IMR in rural males tend to decrease the IMR of the state/Union Territory as the multiplier for this population sub-group in these states/Union Territories is less than 1. In the remaining states/Union Territories, on the other hand, IMR in rural males tend to increase the state/Union Territory IMR as the multiplier of the population sub-group is greater than 1. In Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Himachal Pradesh, and Telangana, IMR in rural males tend to increase the IMR of the state/Union Territory by more than 20 per cent with the proportion being the highest in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. By contrast, in Chandigarh, the IMR in rural males tend to decrease the IMR of the Union Territory by almost 40 per cent. Similarly, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Puducherry, and Telangana, the IMR in urban males tend to increase state/Union Territory IMR as the multiplier effect of urban males in these states/Union Territories is greater than 1. In Puducherry, IMR in urban males tend to increase the

IMR of the Union Territory by around 67 per whereas in Andaman and Nicobar Island, IMR in urban males tend to increase the IMR of the Union Territory by almost 50 per cent. In 29 states/Union Territories, however, IMR in urban males tend to decrease the IMR of the state/Union Territory. In Arunachal Pradesh, IMR in urban males tend to decrease the state IMR by almost 39 per cent whereas in Meghalaya, IMR in urban males tend to decrease the state IMR by almost 32 per cent. On the other hand, there are only 3 states/Union Territories – Chandigarh, Delhi, and Lakshadweep – where the IMR in urban females tend to increase the IMR of the state/Union Territory. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh, IMR in urban females tend to increase the IMR of the Union Territory by more than 14 per cent. In the remaining states/Union Territories, IMR in urban females tend to decrease the IMR of the state/Union Territory. In Arunachal Pradesh, IMR in urban females tend to decrease the IMR of the state by almost 40 per cent. In Himachal Pradesh also, IMR in urban females tend to decrease the state IMR by almost 38 per cent.

The population sub-group effects on U5MR also varies across states/Union Territories (Table 2). In the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, U5MR in rural males tend to increase the U5MR of the Union Territory by almost 25 per cent whereas in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, U5MR in rural males tend to decrease the Union Territory U5MR by almost 38 per cent. There are only 6 states/Union Territories where U5MR in rural males tend to decrease the U5MR of the state/Union Territory. Similarly, U5MR in rural females tend to increase the U5MR of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu by almost 24 per cent whereas but tend to decrease the U5MR of Puducherry by almost 30 per cent. On the other hand, there are only 6 states and Union Territories in which U5MR in urban males tend to increase the U5MR of the state/Union Territory. In rest of the states/Union Territories, U5MR in urban males tend to decrease the U5MR of the state/Union Territory. In the Union Territory of Puducherry, U5MR in urban males tend to increase the U5MRof the Union Territory by more than 60 per cent and by almost 42 per cent Andaman and Nicobar Islands. By comparison, U5MR in urban males tend to decrease the state U5MR by almost 40 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh. Similarly, there are only four states/Union Territories – Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep, and Uttar Pradesh – where U5MR in urban females tend to increase the state/Union Territory U5MR. In rest of the states/Union Territories, U5MR tend to decrease the state/Union Territory U5MR.

On the other hand, district effects within a state/Union Territory relative to the grand mean of the state/Union Territory also vary widely in each state/Union Territory. This variation is summarised in terms of the median and the index of variation. In some states/Union Territories, the index of variation is very large which indicates that IMR or U5MR in the districts of these states/Union Territories varies widely relative to the state/Union Territory average. Notable among these states/Union Territories are Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. On the other hand, the index of variation in both IMR and U5MR across districts is found to be the lowest in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and very low in Tripura.

Table 1 and 2 do not show the district-specific and population sub-group-specific residuals of the decomposition model. These residuals reflect the effect of those factors which have not included in the decomposition model, and they vary from district to district. The basic property of these residuals is that in each state/Union Territory, the weighted average of these residuals across districts and across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups is zero. This means that within a state/Union Territory, variation in IMR and U5MR may be described by district effects and population sub-groups effects.

The district level estimates of IMR, U5MR and CMR corresponding to state/Union Territory level estimates of IMR, U5MR and CMR obtained from the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021 are presented in the following chapters. For the sake of comparison, estimates of IMR, U5MR and CMR for the state/Union Territory and for four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female - are also presented. The inter-district variation in IMR, U5MR and CMR has been shown as choropleth maps for easy visualisation along with the summary indicators of variation. The most recent estimates of IMR, U5MR and CMR for the districts of the country are presented in the data tables along with estimates for each population sub-group in each district.

Infant Mortality

Inter-District Variation

Estimates of IMR for 640 districts, as they existed at the time of 2011 population census, are derived for the total population and separately for four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female in each district. Based on the estimates of IMR for population sub-groups, estimates of IMR for rural and urban populations, and for males and females have been derived. Summary measures of variation in IMR across districts for total population and for different population sub-groups are presented in table 3. These estimates correspond to the estimate of IMR for the respective state/Union Territory as obtained from NFHS 2019-2021 and refer to the period 0-4 years prior to the survey.

Table 3 shows very wide variation in IMR across districts. For the total population, IMR is estimated to be the lowest in district Mahe in Puducherry but the highest in district Kandhamal in Odisha. There are 22 districts in the country where IMR is estimated to be less than 10 infant deaths per 1000 live births and 20 of these 22 districts are located in Goa, Kerala, and Puducherry. There is no district in these states and Union Territory where IMR is estimated to be 10 infant deaths per 1000 live births or more. Arunachal Pradesh is the only other state/Union Territory where IMR is estimated to be less than 10 infant deaths per 1000 live births in 2 districts. In the remaining states/Union Territories, there is no district where IMR is less than 10 infant deaths per 1000 live births. On the other hand, there are 191 or almost 30 per cent districts, where IMR is estimated to be 40 infant deaths per 1000 population and more. Out of these 191 districts, 158 districts are located in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, IMR is estimated to be equal to and more than 40 infant deaths for every 1000 live births in 65 out of 71 or more than 91 per cent districts. Similarly, in Bihar, IMR is estimated to be equal to and more than 40 infant deaths per 1000 live births in 32 of the 36 or in almost 89 per cent districts as they existed at the 2011 population census. In Madhya Pradesh, IMR is estimated to be at least 40 infant deaths per 1000 live births in more than two-third districts.

Table 3: Summary measures of variation in IMR (per 1000 live births) across districts in India, 2019-2021

Population	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum	IQR	Districts
Total	1.339	24.219	31.526	42.394	64.194	18.175	639
Male	1.737	25.303	32.095	43.024	70.569	17.721	639
Female	0.945	22.406	30.714	41.704	67.935	19.299	639
Rural	2.373	25.055	32.997	43.631	68.979	18.575	630
Rural male	2.823	26.214	34.004	44.815	73.364	18.600	630
Rural female	1.899	23.490	31.718	43.526	68.115	20.036	630
Urban	1.339	20.881	26.010	34.082	64.304	13.200	635
Urban male	1.089	21.552	26.672	35.779	73.226	14.228	635
Urban female	0.945	19.496	24.859	33.536	65.896	14.040	635

Source: Author's calculations

Remarks: The number of districts vary because in some districts, there is no rural population, and in some districts, there is no urban population. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from National Family Health Survey 2019-2021. According to the 2011 population census, there were 640 districts in the country. At the time of National Family Health Survey, 2019-2021, the number of districts in the country increased to 707.

Figure 1:   Cumulative distribution of IMR in four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups across districts, 2019-2021.
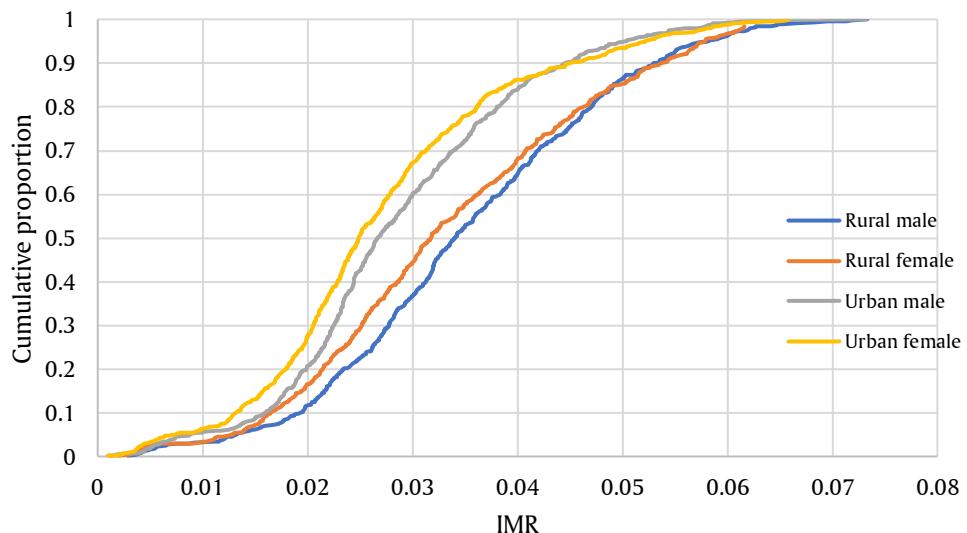
Source: Author

Remarks: In 10 districts, there was no rural population and in 3 districts, there was no urban population at the 2011 population census.

Among the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups, IMR is comparatively the lowest in urban female population but the highest in the rural male population as may be seen from the cumulative distribution of districts by the level of IMR (Figure 1). In urban female population IMR is estimated to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Sitapur of Uttar Pradesh. In rural male population, IMR is estimated to be the lowest in district Puducherry of Puducherry but the highest in district Rewari of Haryana. There was no rural population in the district Mahe of Puducherry at the 2011 population census so that IMR for the rural population in the district – male or female – is not estimated. On the other hand, in urban male population, IMR is estimated to be the lowest in the North district of Sikkim but the highest in district Bijapur of Chhattisgarh. In rural females, IMR is estimated to be the lowest in district Puducherry of Puducherry but the highest in district Sitapur of Uttar Pradesh.

Combining the male IMR in rural population and male IMR in the urban population, the IMR in the male population is found to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Rewari of Haryana whereas, combining the female IMR in rural population and female IMR in the urban population, the IMR in the female population is found to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Sitapur of Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, combining the male IMR in the rural population and female IMR in the rural population, the IMR in the rural population is found to be the lowest in district Puducherry of Puducherry but the highest in district Dakshin Bastar in Chhattisgarh whereas combining the male IMR in the urban population and the female IMR in the urban population, the IMR in the urban population is found to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Bijapur of Chhattisgarh.

The index of inter-district variation (IV) in IMR, defined as the positive root mean squared deviation from the median, is found to be the highest in the urban female population but the lowest in the rural male population whereas the index of inter-district variation in the rural female population is found to be virtually the same as the index of inter-district variation in the urban male population. Similarly, the inter-district variation in IMR is found to be higher in the urban population compared to the inter-district variation in IMR in the rural population and in the female population compared to the male population. The difference in the distribution of IMR across districts in the four mutually exclusive population sub-groups may be visualised from figure 1. There are 231 (36.7 per cent) districts where IMR in the rural male population is estimated to be less than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births whereas in the urban female population, IMR is estimated to be less than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births in 426 (67.1 per cent) districts. Similarly, there are 280 (44.4 per cent) districts where IMR in the rural female population is estimated to be less than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births whereas there are 381 (60.0 per cent) districts whereas IMR in the urban male population is estimated to be less than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births. There are, however, 205 districts where IMR is less than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births

in all the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within the district (Table 4). On the other hand, there are 183 districts where IMR is more than or equal to 30 infant deaths in all the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within the district. There are 88 districts where IMR is more than or equal to 30 infant deaths per 1000 population in rural male and rural female populations but less than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births in urban male and urban female population. There is only one district – district Mon in Nagaland - where IMR in rural male and rural female populations is less than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births but more than or equal to 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births in both rural female and urban female populations. Similarly, district Ukhrul in Manipur is the only district in the country where IMR in rural male population is estimated to be less than 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births whereas in the remaining three population sub-groups in the district, IMR is estimated to be more than or equal to 30 infant deaths per 1000 live births.

Table 4: Distribution of districts by the level of IMR in four mutually exclusive population sub-groups within the district.

Group	Infant deaths per 1000 live births (IMR) in				Districts	
	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female	Number	Per cent
1	<30	<30	<30	<30	205	32.03
2	<30	<30	<30	≥30	3	0.47
3	<30	<30	≥30	<30	7	1.09
4	<30	<30	≥30	≥30	0	0.00
5	<30	≥30	<30	<30	12	1.88
6	<30	≥30	<30	≥30	1	0.16
7	<30	≥30	≥30	<30	0	0.00
8	<30	≥30	≥30	≥30	1	0.16
9	≥30	<30	<30	<30	46	7.19
10	≥30	<30	<30	≥30	0	0.00
11	≥30	<30	≥30	<30	14	2.19
12	≥30	<30	≥30	≥30	2	0.21
13	≥30	≥30	<30	<30	88	13.75
14	≥30	≥30	<30	≥30	18	2.81
15	≥30	≥30	≥30	<30	46	7.19
16	≥30	≥30	≥30	≥30	183	28.19
No classification					14	2.19
Total					640	100.00

Source: Author

Remarks: 13 districts could not be classified as there was either no rural population or no urban population in the district at the time of 2011 population census. On the other hand, estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

The inter-district variation in IMR in the total population, in rural and urban populations, in male and female populations, and in the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female - is presented as choropleth maps in figures 2 through 11. A choropleth map colours, or shades district according to a range of the values of IMR and is a popular thematic map used to represent statistical data through various shading patterns or symbols across districts. The choropleth map helps in understanding the geographical contiguity of districts in terms of the level of IMR. The districts have been categorised into the following five categories based on the level of IMR:

1. Very low IMR districts. In these districts, IMR is less than 10 infant deaths for every 1000 live births.
2. Low IMR districts. In these districts, IMR ranges between 10-20 infant deaths for every 1000 live births.
3. Medium IMR districts. In these districts, IMR ranges between 20-30 infant deaths for every 1000 live births.
4. High IMR districts. In these districts, IMR ranges between 30-40 infant deaths for every 1000 live births.
5. Very high IMR districts. In these districts, IMR is more than or equal to 40 infant deaths per 1000 live births.

Figures 2 through 10 suggest that there is considerable degree of geographical continuity in districts belonging to different categories of IMR. Nearly all but a few districts having very high IMR are geographically contiguous. These districts are primarily located in the central part of the country in all population sub-groups, although there are pockets of high to very high IMR districts in the southern parts of the country also. Similarly, nearly all but a few districts having very low IMR are also geographically contiguous. All but two of these districts, are located in Kerala and Goa.

The distribution of districts in different states and Union Territories of the country by the level of IMR is shown in tables 5 through 13 for the total population of the district and for different population sub-groups within the district. For example, there is no district in 16 states and Union Territories of the country where the IMR in the total population is estimated to be very high, at least 40 infant deaths for every 1000 live births. In the rural population, there are 15 states and Union Territories where there is no district where the IMR is very high whereas this number is 22 in the urban population. Similarly, there is no district having in 12 states and Union Territories where male IMR is very high whereas this number is 18 in case of IMR in the female population. Among the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups, in 12 states/Union Territories where there is not a single district where IMR is more than or equal to 40 infant deaths for every 1000 live births whereas this number is 26 in case of urban female population.

Table 5:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of IMR, 2019-2021 -Total population.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts having IMR						Total
	< 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	≥ 40	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	5	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	10	4	0	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	12	13	2	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	6	32	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3	15	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	2	5	1	1	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	10	15	1	0	26
Haryana	0	0	7	10	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	8	3	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	17	3	1	1	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	11	12	0	24
Karnataka	0	1	25	4	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	15	34	0	50
Maharashtra	0	4	29	2	0	0	35
Manipur	0	0	7	2	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	2	4	1	0	7
Mizoram	0	3	3	1	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	2	7	2	0	0	11
Odisha	0	0	4	16	10	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	0	13	7	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	13	17	3	0	33
Sikkim	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	22	6	3	1	0	32
Telangana	0	1	8	1	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	6	65	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	1	8	4	0	13
West Bengal	0	6	13	0	0	0	19
India	22	74	192	160	191	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 2:   Inter-district variation in IMR in India, 2019-2021
             Total population
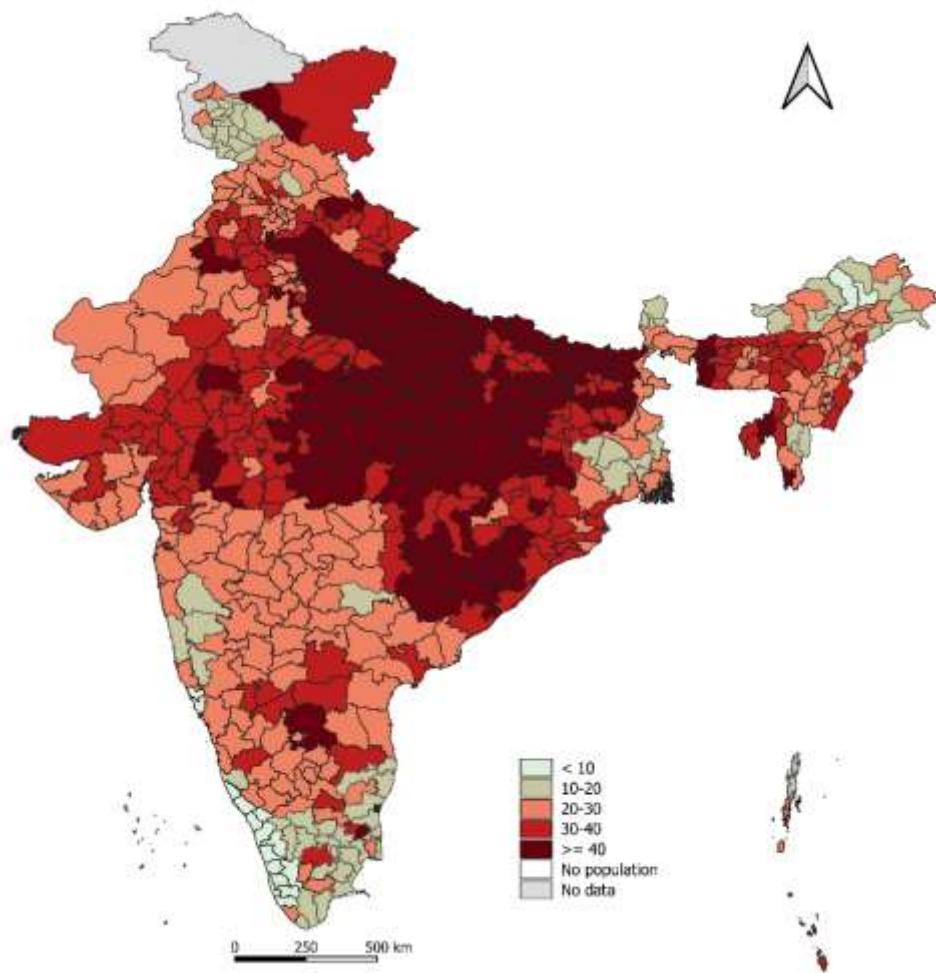
≥40	30-40	20-30	10-20	<10	No data	Total
191	160	192	74	22	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
           NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 6:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of IMR, 2019-2021 – Rural population

Country/State/Union Territory	IMR						Total
	<10	10-20	20-30	30-40	≥40	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	4	3	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	5	0	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	10	14	3	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	4	34	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	17	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Delhi	0	5	1	1	0	2	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	8	16	2	0	26
Haryana	0	0	4	13	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	9	3	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	14	6	1	1	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	0	12	12	0	24
Karnataka	0	1	21	8	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	11	38	0	50
Maharashtra	0	4	23	6	0	2	35
Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	6	1	0	7
Mizoram	0	3	1	3	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	2	7	2	0	0	11
Odisha	0	0	3	15	12	0	30
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Punjab	0	0	8	11	1	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	11	15	7	0	33
Sikkim	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	18	9	3	1	1	32
Telangana	0	1	5	3	0	1	10
Tripura	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	6	65	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	8	5	0	13
West Bengal	0	5	12	1	0	1	19
India	20	68	160	172	210	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 3: Inter-district variation in IMR in India, 2019-2021
Rural population
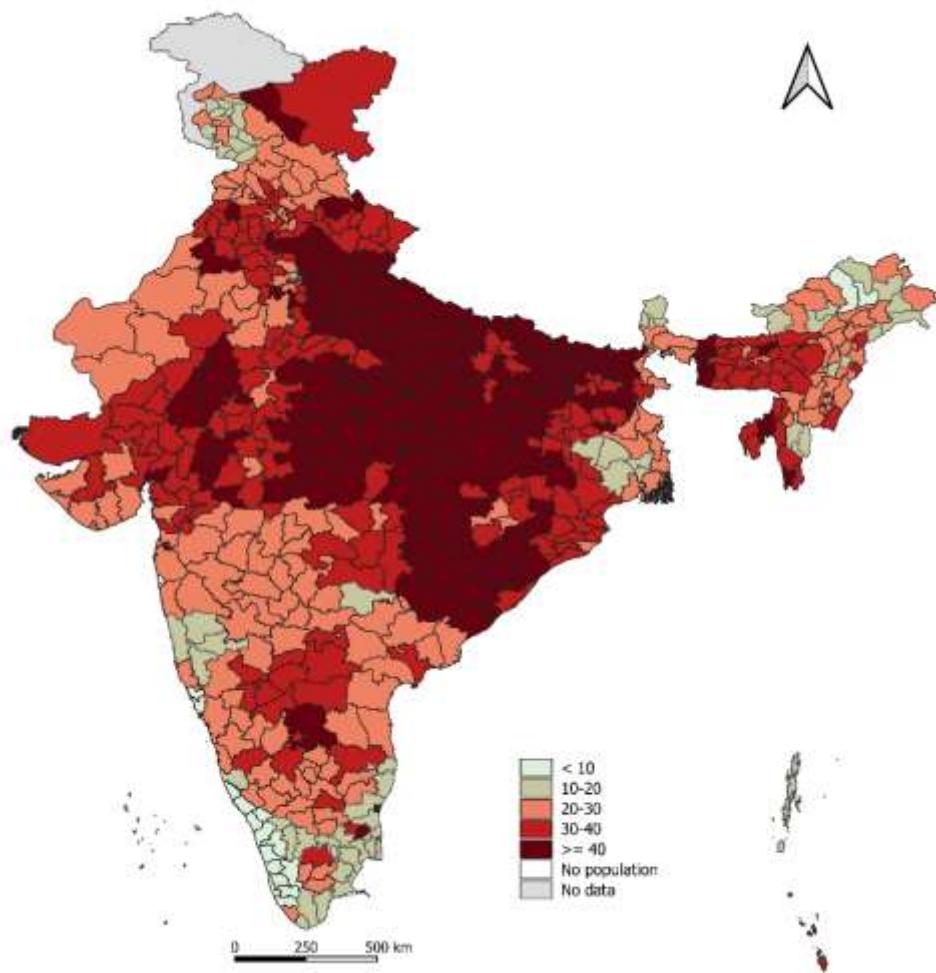
≥40	30-40	20-30	10-20	<10	No data	Total
210	172	160	68	20	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 7: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of IMR, 2019-2021 - Urban population

Country/State/Union Territory	IMR						Total
	<10	10-20	20-30	30-40	≥40	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	9	4	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	10	3	2	0	0	1	16
Assam	0	3	22	2	0	0	27
Bihar	0	0	1	24	13	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	12	3	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Delhi	0	2	5	1	1	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	13	13	0	0	26
Haryana	0	0	15	5	1	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	5	5	0	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	4	16	2	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	1	12	11	0	0	24
Karnataka	0	7	22	1	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	18	25	7	0	50
Maharashtra	0	6	27	2	0	0	35
Manipur	0	3	4	1	1	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	5	1	0	0	7
Mizoram	0	4	4	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	5	6	0	0	0	11
Odisha	0	0	16	14	0	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	2	14	4	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	1	27	4	1	0	33
Sikkim	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	24	5	2	1	0	32
Telangana	0	1	9	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	8	63	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	1	5	4	2	0	13
West Bengal	0	10	9	0	0	0	19
India	38	97	264	142	94	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 4:   Inter-district variation in IMR in India, 2019-2021
            Urban Population
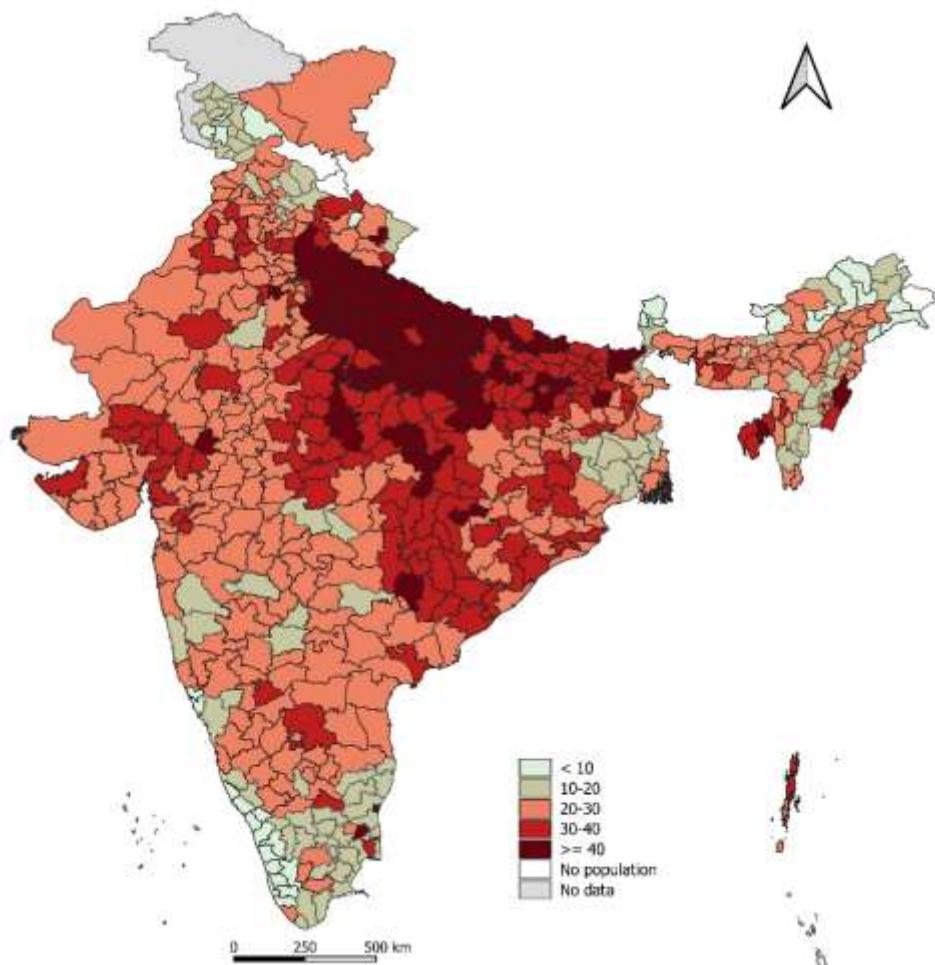
≥40	30-40	20-30	10-20	<10	No data	Total
94	142	264	97	38	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
           NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 8:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of IMR, 2019-2021 – Male population

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts having IMR						Total
	<10	10-20	20-30	30-40	≥40	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	4	3	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	10	4	0	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	9	13	5	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	10	28	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Delhi	0	2	6	1	0	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	7	17	2	0	26
Haryana	0	0	7	10	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	6	6	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	13	7	1	1	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	9	14	0	24
Karnataka	0	1	23	6	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	16	34	0	50
Maharashtra	0	4	26	4	1	0	35
Manipur	0	0	6	3	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	3	3	1	0	7
Mizoram	0	3	3	1	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	2	8	1	0	0	11
Odisha	0	0	2	17	11	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	0	11	7	2	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	16	14	3	0	33
Sikkim	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	16	10	3	3	0	32
Telangana	0	1	5	4	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	8	63	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	9	4	0	13
West Bengal	0	2	15	2	0	0	19
India	22	59	185	171	202	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 5:   Inter-district variation in IMR in India, 2019-2021
              Male Population
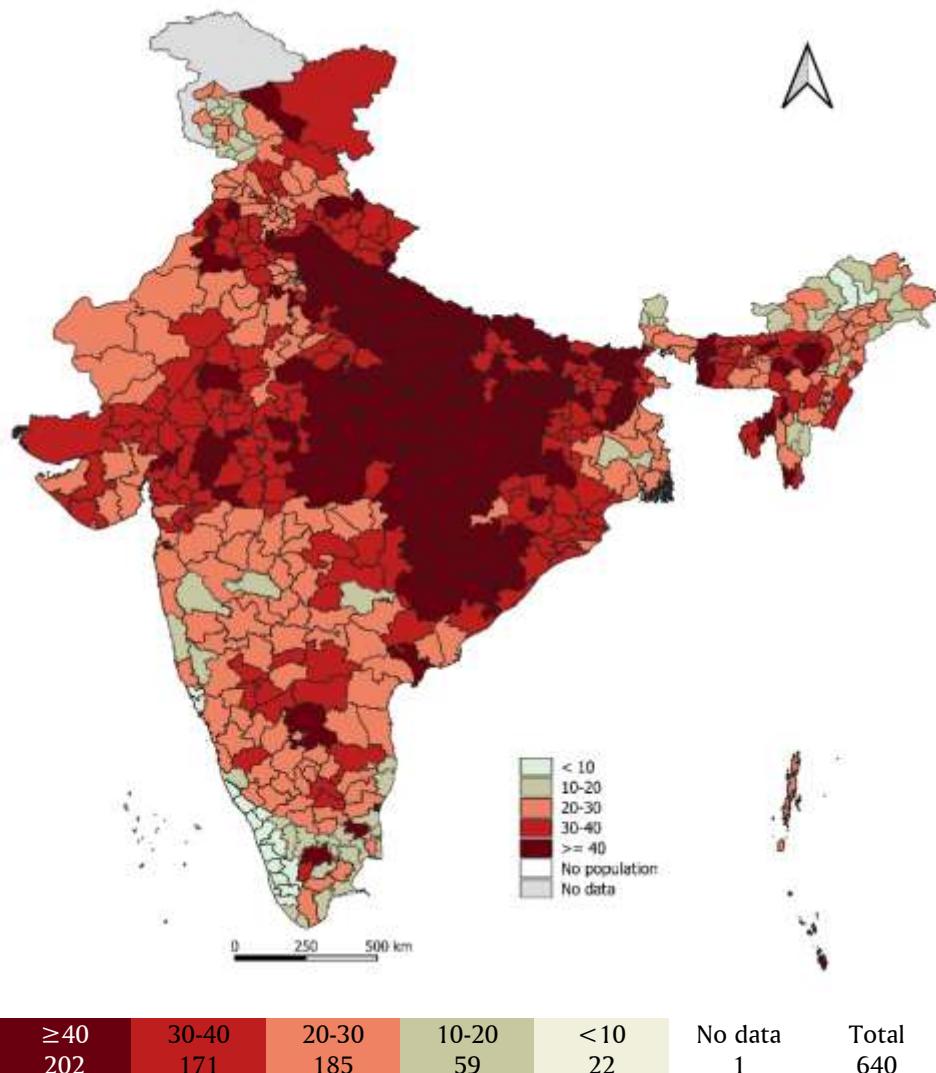
≥40	30-40	20-30	10-20	<10	No data	Total
202	171	185	59	22	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
              census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
              NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 9:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of IMR, 2019-2021 - Female population

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts having IMR						Total
	<10	10-20	20-30	30-40	≥40	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	7	4	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	11	3	0	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	13	12	2	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	2	36	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	7	11	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	11	14	1	0	26
Haryana	0	0	8	11	2	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	3	9	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	1	17	3	1	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	13	10	0	24
Karnataka	0	4	24	2	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	20	29	0	50
Maharashtra	0	7	26	2	0	0	35
Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	1	6	0	0	7
Mizoram	0	3	3	1	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	4	5	1	1	0	11
Odisha	0	0	7	15	8	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	0	15	5	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	10	20	3	0	33
Sikkim	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	26	6	0	0	0	32
Telangana	0	1	8	1	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	5	66	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	4	5	4	0	13
West Bengal	0	10	9	0	0	0	19
India	23	95	189	152	180	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 6:   Inter-district variation in IMR in India, 2019-2021
            Female Population

≥40	30-40	20-30	10-20	<10	No data	Total
180	152	189	95	23	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
           NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 10: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of IMR, 2019-2021 – Rural male

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts having IMR						Total
	<10	10-20	20-30	30-40	≥40	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	5	5	3	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	5	0	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	7	14	6	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	10	28	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Delhi	0	4	2	1	0	2	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	6	15	5	0	26
Haryana	0	0	4	13	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	6	6	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	13	7	1	1	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	0	9	15	0	24
Karnataka	0	1	17	11	1	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	11	38	0	50
Maharashtra	0	4	22	6	1	2	35
Manipur	0	0	6	3	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	2	3	2	0	7
Mizoram	0	2	2	3	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	2	8	1	0	0	11
Odisha	0	0	2	14	14	0	30
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Punjab	0	0	6	12	2	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	15	10	8	0	33
Sikkim	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	9	16	3	3	1	32
Telangana	0	0	4	5	0	1	10
Tripura	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	6	65	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	8	5	0	13
West Bengal	0	4	12	2	0	1	19
India	20	53	158	175	224	10	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 7: Inter-district variation in IMR in India, 2019-2021
           Rural male

≥40	30-40	20-30	10-20	<10	No data	Total
224	175	158	53	20	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
           NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 11: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of IMR, 2019-2021 – Rural female

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts having IMR						Total
	<10	10-20	20-30	30-40	≥40	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	5	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1	10	5	0	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	13	12	2	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	2	36	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	6	12	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Delhi	0	3	3	1	0	2	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	9	15	2	0	26
Haryana	0	0	4	12	5	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	3	9	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	1	17	3	0	1	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	12	11	0	24
Karnataka	0	3	24	3	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	12	37	0	50
Maharashtra	0	7	23	3	0	2	35
Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	6	1	0	7
Mizoram	0	3	3	1	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	2	7	1	1	0	11
Odisha	0	0	6	14	10	0	30
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Punjab	0	0	9	11	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	9	18	6	0	33
Sikkim	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	21	10	0	0	1	32
Telangana	0	1	7	1	0	1	10
Tripura	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	5	66	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	3	6	4	0	13
West Bengal	0	8	10	0	0	1	19
India	21	83	176	149	201	10	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 8:   Inter-district variation in IMR in India, 2019-2021
            Rural female

≥40	30-40	20-30	10-20	<10	No data	Total
201	149	176	83	21	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
           NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 12:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of IMR, 2019-2021 – Urban male

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts having IMR						Total
	<10	10-20	20-30	30-40	≥40	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	7	4	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	10	3	2	0	0	1	16
Assam	0	3	22	2	0	0	27
Bihar	0	0	3	24	11	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	9	7	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	2	6	1	0	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	9	16	1	0	26
Haryana	0	0	17	2	2	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	4	3	3	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	2	17	3	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	1	11	11	1	0	24
Karnataka	0	7	19	4	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	14	26	10	0	50
Maharashtra	0	5	28	2	0	0	35
Manipur	1	2	4	0	2	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	5	1	0	0	7
Mizoram	0	5	3	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	5	6	0	0	0	11
Odisha	0	0	15	14	1	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	2	13	5	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	2	28	1	2	0	33
Sikkim	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	22	3	4	3	0	32
Telangana	0	1	9	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	14	57	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	2	5	5	1	0	13
West Bengal	0	8	11	0	0	0	19
India	35	96	250	152	102	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 9:   Inter-district variation in IMR in India, 2019-2021
            Urban male

≥40	30-40	20-30	10-20	<10	No data	Total
102	152	250	96	35	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
          census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
   NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 13:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of IMR, 2019-2021 – Urban female

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts having IMR						Total
	<10	10-20	20-30	30-40	≥40	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	4	6	3	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	11	3	0	1	0	1	16
Assam	0	7	14	6	0	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	24	14	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	6	9	3	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Delhi	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	18	8	0	0	26
Haryana	0	1	15	4	1	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	7	2	0	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	5	16	1	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	1	14	9	0	0	24
Karnataka	0	7	23	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	22	25	3	0	50
Maharashtra	0	11	23	1	0	0	35
Manipur	0	4	3	2	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	2	5	0	0	0	7
Mizoram	0	5	3	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	6	4	1	0	0	11
Odisha	0	1	23	6	0	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	5	12	3	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	1	28	3	1	0	33
Sikkim	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	30	2	0	0	0	32
Telangana	0	2	8	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	7	64	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	1	5	5	1	0	13
West Bengal	0	13	6	0	0	0	19
India	41	134	251	121	88	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 10: Inter-district variation in IMR in India, 2019-2021
Urban female
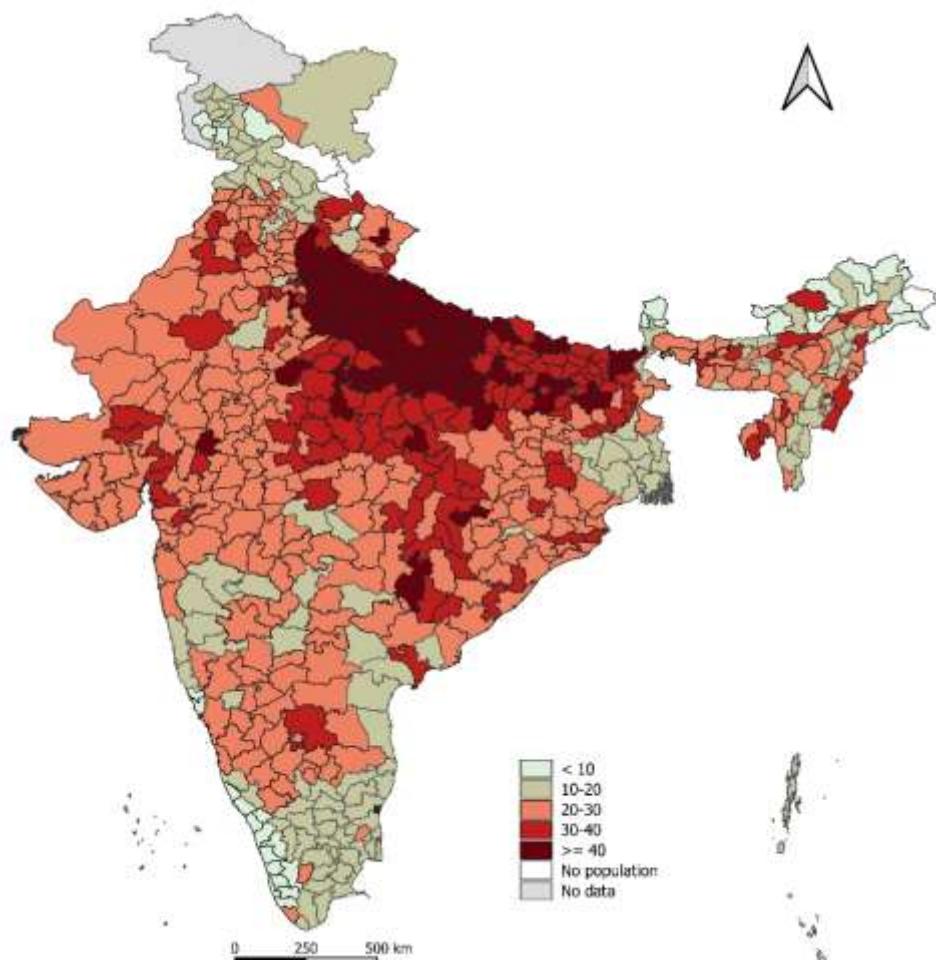
≥40	30-40	20-30	10-20	<10	No data	Total
88	121	251	134	41	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

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Within-District Variation

Within each district, IMR varies across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female – and this variation is different in different districts. The within-district variation in IMR has been measured in terms of the index of within-district variation which is defined as the ratio of the positive root mean square deviation from the median IMR of the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups to the median IMR of the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups. The index of variation is similar to the popularly used within-district coefficient of variation but is more appropriate in situations where the data are not distributed normally or when there are outliers in the data. One requirement for the coefficient of variation is that the data must be distributed normally which is difficult to ascertain in case of spatial data or data distributed across mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups within the population. If the data are not distributed normally, then the interpretation of mean and standard deviation and hence coefficient of variation is difficult. Moreover, the coefficient of variation is less sensitive to the outliers present in the data. In case of spatial data, outliers may be due to specific factors associated with spatial units or to specific population groups which should be taken into consideration while analysing the variation across spatial units or within a spatial unit across mutually exclusive population groups.

Among the districts of the country, the within-district variation in IMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups, as measured by the index of variation, has been found to be the minimum in the Central district of Delhi. There is no rural population in this district and the IMR in urban females in this district is only marginally higher than IMR in urban males so that the index of within-district variation in IMR is very small. On the other hand, the within-district variation in IMR is found to be the maximum in district North and Middle Andaman of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The IMR in urban males in this district is found to be exceptionally high while the IMR in rural females is very low so that IMR in urban males is more than three times higher than the IMR in rural females which results in the largest within-district variation in IMR among the districts of the country.

There are 143 districts in the country where the within-district variation in IMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups may be classified as very large as the index of within-district variation is estimated to be more than or equal to 0.200 in these districts. In Arunachal Pradesh, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be at least 0.200 in 12 of the 16 districts of the state. In Jharkhand also, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be very high in 12 of the 24 districts whereas in Madhya Pradesh, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be very high in 15 of the 50 districts as they existed at the time of 2011 population census. In Kerala, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be very high in 5 of the 14 districts. On the other hand, there are six states

and Union Territories where there is not a single district where the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be very high. These states and Union Territories include Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the two most populous states of the country.

In addition, there are 128 districts where the within district variation in IMR may be termed as high as the index of within-district variation in IMR in these districts ranges between 0.015 to 0.020. In Madhya Pradesh, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be high in 20 of the 50 districts so that in 35 of districts of the state, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be either high or very high. In Arunachal Pradesh also, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be either high or very high in 15 of the 16 districts whereas in Rajasthan, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be either high or very high in 21 of the 33 districts.

By contrast, there are only 56 districts in the country where the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be very low - less than 0.050. Out of these 56 districts, 38 districts are located in Uttar Pradesh alone whereas the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be very low in 5 districts of Gujarat also. On the other hand, there are 145 districts, where the index of within-district variation in IMR ranges between 0.050 to 0.010 which means that the index of within-district variation in IMR is either low or very low in 201 districts of the country. Out of the 143 districts where the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be low, 23 are in Uttar Pradesh, 19 in Maharashtra, 13 each in Bihar and Gujarat, and 11 in Karnataka. In Uttar Pradesh, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be either low or very low in 61 of the 71 districts. In Gujarat also, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be either low or very low in 18 of the 26 districts whereas the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be low in majority of the districts in Maharashtra.

Finally, in 167 districts of the country, the index of within-district variation in IMR across four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups ranges between 0.010 and 0.015 which means that the within-district variation in IMR in these districts is neither high or very high nor low or very low. In Tamil Nadu, the index of within-district variation in IMR is neither high or very high nor low or very low in 16 of the 32 districts. In Bihar also, the index of within-district variation in IMR is found to be neither high or very high nor low or very low in 16 of the 38 districts. In Karnataka, the index of within-district variation in IMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups is found to be neither high or very high or low or very low in 12 of the 30 districts.

The distribution of the districts of the country by the level of the index of within-district variation in IMR across the four mutually exclusive population groups and across the states and Union Territories of the country is presented in Table 14. The choropleth map showing the geographical variation in the index of within-district variation in IMR is depicted in figure 10.

Table 14: Within-district variation in IMR across states/Union Territories.

Country/State/Union Territory	Index of within-district variation in IMR					No data	Total
	Very low	Low	Average	High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	2	6	5	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	3	12	0	16
Assam	0	3	9	9	6	0	27
Bihar	1	13	16	5	3	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	1	5	4	8	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Delhi	1	2	1	5	0	0	9
Goa	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Gujarat	5	13	6	2	0	0	26
Haryana	0	5	7	5	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	4	7	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	1	4	6	4	7	0	22
Jharkhand	1	1	5	5	12	0	24
Karnataka	0	11	12	3	4	0	30
Kerala	1	3	5	0	5	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	4	10	20	15	0	50
Maharashtra	3	19	7	5	1	0	35
Manipur	0	1	1	1	6	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	5	0	7
Mizoram	0	1	2	2	3	0	8
Nagaland	0	7	1	0	3	0	11
Odisha	1	6	8	7	8	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Punjab	0	2	8	8	2	0	20
Rajasthan	1	5	6	13	8	0	33
Sikkim	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	3	16	7	6	0	32
Telangana	1	0	5	3	1	0	10
Tripura	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	38	23	10	0	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	2	1	5	5	0	13
West Bengal	1	9	7	1	1	0	19
India	56	145	167	128	143	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 11: Inter-district variation in within-district inequality in IMR in India, 2019-2021
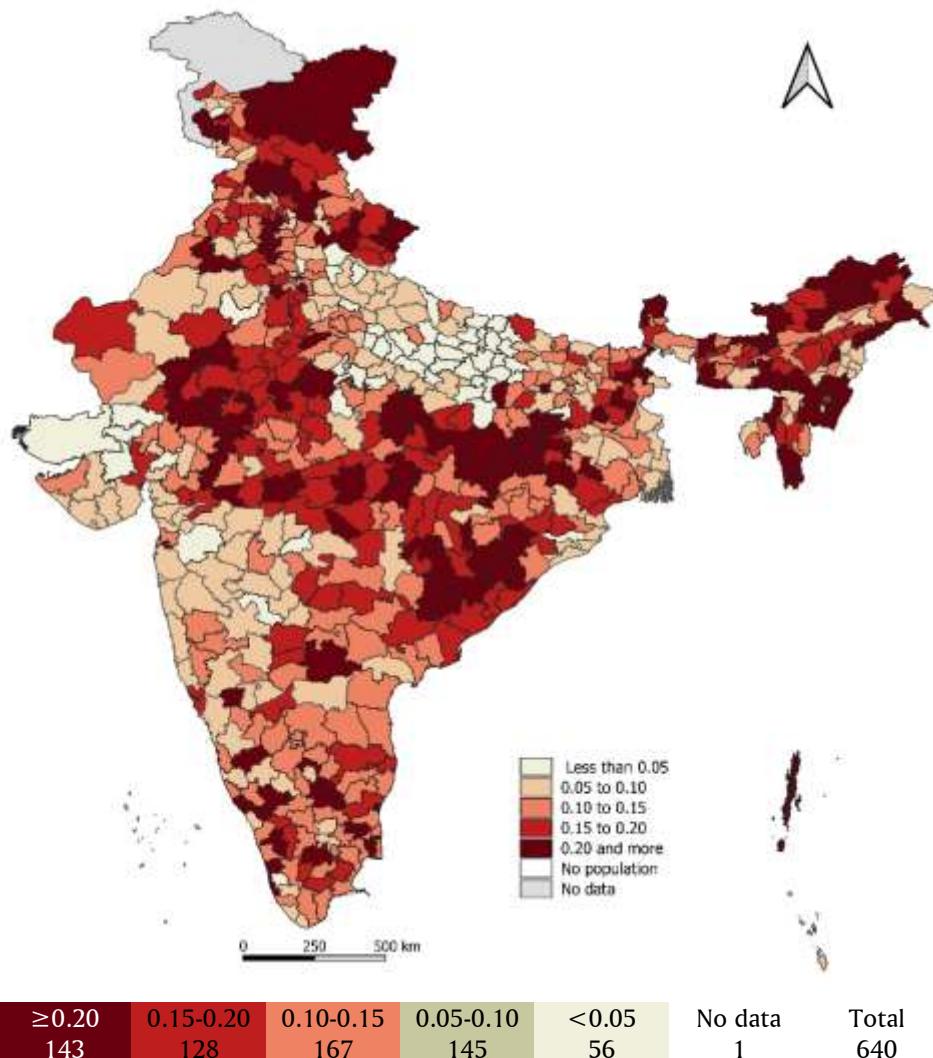
≥0.20	0.15-0.20	0.10-0.15	0.05-0.10	<0.05	No data	Total
143	128	167	145	56	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Male-Female and Rural-Urban Inequality

The male-female inequality in IMR is first measured for rural and urban population through indexes MF_{IR} and MF_{IU} and then the two indexes are combined to obtain male-female inequality in IMR as measured by the index MF_I. There are 200 districts where the index MF_{IR} is negative which implies female survival disadvantage over male. The female survival disadvantage in the first year of life is the maximum in the North district of Delhi. In 430 districts, the index MF_{IR} is positive which implies female survival advantage, and it is the maximum in district Ariyalur of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, in the urban population, females have a survival disadvantage in 197 districts, but survival advantage in 438 districts. The female survival disadvantage in the first year of life in the urban population is the maximum in the North district of Sikkim whereas female survival advantage is the maximum in district Rudraprayag of Uttarakhand. The resulting index MF_I is found to be the lowest in district Sultanpur of Uttar Pradesh but the highest in district Yanam of Puducherry.

Table 15: Summary measures of the variation in within-district inequality in IMR in India, 2019-2021.

Summary measures of variation	Male-female inequality in IMR			Rural-urban inequality in IMR		
	MF_{IR}	MF_{IU}	MF_I	RU_{IM}	RU_{IF}	RU_I
Minimum	-0.509	-1.697	0.001	-1.051	-0.603	0.001
Q1	-0.023	-0.034	0.065	0.056	0.056	0.113
Median	0.063	0.065	0.115	0.189	0.192	0.217
Q3	0.150	0.163	0.172	0.334	0.338	0.355
Maximum	0.991	1.508	1.363	2.621	2.088	1.927
IQR	0.172	0.197	0.107	0.278	0.282	0.242
Index of variation	2.458	3.773	1.120	1.370	1.264	0.967
N	630	635	639	626	626	626

Source: Author

Remarks: In 9 districts, there was no rural population while in 4 districts, there was no urban population at the 2011 population census. Estimates of IMR for district Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

On the other hand, the index RU_{IM}, reflecting rural-urban inequality in male IMR is found to be negative in 79 districts implying that urban males in these districts have a survival disadvantage in the first year of life compared to rural males. The survival disadvantage of urban males is the maximum in North and Middle Andaman district of Andaman and Nicobar Islands whereas the survival advantage of urban males over rural males is the maximum in the North district of Sikkim. Similarly, the index RU_{IF}, reflecting the rural-urban inequality in IMR in females is found to be negative in 66 districts which implies that urban females have survival disadvantage over rural females in the first year of life. This disadvantage is the maximum in district Bageshwar of Uttarakhand whereas survival advantage in urban females is the maximum in district

Rudraprayag also of Uttarakhand. Combining rural-urban inequality in IMR in males and females, rural-urban inequality in IMR, measured through the index RU_I, is the lowest in district Pratapgarh of Uttar Pradesh but the highest in the North district of Sikkim.

Figure 12: Cumulative distribution of districts by male-female and rural-urban disparity in IMR, 2019-2021
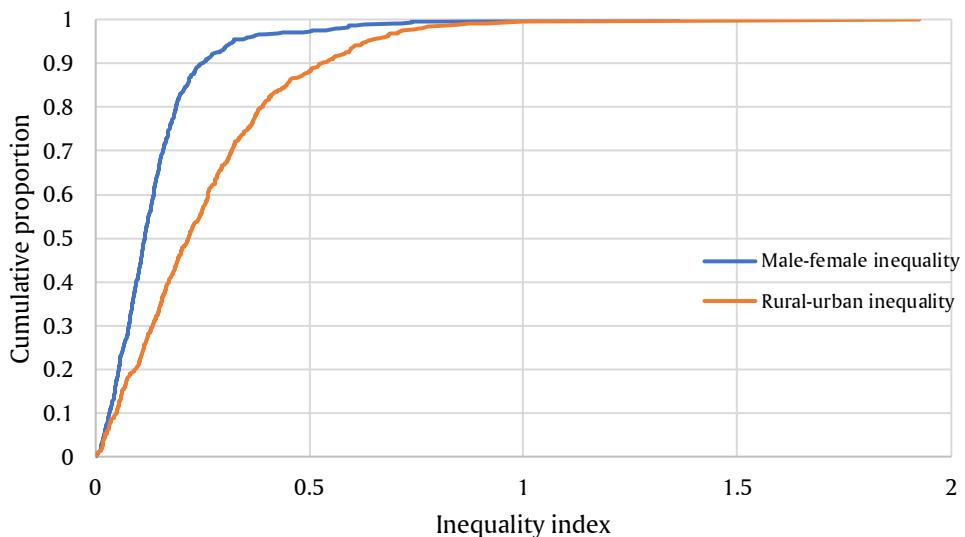
The cumulative distribution of districts by the level of male-female disparity in IMR and by the level of rural-urban disparity in IMR are presented in figure 12. In majority of the districts, male-female disparity in IMR is very low. However, there are 21 districts where male-female disparity in IMR appears to be quite substantial. Out of these 21 districts, 6 are in Tamil Nadu, 4 in Himachal Pradesh, 3 in Puducherry, and 1 each in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Nagaland and Sikkim (Table 18). These districts may be termed as the hotspot districts as regards the male-female inequality in IMR.

On the other hand, there are 41 districts in the country where rural-urban disparity in IMR appears to be quite substantial and in 9 of these districts, the rural-urban disparity in IMR appears to be exceptionally high. These 9 districts are in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry, and Tamil Nadu (Table 21). There are only 295 out of 640 districts in the country where the difference in the risk of death in the first year of life in rural areas and the risk of death in the first year of life in urban areas has been found to be only marginal so that the rural-urban disparity in IMR in these districts is marginal.

Table 16: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of male-female inequality in IMR in rural population, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Female disadvantage		No advantage	Female advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	6	7	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	6	7	1	0	16
Assam	0	0	8	12	7	0	27
Bihar	4	24	9	1	0	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	5	12	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Delhi	4	1	0	1	1	2	7
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Gujarat	1	3	7	9	6	0	26
Haryana	2	7	8	2	2	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	11	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	5	8	8	0	22
Jharkhand	0	1	5	14	4	0	24
Karnataka	0	1	8	11	10	0	30
Kerala	0	0	2	2	10	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	2	4	20	17	7	0	50
Maharashtra	0	1	8	16	8	2	33
Manipur	0	2	0	2	5	0	9
Meghalaya	1	0	3	2	1	0	7
Mizoram	0	0	2	2	4	0	8
Nagaland	1	1	5	4	0	0	11
Odisha	0	0	10	13	7	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Punjab	0	2	6	8	4	0	20
Rajasthan	7	5	17	3	1	0	33
Sikkim	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	1	2	5	23	1	31
Telangana	0	0	0	5	4	1	9
Tripura	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	12	33	24	2	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	8	4	1	0	13
West Bengal	0	0	1	13	4	1	18
India	35	90	166	182	157	10	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 13: Inter-district variation in within-district male-female inequality in IMR in rural population, 2019-2021

<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
35	90	166	182	157	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 17: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of male-female inequality in IMR in urban population, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Female disadvantage		No advantage	Female advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	5	8	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	0	3	6	1	15
Assam	3	2	6	7	9	0	27
Bihar	5	8	13	10	2	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	5	9	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Delhi	2	2	5	0	0	0	9
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Gujarat	1	3	7	8	7	0	26
Haryana	2	8	5	3	3	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	1	7	2	10
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	3	4	13	0	22
Jharkhand	2	2	6	6	8	0	24
Karnataka	0	4	10	12	4	0	30
Kerala	0	0	3	4	7	0	14
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	2	2	14	15	17	0	50
Maharashtra	0	1	10	17	7	0	35
Manipur	1	0	1	0	7	0	9
Meghalaya	1	2	0	1	3	0	7
Mizoram	2	1	2	0	3	0	8
Nagaland	1	2	3	1	4	0	11
Odisha	2	4	7	8	9	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Punjab	3	0	5	8	4	0	20
Rajasthan	6	5	12	8	2	0	33
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	5	26	0	32
Telangana	0	0	2	7	1	0	10
Tripura	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	11	33	25	2	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	3	2	1	4	3	0	13
West Bengal	0	0	6	11	2	0	19
India	56	85	152	158	184	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 14: Inter-district variation in within-district male-female inequality in IMR in urban population, 2019-2021
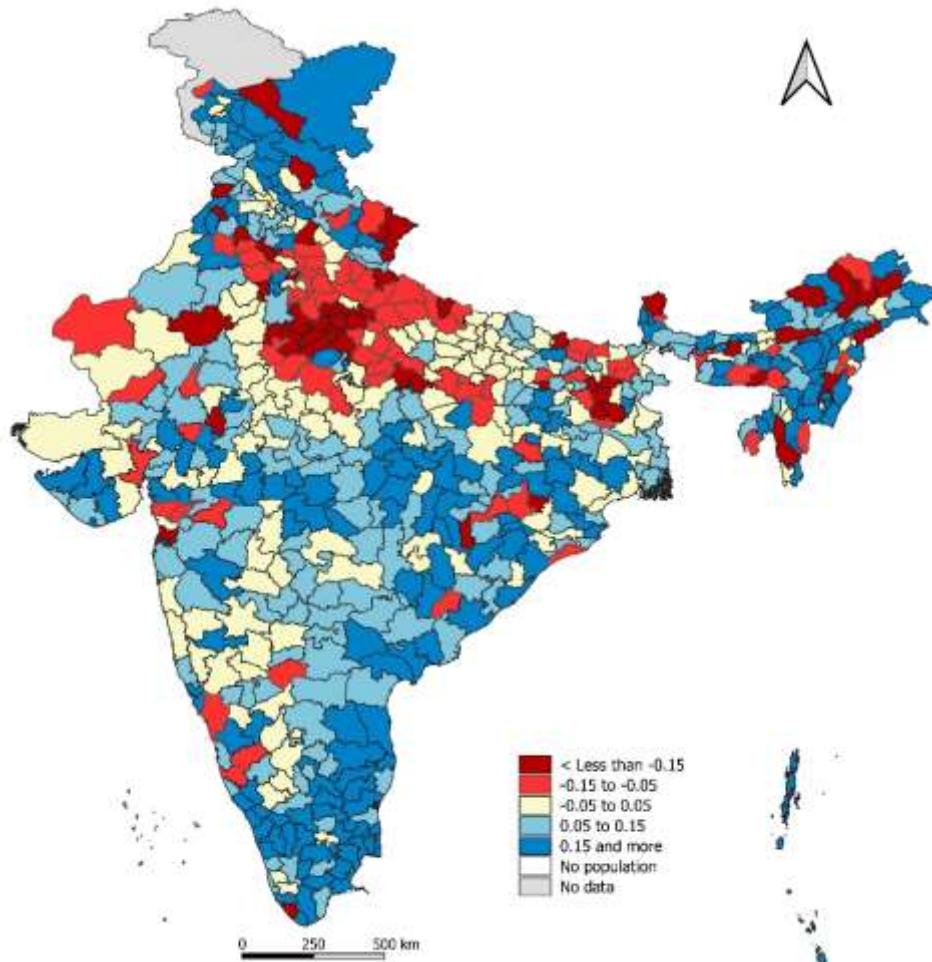
<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
56	85	152	158	184	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 18: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of male-female inequality in IMR, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Female disadvantage		No advantage	Female advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	6	7	0	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1	8	3	2	2	0	16
Assam	5	13	9	0	0	0	27
Bihar	8	27	3	0	0	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	1	5	12	0	0	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	3	4	1	0	1	0	9
Goa	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Gujarat	6	15	4	1	0	0	26
Haryana	5	11	4	0	1	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	5	1	5	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	3	12	6	0	1	0	22
Jharkhand	3	16	4	1	0	0	24
Karnataka	5	17	6	1	1	0	30
Kerala	1	3	4	4	2	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	14	26	9	1	0	0	50
Maharashtra	6	21	6	2	0	0	35
Manipur	0	1	4	4	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	5	1	0	1	0	7
Mizoram	1	2	3	2	0	0	8
Nagaland	3	7	0	0	1	0	11
Odisha	6	15	9	0	0	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Punjab	2	14	3	1	0	0	20
Rajasthan	12	13	4	3	1	0	33
Sikkim	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	5	15	4	7	0	32
Telangana	1	6	3	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	24	36	9	2	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	4	8	0	1	0	0	13
West Bengal	0	15	4	0	0	0	19
India	115	317	143	36	28	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 15   Inter-district variation in within-district male-female disparity in IMR in India, 2019-2021
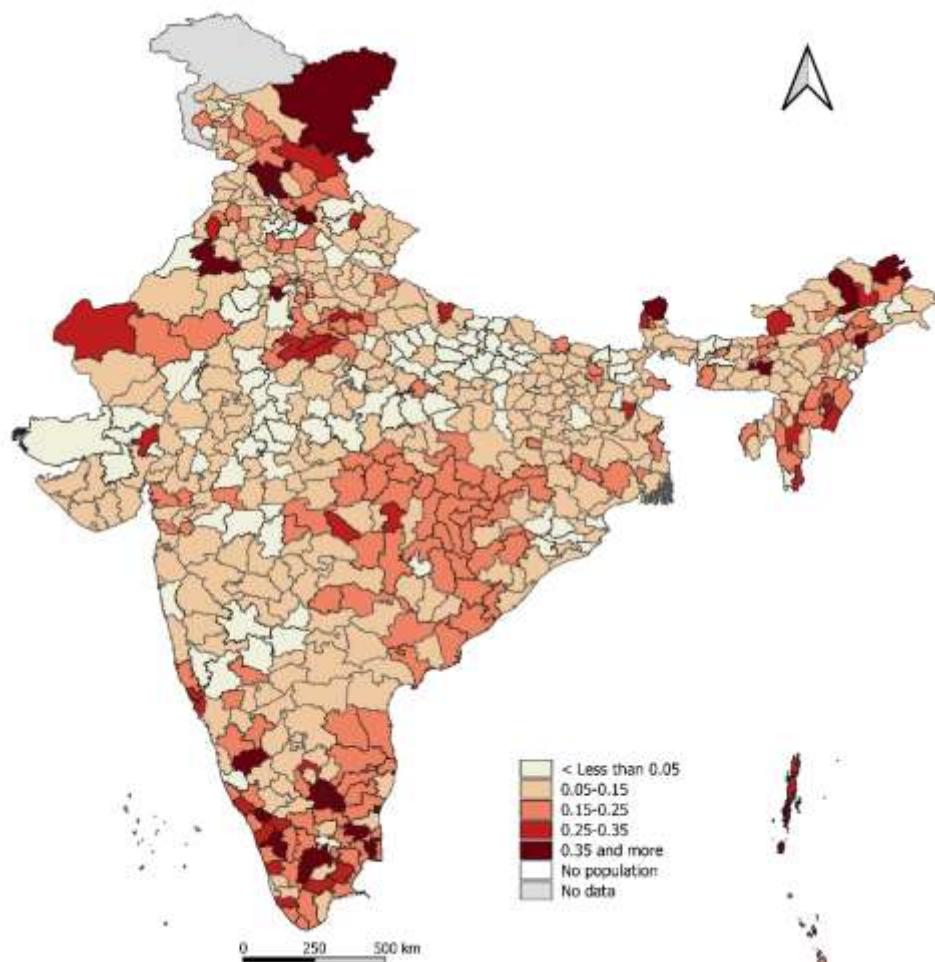
≥0.35	0.25-0.35	0.15-0.25	0.05-0.15	<0.05	No data	Total
28	36	143	317	115	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 19:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of rural-urban inequality in male IMR, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Urban disadvantage		No advantage	Urban advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	3	9	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	14	1	16
Assam	0	0	1	4	22	0	27
Bihar	0	2	6	11	19	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	2	15	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Delhi	3	1	2	1	0	2	9
Goa	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Gujarat	2	3	5	7	9	0	26
Haryana	0	0	0	4	17	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	1	7	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	3	5	3	11	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	2	21	0	24
Karnataka	2	2	0	8	18	0	30
Kerala	3	2	5	3	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	3	3	43	0	50
Maharashtra	3	0	6	12	12	2	35
Manipur	2	1	0	1	5	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	0	2	4	0	7
Mizoram	0	0	0	3	5	0	8
Nagaland	1	2	1	2	5	0	11
Odisha	1	1	2	5	21	0	30
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Punjab	0	0	1	1	18	0	20
Rajasthan	1	1	1	4	26	0	33
Sikkim	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	3	2	12	13	1	32
Telangana	0	0	0	0	9	1	10
Tripura	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	49	19	3	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	12	0	13
West Bengal	1	2	1	5	9	1	19
India	25	28	95	122	356	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 16: Inter-district variation in within-district rural-urban inequality in male IMR in India, 2019-2021
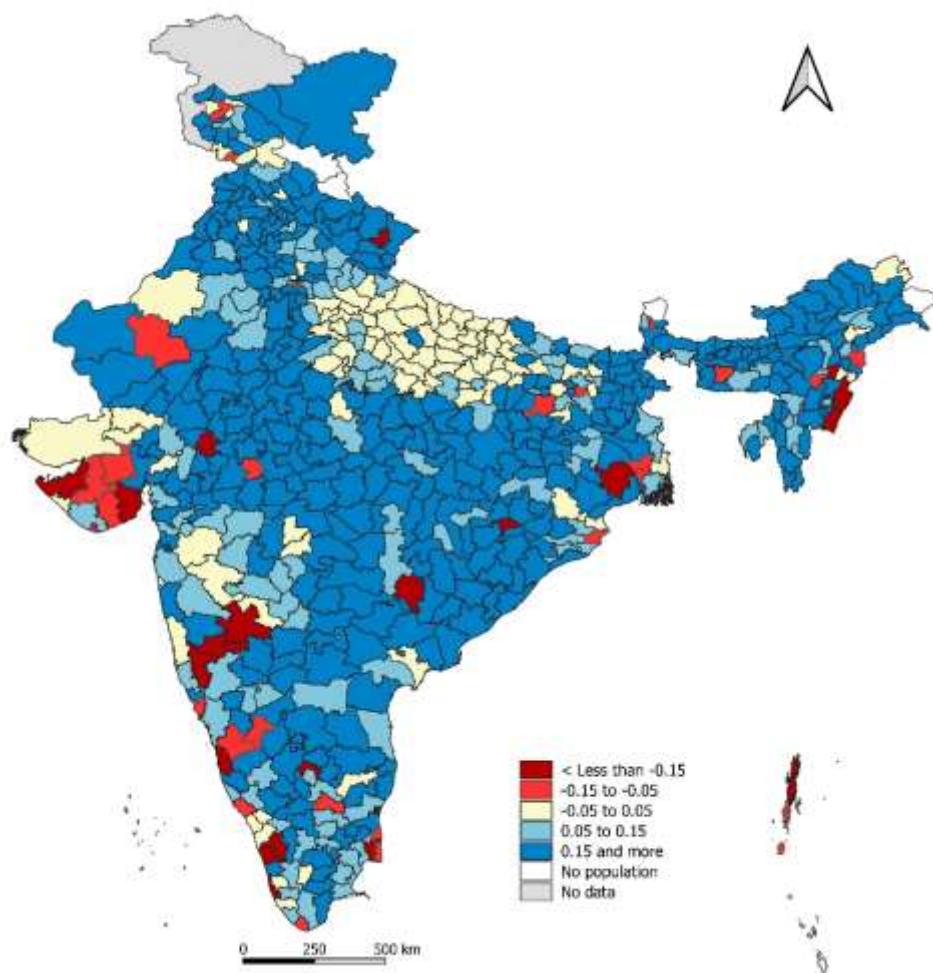
<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
25	28	95	122	356	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 20: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of rural-urban inequality in female IMR, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Urban disadvantage		No advantage	Urban advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	3	9	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	0	12	1	16
Assam	1	1	3	0	22	0	27
Bihar	0	2	1	7	28	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	1	15	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Delhi	4	1	1	1	0	2	9
Goa	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Gujarat	1	3	9	4	9	0	26
Haryana	0	0	0	4	17	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	2	7	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	1	0	17	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1	22	0	24
Karnataka	0	2	6	8	14	0	30
Kerala	2	5	4	2	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2	1	47	0	50
Maharashtra	2	2	6	12	11	2	35
Manipur	2	0	2	2	3	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	6	0	7
Mizoram	0	1	0	4	3	0	8
Nagaland	2	0	0	3	6	0	11
Odisha	0	0	3	6	21	0	30
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Punjab	0	0	3	3	14	0	20
Rajasthan	1	0	1	2	29	0	33
Sikkim	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	0	3	7	20	1	32
Telangana	0	0	0	3	6	1	10
Tripura	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	43	24	4	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1	11	0	13
West Bengal	2	0	7	4	5	1	19
India	24	23	103	108	368	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 17: Inter-district variation in within-district rural-urban inequality in female
IMR in India, 2019-2021
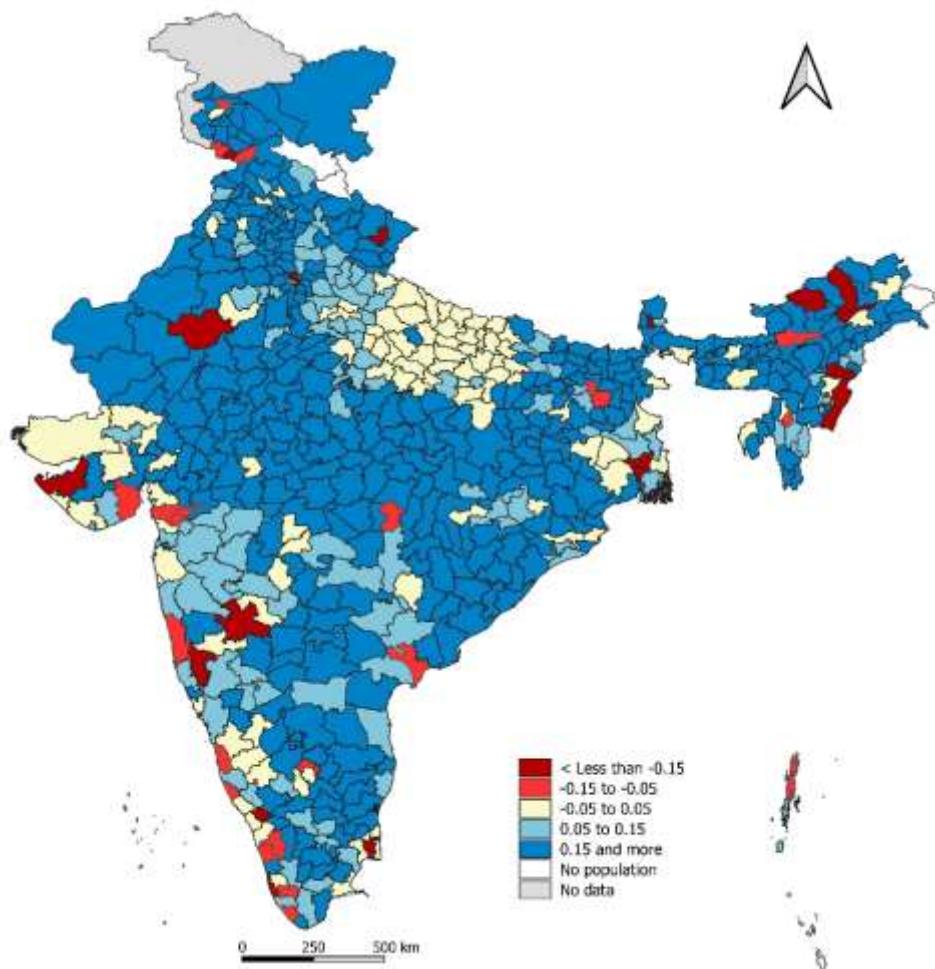
<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
24	23	103	108	368	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 21: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of rural-urban disparity in IMR, 2019-2021.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Very low	Low	Average	High	Very high	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	8	5	0	0	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	4	1	8	2	1	16
Assam	8	13	4	2	0	0	27
Bihar	17	18	2	1	0	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	4	6	4	4	0	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	3	4	0	0	0	2	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	20	6	0	0	0	0	26
Haryana	6	13	2	0	0	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	4	0	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	3	2	1	0	22
Jharkhand	3	10	7	3	1	0	24
Karnataka	16	13	1	0	0	0	30
Kerala	12	1	0	1	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	7	28	13	1	1	0	50
Maharashtra	24	9	0	0	0	2	35
Manipur	3	2	2	1	1	0	9
Meghalaya	2	0	3	2	0	0	7
Mizoram	3	3	1	1	0	0	8
Nagaland	8	1	2	0	0	0	11
Odisha	10	12	4	4	0	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Punjab	5	13	2	0	0	0	20
Rajasthan	8	16	9	0	0	0	33
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	19	11	1	0	0	1	32
Telangana	4	4	1	0	0	1	10
Tripura	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	69	2	0	0	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	2	6	4	0	1	0	13
West Bengal	14	3	1	0	0	1	19
India	295	215	75	32	9	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of IMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Figure 18: Inter-district variation in within-district rural-urban disparity in IMR in India, 2019-2021
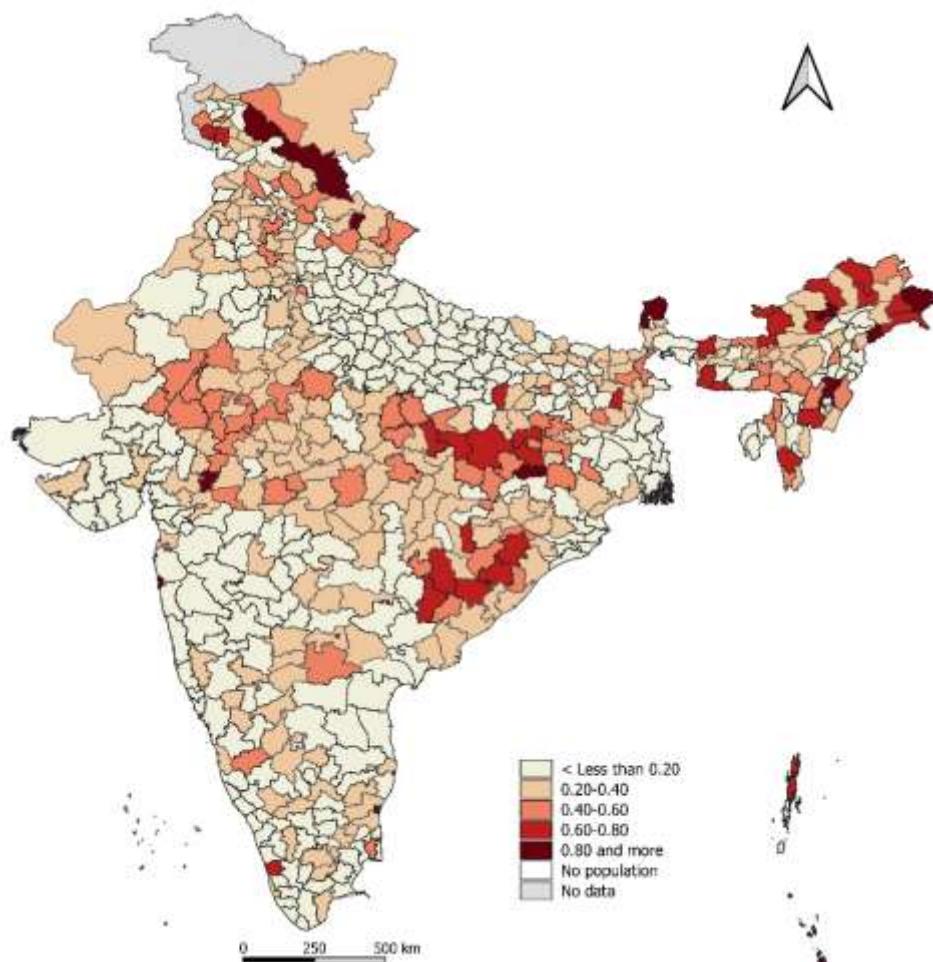
≥0.80	0.60-0.80	0.40-0.60	0.20-0.40	<0.20	No data	Total
9	32	75	215	295	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of IMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Under-five Mortality

Inter-district Variation

The risk of death in the first five years of life (U5MR) varies widely across the districts of the country. District Mahe in the Union Territory of Puducherry has the lowest U5MR among the districts of the country (2 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births) whereas U5MR is estimated to be the highest in district Kaushambi in Uttar Pradesh (75 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births). There are 31 districts in the country where U5MR is estimated to be less than 15 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births and 111 districts where U5MR is estimated to be less than 25 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births. The U5MR is less than 15 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births in all districts of Goa, Kerala, Puducherry, and Sikkim (Table 22). Other states/Union Territories where U5MR is less than 15 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births in at least one district are Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Tamil Nadu. In the remaining states and Union Territories of the country, there is no district where U5MR is estimated to be less than 15 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births.

On the other hand, U5MR is estimated to be very high, equal to or more than 45 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births in 219 of the 640 districts of the country as they existed at the time of 2011 population census. Moreover, there are 37 districts in the country where U5MR is estimated to be exceptionally high, more than 65 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births. These districts are the hotspot districts of the country in the context of the risk of death in the first five years of life. Out of these 37 districts, 19 are in Uttar Pradesh alone while 6 each are in Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh. In Chhattisgarh, U5MR is more than 65 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births in three districts whereas in Haryana, Jharkhand, and Odisha, U5MR is estimated to be more than 65 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births in one district.

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Table 22: Summary measures of variation in U5MR (per 1000 live births) across districts in India, 2019-2021

Population	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum	IQR	Districts
Total	1.823	29.017	37.534	50.721	75.212	21.704	639
Male	2.325	29.596	37.830	50.315	78.437	20.719	639
Female	1.328	27.643	37.578	50.919	81.172	23.276	639
Rural	3.205	30.213	39.144	52.534	77.105	22.321	630
Rural male	3.739	30.688	39.598	52.260	81.397	21.572	630
Rural female	2.642	28.994	38.337	52.385	81.377	23.391	630
Urban	1.823	24.969	31.616	40.837	73.198	15.868	635
Urban male	1.089	25.128	31.623	42.184	80.178	17.056	635
Urban female	1.328	23.765	30.453	41.530	78.861	17.765	635

Source: Author's calculations

Remarks: The number of districts vary because in some districts, there is no rural population, and in some districts, there is no urban population. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from National Family Health Survey 2019-2021. According to the 2011 population census, there were 640 districts in the country. At the time of National Family Health Survey, 2019-2021, the number of districts in the country increased to 707.

Figure 19: Cumulative distribution of U5MR in four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups across districts, 2019-2021
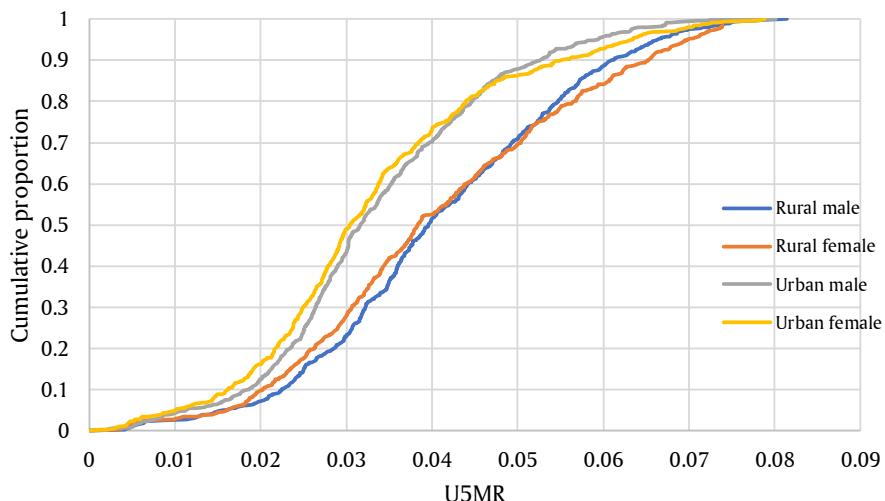
Source: Author

Remarks: In 10 districts, there was no rural population and in 3 districts, there was no urban population at the 2011 population census.

Among the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups, U5MR is comparatively the lowest in urban female population but the highest in the rural male population as may be seen from the cumulative distribution of districts by the level of U5MR (Figure 19). In urban female population U5MR is estimated to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Sitapur of Uttar Pradesh. In rural male population, U5MR is estimated to be the lowest in district Puducherry of Puducherry but the highest in district Rewari of Haryana. There was no rural population in the district Mahe of Puducherry at the 2011 population census so that U5MR for the rural population in the district – male or female – is not estimated. On the other hand, in urban male population, U5MR is estimated to be the lowest in the North district of Sikkim but the highest in district Bijapur of Chhattisgarh. In rural females, U5MR is estimated to be the lowest in district Puducherry of Puducherry but the highest in district Sitapur of Uttar Pradesh.

Combining the male U5MR in rural population and male U5MR in urban population, the U5MR in the male population is found to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Rewari of Haryana whereas, combining the female U5MR in rural population and female U5MR in urban population, the U5MR in the female population is found to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Sitapur of Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, combining the male U5MR in rural population and female U5MR in rural population, the U5MR in the rural population is found to be the lowest in district Puducherry of Puducherry but the highest in district Dakshin Bastar in Chhattisgarh whereas combining the male U5MR in urban population and the female U5MR in urban population, the U5MR in the urban population is found to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Kaushambi of Uttar Pradesh.

The variation of U5MR across districts in different population sub-groups is also different. Among the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups, the variation in U5MR, as measured in terms of the index of inter-district variation, is found to be the highest in urban female population but the lowest in the rural male population. On the other hand, the index of inter-district variation in U5MR is found to be substantially lower in males compared to females but nearly same in rural and urban populations. The difference in the distribution of U5MR across districts in the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups may be visualised from figure 19. There are 229 (35.8 per cent) districts where U5MR in the rural male population is estimated to be less than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births whereas in the urban female population, U5MR is estimated to be less than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births in 405 (63.3 per cent) districts. Similarly, there are 264 (41.3 per cent) districts where U5MR in the rural female population is estimated to be less than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births whereas there are 376 (58.8 per cent) districts whereas U5MR in the urban male population is estimated to be less than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births. There are, however, 202 districts where U5MR is less than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births in all the four mutually exclusive and

exhaustive population sub-groups within the district (Table 23). On the other hand, there are 198 districts where U5MR is equal to or more than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births in all the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within the district. There are 94 districts where U5MR is more than or equal to 35 under-five deaths per 1000 population in rural male and rural female populations but less than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births in urban male and urban female populations. There is only one district – district Jamnagar in Gujarat - where U5MR in rural male and rural female populations is less than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births but more than or equal to 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births in both rural female and urban female populations. Similarly, there is only one districts – Karauli in Rajasthan - where U5MR in rural males and urban males is less than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births but equal to or more than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births in both rural females and urban females. In 94 districts U5MR in rural male and rural female is equal to or more than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births but less than 35 under-five deaths per 1000 live births in urban males and urban females.

Table 23: Distribution of districts by the level of U5MR in four mutually exclusive population sub-groups within the district.

Group	Under-five deaths per 1000 live births (U5MR)				Districts	
	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female	Number	Per cent
1	<35	<35	<35	<35	202	31.6
2	<35	<35	<35	≥35	4	0.6
3	<35	<35	≥35	<35	5	0.8
4	<35	<35	≥35	≥35	1	0.2
5	<35	≥35	<35	<35	11	1.7
6	<35	≥35	<35	≥35	1	0.2
7	<35	≥35	≥35	<35	1	0.2
8	<35	≥35	≥35	≥35	1	0.2
9	≥35	<35	<35	<35	34	5.3
10	≥35	<35	<35	≥35	0	0.0
11	≥35	<35	≥35	<35	13	2.0
12	≥35	<35	≥35	≥35	2	0.3
13	≥35	≥35	<35	<35	94	14.7
14	≥35	≥35	<35	≥35	22	3.4
15	≥35	≥35	≥35	<35	37	5.8
16	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	198	30.9
No classification					14	2.2
Total					640	100.0

Source: Author

Remarks: 13 districts could not be classified as there was either no rural population or no urban population in the district at the time of 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

The inter-district variation in U5MR in the total population, in rural and urban populations, in male and female populations, and in the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female - is presented as choropleth maps in figures 20 through 28. A choropleth map colours, or shades district according to a range of the values of U5MR and is a popular thematic map used to represent statistical data through various shading patterns or symbols across districts. The choropleth map helps in understanding the geographical contiguity of districts in terms of the level of U5MR. The districts have been categorised into the following five categories based on the level of U5MR:

1. Very low U5MR districts. In these districts, U5MR is less than 15 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births.
2. Low U5MR districts. In these districts, U5MR ranges between 15-25 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births.
3. Medium U5MR districts. In these districts, U5MR ranges between 25-35 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births.
4. High U5MR districts. In these districts, U5MR ranges between 35-45 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births.
5. Very high U5MR districts. In these districts, U5MR is more than or equal to 45 under-five deaths per 1000 live births.

Figures 20 through 28 suggest that there is considerable degree of geographical continuity in districts belonging to different categories of U5MR. Nearly all but a few districts having very high U5MR are geographically contiguous. These districts are primarily located in the central part of the country in all population sub-groups, although there are pockets of high to very high U5MR districts in the southern parts of the country also. Similarly, nearly all but a few districts having very low U5MR are also geographically contiguous. All but two of these districts, are located in Kerala and Goa.

The distribution of districts in different states and Union Territories of the country by the level of U5MR is shown in tables 24 through 32 for the total population of the district and for different population sub-groups within the district. For example, there is no district in 14 states and Union Territories of the country where the U5MR in the total population is estimated to be very high, at least 45 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births. In the rural population, there are 13 states and Union Territories where there is no district where the U5MR is very high whereas this number is 21 in the urban population. Similarly, there is no district in 13 states and Union Territories where male U5MR is very high whereas this number is 16 in case of U5MR in the female population. In 12 states/Union Territories, there is no district where U5MR is more than or equal to 45 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births in rural male population whereas this number is 15 in case of rural female population, 20 in case of urban male population and 22 in case of urban female population.

Table 24: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of U5MR, 2019-2021 -Total population.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	≥45	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	5	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	3	2	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	9	12	6	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3	15	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	7	16	3	0	26
Haryana	0	0	7	10	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	11	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	4	16	1	1	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	9	14	0	24
Karnataka	0	5	21	4	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	12	37	0	50
Maharashtra	0	7	23	5	0	0	35
Manipur	0	0	7	2	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	1	4	2	0	7
Mizoram	0	3	4	0	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	1	6	3	1	0	11
Odisha	0	0	7	13	10	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	0	13	6	1	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	9	16	8	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	23	4	3	1	0	32
Telangana	0	1	8	1	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	3	68	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	1	8	4	0	13
West Bengal	0	10	9	0	0	0	19
India	31	80	166	143	219	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 20:   Inter-district variation in U5MR in India, 2019-2021
              Total population

≥45	35-45	25-35	15-25	<15	No data	Total
219	143	166	80	31	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
   NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 25: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of U5MR, 2019-2021 - Rural population.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	≥45	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	4	3	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	3	2	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	8	12	7	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	17	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Delhi	0	5	1	1	0	2	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	7	14	5	0	26
Haryana	0	0	4	12	5	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	9	2	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	4	16	0	1	1	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	0	8	16	0	24
Karnataka	0	4	18	8	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	9	40	0	50
Maharashtra	A	7	19	7	0	2	35
Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	5	2	0	7
Mizoram	0	3	2	2	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	1	6	3	1	0	11
Odisha	0	0	5	12	13	0	30
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Punjab	0	0	8	10	2	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	8	14	11	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	21	6	3	1	1	32
Telangana	0	1	6	2	0	1	10
Tripura	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	3	68	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	7	6	0	13
West Bengal	0	9	9	0	0	1	19
India	28	79	136	146	241	10	640

Source: Author

Remarks: There was no urban population in 9 districts at the 2011 population census.
Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 21:   Inter-district variation in U5MR in India, 2019-2021
              Rural population

≥45	35-45	25-35	15-25	<15	No data	Total
241	146	136	79	28	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
   NFHS 2019-2021.

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Table 26: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of U5MR, 2019-2021 -Urban population.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	≥45	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	2	7	4	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	10	3	1	1	0	1	16
Assam	0	3	18	6	0	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	15	23	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	10	5	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Delhi	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	9	16	1	0	26
Haryana	0	0	15	4	2	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	4	5	0	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	10	10	2	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	1	11	10	2	0	24
Karnataka	0	11	18	1	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	17	23	10	0	50
Maharashtra	0	8	25	2	0	0	35
Manipur	0	4	3	0	2	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	4	2	0	0	7
Mizoram	0	4	4	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	4	2	5	0	0	11
Odisha	0	1	19	10	0	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	5	11	4	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	1	27	3	2	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	24	3	3	1	0	32
Telangana	0	5	5	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	4	67	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	2	4	4	2	0	13
West Bengal	0	15	4	0	0	0	19
India	47	112	224	133	119	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: There was no rural population in 4 districts at the 2011 population census.
Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

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Figure 22:   Inter-district variation in U5MR in India, 2019-2021
              Urban population
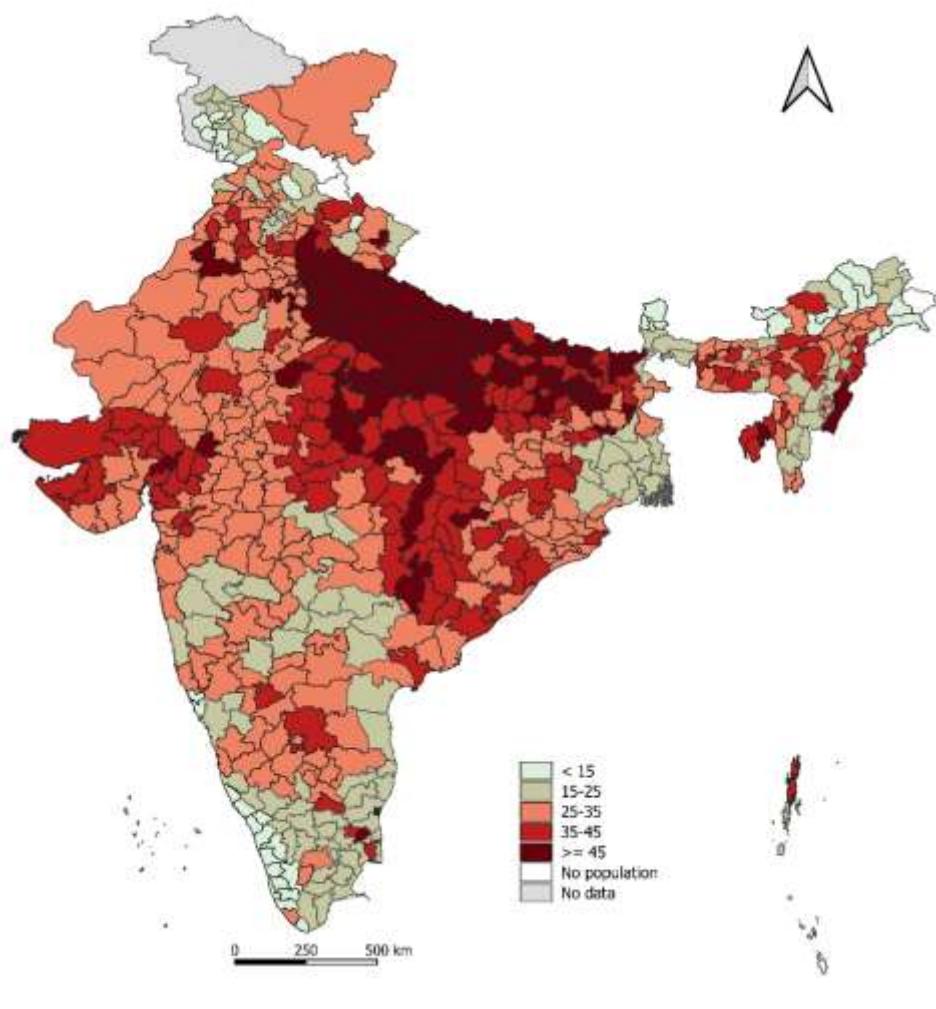
≥45	35-45	25-35	15-25	<15	No data	Total
119	133	224	112	47	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
            census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
            NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 27: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of U5MR, 2019-2021 – Male Population.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	≥45	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	3	4	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	3	2	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	7	13	7	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	4	34	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Delhi	0	3	4	2	0	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	7	14	5	0	26
Haryana	0	0	11	6	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	7	4	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	2	18	0	1	1	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	9	14	0	24
Karnataka	0	3	22	5	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	12	38	0	50
Maharashtra	0	5	25	4	1	0	35
Manipur	0	0	6	3	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	2	3	2	0	7
Mizoram	0	3	4	0	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	1	6	4	0	0	11
Odisha	0	0	7	12	11	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	0	12	6	2	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	13	12	8	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	21	5	3	3	0	32
Telangana	0	1	8	1	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	4	67	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	2	7	4	0	13
West Bengal	0	10	8	1	0	0	19
India	28	76	170	137	228	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 23:   Inter-district variation in U5MR in India, 2019-2021
              Male population
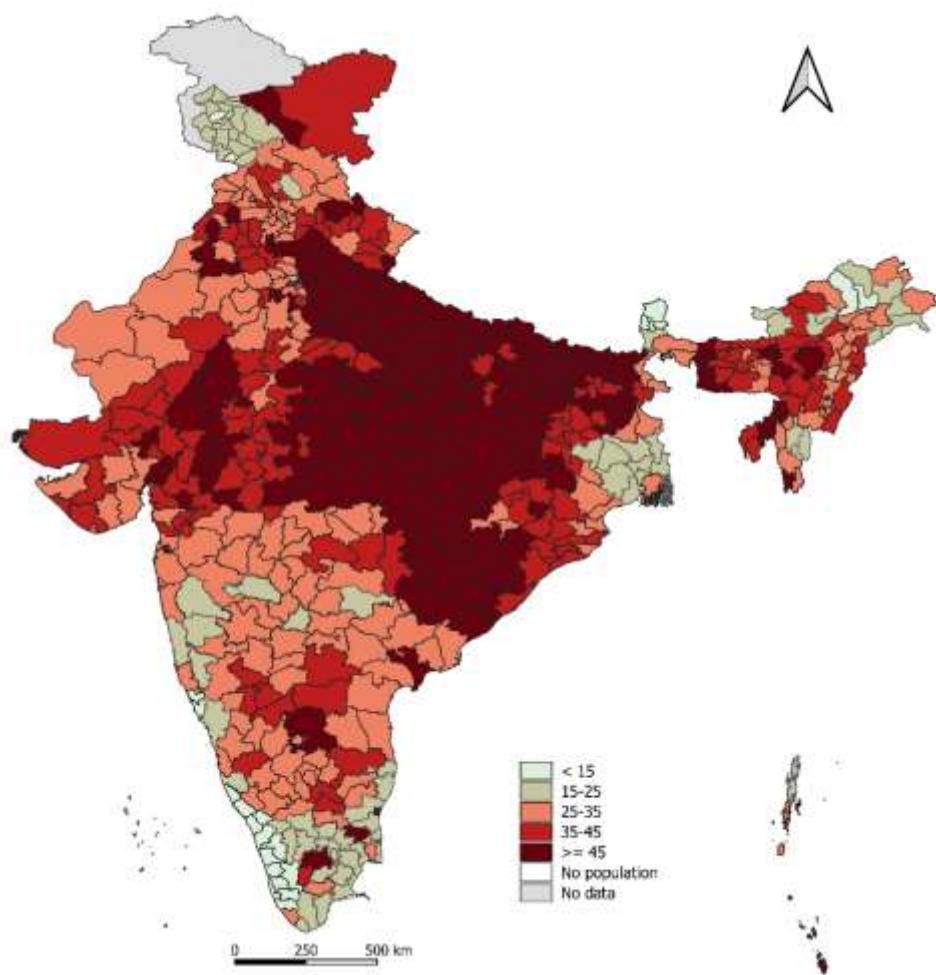
≥45	35-45	25-35	15-25	<15	No data	Total
228	137	170	76	28	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 28: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of U5MR, 2019-2021 - Female population.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	≥45	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	6	4	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	3	2	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	10	13	4	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	5	13	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	8	15	3	0	26
Haryana	0	0	6	11	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	6	6	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	4	16	1	1	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	10	13	0	24
Karnataka	0	5	23	2	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	10	39	0	50
Maharashtra	0	7	24	4	0	0	35
Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	1	3	3	0	7
Mizoram	1	2	3	1	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	1	6	3	1	0	11
Odisha	0	0	7	14	9	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	1	13	5	1	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	7	15	11	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	26	5	0	0	0	32
Telangana	0	1	8	1	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	2	69	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	3	5	5	0	13
West Bengal	0	10	9	0	0	0	19
India	32	90	166	131	220	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 24: Inter-district variation in U5MR in India, 2019-2021
Female population
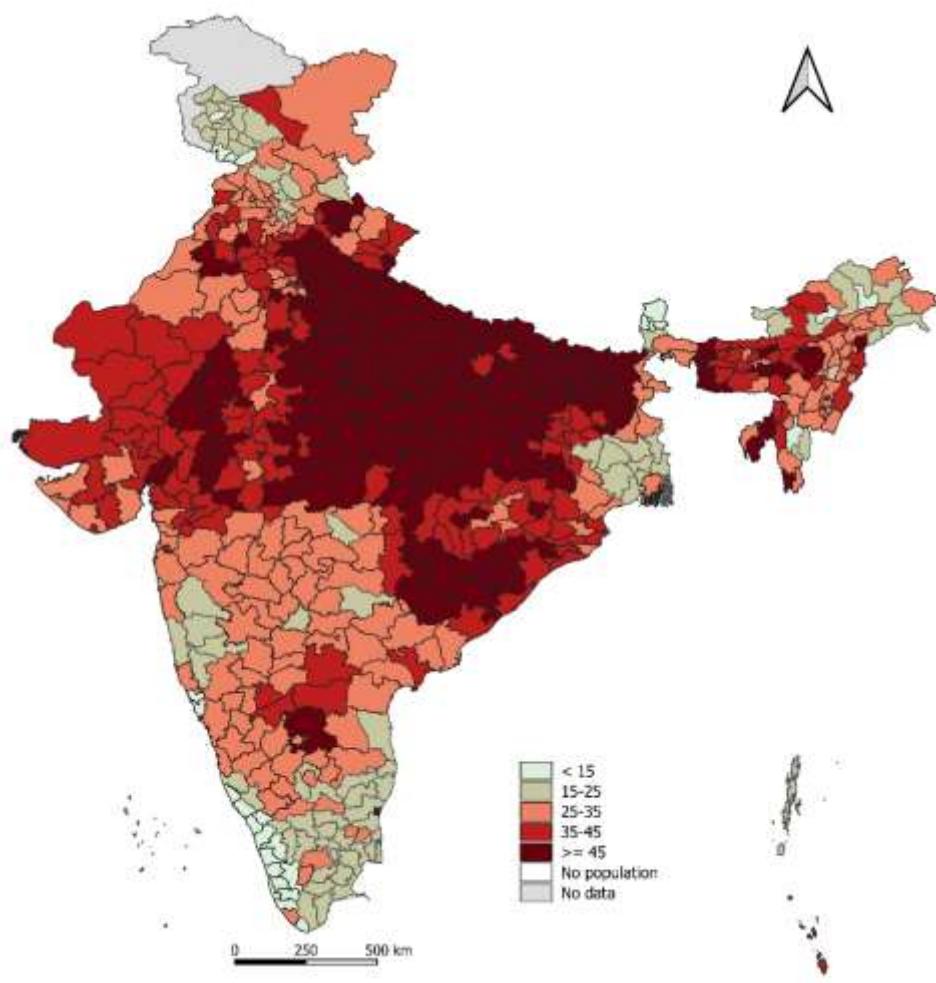
≥45	35-45	25-35	15-25	<15	No data	Total
220	131	166	90	32	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 29: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of U5MR, 2019-2021 – Rural Male.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	≥45	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	4	3	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	3	2	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	6	14	7	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	4	34	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Delhi	1	3	2	1	0	2	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	6	13	7	0	26
Haryana	0	0	4	13	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	6	5	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	4	15	1	1	1	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	0	4	20	0	24
Karnataka	0	2	17	10	1	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	8	41	0	50
Maharashtra	0	6	20	6	1	2	35
Manipur	0	0	6	3	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	1	3	3	0	7
Mizoram	0	3	1	3	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	1	6	4	0	0	11
Odisha	0	0	5	12	13	0	30
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Punjab	0	0	7	11	2	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	11	12	10	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	14	10	3	3	1	32
Telangana	0	1	5	3	0	1	10
Tripura	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	4	67	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	8	5	0	13
West Bengal	0	6	10	2	0	1	19
India	30	62	137	156	245	10	640

Source: Author

Remarks: There was no rural population in 9 districts at the 2011 population census.
Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 25:   Inter-district variation in U5MR in India, 2019-2021
             Rural Male

≥45	35-45	25-35	15-25	<15	No data	Total
245	156	137	62	30	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 30:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of U5MR, 2019-2021 – Rural female.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	≥45	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	6	5	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1	10	3	2	0	0	16
Assam	0	0	9	13	5	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	4	14	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Delhi	0	2	4	0	1	2	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	8	12	6	0	26
Haryana	0	0	3	11	7	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	5	7	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	3	17	1	0	1	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	10	13	0	24
Karnataka	0	5	22	3	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	9	40	0	50
Maharashtra	1	6	21	5	0	2	35
Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
Mizoram	0	4	2	1	1	0	8
Nagaland	0	1	6	2	2	0	11
Odisha	0	0	6	13	11	0	30
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Punjab	0	0	8	10	2	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	6	11	16	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	22	9	0	0	1	32
Telangana	0	1	7	1	0	1	10
Tripura	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	1	70	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	3	4	6	0	13
West Bengal	0	9	9	0	0	1	19
India	27	84	153	124	242	10	640

Source: Author

Remarks: There was no rural population in 9 districts at the 2011 population census.
Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 26:   Inter-district variation in U5MR in India, 2019-2021
              Rural Female
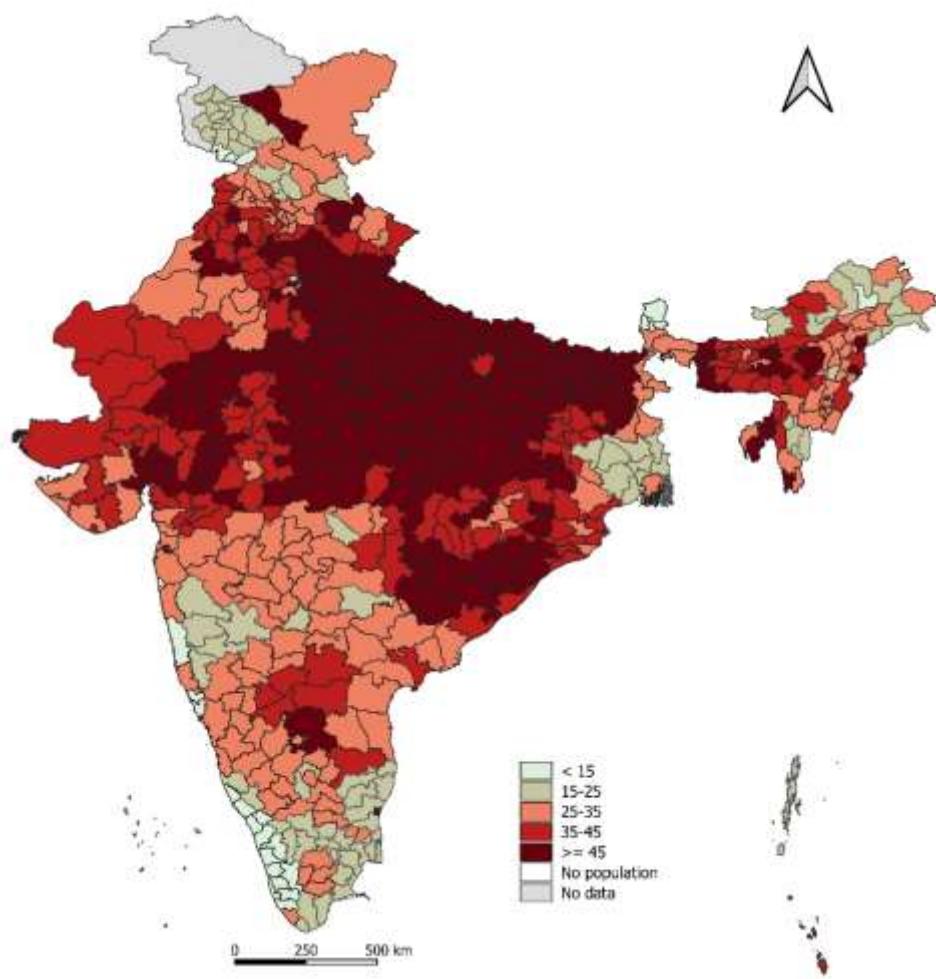
≥45	35-45	25-35	15-25	<15	No data	Total
242	124	153	84	27	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
           NFHS 2019-2021.

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Table 31:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of U5MR, 2019-2021 – Urban male.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	≥45	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	6	4	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	10	2	3	0	0	1	16
Assam	0	3	19	5	0	0	27
Bihar	0	0	2	17	19	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	10	6	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	3	4	2	0	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	7	18	1	0	26
Haryana	0	0	17	2	2	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	4	2	3	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	5	16	1	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	2	10	9	3	0	24
Karnataka	0	10	18	2	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	12	27	11	0	50
Maharashtra	0	8	25	2	0	0	35
Manipur	1	2	4	0	2	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	5	1	0	0	7
Mizoram	0	6	2	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	3	5	3	0	0	11
Odisha	0	3	15	12	0	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	6	10	4	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	2	28	1	2	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	23	2	3	4	0	32
Telangana	0	2	8	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	6	65	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	2	6	2	3	0	13
West Bengal	0	12	7	0	0	0	19
India	41	112	223	137	122	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: There was no rural population in 4 districts at the 2011 population census.
Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 27: Inter-district variation in U5MR in India, 2019-2021
Urban Male
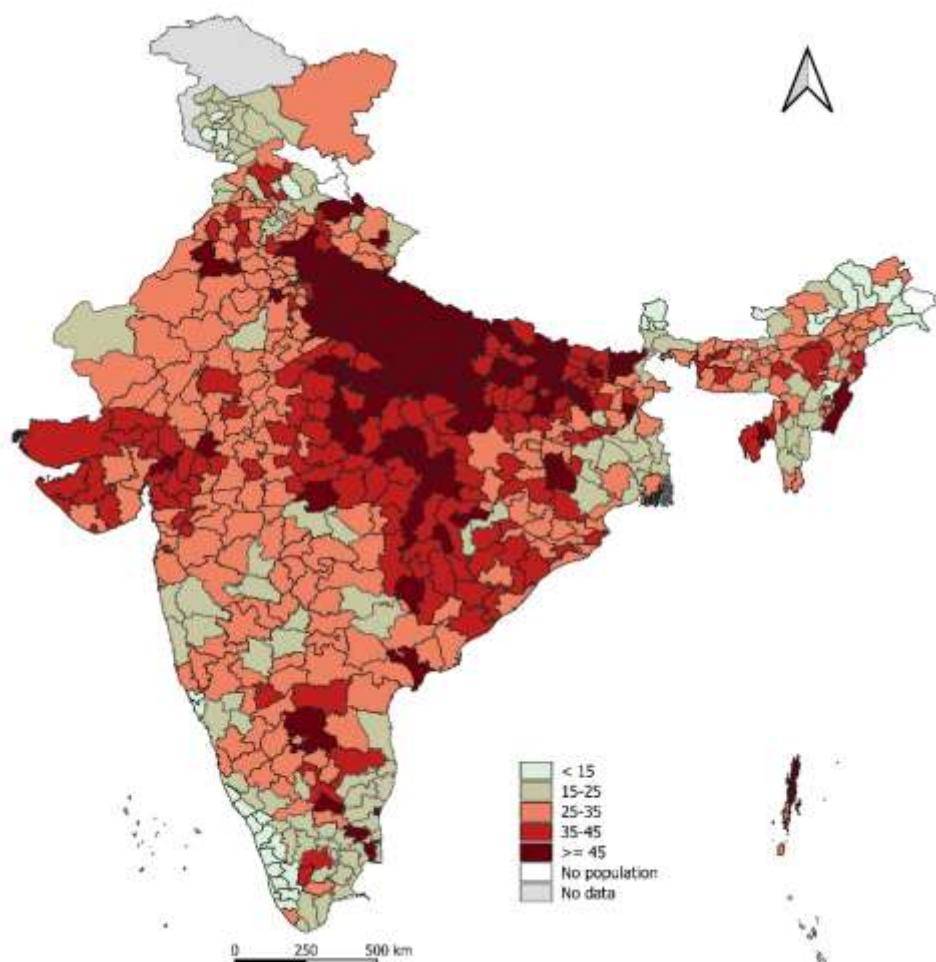
≥45	35-45	25-35	15-25	<15	No data	Total
122	137	223	112	41	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

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Table 32: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of U5MR, 2019-2021 – Urban female.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	≥45	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	5	5	3	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	11	2	1	0	1	1	16
Assam	0	7	14	6	0	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	12	26	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	6	8	4	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Delhi	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	11	15	0	0	26
Haryana	0	1	13	6	1	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	2	8	0	0	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	14	7	1	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	1	13	8	2	0	24
Karnataka	0	13	17	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	20	22	8	0	50
Maharashtra	0	11	22	2	0	0	35
Manipur	1	3	2	3	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	2	4	1	0	0	7
Mizoram	1	4	3	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	4	4	2	1	0	11
Odisha	0	2	22	5	1	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	7	10	3	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	25	6	2	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	2	29	1	0	0	0	32
Telangana	0	6	4	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	2	69	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	1	5	3	3	0	13
West Bengal	0	15	4	0	0	0	19
India	56	134	215	111	119	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: There was no urban population in 4 districts at the 2011 population census.
Estimate of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 28:   Inter-district variation in U5MR in India, 2019-2021
              Urban Female
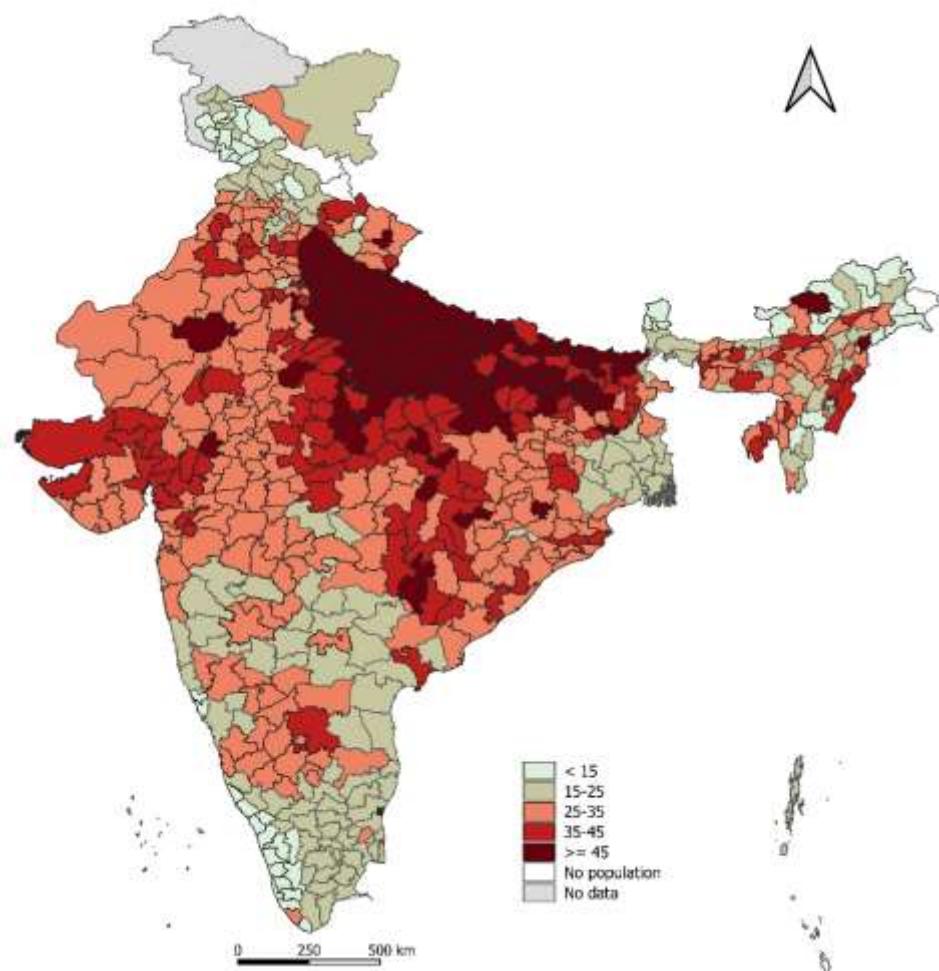
≥45	35-45	25-35	15-25	<15	No data	Total
119	111	215	134	56	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Within-District Variation

Within each district, U5MR varies across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female – and within-district variation in U5MR is different in different districts as reflected through the index of within-district variation U5MR which is measured as the ratio of the positive root mean squared deviation from the median U5MR of the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in the district to the median U5MR of the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups. The index of variation is used within-district in place of the coefficient of variation because the basic requirement for the coefficient of variation to have a meaningful interpretation, as discussed earlier, is that the data must be distributed normally. If the data are not distributed normally, then it is difficult to interpret the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation and hence the coefficient of variation. It is, however, difficult to ensure that U5MR is distributed normally across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within each district.

Among the districts of the country, the within-district variation in U5MR across rural male population, rural female population, urban male population, and urban female population has been found to be the minimum in the district Ambedkar Nagar of Uttar Pradesh but the highest in North and Middle Andaman district of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In the Ambedkar Nagar district, the U5MR is estimated to be at least 50 under-five deaths for every 1000 live births in all the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups. The U5MR in rural female population of the district is marginally higher than U5MR in rural male population, but there is very little difference between U5MR in the urban male population and U5MR in urban female population of the district.

On the other hand, very high within-district index of variation in district North and Middle Andaman appears to be due to the very high U5MR in urban male population in the district. In the remaining three mutually exclusive population groups of the district, the difference in the U5MR is not large. The U5MR in rural female population is lower than the U5MR in the rural male population. The U5MR in the rural female population of the district is also lower than the U5MR in the urban female population of the district. The U5MR in the urban male population is found to be more than three times the U5MR in the urban female population of the district.

The within-district variation in U5MR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups appears to be less marked than the within-district variation in U5MR. The number of districts where the index of variation in U5MR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups is low or very low (less than 0.10) is 227 which is higher than the number of districts where the index of variation in U5MR is very low. Similarly, the number of districts where the within-district index of variation in U5MR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups is high or very high (at least 0.15) is 243 which is also less than

the number of districts in which the U5MR is either high or very high. There are 135 districts in the country where the within-district variation in U5MR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups may be termed as very large as the index of within-district variation is estimated to be at least 0.200 in these districts. In addition, there are 108 districts where the within-district variation in U5MR is large as the index of within-district variation in U5MR in these districts ranges between 0.015 to 0.020. On the other hand, there are only 63 districts in the country where the within-district variation in U5MR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups may be termed as very low as the index of within-district variation in U5MR in these districts is found to be less than 0.050. In 164 districts of the country, the within-district variation in U5MR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups may be termed as low as the index of within-district variation in U5MR ranges from 0.050 to 0.010 in these districts. This leaves 169 districts where the index of within-district variation in U5MR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups ranges between 0.010 and 0.015.

The distribution of districts by the index of within-district variation in U5MR varies across the states and Union Territories of the country as may be seen from table 33. In 12 of the 16 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be very high. Similarly, in 11 of the 24 districts of Jharkhand, the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be very high. There are 13 districts in Madhya Pradesh where the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be very high. In Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Rajasthan, the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be very high in 8 districts whereas there is no district in Uttar Pradesh where the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be very high. In Bihar also, the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be very high in only 3 of the 38 districts. There are 6 states/Union Territories where the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be very high.

On the other hand, the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be very low in 27 of the 71 districts of Uttar Pradesh and in 8 of the 35 districts of Maharashtra. In Gujarat also, the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be very low in 7 of the 26 districts as they existed at the time of the 2011 population census. There are 18 states and Union Territories where there is no district in which the index of within-district variation in U5MR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups is found to be very low. In Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, the index of within-district variation in U5MR is found to be either low or very low in at least three-fourth of the districts.

The choropleth map showing the distribution of the index of within-district variation in U5MR across the districts of the country is presented in figure 29. There is no regional pattern in the index of within-district variation across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in the country but there are pockets of districts with very high within-district variation in U5MR.

Table 33: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by index of within-district variation in U5MR, 2019-2021.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	<0.05	0.05-0.10	0.10-0.15	0.15-0.20	≥0.20	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	5	5	3	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2	12	0	16
Assam	0	3	12	6	6	0	27
Bihar	1	10	18	6	3	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	2	5	3	8	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Delhi	1	1	2	5	0	0	9
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	7	13	4	1	1	0	26
Haryana	0	4	8	5	4	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	2	2	7	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	2	4	6	3	7	0	22
Jharkhand	1	1	5	6	11	0	24
Karnataka	2	13	9	3	3	0	30
Kerala	2	4	3	1	4	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	5	11	21	12	0	50
Maharashtra	8	16	8	2	1	0	35
Manipur	0	1	2	1	5	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	5	0	7
Mizoram	1	0	3	1	3	0	8
Nagaland	0	8	0	0	3	0	11
Odisha	2	6	7	7	8	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Punjab	0	3	8	7	2	0	20
Rajasthan	1	4	8	12	8	0	33
Sikkim	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	9	15	2	6	0	32
Telangana	1	2	4	2	1	0	10
Tripura	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	27	32	12	0	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	2	2	5	4	0	13
West Bengal	5	8	4	1	1	0	19
India	63	164	169	108	135	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimate of U5MR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 29:   Within-district variation in U5MR across mutually exclusive population
              groups, 2019-21
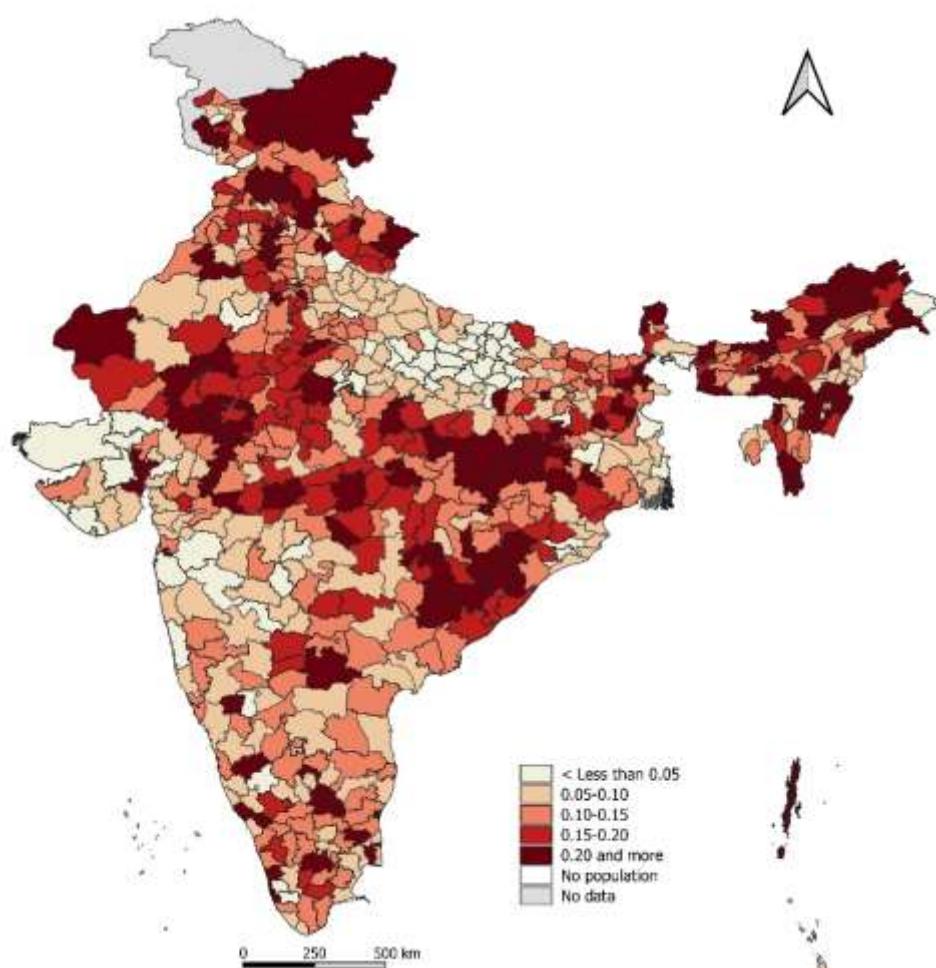
≥0.20	0.15-0.20	0.10-0.15	0.05-0.10	<0.05	No data	Total
135	108	169	164	63	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
   NFHS 2019-2021.

Male-Female and Rural-Urban Inequality

The male-female inequality in U5MR is first measured separately for rural and urban population through indexes MF_{UR} and MF_{UU} and then the two indexes are combined to obtain male-female inequality in U5MR as measured by the index MF_U. In the same manner, rural-urban inequality in U5MR is first measured separately for male and female population through indexes RU_{UM} and RU_{UF} and then rural-urban inequality in U5MR is calculated through index RU_U. Table 34 gives the summary measures of the inter-district distribution of inequality measures.

Table 34:   Summary measures of inter-district distribution of within-district inequality in U5MR in India, 2019-2021.

Summary measures of distribution	Male-female inequality in U5MR			Rural-urban inequality in U5MR		
	MF_{UR}	MF_{UU}	MF_U	RU_{UM}	RU_{UF}	RU_U
Minimum	-0.543	-1.729	0.005	-1.012	-0.591	0.001
Q1	-0.061	-0.074	0.059	0.055	0.054	0.111
Median	0.022	0.023	0.100	0.185	0.189	0.212
Q3	0.106	0.119	0.152	0.324	0.331	0.344
Maximum	0.908	1.459	1.263	2.595	2.075	1.906
IQR	0.167	0.193	0.093	0.269	0.276	0.234
Index of variation	6.921	10.426	1.196	1.366	1.260	0.965
N	630	635	639	626	626	626

Source: Author
Remarks: In 9 districts, there was no rural population while in 4 districts, there was no urban population at the 2011 population census. Estimates of U5MR for district Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

There are 274 districts where MF_{UR} is negative which means that rural females have a survival disadvantage over rural males in the first five years of life which is the maximum in the North district of Delhi. In 350 districts, rural females have a survival advantage over rural males which is the maximum in district Ariyalur of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, urban females have survival disadvantage in 272 districts with the maximum in North districts of Sikkim but survival advantage in 363 districts with the maximum in district Rudraprayag of Uttarakhand. The male-female inequality in U5MR, measured in terms of the index MF_U, is found to be the lowest in district Yamunanagar of Haryana but the highest in district Yanam of Puducherry.

The index RU_{UM}, reflecting the rural-urban inequality in male U5MR is found to be negative in 79 districts which means that urban males have survival disadvantage in the first five years of life compared to rural males with the maximum in North and Middle Andaman district of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In 547 districts, however, urban males have survival advantage over rural males with the maximum in district in the North district of Sikkim. On the other hand, in 66 districts, urban females have survival disadvantage over rural females with the maximum in district Bageshwar of

Uttarakhand whereas, in 560 districts, urban females have survival advantage over rural females in the first five years of life with the maximum in district Rudraprayag also of Uttarakhand. The rural-urban inequality in U5MR, as measured through the index RU_U, is found to be the lowest in district Pratapgarh of Uttar Pradesh but the highest in the North district of Sikkim.

Figure 30: Cumulative distribution of districts by male-female and rural-urban disparity in U5MR, 2019-2021
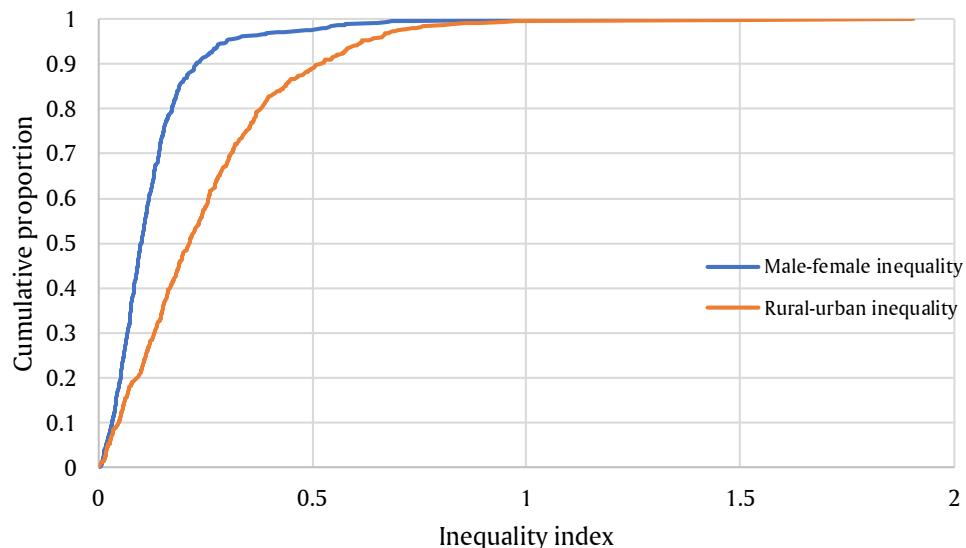
Source: Author

The cumulative distribution of districts by the level of male-female and rural-urban inequality U5MR is presented in figure 30. In majority of the districts, male-female inequality in U5MR is either low or very low which suggests that there is not much male-female difference in the risk of death in the first year of life. There are, however, 24 districts where male-female inequality in U5MR is very high (Table 37). These districts may be termed as hotspot districts as regards male-female inequality in U5MR. On the other hand, in 37 districts, rural-urban inequality in U5MR is exceptionally high. These districts are located in (Table 36). In 300 districts rural-urban inequality in U5MR is marginal.

The choropleth map showing the variation in male-female and rural-urban inequality in U5MR across the districts of the country are presented in figures 31 through 36 whereas the distribution of districts by the level of male-female and rural-urban inequality in U5MR across the states and Union Territories of the country is presented in tables 35 through 40.

Table 35   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of male-female inequality in U5MR in rural population, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Female disadvantage		No advantage	Female advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	10	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	7	4	0	0	16
Assam	0	2	8	15	2	0	27
Bihar	10	23	5	0	0	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	9	6	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Delhi	4	1	1	0	1	2	7
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Gujarat	2	6	8	7	3	0	26
Haryana	3	9	5	2	2	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	10	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	9	10	2	0	22
Jharkhand	0	3	8	10	3	0	24
Karnataka	0	5	8	12	5	0	30
Kerala	0	0	3	2	9	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	3	11	20	15	1	0	50
Maharashtra	0	1	15	15	2	2	33
Manipur	2	0	0	2	5	0	9
Meghalaya	1	1	3	2	0	0	7
Mizoram	0	1	2	3	2	0	8
Nagaland	1	2	7	1	0	0	11
Odisha	0	1	14	12	3	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Punjab	1	4	8	4	3	0	20
Rajasthan	8	6	17	1	1	0	33
Sikkim	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	1	4	10	16	1	31
Telangana	0	0	0	7	2	1	9
Tripura	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	25	30	16	0	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	2	6	4	1	0	13
West Bengal	0	0	3	15	0	1	18
India	62	115	189	176	88	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: In 9 districts, there was no rural population at the 2011 population census.
Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 31:   Inter-district variation in within-district male-female inequality in U5MR in rural population, 2019-2021

<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
62	115	189	175	88	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 36: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of male-female inequality in U5MR in urban population, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Female disadvantage		No advantage	Female advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3	8	2	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	0	3	6	1	16
Assam	3	2	10	5	7	0	27
Bihar	6	11	17	4	0	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	1	5	5	7	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Delhi	4	2	3	0	0	0	9
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Gujarat	3	2	11	7	3	0	26
Haryana	4	8	5	1	3	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	1	7	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	3	7	10	0	22
Jharkhand	2	4	6	6	6	0	24
Karnataka	0	6	13	8	3	0	30
Kerala	0	0	4	5	5	0	14
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	4	5	18	12	11	0	50
Maharashtra	0	4	13	16	2	0	35
Manipur	1	0	1	1	6	0	9
Meghalaya	2	1	0	1	3	0	7
Mizoram	2	2	1	0	3	0	8
Nagaland	2	3	1	4	1	0	11
Odisha	3	7	6	7	7	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Punjab	3	1	7	7	2	0	20
Rajasthan	6	7	13	5	2	0	33
Sikkim	1	1	0	1	1	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	9	21	0	32
Telangana	0	0	5	5	0	0	10
Tripura	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	20	37	14	0	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	4	1	5	1	2	0	13
West Bengal	0	2	11	4	2	0	19
India	80	108	178	137	132	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: In 4 districts, there was no urban population at the 2011 population census.
Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 32: Inter-district variation in within-district male-female inequality in U5MR in urban population, 2019-2021
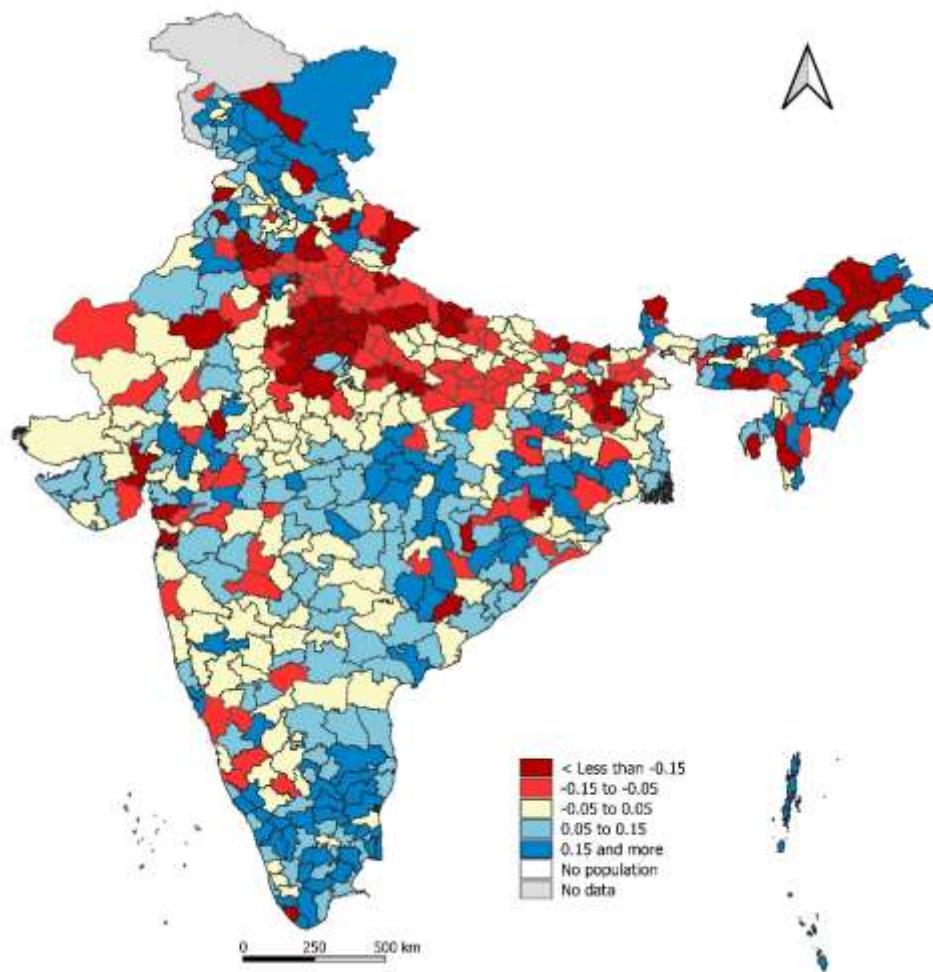
<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
80	108	178	137	132	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 37: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of male-female inequality in U5MR, 2019-2021.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	1	10	2	0	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	9	3	2	2	0	16
Assam	5	17	5	0	0	0	27
Bihar	5	21	12	0	0	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	1	12	5	0	0	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Delhi	3	2	3	0	1	0	9
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Gujarat	5	18	3	0	0	0	26
Haryana	3	14	3	0	1	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	4	2	4	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	3	15	3	0	1	0	22
Jharkhand	7	14	3	0	0	0	24
Karnataka	7	21	0	1	1	0	30
Kerala	3	4	3	3	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	14	32	3	1	0	0	50
Maharashtra	12	21	2	0	0	0	35
Manipur	0	2	2	5	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	6	0	0	1	0	7
Mizoram	1	2	4	1	0	0	8
Nagaland	1	9	0	0	1	0	11
Odisha	9	19	2	0	0	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Punjab	4	11	4	1	0	0	20
Rajasthan	12	11	6	4	0	0	33
Sikkim	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	12	10	3	6	0	32
Telangana	2	7	1	0	0	0	10
Tripura	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	15	32	21	3	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	3	9	0	1	0	0	13
West Bengal	3	16	0	0	0	0	19
India	122	353	110	30	24	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 33: Inter-district variation in within-district male-female inequality in U5MR, 2019-2021
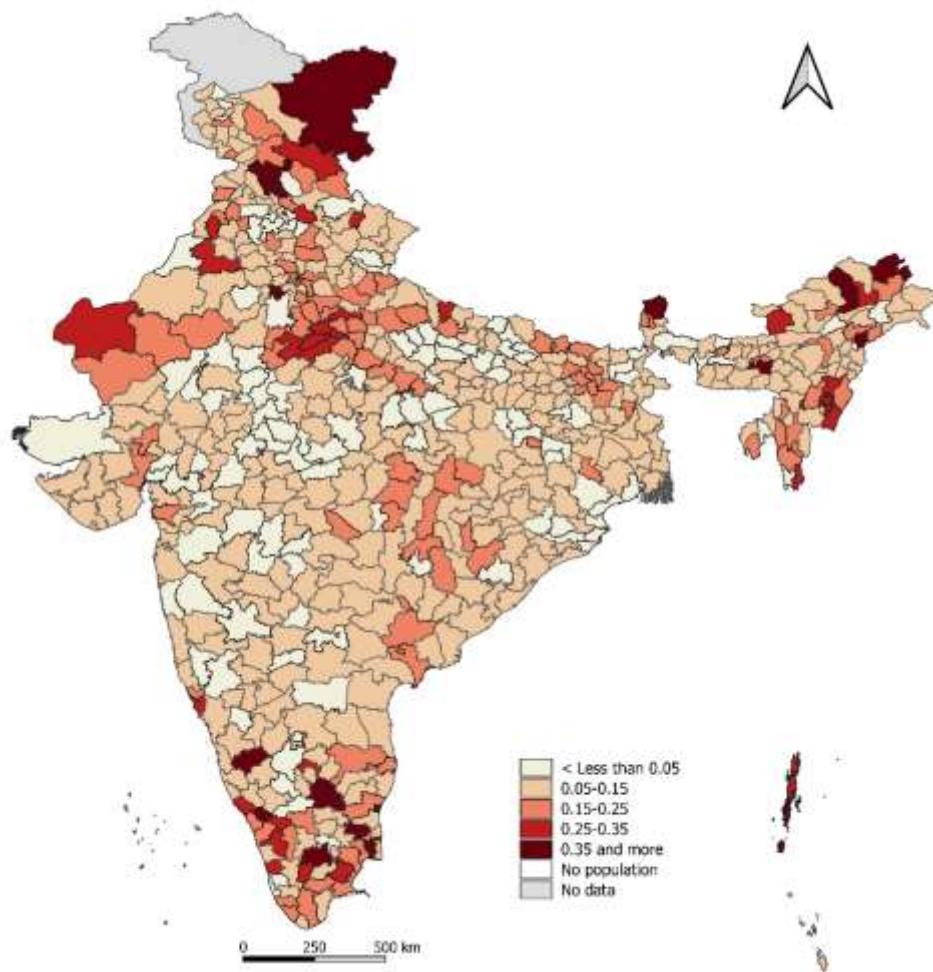
≥0.35	0.25-0.35	0.15-0.25	0.05-0.15	<0.05	No data	Total
24	30	110	353	122	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 38:   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of rural-urban inequality in male U5MR, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Urban disadvantage		No advantage	Urban advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	3	9	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	14	1	16
Assam	0	0	1	5	21	0	27
Bihar	0	2	6	11	19	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	2	15	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Delhi	3	1	2	1	0	2	9
Goa	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Gujarat	2	3	6	7	8	0	26
Haryana	0	0	0	4	17	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	1	7	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	3	5	3	11	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	2	21	0	24
Karnataka	2	2	0	8	18	0	30
Kerala	3	2	5	3	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	3	3	43	0	50
Maharashtra	3	0	6	12	12	2	35
Manipur	2	1	0	1	5	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	0	2	4	0	7
Mizoram	0	0	0	3	5	0	8
Nagaland	1	1	2	2	5	0	11
Odisha	1	1	2	5	21	0	30
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Punjab	0	0	1	1	18	0	20
Rajasthan	1	1	1	4	26	0	33
Sikkim	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	3	2	12	13	1	32
Telangana	0	0	0	0	9	1	10
Tripura	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	50	18	3	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	12	0	13
West Bengal	1	2	1	6	8	1	19
India	25	27	98	124	352	14	640

Source: Author
Remarks: There was no rural population 9 districts and no urban population in 4 districts. Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 34: Inter-district variation in within-district rural-urban inequality in U5MR in male population, 2019-2021
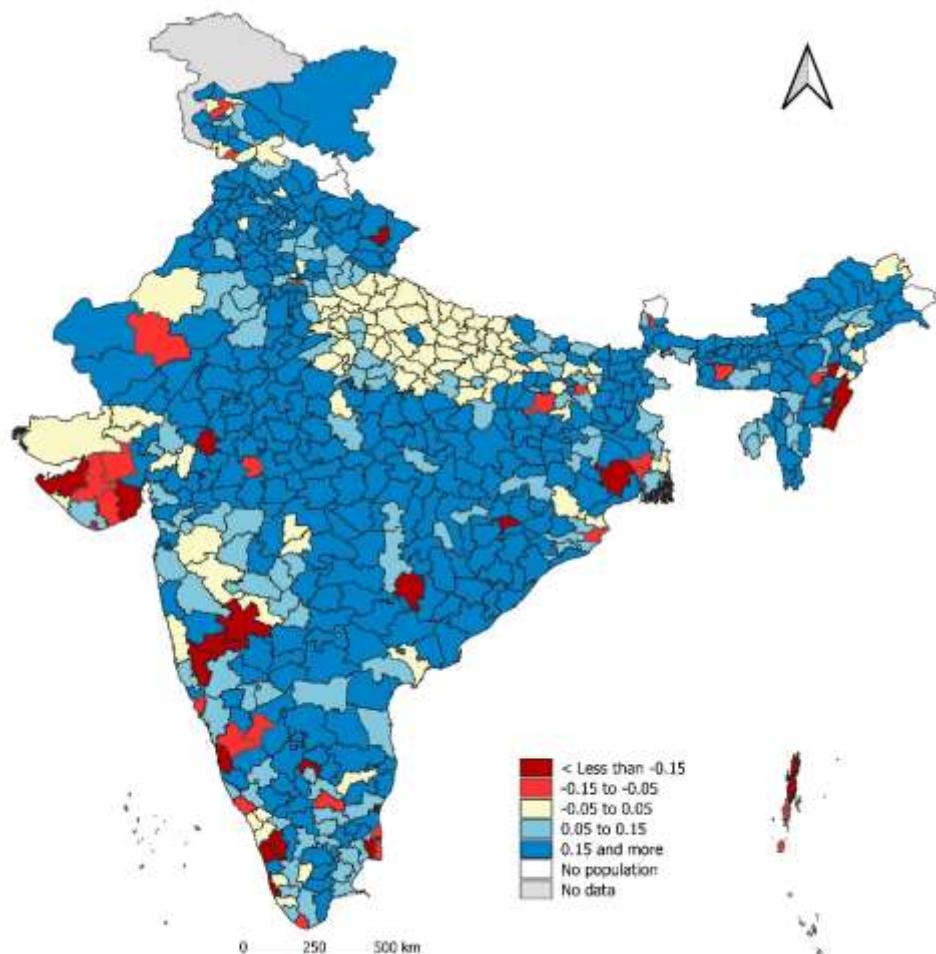
<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
25	27	98	124	352	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 39: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of rural-urban inequality in female U5MR, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Urban disadvantage		No advantage	Urban advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	3	9	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	0	12	1	16
Assam	1	1	3	0	22	0	27
Bihar	0	2	1	8	27	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	2	14	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Delhi	3	2	1	1	0	2	9
Goa	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Gujarat	1	3	9	4	9	0	26
Haryana	0	0	0	4	17	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	2	7	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	1	0	17	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	2	0	22	0	24
Karnataka	0	2	6	8	14	0	30
Kerala	2	5	4	2	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2	1	47	0	50
Maharashtra	2	2	6	12	11	2	35
Manipur	2	0	2	2	3	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	6	0	7
Mizoram	0	1	0	4	3	0	8
Nagaland	2	0	0	3	6	0	11
Odisha	0	0	3	7	20	0	30
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Punjab	0	0	4	2	14	0	20
Rajasthan	1	0	1	4	27	0	33
Sikkim	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	0	3	7	20	1	32
Telangana	0	0	0	3	6	1	10
Tripura	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	45	22	4	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1	11	0	13
West Bengal	1	1	7	4	5	1	19
India	22	25	107	109	363	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: There was no rural population 9 districts and no urban population in 4 districts.
Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 35:   Inter-district variation in within-district rural-urban inequality in U5MR in female population, 2019-2021

<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
22	25	107	109	363	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 40: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of rural-urban disparity in U5MR, 2019-2021.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Very low	Low	Average	High	Very high	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	4	7	2	0	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	3	1	10	1	16
Assam	2	14	6	3	2	0	27
Bihar	11	17	7	1	2	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	3	4	5	2	4	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Delhi	1	2	4	0	0	2	9
Goa	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	18	6	2	0	0	0	26
Haryana	1	11	7	2	0	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	4	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	5	9	2	2	4	0	22
Jharkhand	2	5	7	5	5	0	24
Karnataka	11	13	6	0	0	0	30
Kerala	10	2	1	0	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	4	11	24	8	3	0	50
Maharashtra	18	11	4	0	0	2	35
Manipur	3	2	0	2	2	0	9
Meghalaya	2	0	0	3	2	0	7
Mizoram	3	1	2	1	1	0	8
Nagaland	4	5	0	2	0	0	11
Odisha	5	10	7	2	6	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Punjab	2	9	8	1	0	0	20
Rajasthan	5	12	11	3	2	0	33
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
Tamil Nadu	7	22	1	1	0	1	32
Telangana	0	7	1	1	0	1	10
Tripura	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	67	4	0	0	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	3	6	3	1	0	13
West Bengal	11	5	1	1	0	1	19
India	206	200	120	51	49	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: There was no rural population 9 districts and no urban population in 4 districts.
Estimates of U5MR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 36: Inter-district variation in within-district rural-urban inequality in U5MR, 2019-2021
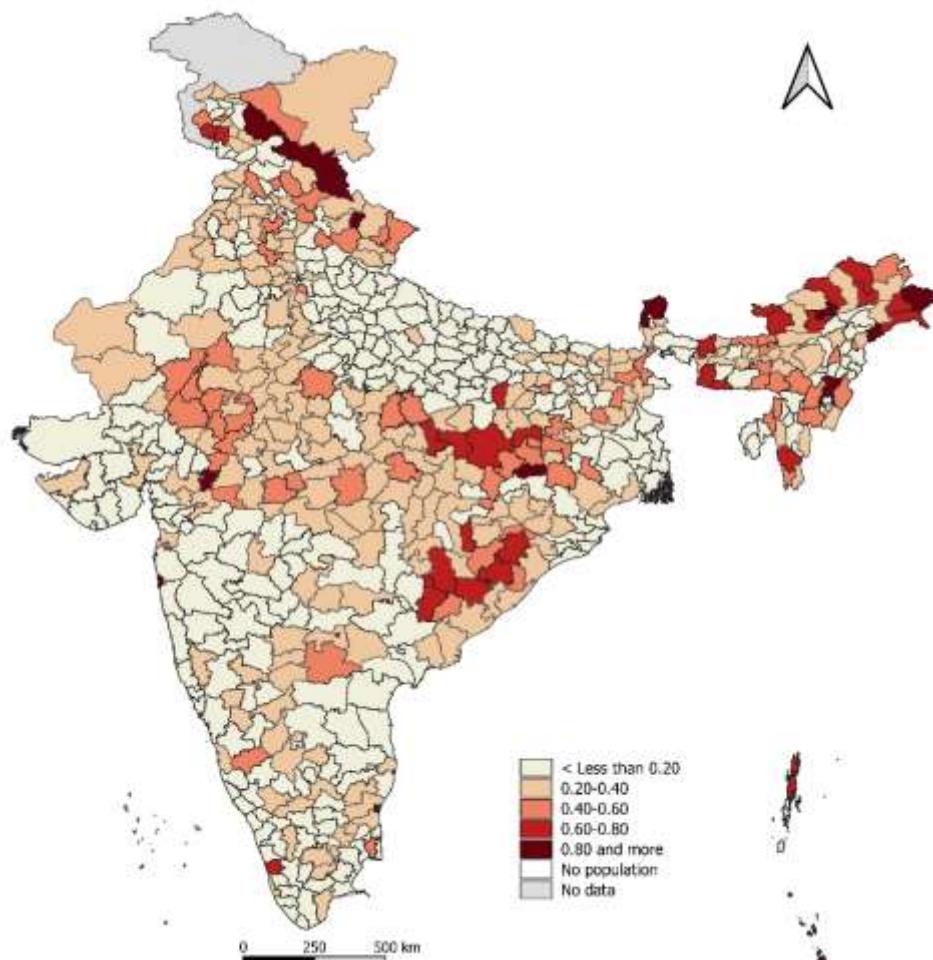
≥0.80	0.60-0.80	0.40-0.60	0.20-0.40	<0.20	No data	Total
9	28	71	218	300	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of U5MR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Mortality 1-4 Years

Inter-District Variation

The risk or the probability of death in 1-4 years of life (CMR) can be obtained from the risk of the probability of death in the first five years of life (CMR) and the risk or the probability of death in the first year of life (IMR). Across the districts of the country, the risk of death in 1-4 years of life (CMR) for every 1000 live births is estimated to be zero in all the four districts of Sikkim as the latest round of the National Family Health Survey reported no death during 1-4 years of age in any of the four districts of the state. On the other hand, CMR is estimated to be the highest, almost 15 deaths in 1-4 years of life for every 1000 live births, in district Mon of Nagaland. There are 217 districts in the country where CMR is estimated to be less than 5 deaths in 1-4 years of life for every 1000 live births whereas there are 27 districts, including 4 districts of Sikkim, where CMR is estimated to be less than 2 deaths in 1-4 years of life for every 1000 live births. In all the 14 districts of Kerala and in all the 4 districts of Puducherry, the CMR is estimated to be less than 2 deaths in 1-4 years of life for every 1000 live births. The remaining 5 districts where CMR is estimated to be less than 2 deaths in 1-4 years of life for every 1000 live births are in Jammu and Kashmir.

On the other hand, CMR is estimated to be very high, at least 8 deaths in 1-4 years of life for every 1000 live births, in 205 districts of the country. In all districts of Bihar, CMR is estimated to be at least 8 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births. In Uttar Pradesh, CMR is estimated to be at least 8 deaths in 1-4 years of life for every 1000 live births in 68 of the 71 districts. In Madhya Pradesh, CMR is estimated to be at least 8 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in 34 of the 50 districts as they existed at the time of 2011 population census. In Jharkhand and Rajasthan, CMR is estimated to be at least 8 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in more than half of the districts. There are, however, 19 states/Union Territories where there is no district with a CMR of at least 8 deaths in 1-4 years of life for every 1000 live births (Table 43).

Table 41: Summary measures of variation in CMR (per 1000 live births) across districts in India, 2019-2021

Population	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum	IQR	Districts
Total	0.000	4.387	6.249	8.719	14.780	4.332	639
Male	0.000	3.956	5.687	7.933	12.750	3.977	639
Female	0.000	4.850	6.890	9.739	18.915	4.889	639
Rural	0.000	4.548	6.558	9.046	15.207	4.498	630
Rural male	0.000	4.053	5.900	8.112	12.957	4.059	630
Rural female	0.000	4.992	7.204	10.079	19.516	5.087	630
Urban	0.000	3.786	5.208	7.327	12.400	3.541	635
Urban male	0.000	3.428	4.922	6.646	12.296	3.218	635
Urban female	0.000	4.085	5.722	8.104	15.635	4.019	635

Source: Author's calculations
Remarks: The number of districts vary because in some districts, there is no rural population, and in some districts, there is no urban population. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from National Family Health Survey 2019-2021. According to the 2011 population census, there were 640 districts in the country. At the time of National Family Health Survey, 2019-2021, the number of districts in the country increased to 707.

Figure 37: Cumulative distribution of CMR in four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups across districts, 2019-2021
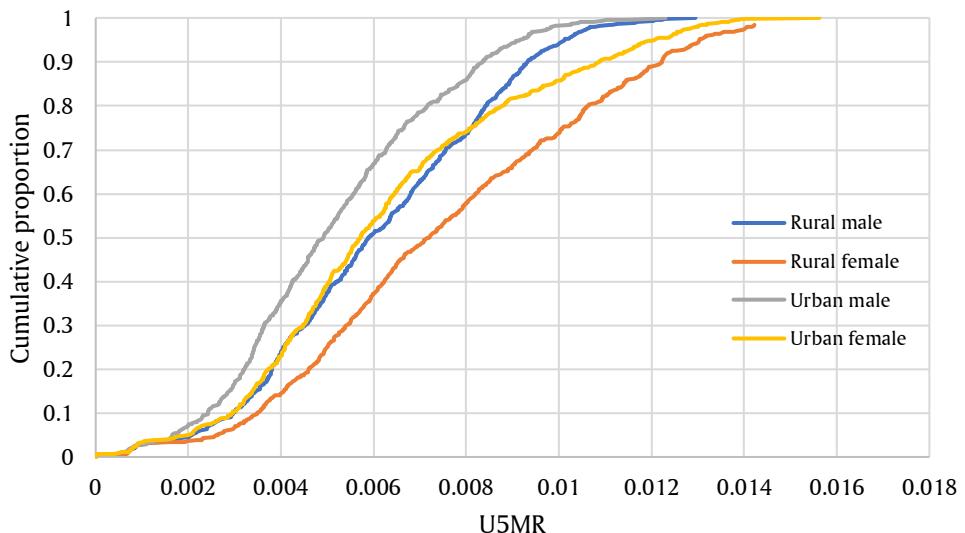

Source: Author
Remarks: In 10 districts, there was no rural population and in 3 districts, there was no urban population at the 2011 population census.

Among the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups, CMR is comparatively the lowest in urban male population but the highest in the rural female population as may be seen from the cumulative distribution of districts by the level of CMR (Figure 37). Excluding the districts of Sikkim where the CMR is estimated to be 0, the CMR in the rural male population is estimated to be the lowest in district Ernakulam of Kerala but the highest in district Kishanganj of Bihar. In the rural female population CMR is estimated to be the lowest in district Kannur of Kerala but the highest in district Mon of Nagaland. In urban male population, the CMR is estimated to be the lowest in district Idukki of Kerala but the highest in district Banswara of Rajasthan. Finally, in the urban female population CMR is estimated to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Mon of Nagaland. There was no rural population in the district Mahe of Puducherry at the 2011 population census so that CMR for the rural population in the district – male or female – is not estimated.

Combining the male CMR in rural population and male CMR in urban population, the CMR in the male population is found to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Kishanganj of Bihar whereas, combining the female CMR in rural population and female CMR in urban population, the CMR in the female population is found to be the lowest in district Mahe of Puducherry but the highest in district Mon of Nagaland. Similarly, combining the male CMR in rural population and female CMR in rural population, the CMR in the rural population is found to be the lowest in district Ernakulum of Kerala but the highest in district Mon of Nagaland whereas combining the male CMR in urban population and the female CMR in urban population, the CMR in the urban population is found to be the lowest in district Idukki of Kerala but the highest in district Gaya of Bihar.

Among the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups, the index of inter-district variation in CMR, is found to be the highest in urban female population but the lowest in rural male population. The index of inter-district variation in CMR is found to be lower in male population compared to female population and in rural population compared to urban population. The difference in the inter-district distribution of CMR in the four population sub-groups may be visualised from figure 37. There are 230 (35.9 per cent) districts where CMR in rural female population is less than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births whereas in urban male population, CMR is less than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in 420 (65.6 per cent) districts. The number of districts where CMR in rural male population is less than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births is nearly the same as the number of districts where CMR in urban female population is less than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births. There are, however, 220 (4.4 per cent) districts where CMR is found to be less than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in all the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within the district (Table 38). By contrast, there are 192 (30.0 per cent) districts where CMR is found to be at least 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in all the four population groups within the district. There are 43 districts where CMR is at least 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every

1000 live births in rural male and rural female population but less than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in urban male and urban female population. There is only one district – district Dindigul in Tamil Nadu - where CMR in rural male population is more than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births but less than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in rural female, urban male, and urban female population. On the other hand, there are only 2 districts – district Perambalur and district Ariyalur - both in Tamil Nadu where CMR in rural male and urban male population is at least 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births but less than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in both rural female and urban female population. There is no district where CMR is less than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in both rural male and rural female population but at least 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 population in urban male and urban female population. In 56 districts, CMR is more than 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in only rural females.

Table 42: Distribution of districts by the level of CMR in four mutually exclusive population sub-groups within the district.

Group	Deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births (CMR)				Districts	
	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female	Number	Per cent
1	<6	<6	<6	<6	220	34.4
2	<6	<6	<6	≥6	5	0.8
3	<6	<6	≥6	<6	4	0.6
4	<6	<6	≥6	≥6	0	0.0
5	<6	≥6	<6	<6	56	8.8
6	<6	≥6	<6	≥6	28	4.4
7	<6	≥6	≥6	<6	0	0.0
8	<6	≥6	≥6	≥6	5	0.8
9	≥6	<6	<6	<6	1	0.2
10	≥6	<6	<6	≥6	0	0.0
11	≥6	<6	≥6	<6	2	0.3
12	≥6	<6	≥6	≥6	0	0.0
13	≥6	≥6	<6	<6	43	6.7
14	≥6	≥6	<6	≥6	63	9.8
15	≥6	≥6	≥6	<6	7	1.1
16	≥6	≥6	≥6	≥6	192	30.0
No classification					14	2.2
Total					640	100.0

Source: Author

Remarks: 13 districts could not be classified as there was either no rural population or no urban population in the district at the time of 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

The inter-district variation in CMR in the total population, in rural and urban populations, in male and female populations, and in the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female - is depicted as choropleth maps in figures __ through __ which highlight the variation in the probability of death in 1-4 years of life. The districts have been categorised into the following five categories based on the level of CMR:

1. Very low CMR districts. In these districts, CMR is less than 2 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births.
2. Low CMR districts. In these districts, CMR ranges between 2-4 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births.
3. Medium CMR districts. In these districts, CMR ranges between 4-6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births.
4. High CMR districts. In these districts, CMR ranges between 6-8 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births.
5. Very high CMR districts. In these districts, CMR is more than or equal to 8 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births.

The choropleth maps presented in figures 38 through 46 suggest that there is considerable degree of geographical continuity in districts where CMR is very low and in districts where CMR is very high. Nearly all but a few districts where CMR is estimated to be very high, at least 8 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births, are geographically contiguous. These districts are primarily located in the central part of the country, and clustered in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh in all the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups, although there are pockets of high to very high CMR districts in other parts of the country also. On the other hand, districts where CMR is estimated to be very low in all the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups are also geographically contiguous. In all districts of Kerala and Puducherry, the CMR is estimated to be very low, less than 2 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births.

The distribution of districts by the level of CMR in different states and Union Territories of the country is shown in tables 43 through 51 for total population and for different population sub-groups. There is no district in 19 states and Union Territories of the country where the CMR in the total population is estimated to be very high, at least 8 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births. On the other hand, the CMR is estimated to be very high in all the 38 districts of Bihar and in 68 of the 71 districts in Uttar Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh also, the CMR is at least 8 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in 34 of the 50 districts. By contrast, Jammu & Kashmir is the only state/Union Territory than Kerala and Puducherry where CMR is estimated to be very low in 5 out of 22 districts. In the rural population also, there is no district in 19 states/Union Territories where CMR is estimated to be very high. In the urban population, however, there are 23 states/Union Territories where there is no district in which the CMR is estimated to be very high. Similar differences may also be seen in other population sub-groups.

Table 43: Distribution of districts by CMR and states/Union Territories – total population

Country/State/Union Territory	CMR						Total
	<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	≥8	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	10	2	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	7	4	5	0	16
Assam	0	0	6	13	8	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	5	12	1	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	0	4	4	1	0	9
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	4	20	2	0	26
Haryana	0	0	14	5	2	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	5	16	1	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	10	13	0	24
Karnataka	0	7	23	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	15	34	0	50
Maharashtra	0	1	29	5	0	0	35
Manipur	0	0	7	2	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	3	4	0	7
Mizoram	0	7	1	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	0	2	9	0	11
Odisha	0	1	22	7	0	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	1	16	3	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	2	13	18	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	23	7	2	0	0	32
Telangana	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	3	68	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	7	5	1	0	13
West Bengal	0	16	3	0	0	0	19
India	27	98	174	135	205	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 38:   Inter-district variation in CMR in India, 2019-2021
              Total population
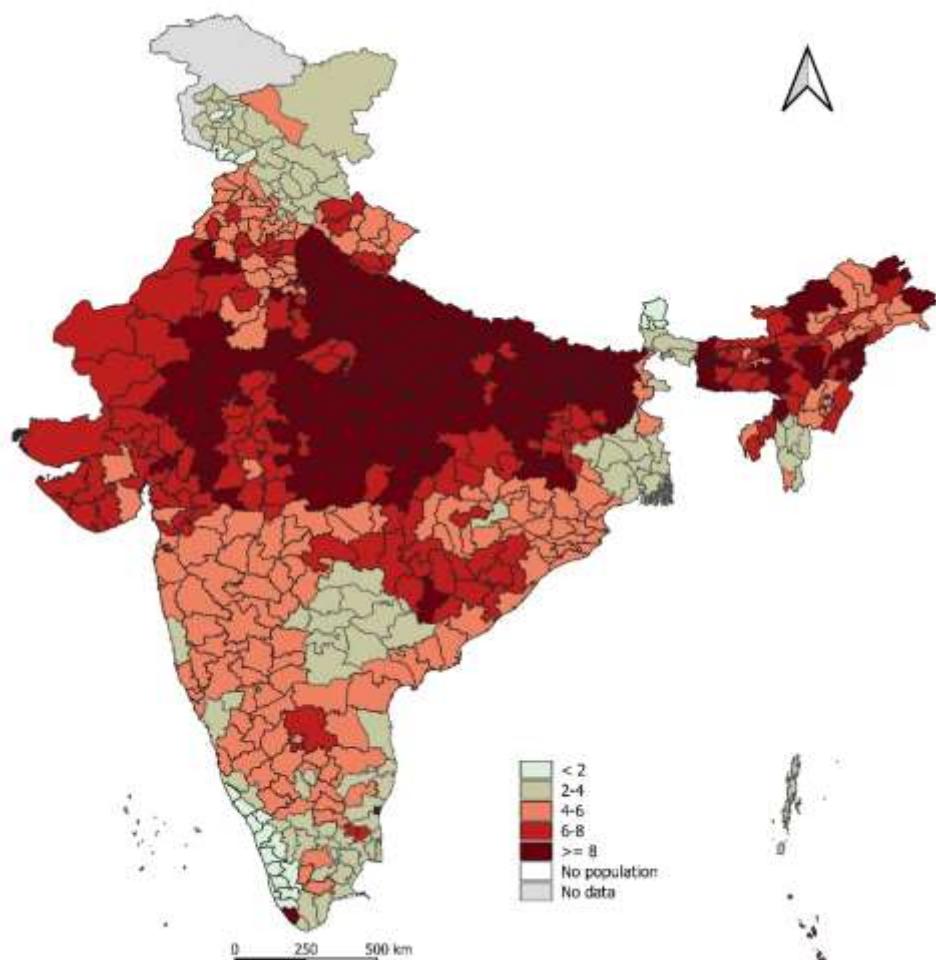
≥8.0	6.0-8.0	4.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	<2.0	No data	Total
205	135	174	98	27	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
   NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 44: Distribution of districts by CMR and states/Union Territories – rural population

Country/State/Union Territory	CMR						Total
	<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	≥8	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	8	4	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	5	6	5	0	16
Assam	0	0	3	16	8	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	14	3	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	0	5	1	1	2	9
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	4	19	3	0	26
Haryana	0	0	13	6	2	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	5	16	1	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	0	10	14	0	24
Karnataka	0	7	23	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	11	38	0	50
Maharashtra	0	2	24	7	0	2	35
Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	3	4	0	7
Mizoram	0	7	1	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	0	1	10	0	11
Odisha	0	1	22	7	0	0	30
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Punjab	0	0	16	4	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	1	12	20	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	18	10	3	0	1	32
Telangana	0	9	0	0	0	1	10
Tripura	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	3	68	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	6	4	3	0	13
West Bengal	0	14	4	0	0	1	19
India	25	90	160	137	218	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: There was no rural population in 9 districts at the 2011 population census.
            Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 39:   Inter-district variation in CMR in India, 2019-2021
                   Rural population
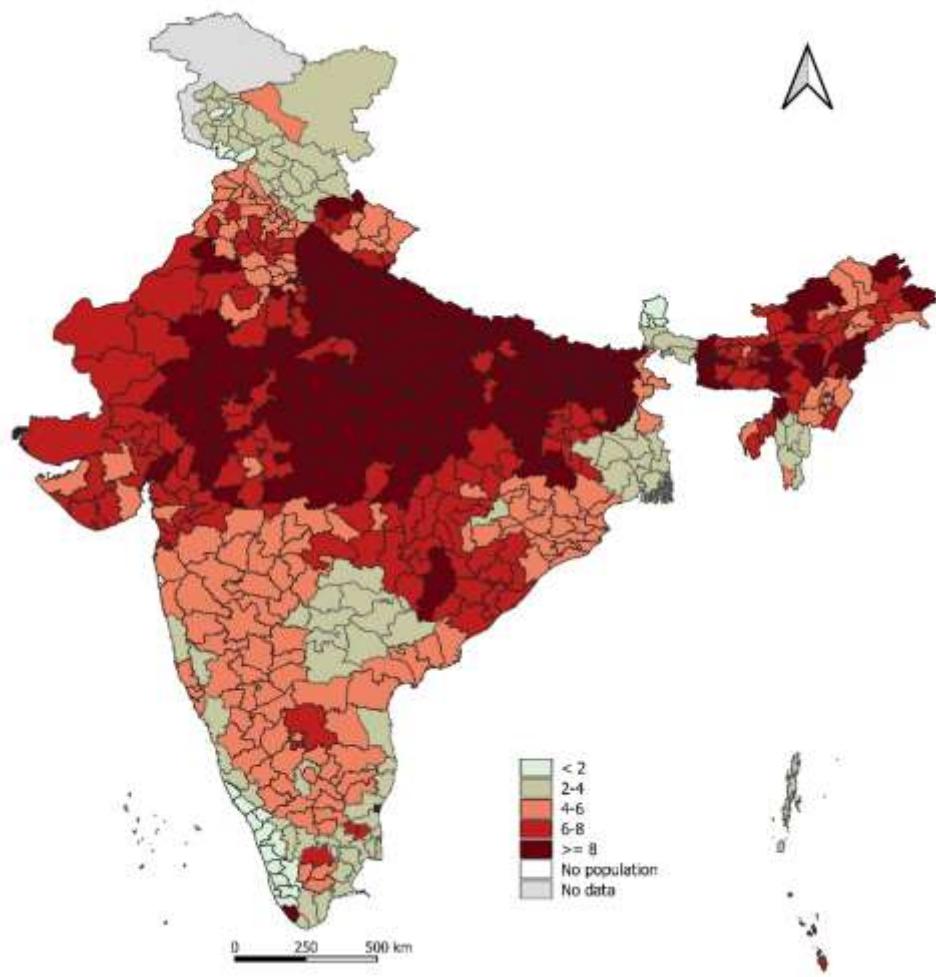
≥8.0	6.0-8.0	4.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	<2.0	No data	Total
218	137	160	90	25	10	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 45: Distribution of districts by CMR and states/Union Territories – urban population

Country/State/Union Territory	CMR						Total
	<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	≥8	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	6	6	1	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	8	4	1	2	1	16
Assam	0	0	15	12	0	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	4	34	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	1	15	1	1	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Delhi	0	0	4	4	1	0	9
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	7	19	0	0	26
Haryana	0	2	17	2	0	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	2	8	0	0	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	11	11	0	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	1	11	11	1	0	24
Karnataka	0	20	10	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	17	25	8	0	50
Maharashtra	0	5	28	2	0	0	35
Manipur	0	3	4	1	1	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	5	2	0	0	7
Mizoram	1	7	0	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	1	3	7	0	11
Odisha	0	9	21	0	0	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	8	12	0	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	11	19	3	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	24	7	1	0	0	32
Telangana	1	9	0	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	6	65	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	2	6	4	0	0	13
West Bengal	0	19	0	0	0	0	19
India	38	146	208	119	124	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: There was no urban population in 4 districts at the 2011 population census.
               Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 40: Inter-district variation in CMR in India, 2019-2021
            Urban population
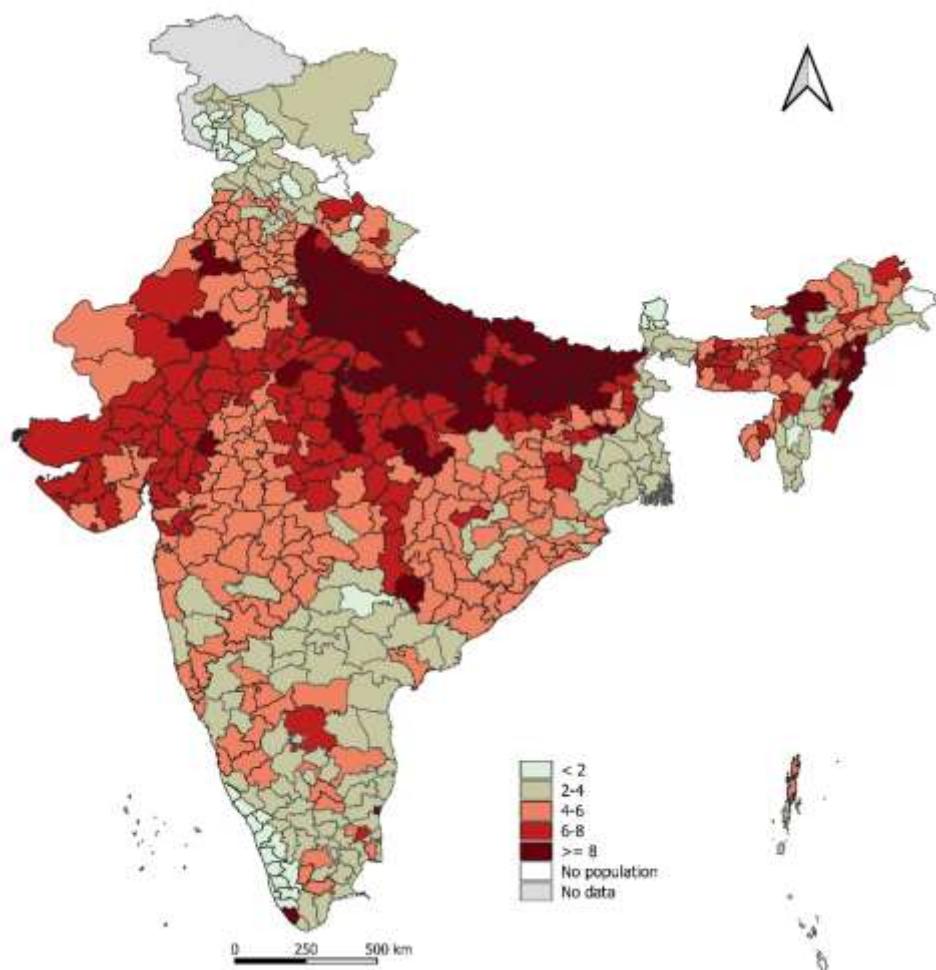
≥8.0	6.0-8.0	4.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	<2.0	No data	Total
124	119	208	140	38	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
          census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
   NFHS 2019-2021.

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Table 46: Distribution of districts by CMR and states/Union Territories – male population

Country/State/Union Territory	CMR						Total
	<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	≥8	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	4	7	2	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	6	3	5	0	16
Assam	0	0	7	14	6	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	1	37	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	10	8	0	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Delhi	0	0	6	3	0	0	9
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	13	13	0	0	26
Haryana	0	3	14	3	1	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	8	14	0	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	15	8	0	24
Karnataka	0	18	12	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	8	20	22	0	50
Maharashtra	0	5	28	2	0	0	35
Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
Mizoram	1	7	0	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	0	3	8	0	11
Odisha	0	11	18	1	0	0	30
Puducherry	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	4	14	2	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	7	17	9	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	24	4	3	1	0	32
Telangana	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	22	49	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	9	4	0	0	13
West Bengal	0	19	0	0	0	0	19
India	30	136	178	145	150	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 41: Inter-district variation in CMR in India, 2019-2021
Male population
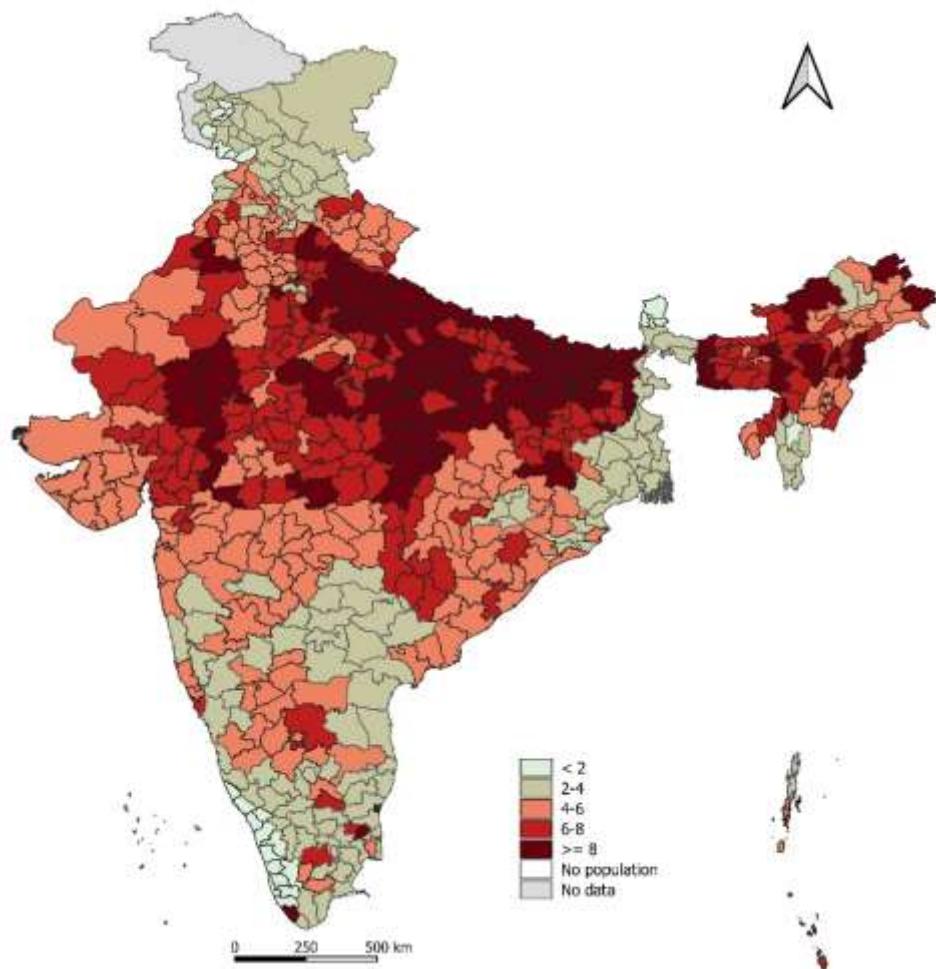
≥8.0	6.0-8.0	4.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	<2.0	No data	Total
150	145	178	136	30	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 47: Distribution of districts by CMR and states/Union Territories – female population

Country/State/Union Territory	CMR						Total
	<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	≥8	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	8	5	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	7	4	5	0	16
Assam	0	0	3	12	12	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	12	6	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	0	2	4	3	0	9
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	0	20	6	0	26
Haryana	0	0	8	12	1	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	3	18	1	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	9	14	0	24
Karnataka	0	4	26	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	9	41	0	50
Maharashtra	0	1	26	8	0	0	35
Manipur	0	0	6	3	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	6	0	7
Mizoram	0	6	2	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	0	1	10	0	11
Odisha	0	0	17	12	1	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	0	15	5	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	0	8	25	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	19	13	0	0	0	32
Telangana	0	9	1	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	71	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	3	6	4	0	13
West Bengal	0	11	8	0	0	0	19
India	25	83	151	135	245	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 42: Inter-district variation in CMR in India, 2019-2021
          Female population
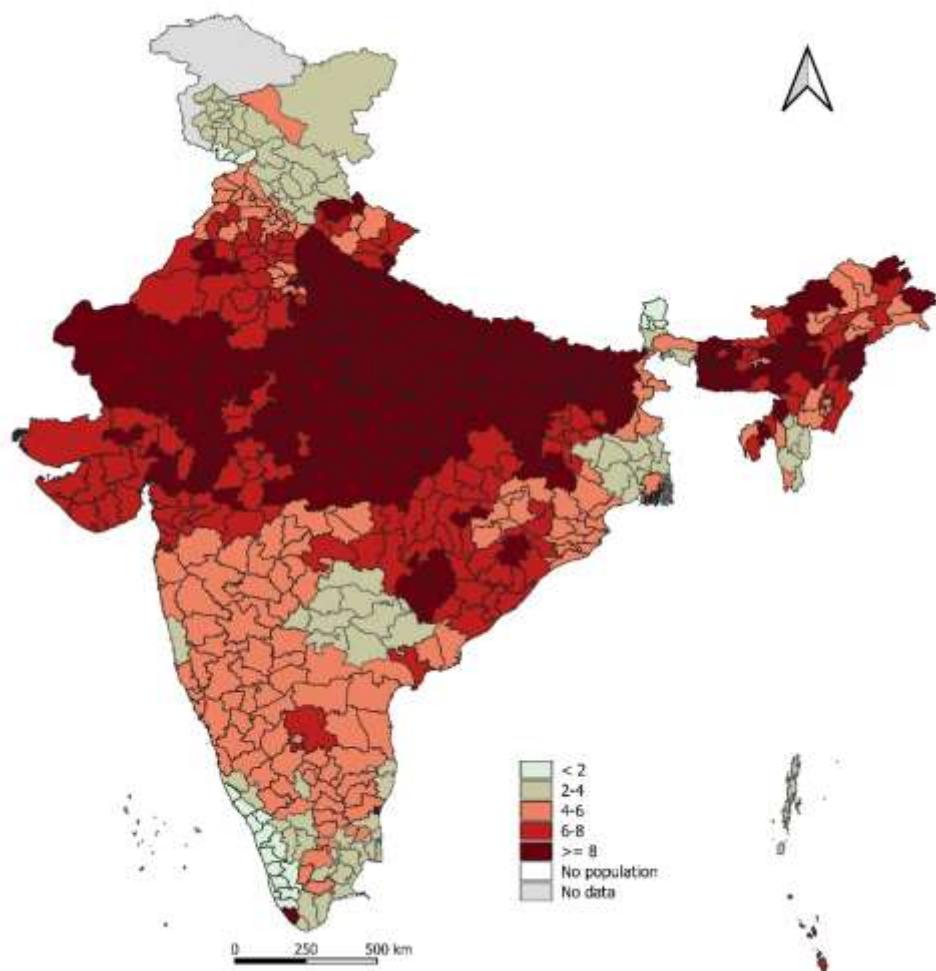
≥8.0	6.0-8.0	4.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	<2.0	No data	Total
245	135	151	83	25	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
         census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
         NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 48: Distribution of districts by CMR and states/Union Territories – rural male population

Country/State/Union Territory	CMR						Total
	<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	≥8	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	3	8	2	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	5	5	5	0	16
Assam	0	0	6	14	7	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	7	11	0	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	0	3	3	1	0	2	9
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	10	16	0	0	26
Haryana	0	0	17	3	1	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	7	15	0	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	0	14	10	0	24
Karnataka	0	17	13	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	3	20	27	0	50
Maharashtra	0	4	26	3	0	2	35
Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
Mizoram	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	0	2	9	0	11
Odisha	0	8	21	1	0	0	30
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Punjab	0	0	18	2	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	6	15	12	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	22	6	2	1	1	32
Telangana	0	9	0	0	0	1	10
Tripura	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	19	52	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	8	4	1	0	13
West Bengal	0	17	1	0	0	1	19
India	27	121	172	143	167	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: There was no rural population in 9 districts at the 2011 population census.
            Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 43:   Inter-district variation in CMR in India, 2019-2021
              Rural Male
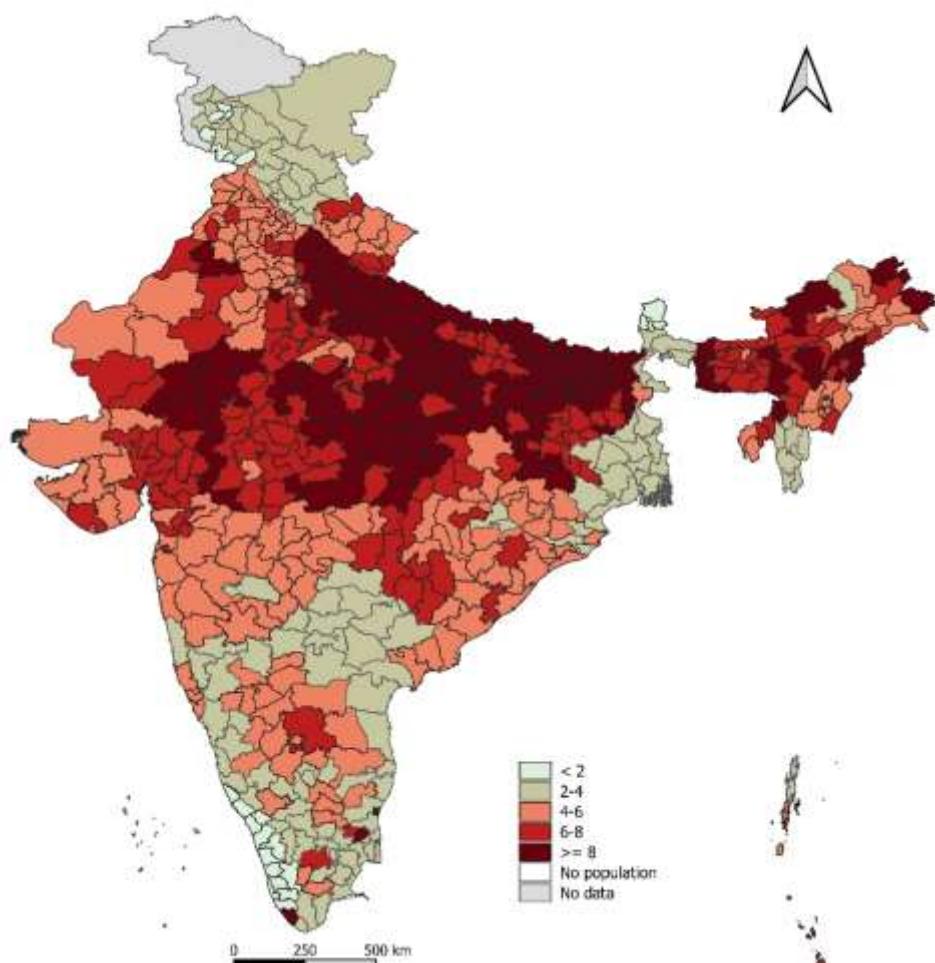
≥8.0	6.0-8.0	4.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	<2.0	No data	Total
167	143	172	121	27	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

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Table 49: Distribution of districts by CMR and states/Union Territories – rural female population

India/State/Union Territory	CMR						Total
	<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	≥8	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	8	5	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	5	5	6	0	16
Assam	0	0	2	13	12	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	11	7	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Delhi	0	0	3	3	1	2	9
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	0	17	9	0	26
Haryana	0	0	4	15	2	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	11	1	0	0	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	3	18	1	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	0	4	20	0	24
Karnataka	0	4	26	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	5	45	0	50
Maharashtra	0	1	19	13	0	2	35
Manipur	0	0	6	3	0	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Mizoram	0	4	4	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	0	1	10	0	11
Odisha	0	0	17	11	2	0	30
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Punjab	0	0	10	10	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	0	6	27	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	11	20	0	0	1	32
Telangana	0	7	2	0	0	1	10
Tripura	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	71	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	3	6	4	0	13
West Bengal	0	10	8	0	0	1	19
India	23	68	143	131	265	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: There was no rural population in 9 districts at the 2011 population census.
Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 44:   Inter-district variation in CMR in India, 2019-2021
              Rural Female
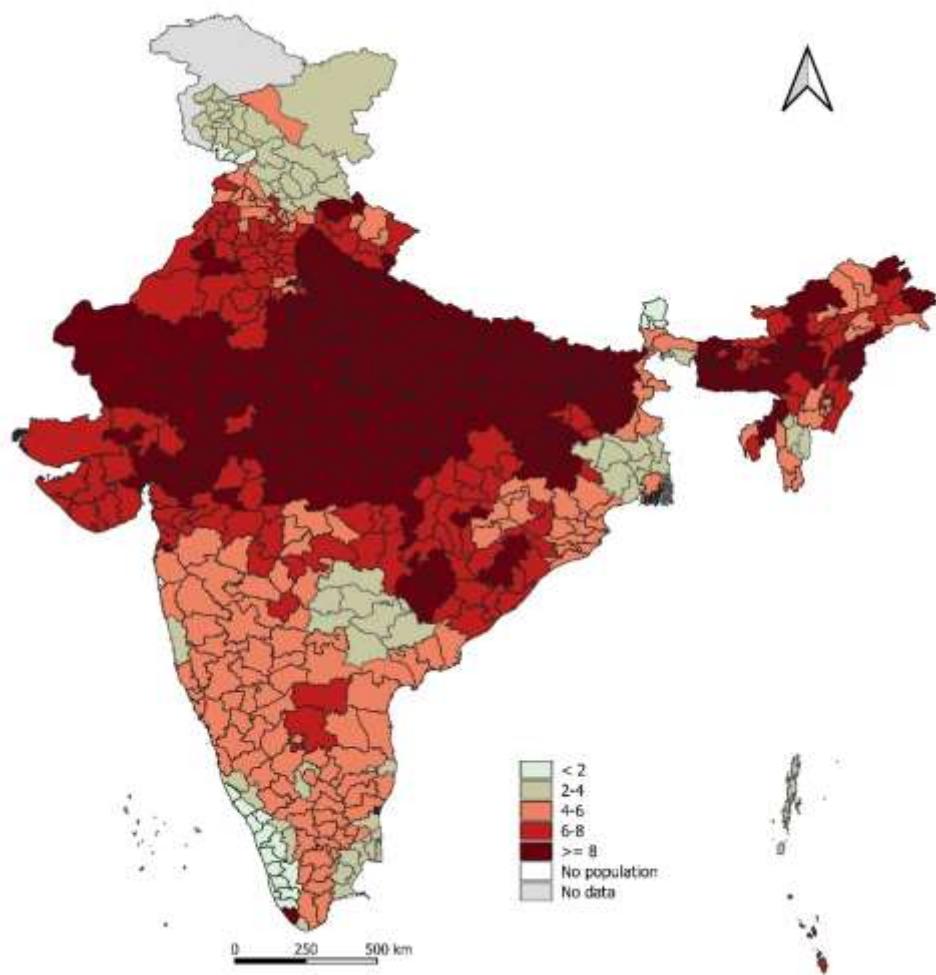
≥8.0	6.0-8.0	4.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	<2.0	No data	Total
265	131	143	68	23	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
          census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
          NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 50: Distribution of districts by CMR and states/Union Territories – urban male population

India/State/Union Territory	CMR						Total
	<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	≥8	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	6	7	0	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1	8	3	0	3	1	16
Assam	0	1	21	5	0	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	10	28	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	2	14	2	0	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Delhi	0	0	6	3	0	0	9
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	14	12	0	0	26
Haryana	0	10	10	1	0	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	2	8	0	0	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	16	6	0	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	1	12	11	0	0	24
Karnataka	0	24	6	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	19	27	4	0	50
Maharashtra	0	8	26	1	0	0	35
Manipur	1	3	3	1	1	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	4	3	0	0	7
Mizoram	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	1	4	6	0	11
Odisha	0	24	6	0	0	0	30
Puducherry	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	14	6	0	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	23	8	2	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	25	3	3	1	0	32
Telangana	1	9	0	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	27	44	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	4	8	1	0	0	13
West Bengal	0	19	0	0	0	0	19
India	45	180	199	121	90	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: There was no urban population in 4 districts at the 2011 population census.
Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

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Figure 45:   Inter-district variation in CMR in India, 2019-2021
            Urban Male
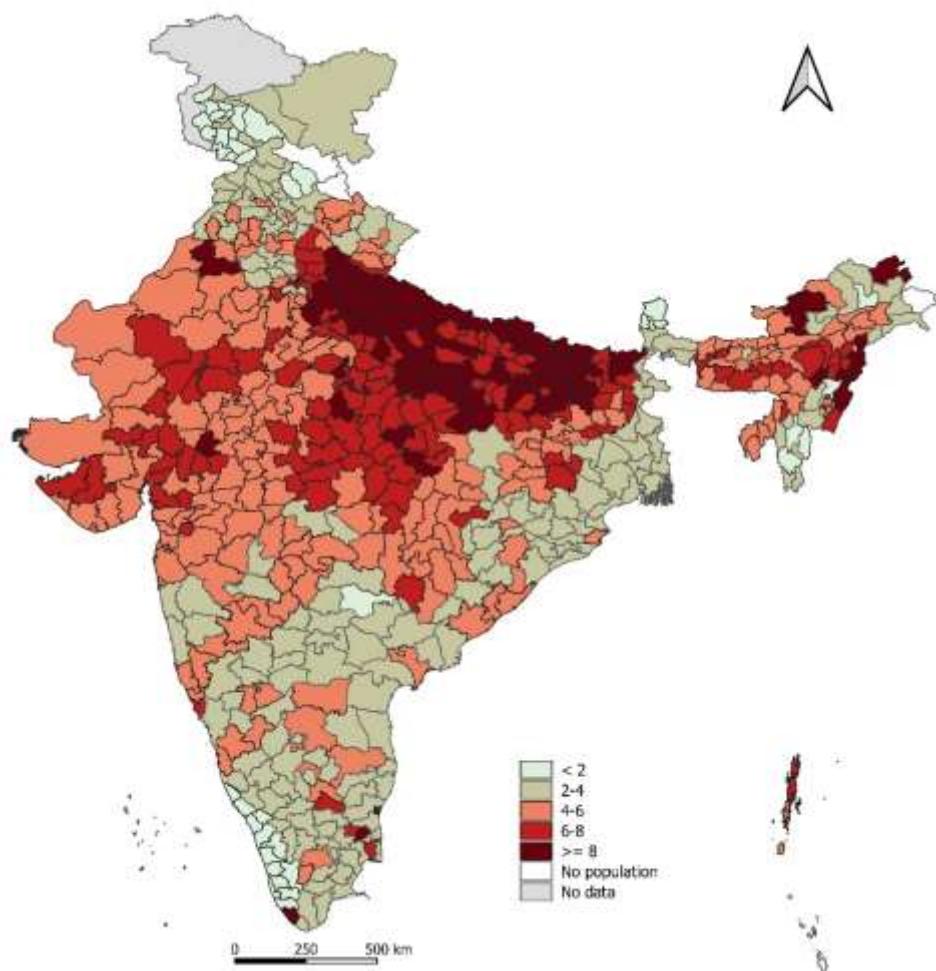
≥8.0	6.0-8.0	4.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	<2.0	No data	Total
90	121	199	180	45	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
          census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
          NFHS 2019-2021.

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Table 51: Distribution of districts by CMR and states/Union Territories – urban female population

	CMR						Total
	<2	2-4	4-6	6-8	≥8	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	9	3	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	8	3	2	2	1	16
Assam	0	0	12	10	5	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	12	4	2	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Delhi	0	0	2	4	3	0	9
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	0	2	22	2	0	26
Haryana	0	1	15	5	0	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	9	0	0	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	8	14	0	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	0	1	7	12	4	0	24
Karnataka	0	8	22	0	0	0	30
Kerala	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	12	19	19	0	50
Maharashtra	0	3	28	4	0	0	35
Manipur	0	2	4	2	1	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	3	3	1	0	7
Mizoram	0	6	2	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	0	4	7	0	11
Odisha	0	4	25	1	0	0	30
Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Punjab	0	2	15	3	0	0	20
Rajasthan	0	0	1	24	8	0	33
Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tamil Nadu	0	24	8	0	0	0	32
Telangana	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Tripura	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	71	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	1	5	5	1	0	13
West Bengal	0	15	4	0	0	0	19
India	32	113	196	129	165	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: There was no urban population in 4 districts at the 2011 population census.
Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 46: Inter-district variation in CMR in India, 2019-2021
Urban Female
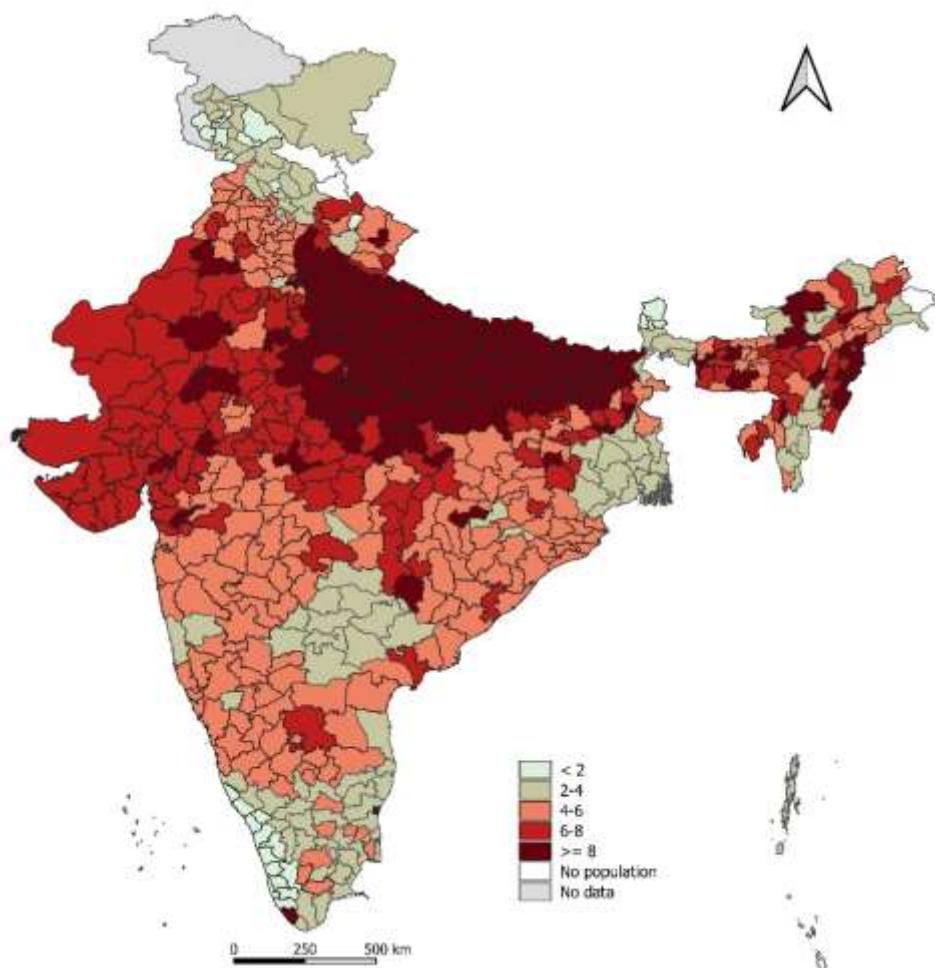
≥8.0	6.0-8.0	4.0-6.0	2.0-4.0	<2.0	No data	Total
165	129	196	113	32	5	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Within-District Variation

Within each district, CMR varies across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female – and within-district variation in CMR is different in different districts as reflected through the index of within-district variation in CMR which is measured as the ratio of the positive root mean squared deviation from the median CMR of the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups in the district to the median CMR of the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups. The index of within-district variation is used in place of the coefficient of variation because the basic requirement for the coefficient of variation to have a meaningful interpretation, as discussed earlier, is that the data must be distributed normally. If the data are not distributed normally, then it is difficult to interpret the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation and hence the coefficient of variation. It is, however, difficult to ensure that CMR is distributed normally across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups within each district.

Among the districts of the country, the within-district variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive population groups within the districts is found to be the minimum in the district Chennai of Tamil Nadu but the highest in district Rudraprayag of Uttarakhand. In district Chennai of Tamil Nadu, there is no rural population according to the 2011 population census so that the within-district variation is limited to the variation in CMR in urban male and urban female population. The CMR in the urban male population and in the urban female population in the district is nearly the same, around 3 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births.

On the other hand, very high within-district index of variation across the four mutually exclusive population groups in district Rudraprayag of Uttarakhand is due to very low CMR in urban female population in the district as compared to that in the rural female population. In the rural female population of the district, the CMR is around 6 deaths in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births which is almost seven times higher than the CMR of less than 1 death in 1-4 years for every 1000 live births in the urban female population of the district. In the rural male population of the district also, the CMR is around two times higher than the CMR in the urban male population of the district.

The within-district variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups appears to be more marked than the within-district variation in IMR or in U5MR. The number of districts where the index of variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups is low or very low (less than 0.10) is only 101 which is lower than the number of districts where the index of variation in either IMR or U5MR is low or very low. Similarly, the number of districts where the within-district index of variation in CMR is high or very high (at least 0.15) is 353 which is more than the number of districts in which either the IMR or the U5MR is either high or very high. There are 165 districts in the country

where the within-district variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups may be termed as very large as the index of within-district variation is estimated to be at least 0.200 in these districts. In addition, there are 188 districts where the within-district variation in CMR is large as the index of within-district variation in CMR in these districts ranges between 0.015 to 0.020. On the other hand, there are only 18 districts in the country where the within-district variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups may be termed as very low as the index of within-district variation in CMR in these districts is found to be less than 0.050. In 83 districts of the country, the within-district variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups may be termed as low as the index of within-district variation in CMR ranges from 0.050 to 0.010. This leaves 181 districts where the index of within-district variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population sub-groups ranges between 0.010 and 0.015.

The distribution of districts by the index of within-district variation in CMR varies across the states and Union Territories of the country as may be seen from table 52. In 12 of the 16 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, the index of within-district variation in CMR is found to be very high. Similarly, in 11 of the 24 districts of Jharkhand, the index of within-district variation in CMR is found to be very high. There are 19 of the 50 districts in Madhya Pradesh also where the index of within-district variation in CMR is found to be very high. In 13 of the 30 districts Odisha and in 13 of the 33 districts in Rajasthan, the index of within-district variation in CMR is found to be very high. In Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Lakshadweep, there is no district where the index of within-district variation in CMR is found to be very high. In Uttar Pradesh, the index of within-district variation in CMR is found to be very high in only 7 of the 71 districts. In Uttarakhand also, the index of within-district variation in CMR is found to be very high in 8 of the 13 districts.

On the other hand, the index of within-district variation in CMR is found to be very low in only 18 districts of the country. Out of these 18 districts, 5 are in Tamil Nadu and 3 each in Maharashtra and Kerala. In Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, and Punjab, the index of within-district variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive population groups is found to be very low in 1 district. In the remaining states and Union Territories of the country, there is no district where the index of within-district variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups is found to be very low. In majority of the districts of the country, the variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive population groups within the same district is found to be quite substantial.

The choropleth map showing the inter-district distribution of the index of within-district variation in CMR across the four mutually exclusive population groups is presented in figure 47. There appears no regional pattern in the variation across the four mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups within the same district but there are pockets of geographically contiguous districts where within-district variation in CMR is very high.

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Table 52: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by index of within-district variation in CMR, 2019-2021.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts					Total
	<0.05	0.05-0.10	0.10-0.15	0.15-0.20	≥0.20	No data
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	4	7	2	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2	12	0	16
Assam	1	4	7	8	7	0	27
Bihar	0	1	8	20	9	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	8	3	7	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Delhi	0	1	1	3	4	0	9
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	1	8	13	3	1	0	26
Haryana	0	1	2	10	8	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	4	1	3	3	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	10	5	7	0	22
Jharkhand	0	3	3	7	11	0	24
Karnataka	0	7	9	13	1	0	30
Kerala	3	6	3	1	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	10	20	19	0	50
Maharashtra	3	13	15	4	0	0	35
Manipur	1	3	1	0	4	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	5	0	7
Mizoram	0	2	0	3	3	0	8
Nagaland	1	4	3	0	3	0	11
Odisha	0	0	7	10	13	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Punjab	1	1	3	10	5	0	20
Rajasthan	0	1	7	12	13	0	33
Sikkim	na	na	na	na	na	0	4
Tamil Nadu	5	10	11	4	2	0	32
Telangana	0	0	1	8	1	0	10
Tripura	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	2	29	33	7	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	2	3	8	0	13
West Bengal	0	3	13	1	2	0	19
India	18	83	181	188	165	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: Estimate of CMR for Chandigarh is not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 47:   Within-district variation in CMR across mutually exclusive population
              groups, 2019-21

≥0.20	0.15-0.20	0.10-0.15	0.05-0.10	<0.05	No data	Total
165	188	183	83	18	1	640

Source: Author
Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population
           census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from
   NFHS 2019-2021.

Male-Female and Rural-Urban Inequality

The male-female inequality in CMR is first measured separately for rural and urban population through indexes MF_{UR} and MF_{UU} and then the two indexes are combined to obtain male-female inequality in CMR as measured by the index MF_U. In the same manner, rural-urban inequality in CMR is first measured separately for male and female population through indexes RU_{UM} and RU_{UF} and then rural-urban inequality in CMR is calculated through index RU_U. Table 53 gives the summary measures of the inter-district distribution of inequality measures.

Table 53:   Summary measures of inter-district distribution of within-district inequality in CMR in India, 2019-2021.

Summary measures of distribution	Male-female inequality in CMR			Rural-urban inequality in CMR		
	MF_{CR}	MF_{CU}	MF_C	RU_{CM}	RU_{CF}	RU_C
Minimum	-0.672	-1.585	0.006	-0.740	-0.529	0.000
Q1	-0.282	-0.279	0.156	0.044	0.045	0.097
Median	-0.210	-0.198	0.214	0.158	0.172	0.183
Q3	-0.138	-0.104	0.284	0.276	0.289	0.291
Maximum	0.401	1.202	0.946	1.209	2.012	1.465
IQR	0.143	0.175	0.129	0.232	0.243	0.194
Index of variation	-0.596	-1.009	0.467	1.267	1.210	0.924
N	630	635	639	626	626	626

Source: Author
Remarks: In 9 districts, there was no rural population while in 4 districts, there was no urban population at the 2011 population census. Estimates of IMR for district Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

There are 594 districts where MF_{CR} is negative which means that rural females have a survival disadvantage over rural males in 1-4 years of life and this disadvantage is the maximum in the North district of Delhi. There are only 46 districts where rural females have a survival advantage over rural males in 1-4 years of life and this advantage is the maximum in district Ariyalur of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, urban females have survival disadvantage in 553 districts with the maximum in district Senapati of Manipur but survival advantage in 87 districts with the maximum in district Rudraprayag of Uttarakhand. The male-female inequality in CMR, measured in terms of the index MF_C, is found to be the lowest in district Kohima of Nagaland but the highest in district Yanam of Puducherry.

The index RU_{UM}, reflecting the rural-urban inequality in male CMR is found to be negative in 78 districts. In these districts, urban males have a survival disadvantage in the 1-4 years of life as compared to rural males and this survival disadvantage is the maximum in North and Middle Andaman district of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In the remaining districts of the country, however, urban males have a survival advantage over rural males in 1-4 years of life and this advantage is the maximum in district

Senapati in Manipur. On the other hand, in 65 districts, urban females have survival disadvantage over rural females and this disadvantage is the maximum in district Bageshwar of Uttarakhand. In the remaining districts, urban females have a survival advantage over rural females in 1-4 years of life and this advantage is the maximum in district Rudraprayag also of Uttarakhand. The rural-urban inequality in CMR, as measured through the index RU_C, is found to be the lowest in district Pratapgarh of Uttar Pradesh but the highest in the Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand.

Figure 49: Cumulative distribution of districts by male-female and rural-urban disparity in CMR, 2019-2021
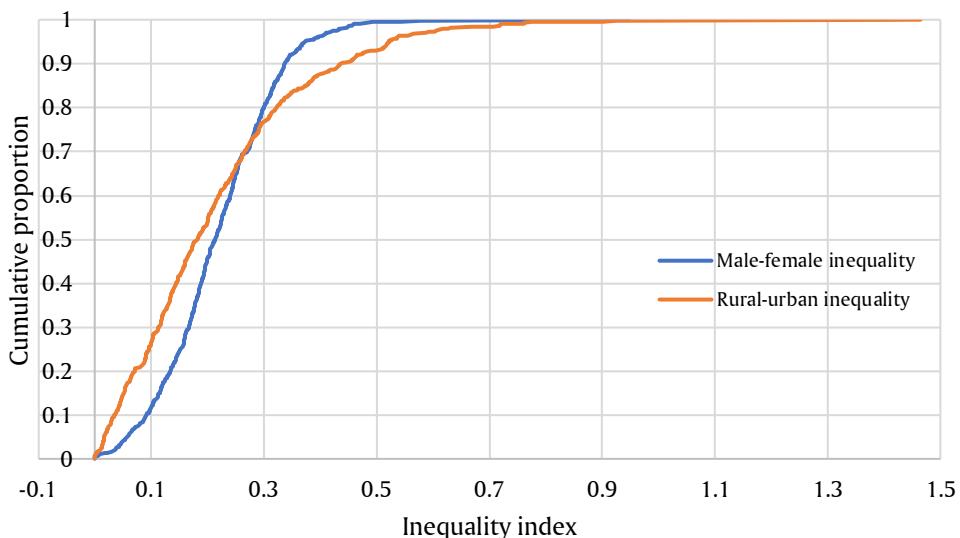
Source: Author

The cumulative distribution of districts by the level of male-female and rural-urban inequality CMR is presented in figure 49. In majority of the districts, male-female inequality in CMR is either low or very low. There are, however, 22 districts in the country where male-female inequality in CMR is very high (Table 56). These districts may be termed as hotspot districts of the country as regards male-female inequality in CMR. On the other hand, there are in 37 districts in the country where rural-urban inequality in CMR is either high or very high (Table 59). In 334 districts rural-urban inequality in CMR is marginal.

The choropleth map showing the variation in male-female and rural-urban inequality in CMR across the districts of the country are presented in figures 50 through 55 whereas the distribution of districts by the level of male-female and rural-urban inequality in CMR and by the states and Union Territories of the country is presented in tables 54 through 59.

Table 54   Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of male-female inequality in CMR in rural population, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Female disadvantage		No advantage	Female advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	7	6	0	0	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	5	0	0	0	16
Assam	9	15	3	0	0	0	27
Bihar	38	0	0	0	0	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	15	3	0	0	0	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Delhi	5	1	0	0	1	2	7
Goa	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Gujarat	16	9	1	0	0	0	26
Haryana	19	1	0	1	0	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	6	2	0	2	2	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	20	2	0	0	0	0	22
Jharkhand	14	8	2	0	0	0	24
Karnataka	22	7	0	1	0	0	30
Kerala	3	6	4	0	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	37	13	0	0	0	0	50
Maharashtra	16	15	2	0	0	2	33
Manipur	2	2	3	2	0	0	9
Meghalaya	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
Mizoram	7	1	0	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	2	8	1	0	0	0	11
Odisha	29	1	0	0	0	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Punjab	16	3	1	0	0	0	20
Rajasthan	29	3	0	1	0	0	33
Sikkim	na	na	na	na	na	0	4
Tamil Nadu	6	12	7	3	3	1	31
Telangana	9	0	0	0	0	1	9
Tripura	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	71	0	0	0	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	11	2	0	0	0	0	13
West Bengal	17	1	0	0	0	1	18
India	439	135	30	12	10	10	640

Source: Author
Remarks: In 9 districts, there was no rural population at the 2011 population census.
           Estimates of CMR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 50:   Inter-district variation in within-district male-female inequality in CMR in rural population, 2019-2021
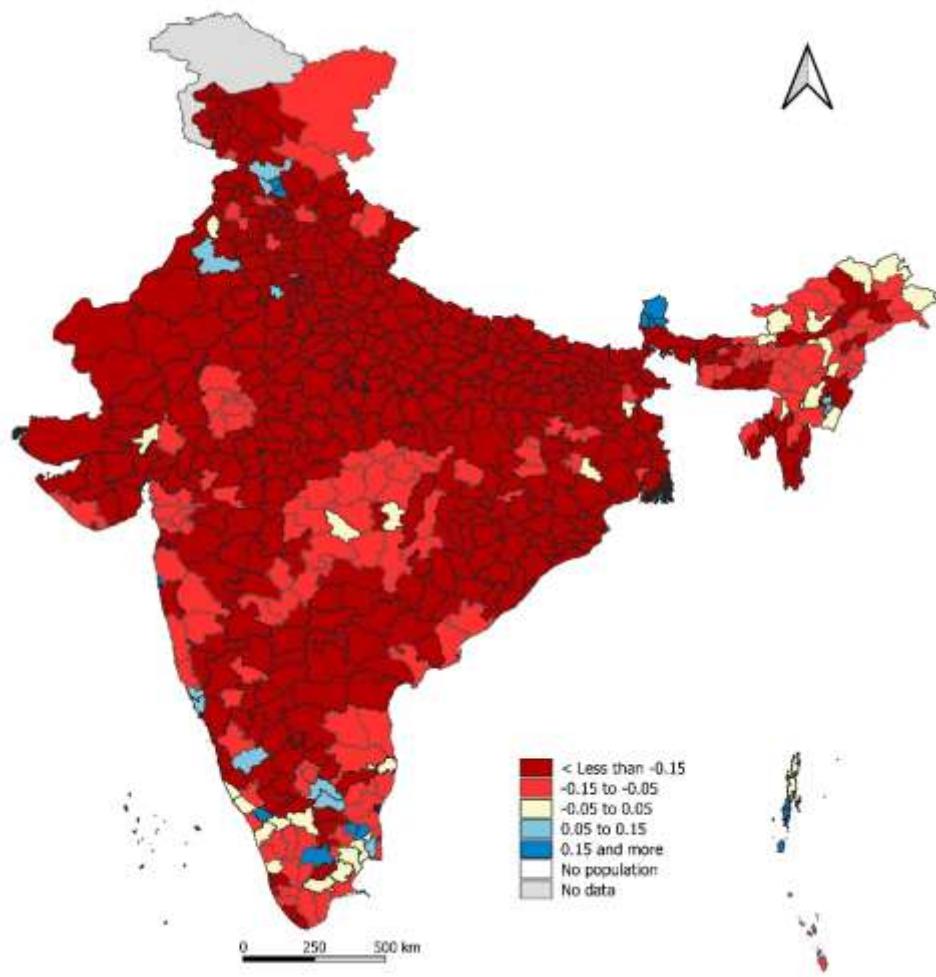
<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
439	135	30	12	10	10	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 55: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of male-female inequality in CMR in urban population, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Female disadvantage		No advantage	Female advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	6	7	0	0	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	3	2	4	1	16
Assam	12	6	5	3	1	0	27
Bihar	27	11	0	0	0	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	12	6	0	0	0	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Delhi	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Gujarat	16	8	2	0	0	0	26
Haryana	18	0	2	1	0	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	1	3	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	13	2	6	0	1	0	22
Jharkhand	12	6	6	0	0	0	24
Karnataka	26	3	0	1	0	0	30
Kerala	5	4	2	1	2	0	14
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	27	16	3	4	0	0	50
Maharashtra	17	16	1	1	0	0	35
Manipur	2	1	3	3	0	0	9
Meghalaya	3	1	0	3	0	0	7
Mizoram	5	2	1	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	5	1	4	1	0	0	11
Odisha	24	4	2	0	0	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Punjab	14	6	0	0	0	0	20
Rajasthan	22	9	0	2	0	0	33
Sikkim	na	na	na	na	na	0	4
Tamil Nadu	2	11	11	2	6	0	32
Telangana	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Tripura	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	71	0	0	0	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	10	2	0	0	1	0	13
West Bengal	17	1	1	0	0	0	19
India	399	125	57	25	25	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: In 4 districts, there was no urban population at the 2011 population census. Estimates of CMR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 51: Inter-district variation in within-district male-female inequality in CMR in urban population, 2019-2021
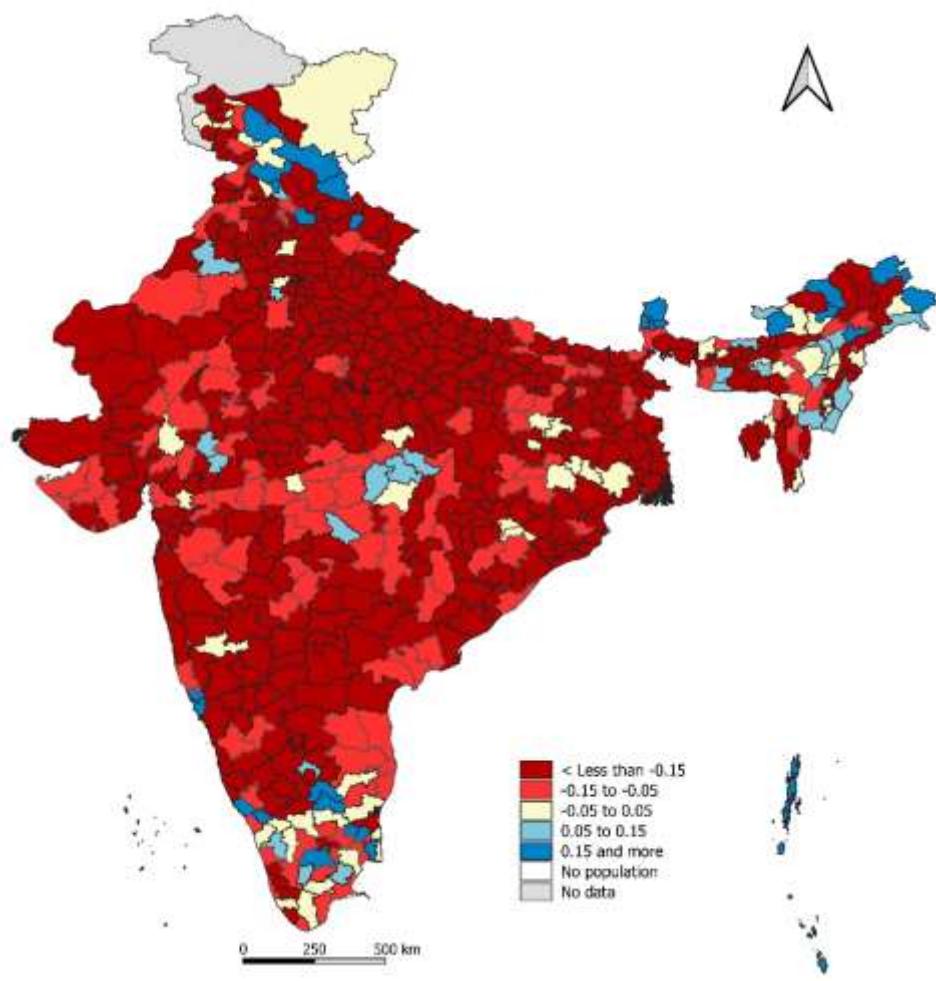
<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
399	125	57	25	25	5	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 56: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of male-female inequality in CMR, 2019-2021.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	3	6	3	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	5	3	5	0	16
Assam	2	9	7	4	5	0	27
Bihar	0	0	0	3	35	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	7	10	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Delhi	0	0	0	3	6	0	9
Goa	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Gujarat	0	4	5	6	11	0	26
Haryana	0	0	2	1	18	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	2	2	5	3	0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	2	4	16	0	22
Jharkhand	2	1	6	9	6	0	24
Karnataka	0	1	4	10	15	0	30
Kerala	2	4	3	1	4	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	3	11	10	26	0	50
Maharashtra	2	6	9	12	6	0	35
Manipur	3	2	1	1	2	0	9
Meghalaya	0	1	2	1	3	0	7
Mizoram	0	0	2	1	5	0	8
Nagaland	2	2	4	1	2	0	11
Odisha	0	0	0	2	28	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Punjab	0	1	2	7	10	0	20
Rajasthan	0	2	1	14	16	0	33
Sikkim	na	na	na	na	na	0	4
Tamil Nadu	7	9	7	3	6	0	32
Telangana	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Tripura	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	2	69	0	71
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	5	8	0	13
West Bengal	0	0	0	9	10	0	19
India	22	50	81	135	347	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: Estimates of CMR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 52:   Inter-district variation in within-district male-female inequality in CMR, 2019-2021
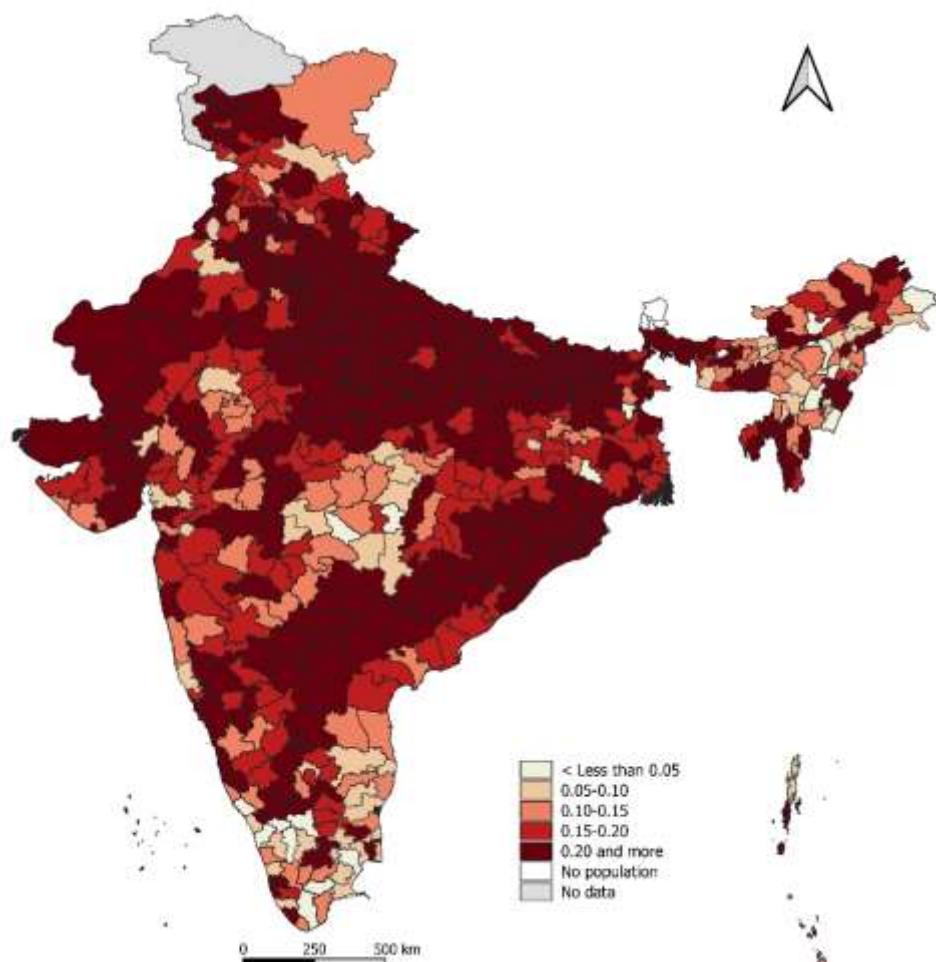
≥0.20	0.15-0.20	0.10-0.15	0.05-0.10	<0.05	No data	Total
347	135	81	50	26	1	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 57: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of rural-urban inequality in male CMR, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Urban disadvantage		No advantage	Urban advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	5	7	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	14	1	16
Assam	0	0	2	5	20	0	27
Bihar	0	2	7	11	18	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	3	14	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Delhi	3	1	2	1	0	2	9
Goa	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Gujarat	2	2	7	9	6	0	26
Haryana	0	0	0	6	15	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	1	6	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	7	4	9	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	1	2	21	0	24
Karnataka	2	1	2	11	14	0	30
Kerala	3	2	5	3	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	3	5	41	0	50
Maharashtra	2	1	6	13	11	2	35
Manipur	2	1	0	1	5	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	2	1	4	0	7
Mizoram	0	0	0	3	5	0	8
Nagaland	0	2	2	2	5	0	11
Odisha	1	1	3	4	21	0	30
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Punjab	0	0	1	1	18	0	20
Rajasthan	1	1	1	6	24	0	33
Sikkim	na	na	na	na	na	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	3	3	14	10	1	32
Telangana	0	0	0	1	8	1	10
Tripura	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	58	11	2	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1	11	0	13
West Bengal	0	3	1	6	8	1	19
India	21	26	118	134	323	14	640

Source: Author
Remarks: There was no rural population 9 districts and no urban population in 4 districts.
Estimates of CMR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 53: Inter-district variation in within-district rural-urban inequality in CMR in male population, 2019-2021
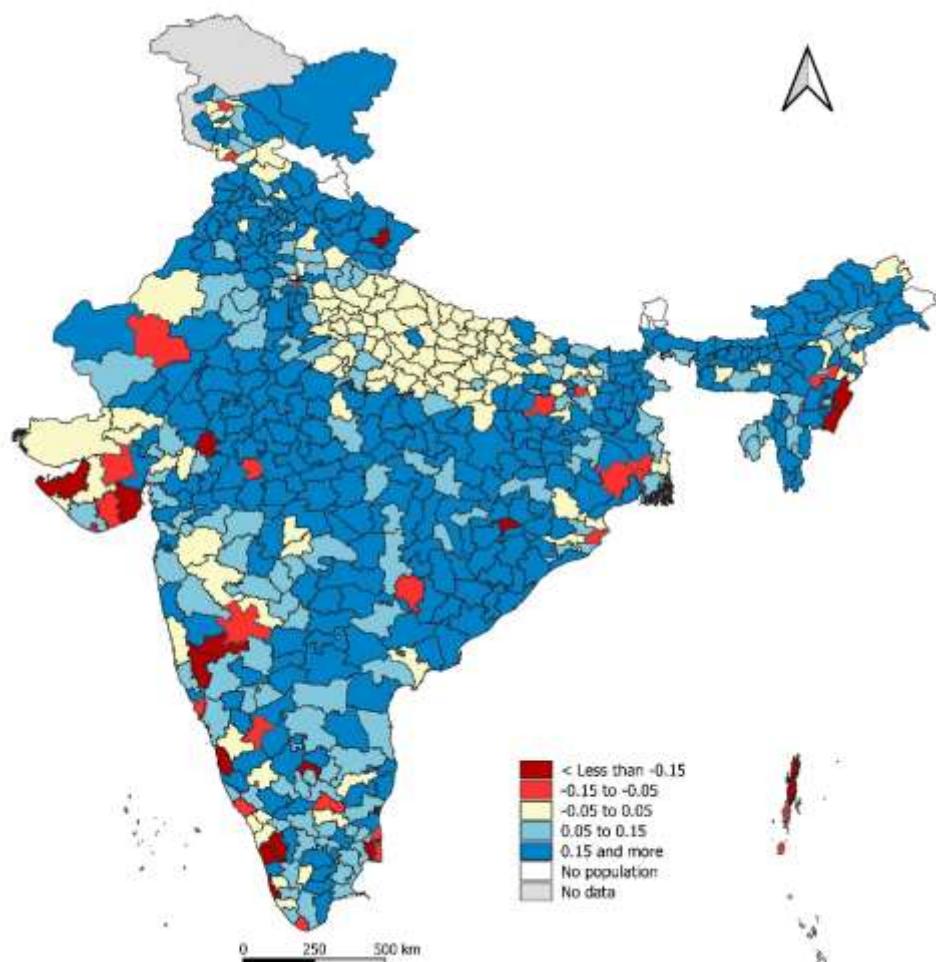
<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
21	26	118	134	323	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 58: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of rural-urban inequality in female CMR, 2019-2021

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Urban disadvantage		No advantage	Urban advantage		No data	
	Very high	High		High	Very high		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	4	8	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	0	12	1	16
Assam	1	0	4	1	21	0	27
Bihar	0	2	1	9	26	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	3	13	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Delhi	3	2	1	1	0	2	9
Goa	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Gujarat	0	4	9	7	6	0	26
Haryana	0	0	0	6	15	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	2	7	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	0	4	1	0	17	0	22
Jharkhand	0	0	2	0	22	0	24
Karnataka	0	2	6	8	14	0	30
Kerala	2	4	5	2	1	0	14
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	2	3	45	0	50
Maharashtra	2	1	7	13	10	2	35
Manipur	1	1	2	2	3	0	9
Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	6	0	7
Mizoram	0	1	0	4	3	0	8
Nagaland	1	1	0	4	5	0	11
Odisha	0	0	3	8	19	0	30
Puducherry	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Punjab	0	0	4	2	14	0	20
Rajasthan	0	1	1	5	26	0	33
Sikkim	na	na	na	na	na	0	4
Tamil Nadu	1	0	3	8	19	1	32
Telangana	0	0	0	4	5	1	10
Tripura	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	53	15	3	0	71
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	2	10	0	13
West Bengal	1	1	7	4	5	1	19
India	16	27	118	120	341	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: There was no rural population 9 districts and no urban population in 4 districts. Estimates of CMR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 54: Inter-district variation in within-district rural-urban inequality in CMR in female population, 2019-2021
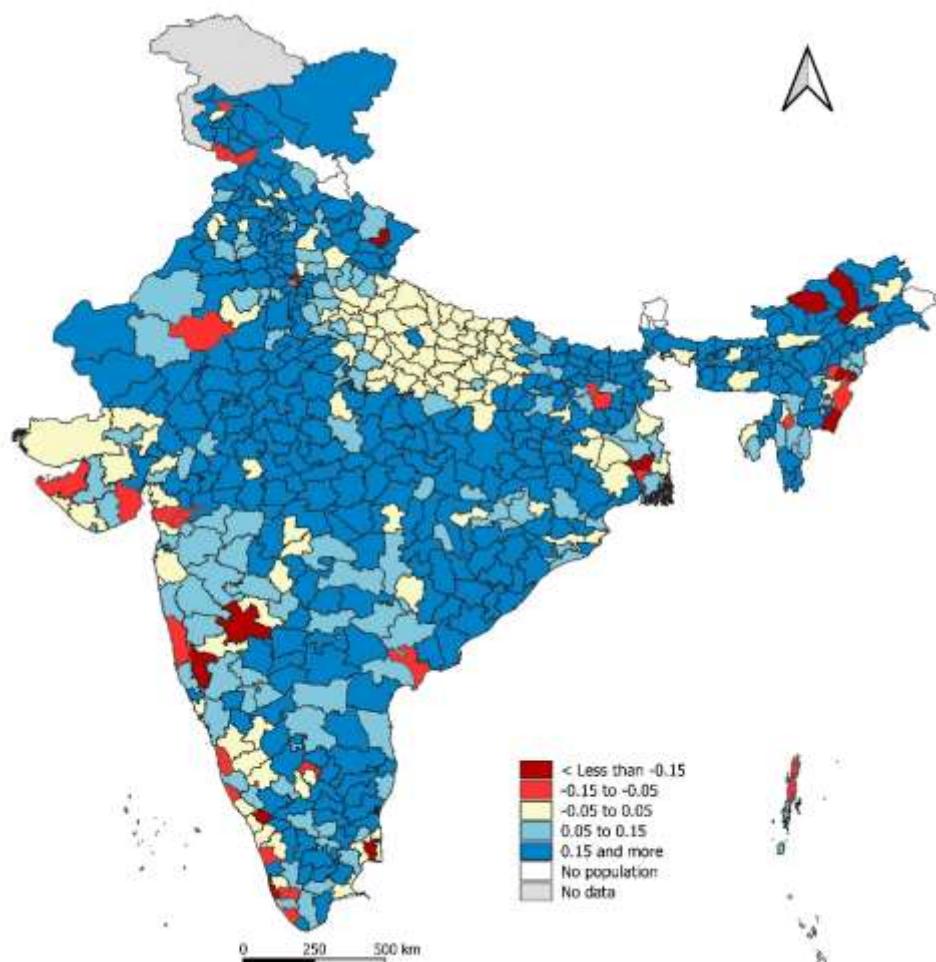
<-0.15	-0.15--0.05	-0.05-0.05	0.05-0.15	≥0.15	No data	Total
16	27	118	120	341	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Table 59: Distribution of districts across states/Union Territories by the level of rural-urban disparity in CMR, 2019-2021.

Country/State/Union Territory	Number of districts						Total
	Very low	Low	Average	High	Very high	No data	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Andhra Pradesh	9	4	0	0	0	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	3	7	1	1	16
Assam	8	14	5	0	0	0	27
Bihar	21	15	2	0	0	0	38
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	1	1
Chhattisgarh	7	5	6	0	0	0	18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Delhi	3	4	0	0	0	2	9
Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	21	5	0	0	0	0	26
Haryana	6	15	0	0	0	0	21
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	2	0	0	2	12
Jammu & Kashmir	12	5	3	2	0	0	22
Jharkhand	3	15	5	1	0	0	24
Karnataka	19	11	0	0	0	0	30
Kerala	12	1	0	1	0	0	14
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	10	32	7	1	0	0	50
Maharashtra	24	9	0	0	0	2	35
Manipur	4	1	3	0	1	0	9
Meghalaya	2	0	4	1	0	0	7
Mizoram	3	4	1	0	0	0	8
Nagaland	8	1	2	0	0	0	11
Odisha	14	10	6	0	0	0	30
Puducherry	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Punjab	6	13	1	0	0	0	20
Rajasthan	11	18	4	0	0	0	33
Sikkim						0	4
Tamil Nadu	24	6	1	0	0	1	32
Telangana	5	4	0	0	0	1	10
Tripura	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	70	1	0	0	0	0	71
Uttarakhand	3	8	1	0	1	0	13
West Bengal	16	1	1	0	0	1	19
India	334	210	61	14	3	14	640

Source: Author
Remarks: There was no rural population 9 districts and no urban population in 4 districts.
            Estimates of CMR for Chandigarh are not available from NFHS, 2019-21.

Figure 55: Inter-district variation in within-district rural-urban inequality in CMR, 2019-2021
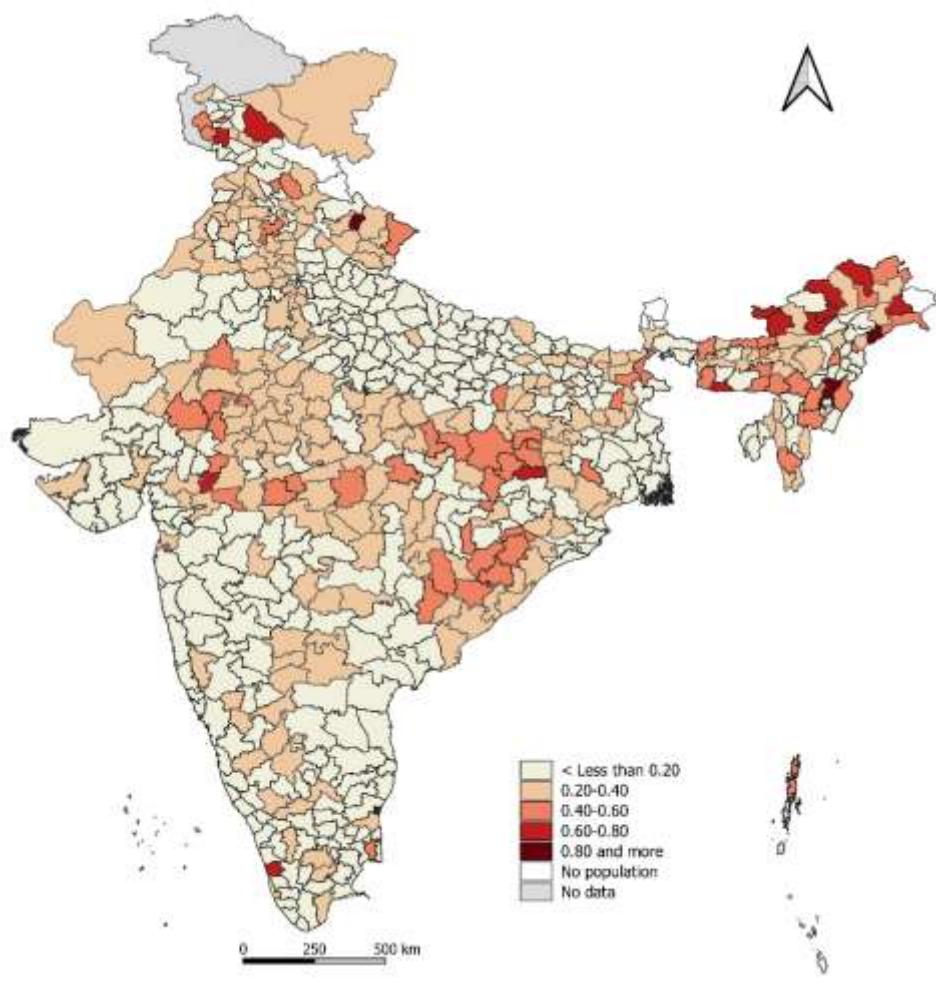
≥0.80	0.60-0.80	0.40-0.60	0.20-0.40	<0.20	No data	Total
3	14	61	210	334	14	640

Source: Author

Remarks: The number of districts is the same as the number of districts at the 2011 population census. Estimate of CMR for the Union Territory of Chandigarh is not available from NFHS 2019-2021.

Epilogue

Estimates of key demographic indicators at the district level in India are not available from any source despite the oft repeated emphasis on district level population and development data base for decentralised district level population and development planning. Although, the registration of births and deaths in India is compulsory under the Birth and Death Registration Act (Government of India, 1969), yet the civil registration and vital statistics system in the country is not designed to provide district level estimates of demographic indicators to facilitate evidence-based district level population and development planning and programming. On the other hand, nationally representative sample surveys of household like the National Family Health Survey are also not able to generate district level estimates of demographic indicators because of the small size of the sample at the district level. The official sample registration system of the country also does not provide district level estimates of demographic indicators, although this system is the only system which provides annual estimates of selected demographic indicators at state and Union Territory level.

The only data source for estimating demographic indicators at the district level in India is the decennial population census. The summary birth history data – number of children ever born and number of children surviving on the day of the population census to every woman 15-49 years of age – have been used to estimate child mortality at the district level through the application of indirect techniques of child mortality estimation. One limitation of these estimates is that they are dated for the purpose of district level population and development planning and programming. Estimates of child mortality derived from the summary birth history data available through the decennial population census, generally, refer to the period around five years before the population census. Another limitation is that the estimates derived from the decennial population census data are available at an interval of ten years only and, therefore, they are largely of academic interest and their use in decentralised population and development planning, and in the monitoring of population and development programmes and activities is, at best, limited.

This monograph has developed a system of generating district level estimates of child mortality for the most recent date which is based on simple non-parametric data mining approach. The usefulness of the system lies in its simplicity and the fact that most of the data required for the application of the system can be readily generated from the existing sources which makes the makes the system time and cost effective. The system is entirely data driven. It makes no assumption about the underlying structure of the data and, therefore, can easily handle skewed data or the data having outliers. This is important as the assumption of the normality in the distribution of child mortality across districts is difficult to establish as the variation in child mortality across the districts is influenced, often to a significant extent, by district-specific factors.

The system of child mortality estimation at the district level used in this monograph also provides the most recent estimate of child mortality across mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups within the district. Estimation of child mortality across mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups within the district is important from the perspective of reducing within-district inequality in child mortality which is generally presumed to quite pervasive but estimates of within-district inequality in child mortality are not available from any source.

Estimates of child mortality – risk of death in the first year of life (IMR), first five years of life (U5MR) and in 1-4 years of life (CMR) – in the districts of India for the period 2019-2021 using the data available from the 2011 population census and the data available from the National Family Health Survey 2019-2021 suggests very wide variation in child mortality across the districts of the country. There are districts in the country where child mortality appears to be very low, at par with the most advanced countries of the world. At the same time, there are districts where child mortality appears to be very high, almost the same as the highest child mortality in the world. The analysis also reveals that the within-district inequality in child mortality across four mutually exclusive population groups – rural male, rural female, urban male, and urban female – is also quite revealing.

The district level estimates of child mortality presented in this monograph and the inter-district and within-district variation in child mortality across mutually exclusive population groups emphasise the need of a decentralised district-based approach of reducing child mortality in the country. This approach should focus on reducing the within-district inequality in child mortality across mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups. The reduction in the within-district inequality in child mortality contributes to the reduction in child mortality in the district and, hence, contributes to the reduction in inter-district variation in child mortality. Given the wide inter-district variation in child mortality across the country, it may be argued that reducing inter-district variation in child mortality will contribute the pace of decrease in child mortality in different states and Union Territories of the country and in the country as a whole. A decentralised district-based approach that is directed towards reducing the within-district inequality in child mortality, therefore, deems to be necessary for an accelerated reduction in child mortality in India.

Accelerating the pace of decrease in child mortality in India is the need of the time and a major development challenge for the country. The risk or the probability of death during childhood in India remains unacceptably high by international standards, although child mortality is decreasing in the country. The latest estimates prepared by the United Nations Inter-Agency Group on Child Mortality Estimation (UNIGME) indicate that India ranks a poor 139 among the 195 countries of the world for which estimates have been prepared by UNIGMR in terms of the risk or the probability of death in the first five years of life (UNICEF, 2021). In the year 2020, more than 5 million under-five deaths are estimated to have occurred in the world and India alone accounted for more than 15 per cent of these deaths. By comparison, China, the only other billion plus country in the world, accounted for less than 2.5 per cent of the global under-five deaths in the year 2020. Hastening the pace of decrease in child mortality in India, obviously, is a major development priority.

A major hindrance in adopting and institutionalising a district-based approach of reducing child mortality which focusses on reducing the within-district inequality in child mortality across mutually exclusive and exhaustive population groups is the lack of evidence necessary for such planning. The methodology adopted in this monograph may help in meeting the information needs of district-based approach of reducing child mortality that is directed towards reducing the inequality in child mortality within the district. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is responsible for conducting the decennial population census in the country and for the sample registration system which provides annual estimates of child mortality for the country and for the states and Union Territories of the country. The summary birth history data collected during the decennial population census may be used to estimate child mortality at the district level to develop a model of inter- and within-district variation in child mortality. This model may then be used in conjunction with annual state/Union Territory level estimates of child mortality available through the sample registration system to obtain annual estimates of child mortality for the districts of the country and these estimates may be the basis for district-based planning and programming for reducing child mortality in the district by focusing on reducing the within-district inequality in child mortality. State/Union Territory level estimates of child mortality available from the nationally representative sample survey of households such as the National Family Health Survey can also be used for estimating child mortality at the district level as is done in the present analysis.

The system of generating district level estimates of child mortality at the most recent date using data from the decennial population census and from either household survey or from any other source developed in the present monograph can also be used for generating district level estimates of other population and development related indicators at the most recent date for which state/Union Territory level estimates are available. In other words, the approach adopted in this monograph may constitute the basis for establishing a system of estimating demographic and development indicators at the district level on a regular basis in the country to meet the long-standing demand

of estimates of district level demographic and development indicators for the most recent date for the purpose of decentralised population and development planning and programming at the district level and for analysing the impact of population and development efforts. At present, district level planning and programming for population and development related activities in India largely remains either anecdotal or analogical because the evidence about the prevailing population and development situation at the district level, as reflected through a set of key population and development indicators, is either not available or, if available, is outdated.

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District Child Mortality Database

Table 60: Estimates of infant deaths per 1000 live births (IMR) in districts of India, 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Jammu and Kashmir									
Kupwara	20.9	21.6	20.0	21.4	15.4	22.2	20.4	14.9	15.9
Badgam	12.5	12.2	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.8	12.9	12.4
Leh(Ladakh)	30.0	36.2	23.8	31.9	23.2	38.4	25.3	28.1	18.4
Kargil	40.6	41.8	39.4	41.9	24.2	43.3	40.5	21.3	26.6
Punch	20.6	21.8	19.2	21.1	12.6	22.2	19.8	14.9	9.9
Rajouri	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.4	8.2	15.3	15.4	8.7	7.5
Kathua	12.6	13.4	11.6	12.5	13.1	13.4	11.4	13.6	12.4
Baramula	17.0	17.3	16.6	17.2	15.7	17.3	16.9	17.0	13.9
Bandipore	21.6	22.3	20.6	22.1	17.9	22.8	21.2	19.1	16.3
Srinagar	15.4	15.6	15.1	13.9	15.4	14.0	13.8	15.7	15.2
Ganderbal	17.5	17.8	17.0	17.8	15.9	17.7	17.8	18.0	12.8
Pulwama	14.0	14.6	13.2	14.2	13.0	14.5	13.7	15.1	10.4
Shupiyan	16.5	16.8	16.1	17.0	9.7	17.2	16.6	9.9	9.5
Anantnag	16.3	17.2	15.1	16.8	14.7	17.5	15.7	16.1	12.7
Kulgam	19.9	21.5	17.6	20.3	17.5	21.7	18.4	20.4	13.3
Doda	17.4	18.7	15.8	17.6	14.7	18.8	16.1	17.2	11.6
Ramban	19.0	20.3	17.5	19.1	14.8	20.4	17.6	15.8	13.5
Kishtwar	20.0	21.5	18.1	20.5	9.9	21.9	18.8	13.5	5.8
Udhampur	16.7	17.7	15.6	17.1	13.8	18.1	16.0	15.1	12.3
Reasi	19.8	20.9	18.4	20.5	9.7	21.7	19.1	10.2	9.1
Jammu	12.6	13.4	11.6	12.3	13.1	13.1	11.2	13.8	12.3
Samba	10.4	11.3	9.2	10.2	11.7	11.1	9.0	12.7	10.6
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	23.9	27.8	22.6	24.0	22.0	27.7	22.8	28.8	19.1

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Kangra	29.8	37.4	21.0	29.9	26.7	37.5	21.2	35.3	15.9
Lahul & Spiti	26.8	30.8	21.9	26.8	na	30.8	21.9	na	na
Kullu	24.4	26.7	22.0	25.0	18.1	27.7	22.2	16.7	19.6
Mandi	20.0	20.6	19.2	20.3	12.9	21.0	19.6	13.2	12.6
Hamirpur	23.9	31.4	15.1	24.4	14.8	32.1	15.4	19.2	9.8
Una	31.3	38.9	22.6	31.7	26.9	39.3	22.8	33.1	20.3
Bilaspur	30.5	39.8	20.0	30.5	29.6	39.9	19.9	38.0	20.6
Solan	24.0	26.3	21.3	24.8	18.7	27.1	22.2	21.3	15.8
Sirmaur	31.1	36.2	25.5	31.9	22.6	36.9	26.4	28.9	14.5
Shimla	24.6	26.8	22.2	26.2	16.6	28.5	23.6	17.8	15.5
Kinnaur	24.3	26.9	21.6	24.3	na	26.9	21.6	na	na
Punjab									
Gurdaspur	25.8	26.8	24.5	27.3	21.5	28.2	26.1	22.9	19.8
Kapurthala	27.1	28.7	25.2	29.7	21.6	31.6	27.5	22.5	20.6
Jalandhar	26.0	27.6	24.3	29.4	22.9	31.0	27.7	24.4	21.1
Hoshiarpur	25.8	27.3	24.0	27.6	18.3	29.4	25.5	18.7	17.8
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	31.2	33.1	29.1	31.7	29.0	34.0	29.2	29.4	28.7
Fatehgarh Sahib	26.5	27.1	25.9	29.4	20.4	30.3	28.4	20.2	20.5
Ludhiana	25.5	26.3	24.6	31.4	21.5	32.7	29.9	21.9	21.1
Moga	39.8	43.3	35.7	42.4	30.8	46.1	38.0	33.6	27.6
Firozpur	29.8	30.6	28.7	31.6	24.2	32.2	30.9	25.9	22.2
Muktsar	38.5	43.4	32.6	39.9	35.2	45.9	32.6	37.5	32.3
Faridkot	31.7	30.3	33.3	33.6	28.0	33.4	33.9	24.3	32.2
Bathinda	29.7	30.9	28.3	33.4	23.3	34.7	31.8	24.4	22.0
Mansa	37.7	36.5	39.1	38.7	33.7	37.9	39.7	31.1	36.8
Patiala	27.8	28.2	27.4	32.0	20.2	32.2	31.8	20.8	19.4
Amritsar	25.1	24.8	25.5	29.2	20.7	27.9	30.9	21.4	19.8

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Tarn Taran	27.8	26.2	29.6	28.3	23.7	26.8	30.1	21.7	26.2
Rupnagar	28.8	28.7	29.0	30.3	24.3	29.9	30.7	24.6	23.9
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	21.8	22.8	20.6	25.8	18.1	26.5	24.9	19.3	16.9
Sangrur	35.4	36.1	34.6	38.3	29.1	38.6	38.0	30.6	27.5
Barnala	30.7	33.5	27.3	30.8	30.6	33.5	27.5	33.5	26.9
Chandigarh									
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uttarakhand									
Uttarkashi	47.0	47.0	46.9	47.4	38.5	47.4	47.4	39.4	37.3
Chamoli	30.1	31.8	28.2	30.9	23.5	32.9	28.7	22.4	24.6
Rudraprayag	32.0	35.0	28.5	32.5	9.7	35.3	29.1	16.4	3.7
Tehri Garhwal	37.9	38.0	37.8	38.9	26.7	39.2	38.6	25.3	28.4
Dehradun	34.1	35.6	32.4	36.7	31.5	39.0	34.2	32.4	30.6
Garhwal	29.6	30.1	29.2	31.0	20.8	31.1	30.8	22.8	18.6
Pithoragarh	30.4	30.2	30.7	31.9	19.1	32.0	31.9	17.4	21.3
Bageshwar	31.2	32.8	29.3	30.9	45.3	32.7	28.9	39.5	52.1
Almora	33.4	35.4	31.1	34.1	24.9	36.1	31.7	26.6	22.9
Champawat	43.1	42.3	44.1	44.4	32.8	43.9	45.0	29.7	36.8
Nainital	36.2	36.7	35.8	40.0	29.1	40.2	39.8	30.0	28.0
Udham Singh Nagar	45.3	46.4	43.9	47.6	40.4	48.7	46.3	41.7	39.0
Hardwar	53.2	52.3	54.2	59.5	38.5	58.3	60.9	38.5	38.5
Haryana									
Panchkula	28.2	29.3	26.9	30.4	25.9	31.8	28.7	26.6	25.0
Ambala	25.4	25.4	25.3	26.7	23.3	26.6	26.8	23.6	23.0
Yamunanagar	30.6	31.2	29.7	33.3	25.5	33.9	32.5	26.0	24.8
Kurukshetra	30.6	30.5	30.7	32.2	25.6	31.8	32.8	26.4	24.6
Kaithal	42.6	46.8	37.3	45.4	31.7	50.2	39.3	33.4	29.4

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Karnal	41.9	44.5	38.7	44.1	36.0	45.9	41.8	40.9	29.8
Panipat	30.9	30.2	31.8	34.5	26.0	33.7	35.5	25.3	26.8
Sonipat	27.8	26.4	29.4	29.4	23.6	27.7	31.7	23.5	23.8
Jind	35.8	34.2	37.7	38.7	25.0	37.1	40.6	23.3	27.0
Fatehabad	36.2	36.0	36.4	37.2	31.4	37.4	36.9	29.3	33.9
Sirsa	31.7	30.4	33.2	32.7	28.2	31.4	34.3	27.4	29.3
Hisar	32.5	31.3	34.0	35.4	25.3	34.3	36.6	23.7	27.1
Bhiwani	30.6	30.1	31.2	32.2	23.0	31.8	32.7	22.2	24.1
Rohtak	28.8	28.6	29.1	31.7	24.1	32.0	31.4	23.3	25.2
Jhajjar	28.0	28.8	27.0	29.5	23.2	29.6	29.5	26.4	19.1
Mahendragarh	34.8	33.9	35.9	35.4	30.7	34.8	36.3	28.4	33.7
Rewari	57.6	70.6	39.6	59.7	50.9	73.4	40.6	61.8	36.3
Gurgaon	24.2	24.0	24.5	27.7	22.3	26.8	29.0	22.4	22.1
Mewat	54.8	52.1	57.8	56.3	38.9	53.5	59.4	37.0	41.0
Faridabad	26.8	25.9	27.9	36.1	23.5	33.4	39.2	23.2	23.9
Palwal	37.7	34.3	41.5	39.6	29.1	35.9	43.8	27.8	30.7
Delhi									
North West	21.2	20.1	22.6	19.1	21.4	19.5	18.5	20.1	22.9
North	18.9	18.6	19.2	15.9	18.9	12.0	19.8	18.7	19.1
North East	23.5	23.9	23.0	17.4	23.6	14.7	21.2	24.0	23.0
East	22.1	22.6	21.6	19.6	22.1	22.5	14.3	22.6	21.6
New Delhi	40.8	34.1	48.5	na	40.8	na	na	34.1	48.5
Central	18.7	18.7	18.7	na	18.7	na	na	18.7	18.7
West	24.5	24.1	25.0	17.6	24.6	15.4	21.5	24.2	25.0
South West	32.0	29.7	34.9	36.3	31.7	33.8	39.5	29.3	34.5
South	29.4	27.6	31.5	25.5	29.5	24.7	26.1	27.6	31.5

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Rajasthan									
Ganganagar	26.5	26.9	26.0	27.9	22.3	28.3	27.3	22.5	22.0
Hanumangarh	48.7	57.2	40.9	50.7	38.2	60.0	42.6	44.5	31.2
Bikaner	24.5	24.4	24.6	24.9	23.3	24.3	25.6	24.6	21.8
Churu	25.5	25.7	25.2	26.5	22.7	26.4	26.6	23.8	21.3
Jhunjhunun	23.3	23.4	23.2	23.8	21.6	23.8	23.9	21.9	21.2
Alwar	28.1	28.3	28.0	29.2	21.6	29.3	29.1	22.1	20.9
Bharatpur	29.9	27.3	33.1	30.9	24.1	28.2	34.2	22.2	26.3
Dhaulpur	33.6	29.0	39.0	35.0	26.3	30.0	40.7	23.5	29.7
Karauli	32.2	27.8	37.4	33.0	26.8	28.4	38.6	24.2	29.8
Sawai Madhopur	31.7	28.8	34.7	32.9	25.8	29.7	36.3	24.5	27.2
Dausa	34.3	32.2	37.0	34.8	30.3	32.7	37.3	27.4	33.8
Jaipur	21.8	21.3	22.4	23.6	19.7	22.6	24.9	20.0	19.5
Sikar	22.1	22.0	22.3	22.4	21.3	22.3	22.4	21.0	21.6
Nagaur	31.9	30.0	33.4	31.6	32.6	31.3	31.9	23.9	37.4
Jodhpur	26.7	24.8	28.8	26.8	26.4	24.0	30.0	27.1	25.8
Jaisalmer	25.8	22.6	29.5	26.4	20.2	22.9	30.3	19.2	21.4
Barmer	27.9	26.1	30.1	28.2	22.1	26.3	30.5	22.3	21.9
Jalor	30.0	28.9	31.3	30.3	25.4	29.2	31.6	24.5	26.4
Sirohi	34.5	34.8	34.2	36.3	24.5	36.3	36.2	26.2	22.7
Pali	35.9	36.2	35.5	38.8	25.0	39.0	38.4	25.6	24.3
Ajmer	36.7	37.5	36.0	41.5	26.1	42.1	40.9	27.5	24.5
Tonk	34.0	34.4	33.6	36.2	25.4	36.6	35.8	25.6	25.2
Bundi	31.1	31.1	31.1	32.7	23.1	32.7	32.7	23.2	23.1
Bhilwara	40.6	42.9	38.1	42.7	31.4	45.2	40.0	33.1	29.5
Rajsamand	39.2	39.3	39.1	41.0	27.4	41.3	40.8	26.7	28.2
Dungarpur	32.9	32.7	33.2	33.4	25.0	33.2	33.5	24.0	26.3

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Banswara	48.0	48.0	48.0	47.8	51.9	47.4	48.3	60.5	41.7
Chittaurgarh	37.7	38.8	36.4	40.3	24.6	41.7	38.8	24.9	24.3
Kota	24.3	24.7	23.8	28.6	21.1	29.0	28.2	21.5	20.5
Baran	34.6	35.1	33.9	36.8	24.6	37.5	36.0	24.4	24.9
Jhalawar	30.9	31.1	30.7	32.4	21.7	32.6	32.2	21.7	21.7
Udaipur	39.3	37.8	40.9	41.8	23.4	40.1	43.5	24.4	22.3
Pratapgarh	38.8	39.9	37.6	39.8	22.6	41.2	38.3	20.6	25.0
Uttar Pradesh									
Saharanpur	50.0	45.4	55.4	50.8	48.0	46.1	56.2	43.5	53.1
Muzaffarnagar	49.7	47.0	53.0	50.8	46.7	48.1	54.2	44.1	49.7
Bijnor	52.9	52.0	53.9	53.6	50.6	52.7	54.6	49.9	51.4
Moradabad	57.2	55.5	59.1	58.7	52.9	56.9	60.7	51.5	54.5
Rampur	50.4	48.9	52.0	51.0	47.6	49.4	52.7	46.4	48.9
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	53.5	52.2	55.0	54.3	50.3	52.9	56.0	49.4	51.4
Meerut	45.2	42.9	47.9	48.5	41.0	45.9	51.5	39.1	43.3
Baghpat	42.2	40.7	44.0	42.6	40.5	41.0	44.5	39.1	42.2
Ghaziabad	47.2	44.7	50.2	53.5	43.2	50.3	57.1	41.2	45.7
Gautam Buddha Nagar	43.2	40.3	46.8	46.6	40.0	42.6	51.5	38.0	42.4
Bulandshahr	53.1	50.7	56.1	53.8	50.5	51.3	56.9	48.4	53.1
Aligarh	52.3	48.8	56.3	53.0	50.6	49.3	57.2	47.6	53.8
Mahamaya Nagar	43.6	39.9	47.9	43.9	42.5	40.1	48.3	39.1	46.3
Mathura	55.1	51.5	59.2	56.2	51.5	52.4	60.6	48.7	54.7
Agra	44.7	40.0	50.3	45.7	42.9	40.7	51.5	38.8	48.0
Firozabad	49.8	45.2	55.0	50.6	47.6	45.7	56.2	43.7	52.1
Mainpuri	55.2	50.0	61.2	55.5	52.9	50.3	61.6	47.7	58.6
Budaun	63.5	60.0	67.5	63.9	61.2	60.3	68.0	57.9	64.6
Bareilly	56.8	53.7	60.4	57.7	54.4	54.3	61.5	51.8	57.3

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Pilibhit	54.9	50.8	59.6	55.2	52.9	51.1	59.8	48.7	57.9
Shahjahanpur	57.5	54.5	60.8	57.9	54.9	54.9	61.3	52.3	57.9
Kheri	59.1	56.1	62.4	59.2	57.7	56.3	62.5	54.6	61.0
Sitapur	63.8	60.0	67.9	64.0	62.0	60.1	68.1	58.5	65.9
Hardoi	62.5	59.1	66.3	62.6	61.1	59.2	66.4	57.6	64.9
Unnao	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.3	52.9	54.2	54.3	53.0	52.7
Lucknow	43.2	43.6	42.8	49.5	38.5	50.1	48.9	38.8	38.2
Rae Bareli	53.4	55.4	51.3	53.5	52.4	55.4	51.4	54.4	50.4
Farrukhabad	51.3	47.1	56.0	51.7	48.9	47.4	56.5	45.2	53.4
Kannauj	48.9	46.7	51.3	49.0	48.1	46.9	51.3	45.9	50.9
Etawah	43.9	41.3	46.8	44.4	41.4	41.9	47.3	38.8	44.3
Auraiya	44.9	44.4	45.5	45.1	43.6	44.6	45.7	42.9	44.5
Kanpur Dehat	47.0	45.2	48.9	47.0	46.4	45.3	49.0	44.8	48.3
Kanpur Nagar	41.0	40.3	41.8	41.6	40.6	41.3	41.8	39.4	41.8
Jalaun	38.7	36.6	41.0	39.2	36.5	37.1	41.6	34.7	38.5
Jhansi	42.5	42.4	42.6	43.5	40.7	43.4	43.6	40.7	40.7
Lalitpur	57.6	55.5	59.8	57.8	55.1	55.7	60.1	53.6	57.0
Hamirpur	46.0	43.0	49.4	46.3	44.2	43.4	49.7	41.2	47.6
Mahoba	48.4	46.5	50.6	48.9	46.3	46.9	51.1	44.5	48.4
Banda	50.4	46.9	54.2	50.5	49.4	47.1	54.3	45.9	53.3
Chitrakoot	50.3	46.7	54.3	50.4	49.5	46.7	54.4	46.0	53.5
Fatehpur	54.6	53.3	55.9	54.8	52.5	53.5	56.1	51.3	53.9
Pratapgarh	46.3	45.8	46.7	46.3	46.3	45.8	46.7	45.8	46.7
Kaushambi	64.0	64.6	63.3	64.1	62.3	64.7	63.4	62.7	61.7
Allahabad	60.4	57.9	63.3	61.0	57.5	58.5	63.9	55.2	60.3
Bara Banki	61.7	62.5	60.9	61.9	60.3	62.6	61.0	61.3	59.2
Faizabad	50.8	51.2	50.3	50.9	49.2	51.4	50.5	49.7	48.6

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Ambedkar Nagar	45.9	46.5	45.3	45.9	45.8	46.5	45.3	46.5	45.1
Sultanpur	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	44.6	45.2	45.2	44.5	44.6
Bahraich	56.5	54.0	59.2	56.5	56.2	54.0	59.2	54.3	58.4
Shrawasti	59.0	51.8	66.8	59.0	58.2	51.8	66.9	51.0	65.7
Balrampur	54.5	51.6	57.7	54.6	53.5	51.6	57.7	50.4	56.8
Gonda	47.1	44.6	50.0	47.2	46.0	44.6	50.1	43.5	48.7
Siddharthnagar	52.4	51.9	53.0	52.5	51.4	52.0	53.0	51.0	51.9
Basti	45.3	44.3	46.3	45.3	44.4	44.4	46.4	43.5	45.3
Sant Kabir Nagar	43.1	42.8	43.4	43.1	42.5	42.8	43.5	42.0	43.0
Mahrajganj	54.4	55.1	53.7	54.4	53.4	55.1	53.7	54.1	52.5
Gorakhpur	39.1	38.9	39.3	39.2	38.2	39.1	39.4	37.8	38.8
Kushinagar	52.8	54.7	50.7	52.8	52.5	54.7	50.7	54.4	50.4
Deoria	36.8	36.9	36.7	36.9	36.2	37.0	36.8	36.2	36.3
Azamgarh	36.8	37.1	36.4	36.8	36.9	37.1	36.4	37.3	36.4
Mau	44.5	44.7	44.3	44.4	45.0	44.6	44.3	45.5	44.5
Ballia	39.3	38.8	39.8	39.3	39.0	38.8	39.8	38.5	39.6
Jaunpur	46.5	46.1	46.9	46.5	45.9	46.1	46.9	45.6	46.2
Ghazipur	47.6	47.4	47.7	47.6	46.8	47.5	47.8	46.5	47.2
Chandauli	37.4	36.5	38.4	37.4	37.0	36.5	38.4	36.0	38.1
Varanasi	46.1	45.1	47.4	47.4	43.9	46.1	48.9	43.2	44.7
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	56.2	53.4	59.4	56.3	55.5	53.5	59.5	52.8	58.6
Mirzapur	56.1	53.7	58.8	56.3	54.6	53.9	59.0	52.3	57.3
Sonbhadra	50.0	48.7	51.4	50.3	47.6	49.0	51.6	46.3	49.2
Etah	53.6	47.0	61.2	53.8	52.0	47.2	61.5	45.8	59.5
Kanshiram Nagar	60.6	59.0	62.4	60.9	59.1	59.1	62.8	57.9	60.5
Bihar									
Pashchim Champaran	49.3	48.5	50.3	50.6	35.1	49.6	51.8	36.5	33.4

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Purba Champaran	49.5	46.4	53.0	49.8	45.2	46.6	53.5	44.2	46.3
Sheohar	55.7	51.9	59.9	56.2	46.8	52.2	60.6	46.9	46.6
Sitamarhi	52.4	47.8	57.5	52.8	43.4	48.2	58.0	39.1	48.5
Madhubani	42.0	39.6	44.8	42.2	36.5	39.7	45.0	35.6	37.7
Supaul	42.5	41.7	43.2	42.8	34.0	42.1	43.5	31.8	36.5
Araria	54.7	53.6	56.0	55.4	41.7	54.2	56.7	41.7	41.8
Kishanganj	58.6	60.4	56.8	59.7	46.3	61.5	57.8	47.9	44.6
Purnia	55.2	55.2	55.2	56.5	41.4	56.6	56.4	40.1	42.8
Katihar	51.8	52.6	50.8	53.2	29.9	54.2	52.1	28.5	31.5
Madhepura	42.7	40.7	44.9	43.0	34.2	40.9	45.3	34.7	33.6
Saharsa	41.5	38.7	44.7	41.7	37.7	38.6	45.3	39.4	35.9
Darbhanga	48.8	46.4	51.6	49.9	36.9	47.3	52.8	35.7	38.3
Muzaffarpur	45.6	43.9	47.4	46.3	35.7	44.3	48.6	38.4	32.7
Gopalganj	46.0	46.8	45.1	46.2	41.2	47.0	45.4	42.5	39.7
Siwan	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.4	30.8	40.4	40.4	31.4	30.1
Saran	39.8	38.9	40.9	40.1	36.9	39.0	41.4	37.8	35.9
Vaishali	43.0	41.1	45.3	43.3	38.5	41.3	45.7	37.7	39.4
Samastipur	40.1	37.5	43.1	40.3	35.0	37.5	43.4	36.2	33.4
Begusarai	41.5	39.0	44.4	42.5	36.8	39.7	45.7	35.9	38.0
Khagaria	39.0	35.6	42.9	39.3	32.7	35.8	43.3	33.3	31.9
Bhagalpur	36.5	34.5	38.7	37.6	30.8	35.7	39.6	28.3	33.7
Banka	42.1	39.4	45.1	42.1	41.7	39.7	44.8	32.8	50.6
Munger	38.2	36.1	40.5	38.0	38.9	36.2	40.0	35.9	42.4
Lakhisarai	38.3	36.7	40.1	38.2	38.8	36.1	40.6	40.7	36.6
Sheikhpura	45.1	43.4	47.0	46.4	36.7	44.4	48.6	37.3	36.0
Nalanda	45.4	43.6	47.3	45.8	42.3	43.6	48.3	43.6	40.8
Patna	48.2	46.4	50.4	52.1	40.8	50.1	54.3	39.0	42.8

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Bhojpur	44.6	42.6	47.0	45.8	35.8	43.5	48.6	35.9	35.7
Buxar	49.3	48.2	50.6	49.3	49.8	48.0	50.7	49.4	50.3
Kaimur (Bhabua)	56.0	55.7	56.4	56.8	30.6	56.5	57.1	30.4	30.8
Rohtas	46.1	45.2	47.1	47.3	35.7	46.2	48.7	36.9	34.4
Aurangabad	45.6	44.7	46.6	46.6	32.6	45.5	47.8	33.7	31.3
Gaya	51.1	49.3	53.2	51.0	52.1	48.5	53.8	56.0	47.9
Nawada	41.7	40.2	43.3	42.2	35.2	40.5	44.0	35.6	34.7
Jamui	43.2	41.4	45.2	43.5	39.8	41.6	45.5	38.7	41.0
Jehanabad	48.8	46.9	51.1	50.5	33.2	48.7	52.6	30.0	36.7
Arwal	55.4	54.3	56.6	55.8	49.9	54.6	57.2	50.4	49.3
Sikkim									
North District	13.2	13.3	13.2	14.5	3.5	14.9	14.1	1.1	5.9
West District	12.6	13.1	12.0	12.8	6.6	13.2	12.4	11.7	3.0
South District	11.7	13.1	10.2	11.5	12.9	12.9	10.0	13.8	11.8
East District	10.3	10.4	10.3	11.1	9.2	11.6	10.7	8.8	9.7
Arunachal Pradesh									
Tawang	15.1	14.9	15.2	15.8	8.4	15.6	16.1	9.4	7.4
West Kameng	14.8	15.9	13.7	16.1	8.3	16.8	15.3	11.3	5.4
East Kameng	26.7	26.9	26.4	28.7	21.4	28.3	29.1	23.0	19.8
Papum Pare	10.7	11.2	10.1	15.0	6.9	15.6	14.4	7.4	6.4
Upper Subansiri	19.7	20.0	19.4	21.4	10.9	21.4	21.5	12.5	9.3
West Siang	9.4	8.1	10.8	9.5	9.0	8.7	10.3	5.9	12.7
East Siang	8.3	7.7	8.8	9.4	5.4	9.1	9.7	4.2	6.6
Upper Siang	10.8	11.2	10.4	11.6	5.8	12.2	11.1	5.4	6.2
Changlang	11.0	11.4	10.6	11.6	6.2	11.9	11.2	6.9	5.6
Tirap	14.9	14.3	15.5	16.3	6.2	16.1	16.6	4.9	7.9
Lower Subansiri	10.3	10.8	9.8	11.3	5.4	11.7	11.0	6.8	3.9

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Kurung Kumey	26.1	25.8	26.5	26.1	25.2	26.0	26.3	19.9	32.5
Dibang Valley	21.8	24.8	17.8	23.5	17.4	24.9	21.5	24.3	9.7
Lower Dibang Valley	12.9	13.0	12.7	13.3	10.2	13.8	12.8	8.6	12.5
Lohit	11.6	11.6	11.5	12.8	6.0	12.8	12.9	6.3	5.6
Anjaw	22.9	24.5	21.4	22.9	na	24.5	21.4	na	na
Nagaland									
Mon	36.3	27.6	45.0	37.5	29.2	28.6	46.7	21.2	36.1
Mokokchung	20.9	20.0	21.8	21.9	18.9	20.7	23.1	18.6	19.1
Zunheboto	18.5	19.1	18.0	19.0	16.5	19.8	18.2	16.0	17.0
Wokha	21.4	21.6	21.2	23.3	14.6	23.2	23.5	15.8	13.3
Dimapur	21.2	22.6	19.8	22.4	20.1	23.3	21.5	21.9	18.2
Phek	23.0	22.9	23.2	22.7	25.3	22.8	22.6	23.7	27.1
Tuensang	27.1	27.3	26.9	27.3	26.2	27.1	27.4	28.5	23.9
Longleng	20.5	21.0	20.0	21.6	13.1	22.1	21.0	13.3	12.9
Kiphire	31.1	31.0	31.2	32.0	26.8	32.0	32.1	26.2	27.3
Kohima	16.0	17.1	14.9	14.9	17.4	15.9	13.9	18.6	16.2
Peren	27.0	27.7	26.2	27.0	26.7	27.4	26.7	29.6	23.7
Manipur									
Senapati	26.5	24.9	28.5	26.7	16.3	25.3	28.4	7.1	29.3
Tamenglong	27.2	30.1	24.0	28.7	16.6	31.9	25.2	17.8	15.2
Churachandpur	24.8	26.5	23.0	25.4	14.4	27.2	23.7	17.0	11.6
Bishnupur	22.7	23.8	21.5	23.7	21.0	25.2	22.0	21.3	20.7
Thoubal	24.6	28.2	20.5	27.1	20.3	31.4	22.2	22.8	17.5
Imphal West	24.5	27.9	20.8	23.9	25.0	26.9	20.5	28.7	21.0
Imphal East	24.6	28.3	20.6	25.7	22.8	29.7	21.2	26.0	19.5
Ukhrul	31.5	31.3	31.6	29.0	46.5	27.3	30.8	58.6	36.1
Chandel	32.5	37.1	27.4	31.6	38.5	35.9	26.7	45.3	31.7

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Mizoram									
Mamit	30.9	29.8	32.0	32.3	24.5	32.1	32.5	19.2	29.9
Kolasib	22.7	23.2	22.1	22.3	23.0	24.0	20.7	22.5	23.6
Aizawl	14.7	16.6	12.7	16.3	14.2	18.4	14.0	16.0	12.3
Champhai	17.3	18.0	16.6	18.7	14.8	20.1	17.3	14.1	15.4
Serchhip	16.7	18.6	14.8	17.5	15.7	19.2	15.7	17.7	13.6
Lunglei	25.9	26.0	25.9	31.0	16.2	32.1	29.8	14.2	18.5
Lawngtlai	42.1	42.3	41.9	44.5	28.5	44.6	44.3	28.7	28.2
Saiha	28.1	31.3	24.2	31.9	23.2	34.5	29.0	27.4	17.9
Tripura									
West Tripura	31.5	33.9	29.0	32.1	30.4	35.0	29.2	31.9	28.7
South Tripura	37.8	35.3	40.5	38.4	33.1	35.9	41.1	31.0	35.3
Dhalai	47.8	49.5	46.0	48.5	40.7	50.0	46.8	44.2	37.0
North Tripura	46.8	49.4	44.1	48.8	33.2	51.1	46.6	38.3	27.9
Meghalaya									
West Garo Hills	41.5	44.6	38.4	43.1	23.0	46.3	39.9	24.3	21.6
East Garo Hills	31.8	33.5	30.0	32.0	30.3	33.3	30.7	35.3	25.2
South Garo Hills	38.3	38.6	38.0	40.0	20.3	40.0	40.0	23.4	17.2
West Khasi Hills	29.8	29.2	30.5	30.0	28.2	29.5	30.6	26.4	29.8
Ribhoi	33.2	27.6	38.6	34.1	22.8	27.7	40.0	26.3	19.0
East Khasi Hills	26.8	26.3	27.4	30.4	18.7	30.5	30.3	17.0	20.6
Jaintia Hills	35.4	36.9	33.8	36.0	22.3	37.6	34.3	21.4	23.1
Assam									
Kokrajhar	40.8	40.3	41.3	41.7	23.0	41.1	42.2	24.9	20.7
Dhubri	42.5	43.8	41.2	43.4	30.5	44.8	41.8	29.5	31.6
Goalpara	34.6	34.8	34.4	35.5	27.6	35.7	35.3	28.0	27.1
Barpeta	33.1	32.1	34.1	33.3	29.3	32.5	34.1	25.2	33.3

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Morigaon	37.9	39.6	36.1	38.4	28.7	40.3	36.4	27.2	30.4
Nagaon	33.6	35.2	31.9	34.3	26.0	36.0	32.6	26.9	25.1
Sonitpur	32.7	32.2	33.1	32.9	29.0	32.9	33.0	23.4	34.8
Lakhimpur	29.3	29.9	28.6	29.6	25.1	30.2	29.0	26.0	24.1
Dhemaji	26.0	25.9	26.2	26.0	26.8	26.1	25.9	22.6	31.9
Tinsukia	24.9	25.4	24.5	25.7	20.6	26.2	25.2	20.8	20.5
Dibrugarh	23.9	25.8	21.9	24.1	22.9	26.1	21.9	24.2	21.4
Sivasagar	24.1	26.2	21.7	24.3	21.7	26.2	22.2	26.1	16.8
Jorhat	25.0	26.9	23.0	25.9	20.5	27.6	24.2	23.5	17.3
Golaghat	27.9	30.8	24.7	28.1	25.0	30.9	25.1	29.4	20.1
Karbi Anglong	38.6	40.4	36.7	39.7	28.8	41.3	37.9	32.0	25.5
Dima Hasao	27.8	29.6	25.9	30.8	18.2	32.8	28.6	19.4	17.0
Cachar	28.6	30.3	26.7	29.0	25.8	30.7	27.2	28.0	23.2
Karimganj	36.6	38.5	34.4	37.3	24.3	39.3	35.1	25.1	23.4
Hailakandi	38.2	41.9	34.1	38.4	33.4	42.2	34.1	33.4	33.4
Bongaigaon	32.4	35.3	29.1	33.1	26.1	35.9	29.8	29.0	22.8
Chirang	34.0	34.7	33.3	34.4	26.6	35.1	33.7	27.7	25.3
Kamrup	29.9	31.7	27.9	30.5	21.0	32.4	28.4	21.6	20.4
Kamrup Metropolitan	23.5	25.5	21.3	28.3	22.1	29.9	26.7	24.4	19.7
Nalbari	24.1	25.5	22.7	24.8	17.2	26.3	23.3	17.5	16.9
Baksa	31.8	33.4	30.1	31.9	22.0	33.5	30.2	25.0	17.2
Darrang	39.5	42.4	36.2	40.1	23.2	43.1	36.7	23.2	23.2
Udalguri	33.3	36.2	30.1	33.7	18.6	36.8	30.5	18.8	18.5
West Bengal									
Darjiling	20.6	21.3	19.8	23.0	15.8	23.5	22.5	17.3	14.1
Jalpaiguri	24.5	25.3	23.5	25.6	21.0	26.5	24.6	21.9	20.0
Koch Bihar	22.8	23.9	21.6	22.9	21.4	24.1	21.6	22.1	20.6

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Uttar Dinajpur	28.7	30.2	27.1	29.6	17.8	31.2	27.9	17.5	18.2
Dakshin Dinajpur	26.0	28.0	24.0	26.3	23.8	28.4	24.1	24.4	23.1
Maldah	29.7	31.2	28.1	30.4	24.2	32.0	28.7	25.1	23.3
Murshidabad	26.8	28.0	25.5	27.1	25.5	28.5	25.6	26.1	24.9
Birbhum	24.0	25.5	22.5	24.4	20.3	26.1	22.8	20.7	19.9
Barddhaman	20.5	21.8	19.2	21.6	18.6	23.3	19.9	19.2	18.0
Nadia	19.9	21.4	18.3	20.4	18.2	22.1	18.7	19.3	16.9
North Twenty Four Parganas	20.8	22.0	19.4	20.9	20.6	22.3	19.4	21.7	19.5
Hugli	17.7	18.6	16.7	17.0	19.1	18.1	15.7	19.5	18.6
Bankura	17.3	18.1	16.4	17.4	15.5	18.3	16.4	15.4	15.6
Puruliya	19.1	20.1	17.9	19.2	18.2	20.3	18.0	18.9	17.3
Haora	18.7	20.1	17.2	17.2	19.7	18.7	15.7	21.1	18.2
Kolkata	25.9	26.9	24.8	na	25.9	na	na	26.9	24.8
South Twenty Four Parganas	23.4	24.8	21.9	24.0	21.0	25.6	22.4	22.1	19.9
Paschim Medinipur	18.6	20.0	16.9	18.4	19.8	19.7	17.0	23.1	16.3
Purba Medinipur	20.6	21.2	20.0	21.0	17.1	21.7	20.3	17.3	16.9
Jharkhand									
Garhwa	46.9	47.3	46.4	47.3	37.0	47.8	46.8	37.0	37.0
Chatra	44.8	46.6	42.8	45.4	31.1	47.1	43.6	35.1	26.8
Kodarma	31.2	32.0	30.2	31.1	31.6	31.9	30.1	32.6	30.6
Giridih	33.3	33.5	33.2	34.1	23.2	34.2	33.9	23.6	22.7
Deoghar	33.3	32.7	33.9	34.7	22.5	34.3	35.2	20.7	24.6
Godda	41.3	41.0	41.7	42.1	23.3	41.7	42.4	23.6	23.1
Sahibganj	45.4	48.0	42.5	47.0	33.9	49.7	44.0	35.8	31.7
Pakur	53.2	59.3	45.9	54.3	37.6	60.5	46.8	40.7	34.5
Dhanbad	34.8	37.0	32.3	36.0	33.8	38.4	33.2	35.6	31.5
Bokaro	34.2	35.8	32.2	37.7	29.1	39.8	35.2	30.0	27.8

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Lohardaga	38.1	42.0	34.1	39.7	24.0	43.7	35.7	27.3	20.5
Purbi Singhbhum	24.9	27.6	21.9	31.5	17.8	34.9	27.7	19.8	15.4
Palamu	40.5	41.9	38.9	41.4	31.4	42.8	39.8	33.3	29.2
Latehar	42.3	43.8	40.8	43.5	23.7	45.1	41.8	23.3	24.2
Hazaribagh	35.4	37.4	33.2	36.9	24.1	38.7	34.8	27.2	20.7
Ramgarh	32.9	33.8	31.9	36.7	26.9	38.4	34.8	26.7	27.2
Dumka	38.9	40.5	37.2	39.5	27.7	41.4	37.6	25.4	30.4
Jamtara	49.2	47.8	50.5	50.1	38.7	48.7	51.5	37.7	39.7
Ranchi	33.4	34.7	32.0	38.6	24.7	40.4	36.6	25.3	24.1
Khunti	52.2	53.9	50.5	53.4	37.0	55.0	51.7	39.7	34.2
Gumla	41.8	43.8	39.5	42.8	23.9	45.0	40.4	22.9	24.9
Simdega	55.6	60.6	50.4	57.4	24.9	62.7	52.0	26.3	23.4
Pashchimi Singhbhum	53.4	54.7	52.1	55.5	35.5	56.4	54.5	39.4	31.3
Saraikela-Kharsawan	35.5	38.1	32.7	36.7	31.4	39.0	34.3	35.1	27.1
Odisha									
Bargarh	27.0	29.0	24.9	27.6	21.8	29.9	25.2	21.2	22.5
Jharsuguda	30.4	33.0	27.7	32.2	27.9	35.8	28.5	29.2	26.5
Sambalpur	32.4	33.3	31.5	34.2	27.9	35.8	32.4	27.0	29.0
Debagarh	40.8	40.8	40.8	41.2	33.5	41.6	40.9	29.2	39.4
Sundargarh	35.7	38.5	32.5	37.6	31.7	40.2	34.8	35.1	27.6
Kendujhar	33.0	34.7	31.3	33.4	30.6	34.9	31.8	33.5	27.4
Mayurbhanj	29.8	30.6	29.0	30.4	20.7	31.3	29.5	20.3	21.1
Baleshwar	30.3	31.1	29.4	31.1	22.7	31.9	30.2	23.1	22.3
Bhadrak	31.0	31.2	30.8	31.4	28.6	31.4	31.4	30.3	26.7
Kendrapara	33.2	33.9	32.4	33.0	35.8	33.7	32.3	38.4	32.8
Jagatsinghapur	28.0	28.5	27.4	28.4	24.2	28.9	27.8	25.1	23.3
Cuttack	31.6	31.9	31.3	32.0	30.5	32.4	31.7	30.6	30.4

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Jajapur	30.0	31.1	28.7	30.3	26.1	31.3	29.1	28.6	23.3
Dhenkanal	33.8	33.9	33.8	34.7	24.4	34.7	34.7	25.3	23.3
Anugul	39.0	39.7	38.1	40.8	28.3	41.6	39.8	28.6	27.9
Nayagarh	39.2	38.7	39.6	40.0	28.7	39.6	40.5	28.4	29.2
Khordha	31.9	33.3	30.2	33.0	30.4	34.5	31.1	31.7	28.9
Puri	33.0	34.1	31.9	33.8	28.2	35.2	32.3	27.5	28.9
Ganjam	38.9	39.8	37.9	40.8	30.9	41.4	40.2	33.1	28.3
Gajapati	56.6	59.5	53.5	58.6	36.1	61.9	55.1	35.9	36.4
Kandhamal	64.2	68.7	59.4	66.7	34.4	71.3	61.8	39.2	28.5
Baudh	42.1	45.6	38.3	42.6	24.8	46.1	38.9	29.8	19.5
Subarnapur	30.1	31.1	29.0	29.8	33.3	30.4	29.2	40.4	26.0
Balangir	38.6	40.8	36.3	39.4	30.8	41.7	37.1	32.6	28.7
Nuapada	42.3	46.5	38.0	43.2	22.9	47.7	38.6	20.4	25.4
Kalahandi	48.6	53.8	42.9	49.9	28.1	55.2	44.2	32.4	23.5
Rayagada	54.5	56.5	52.5	58.3	28.2	60.3	56.3	29.9	26.4
Nabarangapur	50.2	54.0	46.2	51.0	36.0	54.9	46.8	35.5	36.4
Koraput	53.3	57.3	49.0	56.8	30.5	61.1	52.1	31.5	29.4
Malkangiri	55.1	57.7	52.2	56.7	32.6	59.5	53.5	30.7	34.7
Chhattisgarh									
Koriya	55.1	58.8	51.1	61.7	31.7	66.5	57.0	33.7	29.5
Surguja	45.2	47.2	43.1	47.0	24.0	49.2	44.8	24.4	23.5
Jashpur	47.8	49.8	45.8	49.3	29.4	51.3	47.4	32.4	26.2
Raigarh	40.4	44.0	36.7	43.0	25.9	47.1	38.7	26.8	24.8
Korba	44.0	48.7	39.1	49.4	33.3	55.2	43.3	35.7	30.7
Janjgir - Champa	38.6	41.6	35.4	39.4	33.0	42.8	35.9	34.1	31.9
Bilaspur	46.2	50.4	41.7	48.1	39.0	52.5	43.5	42.9	34.6
Kabeerdham	48.9	52.4	45.3	49.7	40.4	53.5	45.8	41.2	39.5

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Rajnandgaon	52.1	55.8	48.3	54.4	39.5	58.3	50.3	42.0	36.9
Durg	39.0	43.0	34.7	42.7	32.0	47.3	37.9	35.2	28.5
Raipur	39.1	42.5	35.4	42.1	33.0	46.1	37.9	35.4	30.3
Mahasamund	56.5	61.6	51.2	56.8	54.5	62.2	51.2	57.2	51.6
Dhamtari	40.6	43.8	37.3	41.4	36.5	44.3	38.3	40.8	32.1
Uttar Bastar Kanker	43.3	47.7	38.6	44.4	30.9	49.1	39.4	31.1	30.8
Bastar	59.5	65.0	53.6	62.7	32.3	68.4	56.6	36.5	27.7
Narayanpur	56.2	57.1	55.2	59.2	39.8	60.4	57.9	39.0	40.6
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	62.8	65.9	59.6	69.0	35.2	71.8	66.1	40.0	30.0
Bijapur	59.8	63.7	56.0	59.1	64.3	62.2	56.1	73.2	55.1
Madhya Pradesh									
Sheopur	55.7	54.8	56.7	58.0	39.7	57.4	58.6	37.1	42.7
Morena	36.1	31.6	41.1	37.0	32.4	32.0	42.5	30.0	35.2
Bhind	33.3	30.1	37.0	33.3	33.4	30.1	37.0	30.1	37.0
Gwalior	39.0	39.4	38.6	41.0	37.5	38.5	44.1	40.1	34.3
Datia	46.6	47.0	46.2	46.8	46.0	46.6	47.0	48.4	43.0
Shivpuri	50.9	49.6	52.4	53.6	33.6	52.4	54.9	31.4	35.9
Tikamgarh	43.9	42.5	45.5	45.5	35.5	43.7	47.5	35.9	35.1
Chhatarpur	48.2	47.4	49.0	50.3	39.4	49.2	51.5	40.0	38.8
Panna	57.0	57.9	56.2	59.1	36.9	59.9	58.2	38.2	35.5
Sagar	45.0	45.7	44.2	46.7	40.0	47.3	46.1	41.0	39.0
Damoh	45.0	44.0	45.9	47.2	33.5	46.0	48.5	34.3	32.6
Satna	52.1	52.1	52.1	55.3	36.8	55.1	55.6	38.0	35.5
Rewa	41.2	41.4	41.0	42.1	35.6	42.4	41.9	35.4	35.9
Umaria	57.9	59.6	56.0	60.1	42.2	62.0	57.9	41.4	43.0
Neemuch	35.2	37.3	32.9	37.9	27.8	39.9	35.8	30.4	24.8
Mandsaur	34.4	36.3	32.2	36.6	24.1	38.7	34.1	24.7	23.4

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Ratlam	39.3	40.9	37.6	43.3	27.7	45.0	41.4	29.5	25.5
Ujjain	32.1	32.5	31.6	35.2	26.0	35.7	34.8	26.4	25.5
Shajapur	35.2	35.4	35.0	36.8	28.2	37.0	36.6	28.4	28.0
Dewas	32.3	32.1	32.4	34.7	25.5	34.2	35.2	26.2	24.8
Dhar	31.4	31.7	31.0	32.8	24.6	33.2	32.3	24.4	24.7
Indore	28.2	30.0	26.1	27.3	28.7	28.3	26.0	30.8	26.1
Khargone (West Nimar)	33.7	35.3	31.9	35.1	24.0	36.7	33.3	25.9	21.8
Barwani	43.9	47.1	40.1	45.9	27.0	49.1	42.0	29.3	24.2
Rajgarh	41.3	41.8	40.8	42.9	33.8	43.3	42.4	34.9	32.6
Vidisha	45.4	45.2	45.7	48.1	34.0	47.7	48.6	34.6	33.4
Bhopal	31.2	32.1	30.2	40.8	28.1	41.9	39.5	28.8	27.3
Sehore	42.3	44.0	40.4	43.6	35.8	45.4	41.5	37.0	34.5
Raisen	42.0	43.1	40.7	44.2	33.2	45.2	43.2	35.0	31.3
Betul	48.5	51.8	45.0	50.9	35.7	54.4	47.3	38.5	32.6
Harda	47.5	47.2	47.9	50.9	31.2	49.8	52.0	34.4	27.6
Hoshangabad	40.5	41.8	39.1	43.6	31.5	44.8	42.3	33.0	29.8
Katni	58.2	61.6	54.6	61.1	41.7	64.1	57.8	46.8	36.2
Jabalpur	43.9	47.5	39.8	49.3	38.9	53.0	45.4	42.7	34.7
Narsimhapur	42.9	45.8	39.6	44.9	32.0	48.1	41.4	34.1	29.5
Dindori	49.6	52.6	46.4	49.9	41.5	52.8	46.9	48.6	33.7
Mandla	43.4	47.4	39.0	45.0	27.7	49.0	40.7	32.5	22.4
Chhindwara	42.7	45.8	39.3	46.1	28.2	49.5	42.3	29.6	26.6
Seoni	37.1	39.5	34.6	38.0	29.7	40.1	35.8	34.3	24.6
Balaghat	42.8	47.2	38.1	44.2	32.2	48.7	39.5	36.7	27.1
Guna	40.5	39.2	41.9	42.9	31.6	41.2	44.8	31.8	31.3
Ashoknagar	47.5	46.9	48.1	49.5	36.3	48.7	50.3	36.6	36.1
Shahdol	56.9	60.1	53.4	61.0	31.9	64.7	57.1	32.9	30.9

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Anuppur	52.0	56.2	47.5	54.8	41.6	59.1	50.2	45.4	37.5
Sidhi	54.2	54.6	53.8	55.4	37.2	55.8	55.0	38.0	36.2
Singrauli	61.1	63.2	58.7	63.6	43.8	65.3	61.6	48.3	38.8
Jhabua	48.0	50.0	45.9	49.5	28.4	51.3	47.5	32.6	23.6
Alirajpur	52.3	55.7	48.7	54.2	22.2	57.8	50.4	21.7	22.7
Khandwa (East Nimar)	39.3	39.9	38.7	42.0	25.8	42.2	41.8	28.2	23.3
Burhanpur	31.1	30.9	31.3	34.1	23.6	33.9	34.4	23.4	23.8
Gujarat									
Kachchh	30.2	30.4	30.0	30.4	29.6	30.6	30.2	29.7	29.4
Banas Kantha	30.6	30.4	30.7	30.5	31.0	30.3	30.8	31.7	30.2
Patan	34.0	33.6	34.4	34.3	32.5	33.8	34.8	32.8	32.2
Mahesana	34.7	38.5	30.2	35.6	31.8	40.1	30.3	33.4	29.8
Sabar Kantha	35.1	37.3	32.8	35.6	31.5	37.6	33.4	34.7	28.1
Gandhinagar	34.3	33.7	35.0	36.6	30.8	35.7	37.7	30.7	30.8
Ahmedabad	29.1	27.2	31.4	38.1	27.1	34.9	41.7	25.4	29.0
Surendranagar	24.9	24.7	25.2	24.5	26.3	24.1	24.9	26.6	25.9
Rajkot	30.2	31.3	28.9	30.9	29.7	30.3	31.5	32.0	26.9
Jamnagar	28.2	29.4	26.8	25.4	32.1	25.6	25.1	34.6	29.2
Porbandar	29.0	30.8	27.0	29.0	29.0	31.0	26.7	30.7	27.3
Junagadh	29.3	30.9	27.5	30.0	28.0	31.7	28.0	29.1	26.6
Amreli	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.7	27.8	29.4	30.8	26.1
Bhavnagar	25.5	24.4	26.7	24.3	27.4	22.8	26.0	27.0	27.9
Anand	38.7	39.8	37.4	40.4	34.0	41.5	39.1	34.9	33.0
Kheda	39.3	40.6	37.8	39.4	38.9	40.5	38.2	40.9	36.4
Panch Mahals	35.6	37.3	33.7	36.0	32.6	37.5	34.3	35.7	29.1
Dahod	40.9	41.6	40.2	41.4	34.1	42.0	40.8	35.5	32.5
Vadodara	34.9	35.6	34.0	38.7	29.7	40.1	37.1	29.8	29.7

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Narmada	36.2	39.1	33.2	36.9	27.9	39.7	34.0	32.0	23.4
Bharuch	34.5	37.6	31.1	35.0	33.4	38.4	31.4	35.8	30.5
The Dangs	33.7	36.3	31.0	33.9	30.6	36.6	31.1	31.9	29.3
Navsari	29.6	31.7	27.3	30.2	28.4	33.0	27.1	28.7	28.0
Valsad	26.6	26.7	26.6	28.5	22.6	29.4	27.5	21.0	24.5
Surat	26.2	25.3	27.3	27.8	25.8	29.5	25.9	24.4	27.7
Tapi	32.5	33.7	31.2	32.5	32.5	34.0	30.8	30.8	34.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu									
Diu	26.9	27.8	26.0	33.2	17.2	34.7	31.8	18.1	16.2
Daman	22.4	25.1	19.4	21.5	22.6	21.8	21.2	25.8	19.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.7	40.5	36.7	46.4	28.9	47.7	45.2	32.1	25.2
Maharashtra									
Nandurbar	29.8	30.5	29.1	31.0	23.1	31.8	30.3	24.1	22.0
Dhule	28.4	28.2	28.6	29.2	26.2	29.2	29.2	25.4	27.2
Jalgaon	26.4	26.9	25.9	27.1	24.7	27.4	26.9	25.6	23.6
Buldana	25.8	26.3	25.3	26.7	22.0	27.2	26.1	22.1	21.9
Akola	26.3	28.2	24.2	26.3	26.3	28.2	24.3	28.2	24.1
Washim	24.0	24.6	23.3	24.1	23.7	24.6	23.4	24.4	22.9
Amravati	22.5	24.3	20.5	24.4	18.7	26.4	22.2	20.2	17.1
Wardha	20.2	22.6	17.6	22.4	15.3	24.9	19.7	17.5	12.8
Nagpur	24.5	26.1	22.8	30.2	21.7	32.4	27.8	23.0	20.2
Bhandara	27.7	28.9	26.4	28.9	22.0	30.2	27.6	22.8	21.0
Gondiya	36.0	40.6	31.0	36.1	35.4	41.1	30.7	37.9	32.5
Gadchiroli	33.8	36.5	31.0	34.1	30.9	37.0	31.2	32.5	29.1
Chandrapur	29.7	32.1	27.1	32.5	23.9	35.5	29.4	25.5	22.2
Yavatmal	29.5	31.1	27.6	30.1	26.7	32.1	27.9	27.1	26.3
Nanded	24.7	26.1	23.1	26.4	20.0	27.9	24.6	21.1	18.8

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Hingoli	25.6	26.2	24.8	26.2	21.9	26.7	25.6	23.1	20.3
Parbhani	23.8	24.6	22.9	24.4	22.4	25.5	23.1	22.4	22.5
Jalna	25.3	26.0	24.6	26.3	21.0	27.0	25.4	20.8	21.2
Aurangabad	24.2	25.3	22.8	25.1	22.9	26.0	24.0	24.3	21.3
Nashik	24.8	25.7	23.8	25.2	24.3	25.8	24.5	25.6	22.8
Thane	25.1	26.2	23.8	26.0	24.7	27.8	24.1	25.6	23.7
Mumbai Suburban	20.9	21.9	19.7	na	20.9	na	na	21.9	19.7
Mumbai	23.8	25.5	21.8	na	23.8	na	na	25.5	21.8
Raigarh	23.3	23.4	23.1	24.7	20.8	25.1	24.3	20.5	21.1
Pune	18.8	19.6	18.0	20.1	18.0	21.1	18.8	18.5	17.5
Ahmadnagar	21.3	22.1	20.3	21.4	20.6	22.1	20.6	22.1	18.9
Bid	20.0	19.4	20.8	20.4	18.3	19.8	21.3	18.0	18.8
Latur	26.8	28.5	24.8	27.5	24.8	29.3	25.4	26.3	23.1
Osmanabad	21.9	22.9	20.8	22.0	21.4	23.0	20.8	22.0	20.7
Solapur	21.6	22.0	21.0	20.5	24.1	20.9	19.9	24.5	23.5
Satara	19.2	20.2	18.1	19.8	16.3	20.9	18.5	16.6	15.9
Ratnagiri	12.9	13.5	12.3	12.7	13.7	13.4	12.0	13.8	13.6
Sindhudurg	22.3	24.1	20.3	22.5	20.9	24.3	20.5	22.3	19.3
Kolhapur	18.6	18.9	18.3	17.3	21.5	17.6	16.9	21.6	21.4
Sangli	20.2	21.1	19.1	19.3	22.7	19.7	18.9	25.1	19.6
Telangana									
Adilabad	29.3	30.6	27.8	30.5	25.4	32.2	28.7	25.7	25.2
Nizamabad	27.7	30.1	25.0	29.2	22.1	32.0	26.2	23.4	20.9
Karimnagar	18.5	19.8	17.1	20.0	14.6	21.6	18.2	15.0	14.1
Medak	25.3	26.8	23.8	26.4	21.8	28.0	24.8	22.9	20.8
Hyderabad	26.0	26.3	25.6	na	26.0	na	na	26.3	25.6
Rangareddy	26.5	27.4	25.4	31.8	24.2	33.6	29.9	24.8	23.5

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Mahbubnagar	34.6	36.5	32.6	36.4	23.6	38.3	34.3	25.3	21.8
Nalgonda	26.4	28.1	24.6	27.5	21.7	29.2	25.7	23.4	19.9
Warangal	24.4	25.9	22.7	25.4	21.9	27.2	23.4	22.7	21.0
Khammam	28.7	31.9	25.2	29.8	24.9	33.5	25.8	26.5	23.3
Andhra Pradesh									
Srikakulam	35.7	37.5	33.8	37.2	27.6	39.0	35.4	29.9	25.0
Vizianagaram	46.3	50.1	42.2	49.0	34.9	53.2	44.5	37.0	32.7
Visakhapatnam	36.8	39.9	33.6	41.1	31.3	44.8	37.3	33.6	28.8
East Godavari	26.5	28.5	24.5	28.1	21.7	30.4	25.6	22.3	21.1
West Godavari	25.7	27.3	24.1	26.7	21.7	28.3	25.0	23.4	19.9
Krishna	36.2	40.1	31.9	35.6	37.3	39.7	31.0	40.8	33.3
Guntur	23.3	24.8	21.7	24.0	21.7	25.5	22.5	23.4	19.9
Prakasam	24.7	26.1	23.2	25.5	20.9	27.0	23.9	21.8	20.0
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	22.3	24.0	20.4	23.1	20.1	24.9	21.2	21.6	18.4
Y.S.R.	25.0	26.9	23.0	26.5	22.2	28.4	24.3	23.8	20.4
Kurnool	32.2	33.4	30.9	33.0	29.9	34.3	31.7	31.1	28.6
Anantapur	44.1	46.0	41.9	46.2	38.6	48.1	44.0	40.3	36.7
Chittoor	32.9	36.4	29.0	34.6	28.7	38.0	30.7	32.3	24.7
Karnataka									
Belgaum	24.1	24.7	23.6	24.7	22.2	25.2	24.1	22.7	21.7
Bagalkot	29.5	31.6	27.2	31.2	25.1	34.2	28.0	25.2	25.1
Bijapur	24.1	23.9	24.4	25.0	20.8	24.7	25.4	21.1	20.4
Bidar	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.8	17.3	20.7	21.0	17.9	16.8
Raichur	29.4	29.8	29.0	31.2	23.2	31.9	30.4	22.2	24.3
Koppal	34.4	36.6	32.0	35.1	30.7	37.4	32.6	32.4	28.9
Gadag	30.7	32.4	29.0	31.4	29.4	33.1	29.7	30.8	27.8
Dharwad	23.6	25.2	21.7	28.4	19.2	31.0	25.4	19.9	18.4

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Uttara Kannada	21.4	21.0	21.7	22.0	19.8	21.9	22.1	18.9	20.8
Haveri	25.0	25.4	24.5	26.2	20.3	27.0	25.5	19.9	20.8
Bellary	33.0	35.2	30.6	35.9	27.7	38.9	32.7	28.2	27.1
Chitradurga	28.2	30.0	26.4	29.5	22.9	31.6	27.2	23.0	22.8
Davanagere	27.0	29.3	24.6	26.9	27.4	28.6	25.0	30.7	23.9
Shimoga	26.4	28.7	23.9	26.0	27.1	28.2	23.6	29.7	24.5
Udupi	24.6	24.4	24.7	23.2	28.2	22.4	24.0	29.5	26.9
Chikmagalur	32.0	37.9	25.7	34.2	24.1	42.0	25.9	23.4	24.9
Tumkur	28.9	29.7	28.0	30.5	23.5	31.6	29.3	23.6	23.5
Bangalore	23.5	24.7	22.1	25.2	23.3	27.5	22.7	24.4	22.1
Mandya	25.8	26.5	25.0	26.3	23.5	27.3	25.3	23.2	23.8
Hassan	26.0	27.6	24.4	26.3	25.3	28.0	24.4	26.3	24.1
Dakshina Kannada	18.2	18.0	18.4	19.6	16.7	19.6	19.5	16.2	17.2
Kodagu	21.1	23.1	19.2	21.3	19.9	23.3	19.4	21.8	17.9
Mysore	26.0	27.3	24.5	29.5	20.4	31.7	27.3	20.7	20.0
Chamarajanagar	26.3	27.0	25.7	27.4	21.3	27.9	26.9	22.7	19.9
Gulbarga	24.6	24.4	24.7	27.0	18.7	26.8	27.2	18.8	18.6
Yadgir	29.2	30.2	28.0	30.6	22.3	31.5	29.6	23.7	20.8
Kolar	24.8	26.3	23.2	26.2	21.8	27.8	24.6	23.1	20.3
Chikkaballapura	27.7	29.2	26.0	29.0	23.2	30.6	27.3	24.6	21.7
Bangalore Rural	24.7	28.3	20.7	23.3	28.3	26.1	20.3	33.9	22.0
Ramanagara	20.5	22.2	18.7	21.1	18.9	23.2	18.9	19.6	18.2
Goa									
North Goa	5.3	5.9	4.6	5.9	4.9	6.5	5.1	5.5	4.2
South Goa	6.2	7.1	5.2	5.8	6.4	6.5	5.2	7.4	5.2
Kerala									
Kasaragod	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.3

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Kannur	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.5
Wayanad	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.6	4.1	6.5	3.9
Kozhikode	5.8	7.4	4.1	5.6	5.9	7.5	3.7	7.3	4.4
Malappuram	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.7
Palakkad	4.1	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.6	3.5	4.8	3.6
Thrissur	4.1	4.8	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.3	5.1	3.4
Ernakulam	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.3	4.5	3.8
Idukki	4.6	5.3	3.9	4.7	2.5	5.5	3.9	2.6	2.4
Kottayam	4.4	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.1	4.4	3.8
Alappuzha	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0
Pathanamthitta	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	6.8	4.7	4.5	7.3	6.3
Kollam	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.5	4.6	5.2	4.9
Thiruvananthapuram	5.1	5.8	4.5	5.2	5.1	5.7	4.6	5.9	4.3
Lakshadweep									
Lakshadweep	20.1	18.5	21.9	20.2	20.0	19.6	20.9	18.2	22.3
Tamil Nadu									
Thiruvallur	16.4	18.0	14.7	18.8	15.2	20.9	16.6	16.5	13.7
Chennai	14.7	16.5	12.8	na	14.7	na	na	16.5	12.8
Kancheepuram	17.7	19.0	16.4	19.5	16.8	21.3	17.6	17.8	15.8
Vellore	19.9	21.5	18.3	20.8	18.7	21.8	19.7	21.0	16.4
Tiruvannamalai	20.5	22.2	18.6	21.3	17.4	23.0	19.4	19.0	15.6
Viluppuram	19.4	21.2	17.5	19.9	16.4	21.6	18.2	18.9	13.8
Salem	20.9	22.2	19.6	22.6	19.3	22.8	22.3	21.6	16.9
Namakkal	19.9	20.7	19.1	20.7	18.7	21.3	20.1	19.9	17.5
Erode	18.7	20.8	16.5	20.2	17.5	22.5	17.7	19.3	15.5
The Nilgiris	16.3	18.7	13.9	17.9	15.3	20.3	15.4	17.6	12.9
Dindigul	33.8	44.6	22.1	37.6	27.2	50.1	24.3	35.3	18.2

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Karur	18.3	18.7	17.9	19.3	16.8	19.8	18.9	17.1	16.6
Tiruchirappalli	18.1	19.6	16.5	19.9	16.0	21.5	18.1	17.4	14.6
Perambalur	36.2	47.4	23.0	37.5	29.9	48.9	24.0	40.0	18.0
Ariyalur	49.6	68.5	26.0	50.4	42.6	69.6	26.4	59.3	22.3
Cuddalore	16.5	17.4	15.5	17.7	14.1	18.7	16.4	14.5	13.6
Nagapattinam	16.5	18.0	14.9	16.4	16.9	17.7	14.9	19.0	14.7
Thiruvarur	20.8	26.4	14.9	17.7	32.3	21.3	14.0	45.2	18.6
Thanjavur	17.3	19.1	15.5	17.7	16.7	19.8	15.5	17.9	15.4
Pudukkottai	15.8	17.5	14.0	16.0	14.9	17.8	14.2	16.4	13.1
Sivaganga	17.7	20.2	15.0	18.4	16.1	20.8	15.8	19.0	13.1
Madurai	18.3	19.3	17.4	21.4	16.2	22.1	20.7	17.3	15.1
Theni	27.4	31.9	22.6	28.7	26.3	32.0	25.3	31.9	20.3
Virudhunagar	22.5	25.7	19.3	24.6	20.3	28.7	20.6	22.6	18.0
Ramanathapuram	16.2	17.7	14.6	16.5	15.6	18.2	14.8	16.9	14.2
Thoothukkudi	16.8	17.9	15.6	18.6	14.9	19.8	17.4	16.0	13.8
Tirunelveli	18.5	20.4	16.5	19.8	17.1	21.9	17.6	18.9	15.2
Kanniyakumari	12.0	12.9	11.2	12.6	11.9	12.2	13.1	13.1	10.7
Dharmapuri	31.1	37.8	23.8	31.2	30.8	37.1	24.6	41.1	19.9
Krishnagiri	27.2	33.6	20.2	28.3	24.0	34.3	21.7	31.7	15.6
Coimbatore	14.4	15.9	12.9	17.6	13.5	19.1	15.9	15.0	12.0
Tiruppur	17.1	18.6	15.5	19.0	16.2	20.4	17.5	17.7	14.6
Puducherry									
Yanam	6.0	9.0	2.3	na	6.0	na	na	9.0	2.3
Puducherry	3.6	4.9	2.2	2.4	4.1	2.8	1.9	5.9	2.3
Mahe	1.3	1.7	0.9	na	1.3	na	na	1.7	0.9
Karaikal	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.5	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.4

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Nicobars	39.2	42.5	35.9	39.2	na	42.5	35.9	na	na
North & Middle Andaman	18.8	21.2	16.2	18.5	34.4	20.7	16.1	58.1	17.7
South Andaman	20.2	26.2	14.2	19.6	20.7	24.3	14.9	27.6	13.6

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Table 62: Estimates of under-five deaths per 1000 live births (U5MR) in districts of India, 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Jammu and Kashmir									
Kupwara	23.6	24.0	23.1	24.1	17.5	24.6	23.5	16.7	18.5
Badgam	14.3	13.7	15.0	14.2	14.5	13.7	15.0	14.4	14.5
Leh(Ladakh)	33.4	39.3	27.3	35.4	26.1	41.6	28.9	30.8	21.3
Kargil	44.6	45.0	44.2	46.0	27.3	46.6	45.4	23.6	30.5
Punch	23.2	24.1	22.2	23.8	14.3	24.6	22.8	16.6	11.6
Rajouri	17.1	16.8	17.6	17.5	9.4	17.1	17.9	9.8	8.9
Kathua	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.3	14.9	15.0	13.4	15.2	14.5
Baramula	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.5	17.8	19.3	19.6	19.0	16.2
Bandipore	24.3	24.7	23.8	24.9	20.2	25.2	24.5	21.3	18.9
Srinagar	17.5	17.5	17.6	15.9	17.6	15.7	16.1	17.5	17.6
Ganderbal	19.8	19.8	19.8	20.1	18.0	19.7	20.7	20.1	14.9
Pulwama	16.0	16.3	15.4	16.1	14.8	16.2	15.9	16.9	12.2
Shupiyan	18.7	18.7	18.7	19.3	11.2	19.2	19.3	11.1	11.2
Anantnag	18.5	19.2	17.6	19.0	16.6	19.5	18.3	18.0	14.8
Kulgam	22.4	23.8	20.4	22.9	19.7	24.0	21.3	22.6	15.5
Doda	19.7	20.8	18.4	19.9	16.7	21.0	18.7	19.2	13.6
Ramban	21.5	22.5	20.3	21.6	16.8	22.7	20.4	17.6	15.8
Kishtwar	22.6	23.9	21.0	23.1	11.3	24.3	21.7	15.1	6.8
Udhampur	19.0	19.8	18.1	19.4	15.7	20.2	18.6	16.9	14.3
Reasi	22.3	23.2	21.3	23.2	11.1	24.1	22.1	11.4	10.7
Jammu	14.4	15.0	13.6	14.0	15.0	14.7	13.1	15.5	14.3
Samba	11.9	12.7	10.9	11.6	13.4	12.4	10.6	14.3	12.4
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	27.3	30.7	26.1	27.4	25.0	30.6	26.3	31.8	22.1

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Kangra	33.3	41.1	24.3	33.4	29.8	41.2	24.5	38.8	18.5
Lahul & Spiti	30.1	33.9	25.3	30.1	na	33.9	25.3	na	na
Kullu	27.6	29.6	25.5	28.2	20.6	30.6	25.7	18.7	22.8
Mandi	22.6	22.9	22.3	23.1	14.8	23.4	22.7	14.8	14.7
Hamirpur	26.7	34.6	17.5	27.3	16.7	35.3	17.9	21.4	11.5
Una	34.9	42.6	26.1	35.3	30.2	43.1	26.3	36.4	23.6
Bilaspur	33.9	43.6	23.1	34.0	33.1	43.7	23.1	41.7	23.9
Solan	27.0	29.1	24.7	28.0	21.2	30.0	25.7	23.7	18.4
Sirmaur	34.8	39.7	29.4	35.7	25.4	40.5	30.4	31.9	16.9
Shimla	27.7	29.7	25.7	29.5	18.9	31.5	27.3	19.8	18.0
Kinnaur	27.4	29.8	25.0	27.4	na	29.8	25.0	na	na
Punjab									
Gurdaspur	30.1	30.8	29.4	31.8	25.2	32.3	31.3	26.3	23.8
Kapurthala	31.6	32.9	30.2	34.6	25.3	36.2	32.8	25.9	24.7
Jalandhar	30.4	31.6	29.1	34.3	26.8	35.4	33.0	28.0	25.4
Hoshiarpur	30.1	31.3	28.7	32.2	21.6	33.7	30.5	21.6	21.5
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	36.3	37.8	34.7	36.9	33.9	38.9	34.8	33.7	34.2
Fatehgarh Sahib	31.0	31.1	30.9	34.3	23.9	34.7	33.9	23.3	24.7
Ludhiana	29.8	30.1	29.5	36.6	25.3	37.4	35.7	25.3	25.3
Moga	46.0	49.0	42.3	48.9	35.9	52.2	45.0	38.3	32.9
Firozpur	34.7	35.0	34.3	36.8	28.4	36.8	36.8	29.8	26.6
Muktsar	44.5	49.2	38.7	46.0	40.8	51.9	38.8	42.7	38.5
Faridkot	37.0	34.7	39.6	39.2	32.8	38.2	40.3	27.9	38.4
Bathinda	34.6	35.4	33.8	38.8	27.3	39.6	37.9	28.1	26.4
Mansa	43.7	41.6	46.3	44.9	39.2	43.1	46.9	35.6	43.7
Patiala	32.5	32.3	32.7	37.3	23.7	36.8	37.9	24.0	23.4
Amritsar	29.4	28.5	30.5	34.1	24.3	32.0	36.8	24.7	23.8

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Tarn Taran	32.5	30.1	35.3	33.0	27.9	30.7	35.9	25.0	31.3
Rupnagar	33.7	32.9	34.6	35.3	28.5	34.3	36.6	28.3	28.6
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	25.5	26.2	24.7	30.1	21.4	30.4	29.8	22.3	20.3
Sangrur	41.1	41.2	41.0	44.4	34.0	43.9	45.0	35.0	32.8
Barnala	35.7	38.3	32.7	35.8	35.6	38.3	32.9	38.3	32.2
Chandigarh									
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uttarakhand									
Uttarkashi	54.6	53.6	55.7	55.1	44.9	54.1	56.3	45.1	44.5
Chamoli	35.3	36.6	33.9	36.2	27.7	37.8	34.4	25.9	29.6
Rudraprayag	37.4	40.2	34.2	38.0	11.4	40.6	34.9	19.0	4.5
Tehri Garhwal	44.3	43.6	45.1	45.4	31.4	44.9	46.1	29.2	34.1
Dehradun	39.9	40.9	38.8	42.9	37.0	44.6	40.9	37.2	36.6
Garhwal	34.8	34.6	35.0	36.3	24.5	35.8	36.9	26.4	22.5
Pithoragarh	35.7	34.8	36.8	37.4	22.5	36.8	38.1	20.2	25.7
Bageshwar	36.5	37.7	35.1	36.2	52.8	37.6	34.6	45.2	61.6
Almora	39.1	40.7	37.3	39.8	29.2	41.4	38.0	30.7	27.6
Champawat	50.2	48.4	52.4	51.7	38.4	50.2	53.4	34.2	44.0
Nainital	42.3	42.0	42.7	46.7	34.1	46.0	47.5	34.5	33.6
Udham Singh Nagar	52.6	53.0	52.2	55.2	47.1	55.5	55.0	47.7	46.5
Hardwar	61.6	59.4	64.0	68.7	45.0	66.1	71.7	44.1	45.9
Haryana									
Panchkula	32.9	33.5	32.2	35.4	30.3	36.4	34.3	30.6	29.9
Ambala	29.7	29.2	30.2	31.2	27.3	30.6	32.1	27.1	27.6
Yamunanagar	35.6	35.7	35.5	38.7	29.8	38.7	38.6	29.9	29.7
Kurukshetra	35.6	34.9	36.6	37.5	30.0	36.4	39.0	30.4	29.5
Kaithal	49.1	52.9	44.1	52.2	36.8	56.6	46.5	38.2	35.1

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Karnal	48.4	50.5	45.8	50.8	41.6	51.9	49.4	46.4	35.6
Panipat	36.1	34.6	37.8	40.2	30.5	38.5	42.1	29.1	32.0
Sonipat	32.5	30.4	35.1	34.4	27.7	31.7	37.7	27.0	28.5
Jind	41.6	39.0	44.7	44.9	29.3	42.3	48.0	26.8	32.3
Fatehabad	42.0	41.1	43.1	43.2	36.7	42.7	43.7	33.6	40.3
Sirsa	37.0	34.9	39.4	38.2	33.0	35.9	40.7	31.4	34.9
Hisar	37.9	35.8	40.3	41.1	29.6	39.1	43.4	27.3	32.4
Bhiwani	35.7	34.4	37.1	37.5	27.0	36.3	38.9	25.6	28.8
Rohtak	33.6	32.8	34.7	36.9	28.2	36.6	37.4	26.8	30.1
Jhajjar	32.7	33.1	32.3	34.5	27.1	33.9	35.2	30.3	23.0
Mahendragarh	40.4	38.7	42.6	41.2	35.8	39.7	43.0	32.6	40.0
Rewari	65.2	78.4	46.8	67.5	58.0	81.4	48.0	69.1	43.1
Gurgaon	28.4	27.6	29.4	32.4	26.1	30.8	34.6	25.8	26.5
Mewat	62.8	58.7	67.3	64.4	45.1	60.2	69.1	42.1	48.4
Faridabad	31.4	29.7	33.3	41.9	27.6	38.2	46.3	26.7	28.7
Palwal	43.7	39.2	49.0	46.0	34.0	40.9	51.6	31.9	36.5
Delhi									
North West	26.6	24.7	28.9	23.9	26.8	24.1	23.7	24.8	29.2
North	23.7	22.9	24.6	20.1	23.8	14.8	25.4	23.1	24.6
North East	29.4	29.4	29.4	21.9	29.5	18.2	27.2	29.5	29.4
East	27.7	27.7	27.6	24.3	27.7	27.6	18.4	27.7	27.6
New Delhi	50.2	41.5	60.3	na	50.2	na	na	41.5	60.3
Central	23.5	23.0	24.0	na	23.5	na	na	23.0	24.0
West	30.7	29.6	31.9	22.1	30.7	19.1	27.6	29.7	31.9
South West	39.8	36.2	44.0	44.9	39.3	41.1	49.7	35.8	43.5
South	36.6	33.8	39.9	31.9	36.7	30.3	33.3	33.8	39.9

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Rajasthan									
Ganganagar	33.2	33.1	33.3	34.9	28.1	34.8	35.0	27.8	28.3
Hanumangarh	59.6	68.3	51.6	62.0	47.1	71.5	53.6	53.8	39.7
Bikaner	30.8	30.1	31.5	31.3	29.2	30.0	32.8	30.3	28.1
Churu	32.0	31.7	32.3	33.2	28.5	32.5	34.0	29.4	27.5
Jhunjhunun	29.3	28.8	29.8	29.9	27.2	29.3	30.6	27.1	27.3
Alwar	35.2	34.7	35.8	36.5	27.2	35.9	37.2	27.3	27.0
Bharatpur	37.4	33.5	42.0	38.6	30.3	34.6	43.4	27.4	33.7
Dhaulpur	41.9	35.6	49.2	43.5	33.0	36.8	51.3	29.0	37.9
Karauli	40.2	34.2	47.3	41.2	33.6	34.9	48.7	29.8	38.0
Sawai Madhopur	39.6	35.3	44.0	41.1	32.4	36.4	46.0	30.2	34.8
Dausa	42.7	39.3	46.8	43.3	37.9	40.0	47.2	33.7	43.0
Jaipur	27.4	26.4	28.7	29.7	24.9	27.9	32.0	24.7	25.1
Sikar	27.9	27.2	28.6	28.2	26.8	27.6	28.9	26.0	27.8
Nagaur	39.9	36.8	42.5	39.5	41.0	38.4	40.6	29.5	47.3
Jodhpur	33.5	30.6	36.7	33.7	33.1	29.6	38.2	33.3	33.0
Jaisalmer	32.4	27.9	37.6	33.1	25.5	28.3	38.7	23.7	27.5
Barmer	35.0	32.1	38.3	35.4	27.8	32.3	38.8	27.6	28.1
Jalor	37.5	35.4	39.8	37.9	31.8	35.8	40.2	30.2	33.7
Sirohi	42.9	42.5	43.4	45.0	30.8	44.2	45.9	32.3	29.2
Pali	44.5	44.1	45.0	48.0	31.4	47.4	48.6	31.6	31.2
Ajmer	45.5	45.5	45.5	51.3	32.7	51.0	51.6	33.8	31.4
Tonk	42.3	42.0	42.6	45.0	31.9	44.6	45.3	31.6	32.2
Bundi	38.8	38.1	39.6	40.7	29.1	40.0	41.6	28.7	29.6
Bhilwara	50.1	52.0	48.1	52.6	39.1	54.6	50.4	40.5	37.6
Rajsamand	48.5	47.8	49.3	50.7	34.3	50.1	51.4	32.8	36.0
Dungarpur	41.0	40.0	42.2	41.5	31.4	40.6	42.6	29.6	33.7

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Banswara	58.9	57.8	60.0	58.7	63.1	57.1	60.4	72.1	52.5
Chittaurgarh	46.6	47.1	46.1	49.8	30.9	50.6	49.0	30.7	31.1
Kota	30.5	30.5	30.6	35.8	26.5	35.6	36.0	26.6	26.4
Baran	42.9	42.8	43.1	45.6	30.9	45.7	45.6	30.0	31.9
Jhalawar	38.5	38.1	39.1	40.4	27.3	39.9	40.9	26.8	27.9
Udaipur	48.7	45.9	51.5	51.7	29.4	48.7	54.7	30.1	28.7
Pratapgarh	48.0	48.4	47.5	49.2	28.4	49.9	48.4	25.4	32.1
Uttar Pradesh									
Saharanpur	59.5	53.1	66.8	60.3	57.2	53.9	67.8	50.9	64.1
Muzaffarnagar	59.1	55.0	64.1	60.3	55.6	56.1	65.4	51.6	60.3
Bijnor	62.7	60.6	65.1	63.5	60.0	61.3	66.0	58.2	62.2
Moradabad	67.6	64.5	71.1	69.3	62.7	66.1	72.9	60.0	65.8
Rampur	59.8	57.0	62.9	60.5	56.6	57.7	63.7	54.2	59.3
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	63.4	60.8	66.4	64.4	59.8	61.6	67.5	57.6	62.3
Meerut	53.8	50.3	58.1	57.6	49.0	53.7	62.3	46.0	52.7
Baghpat	50.4	47.7	53.6	50.8	48.5	48.2	54.1	45.9	51.5
Ghaziabad	56.2	52.3	60.8	63.4	51.6	58.7	68.8	48.3	55.6
Gautam Buddha Nagar	51.6	47.3	56.8	55.5	47.8	50.0	62.3	44.7	51.6
Bulandshahr	62.9	59.1	67.6	63.7	60.0	59.8	68.5	56.5	64.2
Aligarh	62.1	57.0	67.9	62.8	60.1	57.5	69.0	55.7	65.0
Mahamaya Nagar	52.1	46.9	58.2	52.4	50.8	47.1	58.6	46.0	56.3
Mathura	65.2	60.0	71.2	66.5	61.1	61.0	72.8	56.8	66.1
Agra	53.3	47.0	61.0	54.5	51.3	47.7	62.4	45.6	58.3
Firozabad	59.2	52.9	66.4	60.1	56.7	53.5	67.8	51.2	63.0
Mainpuri	65.4	58.3	73.5	65.7	62.8	58.6	73.9	55.8	70.5
Budaun	74.7	69.5	80.7	75.1	72.1	69.8	81.2	67.2	77.4
Bareilly	67.1	62.4	72.6	68.2	64.4	63.2	73.9	60.3	69.1

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Pilibhit	65.1	59.2	71.6	65.4	62.7	59.6	71.9	56.8	69.8
Shahjahanpur	67.9	63.4	73.1	68.4	65.0	63.8	73.6	60.9	69.7
Kheri	69.8	65.2	74.9	70.0	68.2	65.3	75.0	63.5	73.3
Sitapur	75.1	69.5	81.2	75.3	73.0	69.6	81.4	67.8	78.9
Hardoi	73.5	68.5	79.3	73.7	72.0	68.6	79.5	66.9	77.7
Unnao	64.0	62.9	65.3	64.3	62.6	63.1	65.6	61.6	63.8
Lucknow	51.5	51.0	52.1	58.8	46.2	58.4	59.3	45.6	46.8
Rae Bareli	63.3	64.3	62.1	63.4	62.2	64.4	62.2	63.3	61.0
Farrukhabad	60.9	55.0	67.5	61.4	58.2	55.4	68.1	52.9	64.5
Kannauj	58.1	54.6	62.0	58.3	57.3	54.8	62.1	53.7	61.6
Etawah	52.4	48.5	56.8	53.0	49.5	49.1	57.4	45.7	53.9
Auraiya	53.6	52.0	55.4	53.8	52.1	52.3	55.6	50.3	54.1
Kanpur Dehat	55.9	52.9	59.3	56.0	55.3	53.0	59.4	52.5	58.6
Kanpur Nagar	49.1	47.3	51.0	49.7	48.6	48.5	51.0	46.3	51.0
Jalaun	46.4	43.1	50.1	47.0	43.8	43.6	50.8	40.9	47.1
Jhansi	50.7	49.7	51.9	51.9	48.7	50.8	53.2	47.8	49.7
Lalitpur	68.0	64.5	71.9	68.4	65.3	64.8	72.3	62.3	68.6
Hamirpur	54.8	50.4	59.9	55.2	52.7	50.8	60.3	48.3	57.8
Mahoba	57.6	54.4	61.3	58.1	55.2	54.9	61.8	52.1	58.7
Banda	59.9	54.9	65.5	60.0	58.8	55.0	65.6	53.7	64.4
Chitrakoot	59.9	54.6	65.6	59.9	58.9	54.6	65.7	53.8	64.7
Fatehpur	64.6	62.1	67.5	64.8	62.3	62.3	67.7	59.7	65.2
Pratapgarh	55.1	53.6	56.8	55.1	55.1	53.6	56.8	53.6	56.8
Kaushambi	75.2	74.5	75.9	75.3	73.2	74.7	76.0	72.5	74.1
Allahabad	71.2	67.2	75.9	71.9	67.9	67.8	76.6	64.1	72.5
Bara Banki	72.7	72.3	73.2	72.9	71.1	72.4	73.3	70.9	71.2
Faizabad	60.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	58.5	59.9	61.1	58.0	58.9

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Ambedkar Nagar	54.7	54.4	55.0	54.7	54.6	54.3	55.1	54.4	54.8
Sultanpur	53.9	52.9	55.0	53.9	53.1	52.9	55.0	52.2	54.3
Bahraich	66.8	62.8	71.2	66.8	66.5	62.8	71.2	63.2	70.3
Shrawasti	69.7	60.3	79.9	69.8	68.8	60.3	80.0	59.4	78.6
Balrampur	64.6	60.1	69.5	64.7	63.4	60.2	69.5	58.8	68.5
Gonda	56.1	52.2	60.6	56.2	54.9	52.2	60.6	51.0	59.1
Siddharthnagar	62.2	60.5	64.0	62.2	61.0	60.5	64.1	59.4	62.8
Basti	54.0	51.9	56.3	54.0	53.0	52.0	56.3	51.0	55.1
Sant Kabir Nagar	51.5	50.1	52.9	51.5	50.8	50.2	52.9	49.2	52.4
Mahrajganj	64.4	64.0	64.8	64.4	63.2	64.0	64.9	62.9	63.5
Gorakhpur	46.8	45.7	48.1	47.0	45.8	45.9	48.2	44.5	47.4
Kushinagar	62.5	63.6	61.4	62.6	62.2	63.6	61.4	63.3	61.1
Deoria	44.2	43.4	45.0	44.2	43.5	43.5	45.0	42.6	44.4
Azamgarh	44.1	43.7	44.6	44.1	44.2	43.7	44.6	43.9	44.6
Mau	53.2	52.4	53.9	53.1	53.6	52.2	53.9	53.2	54.1
Ballia	47.0	45.6	48.6	47.1	46.7	45.7	48.7	45.3	48.4
Jaunpur	55.4	53.9	57.0	55.4	54.7	54.0	57.0	53.4	56.2
Ghazipur	56.6	55.4	57.9	56.7	55.8	55.5	58.0	54.4	57.3
Chandauli	44.8	43.0	46.9	44.9	44.3	43.0	47.0	42.4	46.6
Varanasi	55.0	52.8	57.5	56.4	52.4	53.9	59.3	50.6	54.4
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	66.5	62.2	71.5	66.6	65.7	62.3	71.6	61.4	70.5
Mirzapur	66.4	62.5	70.8	66.6	64.7	62.7	71.0	60.9	69.0
Sonbhadra	59.4	56.9	62.2	59.7	56.6	57.2	62.4	54.2	59.6
Etah	63.6	54.9	73.5	63.8	61.7	55.1	73.8	53.6	71.5
Kanshiram Nagar	71.4	68.3	74.9	71.7	69.8	68.5	75.3	67.2	72.7
Bihar									
Pashchim Champaran	60.7	58.5	63.0	62.2	43.5	59.8	64.9	44.4	42.4

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Purba Champaran	60.9	56.1	66.3	61.3	55.7	56.3	66.9	53.5	58.2
Sheohar	68.3	62.5	74.6	68.8	57.5	62.9	75.4	56.7	58.6
Sitamarhi	64.4	57.7	71.8	64.9	53.7	58.3	72.3	47.4	60.9
Madhubani	52.0	48.1	56.4	52.2	45.3	48.2	56.6	43.3	47.7
Supaul	52.4	50.6	54.5	52.8	42.3	51.1	54.8	38.8	46.3
Araria	67.1	64.5	69.9	67.9	51.6	65.2	70.8	50.5	52.7
Kishanganj	71.6	72.4	70.8	72.9	57.0	73.7	72.1	57.8	56.1
Purnia	67.6	66.4	69.0	69.2	51.2	68.0	70.4	48.7	53.9
Katihar	63.5	63.3	63.7	65.2	37.3	65.2	65.2	34.8	40.1
Madhepura	52.7	49.4	56.5	53.1	42.5	49.7	56.9	42.3	42.7
Saharsa	51.3	47.0	56.3	51.6	46.7	46.9	57.0	47.8	45.4
Darbhanga	60.1	56.1	64.6	61.3	45.8	57.2	66.0	43.5	48.4
Muzaffarpur	56.2	53.2	59.6	57.1	44.2	53.7	60.9	46.6	41.5
Gopalganj	56.6	56.5	56.7	57.0	50.9	56.8	57.1	51.6	50.2
Siwan	49.5	48.6	50.4	50.0	38.3	49.1	51.0	38.3	38.3
Saran	49.3	47.2	51.6	49.6	45.7	47.3	52.2	46.0	45.5
Vaishali	53.1	49.8	57.0	53.4	47.6	50.1	57.4	45.9	49.8
Samastipur	49.7	45.5	54.4	49.9	43.3	45.6	54.7	44.1	42.4
Begusarai	51.3	47.4	55.9	52.6	45.7	48.2	57.5	43.6	48.0
Khagaria	48.4	43.4	54.0	48.7	40.6	43.5	54.6	40.6	40.5
Bhagalpur	45.2	42.0	48.9	46.6	38.3	43.5	50.1	34.6	42.8
Banka	52.1	47.9	56.7	52.1	51.7	48.2	56.4	40.0	63.5
Munger	47.4	44.0	51.2	47.1	48.2	44.0	50.5	43.6	53.5
Lakhisarai	47.4	44.6	50.6	47.3	48.0	43.9	51.3	49.4	46.4
Sheikhpura	55.7	52.6	59.0	57.2	45.4	53.7	61.0	45.3	45.6
Nalanda	55.9	52.8	59.4	56.5	52.2	52.8	60.6	52.8	51.5
Patna	59.3	56.0	63.1	63.9	50.4	60.5	67.9	47.4	53.9

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Bhojpur	55.0	51.6	59.0	56.5	44.4	52.7	61.0	43.7	45.2
Buxar	60.6	58.2	63.5	60.6	61.2	58.0	63.5	59.6	63.0
Kaimur (Bhabua)	68.6	66.9	70.4	69.4	38.1	67.8	71.2	37.2	39.2
Rohtas	56.7	54.6	59.2	58.3	44.3	55.8	61.1	44.9	43.6
Aurangabad	56.2	54.1	58.6	57.4	40.4	55.1	60.1	41.1	39.7
Gaya	62.8	59.5	66.5	62.7	63.9	58.6	67.2	67.3	60.2
Nawada	51.5	48.7	54.6	52.2	43.6	49.2	55.5	43.3	44.0
Jamui	53.4	50.2	56.9	53.7	49.2	50.5	57.3	47.0	51.7
Jehanabad	60.0	56.7	63.9	62.1	41.3	58.8	65.9	36.6	46.5
Arwal	67.8	65.3	70.6	68.4	61.3	65.7	71.3	60.8	61.8
Sikkim									
North District	13.2	13.0	13.4	14.4	3.6	14.5	14.3	1.1	6.1
West District	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.8	6.6	12.9	12.6	11.5	3.1
South District	11.6	12.8	10.4	11.5	12.8	12.7	10.2	13.5	12.0
East District	10.4	10.2	10.5	11.1	9.3	11.3	10.9	8.6	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh									
Tawang	21.9	21.3	22.5	23.0	12.4	22.2	23.8	13.6	11.1
West Kameng	21.5	22.7	20.3	23.3	12.2	23.8	22.7	16.3	8.3
East Kameng	37.6	37.3	37.9	40.3	30.6	39.1	41.6	32.2	29.0
Papum Pare	15.6	16.1	15.1	21.8	10.3	22.3	21.3	10.7	9.8
Upper Subansiri	28.3	28.1	28.4	30.7	15.9	30.0	31.4	18.0	14.0
West Siang	13.9	11.7	16.3	14.0	13.3	12.6	15.5	8.6	19.0
East Siang	12.2	11.2	13.3	13.9	8.1	13.2	14.6	6.1	10.1
Upper Siang	15.9	16.1	15.7	17.1	8.6	17.6	16.7	7.9	9.4
Changlang	16.2	16.5	15.9	17.0	9.3	17.2	16.8	10.1	8.5
Tirap	21.6	20.4	22.9	23.6	9.3	22.9	24.5	7.2	11.9
Lower Subansiri	15.2	15.6	14.8	16.6	8.0	16.8	16.5	9.9	6.0

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Kurung Kumey	36.9	35.8	38.1	36.9	35.6	36.1	37.8	28.1	46.0
Dibang Valley	30.9	34.5	26.1	33.3	24.8	34.8	31.3	33.9	14.6
Lower Dibang Valley	18.8	18.6	19.0	19.4	15.0	19.7	19.1	12.5	18.7
Lohit	17.0	16.7	17.2	18.7	8.9	18.3	19.2	9.2	8.6
Anjaw	32.6	34.2	31.2	32.6	na	34.2	31.2	na	na
Nagaland									
Mon	50.6	38.1	63.1	52.1	41.1	39.4	65.3	29.5	51.2
Mokokchung	29.6	27.8	31.4	31.0	26.8	28.8	33.2	25.9	27.7
Zunheboto	26.3	26.6	26.1	27.0	23.5	27.5	26.4	22.3	24.7
Wokha	30.3	30.0	30.6	33.0	20.7	32.2	33.8	22.0	19.5
Dimapur	30.0	31.3	28.7	31.7	28.4	32.3	31.0	30.3	26.3
Phek	32.5	31.7	33.4	32.1	35.7	31.6	32.6	32.8	38.9
Tuensang	38.1	37.7	38.5	38.3	36.8	37.3	39.3	39.2	34.4
Longleng	29.0	29.2	28.9	30.5	18.7	30.7	30.4	18.6	18.9
Kiphire	43.5	42.5	44.4	44.8	37.7	43.9	45.7	36.2	39.1
Kohima	22.8	23.9	21.7	21.2	24.7	22.2	20.3	25.9	23.6
Peren	37.9	38.2	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.8	38.2	40.8	34.1
Manipur									
Senapati	31.7	29.3	34.8	32.0	19.8	29.8	34.8	8.4	35.8
Tamenglong	32.5	35.3	29.4	34.2	20.0	37.4	30.9	21.0	18.8
Churachandpur	29.7	31.2	28.2	30.5	17.3	31.9	29.1	20.2	14.4
Bishnupur	27.3	28.0	26.5	28.4	25.3	29.7	27.1	25.1	25.5
Thoubal	29.4	33.2	25.2	32.3	24.4	36.8	27.3	26.9	21.6
Imphal West	29.3	32.8	25.6	28.6	29.9	31.6	25.2	33.7	25.9
Imphal East	29.5	33.3	25.3	30.7	27.3	34.8	26.1	30.5	24.0
Ukhrul	37.6	36.6	38.6	34.7	54.7	32.1	37.6	67.4	43.9
Chandel	38.7	43.3	33.5	37.6	45.6	42.0	32.6	52.6	38.7

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Mizoram									
Mamit	34.6	32.6	36.5	36.0	27.7	35.1	37.0	21.3	34.1
Kolasib	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.2	26.0	26.5	23.9	24.9	27.1
Aizawl	16.7	18.5	14.8	18.5	16.1	20.5	16.3	17.9	14.4
Champhai	19.6	20.0	19.2	21.2	16.8	22.2	20.0	15.8	17.8
Serchhip	18.9	20.6	17.2	19.8	17.8	21.3	18.2	19.7	15.8
Lunglei	29.1	28.6	29.6	34.6	18.5	35.2	34.0	15.8	21.3
Lawngtlai	46.4	45.8	47.1	49.0	31.9	48.3	49.8	31.6	32.2
Saiha	31.3	34.3	27.8	35.5	25.9	37.7	33.1	30.1	20.7
Tripura									
West Tripura	36.4	38.4	34.3	37.1	35.1	39.6	34.5	36.2	33.9
South Tripura	43.6	40.0	47.4	44.3	38.3	40.6	48.2	35.2	41.6
Dhalai	54.6	55.4	53.7	55.3	46.7	56.0	54.7	49.8	43.5
North Tripura	53.5	55.3	51.6	55.8	38.3	57.2	54.4	43.3	33.1
Meghalaya									
West Garo Hills	50.8	53.4	48.2	52.7	28.8	55.4	49.9	29.9	27.7
East Garo Hills	39.4	40.7	38.1	39.7	37.5	40.5	38.8	42.7	32.2
South Garo Hills	47.1	46.6	47.6	49.1	25.5	48.3	50.0	28.7	22.2
West Khasi Hills	37.1	35.6	38.6	37.3	35.2	36.0	38.7	32.4	37.7
Ribhoi	41.2	33.8	48.3	42.3	28.5	33.9	50.1	32.3	24.4
East Khasi Hills	33.4	32.1	34.8	37.8	23.6	37.1	38.4	21.1	26.5
Jaintia Hills	43.7	44.6	42.7	44.3	28.0	45.4	43.2	26.3	29.6
Assam									
Kokrajhar	49.6	48.2	51.2	50.7	28.4	49.1	52.3	30.2	26.2
Dhubri	51.6	52.2	51.0	52.6	37.5	53.4	51.8	35.6	39.5
Goalpara	42.3	41.8	42.9	43.4	33.9	42.8	44.0	33.8	34.0
Barpeta	40.5	38.6	42.5	40.8	36.1	39.1	42.6	30.5	41.6

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Morigaon	46.2	47.3	45.0	46.7	35.3	48.1	45.3	32.9	38.1
Nagaon	41.1	42.3	40.0	42.0	32.1	43.2	40.7	32.5	31.7
Sonitpur	40.1	38.8	41.4	40.4	35.8	39.5	41.3	28.3	43.4
Lakhimpur	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.3	30.9	36.3	36.4	31.4	30.3
Dhemaji	32.1	31.3	33.0	32.1	33.0	31.6	32.6	27.4	39.9
Tinsukia	30.8	30.7	30.8	31.7	25.6	31.7	31.8	25.3	25.9
Dibrugarh	29.5	31.2	27.6	29.7	28.3	31.5	27.7	29.3	27.1
Sivasagar	29.7	31.7	27.5	30.0	26.8	31.7	28.0	31.6	21.4
Jorhat	30.8	32.5	29.0	32.0	25.3	33.3	30.5	28.5	22.0
Golaghat	34.3	37.1	31.2	34.5	30.7	37.3	31.6	35.5	25.4
Karbi Anglong	47.0	48.2	45.6	48.2	35.4	49.3	47.1	38.5	32.1
Dima Hasao	34.1	35.7	32.5	37.7	22.6	39.5	36.0	23.6	21.6
Cachar	35.1	36.5	33.6	35.7	31.7	37.0	34.3	33.9	29.2
Karimganj	44.6	46.1	42.9	45.4	30.0	47.0	43.7	30.4	29.5
Hailakandi	46.4	50.0	42.5	46.7	41.0	50.4	42.6	40.1	41.8
Bongaigaon	39.6	42.3	36.6	40.4	32.1	43.1	37.4	35.0	28.8
Chirang	41.6	41.6	41.6	42.1	32.7	42.1	42.1	33.5	31.8
Kamrup	36.6	38.1	35.0	37.4	26.0	39.0	35.7	26.2	25.8
Kamrup Metropolitan	29.0	30.9	26.9	34.8	27.3	36.1	33.6	29.5	24.9
Nalbari	29.8	30.8	28.7	30.6	21.4	31.8	29.4	21.3	21.5
Baksa	39.0	40.2	37.8	39.1	27.0	40.3	37.9	30.3	21.8
Darrang	48.0	50.6	45.1	48.7	28.7	51.4	45.7	28.1	29.3
Udalguri	40.7	43.4	37.8	41.2	23.1	44.1	38.2	22.9	23.4
West Bengal									
Darjiling	23.8	24.1	23.3	26.5	18.3	26.5	26.5	19.6	16.8
Jalpaiguri	28.2	28.6	27.7	29.4	24.2	29.8	28.9	24.8	23.7
Koch Bihar	26.3	27.1	25.4	26.4	24.7	27.2	25.5	25.0	24.4

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Uttar Dinajpur	32.9	33.9	31.8	33.9	20.7	35.1	32.6	19.9	21.6
Dakshin Dinajpur	29.9	31.5	28.2	30.2	27.4	32.0	28.3	27.6	27.2
Maldah	34.0	35.0	32.9	34.8	27.9	35.9	33.6	28.3	27.4
Murshidabad	30.8	31.6	29.9	31.1	29.4	32.1	30.1	29.5	29.3
Birbhum	27.6	28.8	26.5	28.1	23.5	29.4	26.8	23.5	23.5
Barddhaman	23.7	24.6	22.7	25.0	21.6	26.3	23.5	21.8	21.3
Nadia	23.0	24.3	21.7	23.6	21.0	25.0	22.1	22.0	20.1
North Twenty Four Parganas	24.0	24.9	23.0	24.1	23.8	25.2	23.0	24.6	23.0
Hugli	20.5	21.1	19.8	19.7	22.1	20.6	18.6	22.1	22.0
Bankura	20.0	20.6	19.4	20.1	18.1	20.8	19.5	17.6	18.6
Puruliya	22.1	22.8	21.2	22.2	21.0	23.0	21.3	21.5	20.5
Haora	21.6	22.8	20.4	20.0	22.8	21.2	18.6	23.9	21.6
Kolkata	29.8	30.4	29.1	na	29.8	na	na	30.4	29.1
South Twenty Four Parganas	27.0	28.1	25.8	27.7	24.3	28.9	26.4	25.1	23.5
Paschim Medinipur	21.5	22.7	20.1	21.3	22.9	22.4	20.1	26.1	19.3
Purba Medinipur	23.8	24.1	23.6	24.3	19.8	24.6	24.0	19.7	20.0
Jharkhand									
Garhwa	55.8	55.3	56.4	56.3	44.4	55.9	56.9	43.6	45.3
Chatra	53.3	54.4	52.1	54.1	37.5	55.1	53.0	41.4	33.1
Kodarma	37.6	37.9	37.2	37.5	38.1	37.8	37.1	38.5	37.7
Giridih	40.1	39.5	40.8	41.0	28.1	40.3	41.6	28.1	28.2
Deoghar	40.0	38.6	41.7	41.7	27.4	40.5	43.2	24.6	30.5
Godda	49.4	48.1	50.9	50.3	28.3	49.0	51.7	28.0	28.6
Sahibganj	54.1	56.1	51.8	55.9	40.7	57.9	53.6	42.2	39.0
Pakur	62.8	68.6	55.8	64.1	45.1	70.0	56.9	47.8	42.3
Dhanbad	41.8	43.5	39.8	43.1	40.5	45.2	40.7	42.0	38.8
Bokaro	41.0	42.2	39.6	45.2	35.0	46.8	43.2	35.6	34.3

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Lohardaga	45.6	49.2	41.9	47.5	29.0	51.2	43.7	32.4	25.4
Purbi Singhbhum	30.0	32.7	27.1	37.9	21.6	41.2	34.2	23.7	19.2
Palamu	48.4	49.2	47.6	49.4	37.8	50.2	48.7	39.4	35.9
Latehar	50.6	51.3	49.8	51.9	28.8	52.8	51.0	27.8	29.9
Hazaribagh	42.5	44.0	40.7	44.2	29.1	45.5	42.7	32.3	25.7
Ramgarh	39.6	39.9	39.3	44.0	32.6	45.1	42.7	31.7	33.6
Dumka	46.6	47.6	45.6	47.3	33.5	48.6	46.0	30.2	37.4
Jamtara	58.5	55.8	61.1	59.5	46.4	56.9	62.2	44.4	48.5
Ranchi	40.1	40.8	39.3	46.2	29.9	47.4	44.8	30.0	29.8
Khunti	61.9	62.6	61.1	63.2	44.4	63.9	62.5	46.6	42.0
Gumla	49.9	51.3	48.3	51.0	29.0	52.6	49.3	27.3	30.8
Simdega	65.6	70.1	61.0	67.7	30.1	72.4	62.9	31.3	29.0
Pashchimi Singhbhum	63.2	63.5	62.9	65.6	42.5	65.5	65.7	46.4	38.5
Saraikela-Kharsawan	42.6	44.8	40.2	44.1	37.7	45.8	42.2	41.4	33.4
Odisha									
Bargarh	30.9	32.5	29.1	31.5	25.1	33.4	29.4	23.9	26.4
Jharsuguda	34.6	36.8	32.3	36.5	31.9	39.8	33.2	32.7	31.0
Sambalpur	36.9	37.1	36.6	38.8	31.9	39.9	37.6	30.2	33.8
Debagarh	46.0	45.2	47.0	46.5	38.1	46.0	47.0	32.7	45.4
Sundargarh	40.4	42.8	37.7	42.5	35.9	44.6	40.3	39.1	32.2
Kendujhar	37.5	38.7	36.3	38.0	34.8	38.9	37.0	37.3	32.0
Mayurbhanj	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.6	23.8	34.9	34.3	22.9	24.8
Baleshwar	34.5	34.7	34.3	35.4	26.1	35.6	35.1	26.0	26.1
Bhadrak	35.4	34.9	35.9	35.7	32.6	35.0	36.5	33.9	31.2
Kendrapara	37.7	37.8	37.6	37.5	40.5	37.5	37.5	42.7	38.1
Jagatsinghapur	31.9	32.0	31.9	32.4	27.7	32.3	32.4	28.2	27.3
Cuttack	36.0	35.6	36.4	36.4	34.7	36.1	36.8	34.2	35.3

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Jajapur	34.1	34.8	33.4	34.5	29.8	35.0	33.9	32.1	27.3
Dhenkanal	38.4	37.8	39.1	39.4	27.9	38.6	40.2	28.5	27.3
Anugul	44.0	44.0	44.0	46.0	32.3	46.1	45.8	32.0	32.5
Nayagarh	44.2	43.0	45.7	45.2	32.8	43.9	46.6	31.8	34.0
Khordha	36.2	37.2	35.1	37.4	34.6	38.5	36.2	35.4	33.6
Puri	37.5	38.0	37.0	38.4	32.2	39.2	37.5	30.8	33.7
Ganjam	43.9	44.1	43.7	46.0	35.2	45.8	46.3	37.0	33.0
Gajapati	62.9	64.8	60.8	65.1	41.0	67.4	62.6	40.0	42.1
Kandhamal	70.8	74.3	67.1	73.5	38.9	77.0	69.7	43.5	33.2
Baudh	47.4	50.3	44.2	48.0	28.3	50.9	44.9	33.3	22.9
Subarnapur	34.3	34.8	33.7	34.0	37.6	34.0	34.0	44.8	30.3
Balangir	43.6	45.2	41.9	44.6	35.0	46.2	42.8	36.4	33.5
Nuapada	47.6	51.3	43.8	48.6	26.4	52.6	44.5	23.0	29.7
Kalahandi	54.3	59.0	49.3	55.8	32.0	60.5	50.7	36.1	27.5
Rayagada	60.7	61.7	59.7	64.8	32.1	65.7	63.9	33.4	30.8
Nabarangapur	56.2	59.1	53.0	57.0	40.9	60.2	53.6	39.6	42.1
Koraput	59.4	62.5	56.0	63.1	34.7	66.5	59.4	35.2	34.2
Malkangiri	61.3	63.0	59.5	63.0	37.2	64.9	60.9	34.3	40.1
Chhattisgarh									
Koriya	62.0	64.9	59.0	69.3	36.4	73.2	65.5	37.9	34.7
Surguja	51.4	52.6	50.1	53.4	27.7	54.8	51.9	27.6	27.8
Jashpur	54.2	55.4	53.0	55.9	33.8	57.0	54.9	36.5	30.9
Raigarh	46.1	49.1	42.8	48.9	29.8	52.5	45.2	30.3	29.3
Korba	50.0	54.2	45.6	55.9	38.2	61.2	50.4	40.1	36.1
Janjgir - Champa	44.1	46.6	41.4	45.0	37.9	47.8	42.0	38.3	37.5
Bilaspur	52.4	56.1	48.5	54.5	44.4	58.3	50.6	48.0	40.5
Kabeerdham	55.4	58.2	52.5	56.3	46.1	59.4	53.2	46.1	46.1

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Rajnandgaon	58.9	61.8	55.8	61.4	45.1	64.5	58.1	47.0	43.1
Durg	44.5	48.1	40.6	48.6	36.7	52.7	44.2	39.6	33.5
Raipur	44.6	47.5	41.4	47.9	37.8	51.4	44.3	39.8	35.6
Mahasamund	63.7	67.9	59.2	64.0	61.5	68.6	59.1	63.3	59.5
Dhamtari	46.3	48.9	43.5	47.2	41.7	49.5	44.7	45.7	37.7
Uttar Bastar Kanker	49.2	53.1	45.1	50.4	35.6	54.7	45.9	35.0	36.1
Bastar	66.7	71.5	61.7	70.3	37.0	75.2	65.1	41.0	32.6
Narayanpur	63.4	63.2	63.6	66.6	45.4	66.8	66.5	43.8	47.3
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	70.3	72.4	68.2	77.1	40.2	78.7	75.5	44.8	35.3
Bijapur	67.3	70.1	64.4	66.6	71.9	68.6	64.6	80.2	63.4
Madhya Pradesh									
Sheopur	65.7	63.4	68.0	68.2	47.4	66.3	70.2	43.6	51.9
Morena	43.3	37.3	50.0	44.3	38.9	37.7	51.6	35.4	43.1
Bhind	40.0	35.6	45.2	40.0	40.1	35.6	45.2	35.6	45.2
Gwalior	46.6	46.2	47.1	48.9	44.7	45.2	53.5	47.0	42.0
Datia	55.3	54.8	55.9	55.5	54.5	54.4	56.8	56.4	52.2
Shivpuri	60.3	57.6	63.1	63.4	40.4	60.8	66.0	37.0	43.9
Tikamgarh	52.3	49.7	55.1	54.1	42.6	51.0	57.5	42.2	43.0
Chhatarpur	57.1	55.2	59.2	59.6	47.1	57.2	62.1	46.9	47.3
Panna	67.1	66.8	67.4	69.4	44.2	69.1	69.8	44.8	43.4
Sagar	53.4	53.3	53.7	55.5	47.8	55.1	55.9	48.0	47.6
Damoh	53.5	51.4	55.6	56.1	40.2	53.7	58.6	40.4	40.0
Satna	61.5	60.4	62.7	65.2	44.1	63.8	66.8	44.6	43.5
Rewa	49.1	48.5	49.9	50.2	42.7	49.5	50.9	41.6	43.9
Umaria	68.0	68.7	67.3	70.5	50.4	71.4	69.5	48.5	52.2
Neemuch	42.1	43.8	40.3	45.3	33.5	46.8	43.8	35.9	30.7
Mandsaur	41.1	42.6	39.5	43.7	29.1	45.4	41.8	29.3	28.9

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Ratlam	46.9	47.9	45.8	51.5	33.3	52.5	50.4	34.9	31.5
Ujjain	38.5	38.3	38.8	42.3	31.4	41.9	42.6	31.3	31.5
Shajapur	42.2	41.7	42.8	44.1	34.0	43.5	44.7	33.6	34.5
Dewas	38.8	37.9	39.8	41.6	30.8	40.3	43.1	31.1	30.6
Dhar	37.7	37.4	38.1	39.4	29.7	39.2	39.6	29.0	30.5
Indore	34.0	35.5	32.1	32.9	34.5	33.5	32.1	36.3	32.2
Khargone (West Nimar)	40.4	41.5	39.2	42.0	29.0	43.1	40.9	30.7	27.0
Barwani	52.1	54.8	48.9	54.4	32.5	57.2	51.1	34.6	29.9
Rajgarh	49.3	48.9	49.6	51.0	40.6	50.6	51.6	41.1	40.0
Vidisha	53.9	52.7	55.3	57.1	40.8	55.6	58.7	40.7	40.9
Bhopal	37.5	37.8	37.1	48.6	33.8	49.0	48.1	34.1	33.6
Sehore	50.3	51.4	49.2	51.8	42.9	53.0	50.5	43.4	42.2
Raisen	50.0	50.4	49.5	52.6	39.8	52.7	52.4	41.2	38.4
Betul	57.4	60.1	54.6	60.2	42.7	63.1	57.2	45.2	39.9
Harda	56.3	54.9	57.9	60.2	37.5	57.9	62.7	40.5	34.0
Hoshangabad	48.3	48.9	47.6	51.9	37.8	52.3	51.4	38.8	36.7
Katni	68.3	70.9	65.5	71.6	49.6	73.7	69.2	54.5	44.3
Jabalpur	52.1	55.4	48.5	58.3	46.4	61.4	55.0	49.9	42.5
Narsimhapur	51.0	53.4	48.3	53.3	38.4	56.0	50.4	40.2	36.3
Dindori	58.7	61.1	56.1	59.1	49.3	61.3	56.8	56.6	41.3
Mandla	51.5	55.3	47.5	53.5	33.3	57.1	49.6	38.3	27.7
Chhindwara	50.7	53.3	47.9	54.7	34.0	57.6	51.5	35.0	32.8
Seoni	44.4	46.3	42.4	45.4	35.6	47.0	43.7	40.3	30.4
Balaghat	50.8	55.0	46.5	52.5	38.6	56.7	48.1	43.1	33.3
Guna	48.4	46.0	51.0	51.2	37.9	48.3	54.4	37.5	38.4
Ashoknagar	56.3	54.7	58.2	58.6	43.5	56.7	60.7	43.0	44.1
Shahdol	66.8	69.2	64.2	71.5	38.4	74.3	68.4	38.8	37.9

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Anuppur	61.3	64.9	57.4	64.5	49.5	68.2	60.6	53.0	45.8
Sidhi	64.0	63.2	64.8	65.3	44.4	64.6	66.2	44.6	44.3
Singrauli	71.5	72.6	70.3	74.3	52.0	75.0	73.6	56.2	47.3
Jhabua	56.9	58.1	55.5	58.6	34.1	59.6	57.4	38.4	29.2
Alirajpur	61.6	64.3	58.8	63.9	27.0	66.8	60.9	25.8	28.1
Khandwa (East Nimar)	46.9	46.7	47.2	50.0	31.2	49.4	50.8	33.4	28.8
Burhanpur	37.4	36.4	38.4	41.0	28.6	39.9	42.1	27.8	29.4
Gujarat									
Kachchh	36.4	35.9	36.9	36.7	35.7	36.3	37.2	35.2	36.2
Banas Kantha	36.9	36.1	37.8	36.8	37.4	35.9	37.9	37.5	37.2
Patan	40.9	39.7	42.2	41.2	39.2	39.9	42.8	38.8	39.7
Mahesana	41.7	45.3	37.2	42.7	38.2	47.1	37.3	39.4	36.7
Sabar Kantha	42.2	43.9	40.3	42.8	38.0	44.3	41.1	40.9	34.7
Gandhinagar	41.3	39.8	42.9	44.0	37.1	42.1	46.1	36.4	38.0
Ahmedabad	35.2	32.2	38.6	45.7	32.8	41.2	50.9	30.2	35.8
Surendranagar	30.2	29.4	31.2	29.7	31.8	28.7	30.9	31.6	32.1
Rajkot	36.4	37.0	35.7	37.2	35.8	35.9	38.8	37.9	33.2
Jamnagar	34.0	34.8	33.1	30.7	38.6	30.4	31.1	40.8	36.0
Porbandar	35.0	36.5	33.3	34.9	35.1	36.6	33.0	36.3	33.7
Junagadh	35.4	36.6	34.0	36.1	33.8	37.6	34.5	34.5	32.9
Amreli	34.5	33.9	35.3	34.5	34.6	33.0	36.3	36.5	32.2
Bhavnagar	30.9	29.0	33.1	29.5	33.2	27.2	32.2	32.1	34.5
Anand	46.3	46.8	45.9	48.3	40.9	48.8	47.8	41.2	40.5
Kheda	47.1	47.7	46.3	47.2	46.5	47.6	46.7	48.1	44.6
Panch Mahals	42.8	44.0	41.4	43.2	39.2	44.2	42.2	42.1	35.9
Dahod	49.0	48.8	49.2	49.6	41.0	49.3	49.8	41.9	39.9
Vadodara	41.9	42.0	41.7	46.3	35.9	47.1	45.4	35.3	36.6

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Narmada	43.4	45.9	40.8	44.3	33.6	46.7	41.8	37.8	29.1
Bharuch	41.4	44.2	38.3	42.0	40.1	45.2	38.6	42.2	37.6
The Dangs	40.5	42.8	38.1	40.8	36.9	43.2	38.3	37.8	36.1
Navsari	35.7	37.5	33.8	36.4	34.3	39.0	33.4	34.0	34.6
Valsad	32.2	31.7	32.9	34.4	27.5	34.8	34.0	25.0	30.4
Surat	31.7	30.1	33.7	33.6	31.3	34.9	32.1	29.0	34.2
Tapi	39.1	39.8	38.4	39.1	39.1	40.1	38.0	36.5	42.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu									
Diu	31.4	31.8	31.0	38.7	20.2	39.6	37.8	20.8	19.5
Daman	26.2	28.8	23.2	25.2	26.4	25.1	25.4	29.6	22.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44.8	46.0	43.5	53.7	33.6	54.0	53.3	36.6	30.1
Maharashtra									
Nandurbar	35.8	36.0	35.6	37.2	27.9	37.4	37.1	28.5	27.1
Dhule	34.1	33.2	35.1	35.0	31.6	34.4	35.8	30.1	33.4
Jalgaon	31.8	31.7	31.9	32.6	29.7	32.3	33.0	30.3	29.1
Buldana	31.1	31.0	31.1	32.1	26.6	32.2	32.1	26.2	27.1
Akola	31.7	33.3	29.8	31.7	31.6	33.3	29.9	33.3	29.7
Washim	28.9	29.1	28.7	29.0	28.6	29.1	28.8	28.9	28.2
Amravati	27.1	28.8	25.4	29.4	22.7	31.2	27.4	24.0	21.3
Wardha	24.4	26.8	21.8	27.0	18.6	29.5	24.4	20.8	16.0
Nagpur	29.5	30.9	28.1	36.2	26.2	38.1	34.1	27.3	25.0
Bhandara	33.3	34.1	32.5	34.8	26.6	35.6	33.9	27.1	26.0
Gondiya	42.8	47.3	38.0	43.0	42.2	47.9	37.6	44.4	39.8
Gadchiroli	40.4	42.8	37.9	40.8	37.0	43.3	38.2	38.2	35.7
Chandrapur	35.5	37.7	33.2	38.9	28.8	41.6	36.1	30.1	27.4
Yavatmal	35.3	36.6	33.9	36.1	32.2	37.8	34.2	32.0	32.4
Nanded	29.8	30.9	28.5	31.7	24.2	32.9	30.3	25.0	23.3

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Hingoli	30.8	30.9	30.6	31.5	26.4	31.5	31.5	27.4	25.1
Parbhani	28.7	29.1	28.2	29.4	27.1	30.2	28.5	26.5	27.7
Jalna	30.5	30.7	30.3	31.7	25.4	31.9	31.3	24.7	26.2
Aurangabad	29.1	29.9	28.2	30.3	27.7	30.8	29.6	28.8	26.3
Nashik	29.9	30.4	29.3	30.3	29.3	30.5	30.2	30.3	28.1
Thane	30.2	31.0	29.4	31.3	29.8	32.8	29.7	30.3	29.2
Mumbai Suburban	25.3	26.0	24.4	na	25.3	na	na	26.0	24.4
Mumbai	28.6	30.2	26.9	na	28.6	na	na	30.2	26.9
Raigarh	28.1	27.7	28.5	29.8	25.2	29.7	30.0	24.4	26.1
Pune	22.8	23.2	22.4	24.3	21.9	25.1	23.3	22.0	21.7
Ahmadnagar	25.7	26.2	25.1	25.9	24.9	26.2	25.5	26.2	23.4
Bid	24.2	23.1	25.7	24.7	22.2	23.5	26.4	21.4	23.3
Latur	32.2	33.7	30.6	33.0	29.9	34.5	31.2	31.0	28.5
Osmanabad	26.5	27.1	25.7	26.6	25.9	27.3	25.7	26.1	25.6
Solapur	26.1	26.1	26.0	24.7	29.0	24.9	24.6	29.0	29.0
Satara	23.2	24.0	22.4	24.0	19.8	24.8	22.9	19.8	19.7
Ratnagiri	15.7	16.1	15.3	15.5	16.8	16.1	14.9	16.5	17.0
Sindhudurg	26.9	28.5	25.1	27.2	25.2	28.8	25.3	26.5	23.9
Kolhapur	22.6	22.4	22.7	21.0	26.0	21.0	21.0	25.7	26.4
Sangli	24.4	25.0	23.6	23.4	27.4	23.4	23.4	29.7	24.3
Telangana									
Adilabad	32.5	33.3	31.6	33.8	28.4	35.0	32.6	28.1	28.7
Nizamabad	30.7	32.8	28.5	32.4	24.8	34.8	29.8	25.6	23.9
Karimnagar	20.8	21.8	19.6	22.4	16.4	23.7	20.8	16.6	16.3
Medak	28.2	29.3	27.1	29.4	24.4	30.6	28.2	25.1	23.8
Hyderabad	28.9	28.8	29.1	na	28.9	na	na	28.8	29.1
Rangareddy	29.5	29.9	28.9	35.3	27.0	36.5	33.9	27.1	26.8

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Mahbubnagar	38.2	39.5	36.8	40.2	26.3	41.4	38.8	27.7	24.9
Nalgonda	29.4	30.7	28.0	30.6	24.3	31.9	29.2	25.6	22.8
Warangal	27.2	28.3	25.9	28.3	24.5	29.7	26.7	24.9	24.0
Khammam	31.8	34.7	28.7	33.1	27.8	36.4	29.4	28.9	26.5
Andhra Pradesh									
Srikakulam	41.3	42.6	40.0	43.0	32.1	44.2	41.9	34.2	29.8
Vizianagaram	53.0	56.3	49.5	56.0	40.4	59.6	52.1	41.9	38.7
Visakhapatnam	42.5	45.1	39.8	47.3	36.3	50.5	44.0	38.2	34.3
East Godavari	30.9	32.5	29.2	32.6	25.4	34.6	30.5	25.6	25.2
West Godavari	30.0	31.2	28.7	31.1	25.4	32.3	29.8	26.8	23.9
Krishna	41.8	45.4	37.8	41.1	43.0	45.0	36.8	46.1	39.4
Guntur	27.2	28.4	25.9	28.1	25.4	29.2	26.9	26.8	23.8
Prakasam	28.8	29.8	27.7	29.7	24.5	30.8	28.6	25.1	23.9
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	26.0	27.5	24.5	26.9	23.5	28.5	25.3	24.8	22.1
Y.S.R.	29.2	30.7	27.5	30.8	25.9	32.5	29.0	27.3	24.4
Kurnool	37.3	38.0	36.6	38.3	34.8	38.9	37.6	35.5	34.0
Anantapur	50.6	51.8	49.2	52.9	44.5	54.1	51.5	45.6	43.3
Chittoor	38.1	41.3	34.4	40.0	33.3	43.1	36.5	36.8	29.4
Karnataka									
Belgaum	28.1	28.2	28.0	28.7	25.9	28.8	28.6	26.0	25.8
Bagalkot	34.0	35.7	32.2	36.0	29.2	38.6	33.1	28.7	29.7
Bijapur	28.1	27.3	28.9	29.1	24.2	28.1	30.1	24.2	24.3
Bidar	23.4	23.0	23.8	24.3	20.3	23.7	25.0	20.5	20.1
Raichur	34.0	33.8	34.3	36.0	27.0	36.1	35.8	25.3	28.8
Koppal	39.5	41.3	37.7	40.3	35.4	42.1	38.4	36.7	34.2
Gadag	35.5	36.6	34.3	36.3	34.0	37.5	35.0	35.0	32.9
Dharwad	27.4	28.8	25.8	32.8	22.4	35.2	30.2	22.8	22.0

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Uttara Kannada	25.0	24.1	25.9	25.7	23.2	25.0	26.3	21.7	24.7
Haveri	29.0	29.0	29.0	30.5	23.8	30.7	30.2	22.8	24.8
Bellary	38.0	39.7	36.1	41.2	32.1	43.7	38.4	32.1	32.0
Chitradurga	32.7	34.0	31.2	34.1	26.7	35.8	32.2	26.3	27.1
Davanagere	31.3	33.2	29.2	31.1	31.7	32.5	29.6	34.8	28.4
Shimoga	30.6	32.6	28.4	30.1	31.4	32.0	28.0	33.7	29.1
Udupi	28.6	27.8	29.4	27.0	32.7	25.7	28.5	33.4	31.8
Chikmagalur	36.7	42.6	30.4	39.1	28.1	47.1	30.7	26.7	29.5
Tumkur	33.4	33.7	33.1	35.2	27.4	35.8	34.6	26.9	27.9
Bangalore	27.3	28.2	26.3	29.3	27.1	31.3	27.0	27.9	26.3
Mandya	30.0	30.2	29.7	30.5	27.4	31.0	30.0	26.5	28.3
Hassan	30.2	31.4	28.9	30.5	29.4	31.8	29.0	30.0	28.7
Dakshina Kannada	21.4	20.7	22.0	22.9	19.6	22.5	23.3	18.6	20.6
Kodagu	24.6	26.4	22.9	24.9	23.2	26.6	23.1	25.0	21.4
Mysore	30.1	31.1	29.1	34.1	23.8	35.9	32.3	23.7	23.9
Chamarajanagar	30.5	30.7	30.4	31.8	24.9	31.7	31.8	25.9	23.7
Gulbarga	28.5	27.9	29.3	31.3	21.9	30.5	32.2	21.5	22.3
Yadgir	33.7	34.3	33.1	35.3	25.9	35.7	34.9	27.0	24.8
Kolar	28.8	30.0	27.6	30.4	25.4	31.6	29.2	26.5	24.3
Chikkaballapura	32.0	33.1	30.9	33.6	27.0	34.7	32.4	28.0	25.8
Bangalore Rural	28.6	32.2	24.7	27.0	32.6	29.7	24.2	38.3	26.2
Ramanagara	23.9	25.3	22.4	24.6	22.1	26.5	22.6	22.5	21.8
Goa									
North Goa	10.0	10.9	8.9	11.0	9.2	12.0	9.9	10.2	8.2
South Goa	11.6	13.0	10.1	11.0	12.0	12.0	10.1	13.6	10.1
Kerala									
Kasaragod	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.2

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Kannur	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.5	4.2
Wayanad	5.7	6.5	5.0	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.0	7.5	4.7
Kozhikode	6.8	8.5	5.0	6.6	6.9	8.6	4.5	8.4	5.3
Malappuram	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.3	5.1	4.5
Palakkad	4.8	5.3	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.2	5.5	4.3
Thrissur	4.8	5.5	4.1	4.3	5.1	4.7	3.9	5.9	4.1
Ernakulam	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.3	4.0	5.3	4.6
Idukki	5.4	6.1	4.7	5.5	2.9	6.3	4.7	3.0	2.9
Kottayam	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.8	5.0	5.1	4.7
Alappuzha	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1
Pathanamthitta	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.0	5.4	5.5	8.4	7.6
Kollam	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	5.5	6.0	6.0
Thiruvananthapuram	6.0	6.7	5.4	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.6	6.8	5.2
Lakshadweep									
Lakshadweep	29.7	26.8	33.0	29.8	29.6	28.4	31.4	26.4	33.5
Tamil Nadu									
Thiruvallur	19.7	21.2	18.1	22.5	18.2	24.5	20.4	19.5	16.9
Chennai	17.7	19.4	15.8	na	17.7	na	na	19.4	15.8
Kancheepuram	21.3	22.4	20.2	23.3	20.2	24.9	21.6	20.9	19.4
Vellore	23.8	25.2	22.4	24.9	22.4	25.6	24.1	24.6	20.1
Tiruvannamalai	24.5	26.0	22.8	25.4	20.8	26.9	23.7	22.3	19.2
Viluppuram	23.2	24.9	21.5	23.9	19.7	25.3	22.3	22.2	17.0
Salem	25.0	26.0	23.9	26.9	23.1	26.7	27.2	25.3	20.7
Namakkal	23.8	24.3	23.3	24.8	22.5	25.0	24.6	23.3	21.5
Erode	22.4	24.4	20.3	24.1	20.9	26.4	21.7	22.7	19.1
The Nilgiris	19.6	22.0	17.1	21.4	18.4	23.9	19.0	20.7	15.9
Dindigul	39.4	51.0	26.9	43.7	32.1	57.0	29.6	40.9	22.4

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Karur	22.0	22.0	22.0	23.2	20.2	23.2	23.1	20.1	20.3
Tiruchirappalli	21.7	23.1	20.2	23.8	19.3	25.2	22.2	20.5	18.0
Perambalur	42.1	54.1	28.0	43.6	35.0	55.8	29.2	46.0	22.1
Ariyalur	56.5	76.5	31.5	57.4	48.9	77.6	32.0	66.9	27.2
Cuddalore	19.9	20.5	19.1	21.2	17.0	22.0	20.2	17.1	16.8
Nagapattinam	19.8	21.2	18.3	19.6	20.3	20.8	18.4	22.4	18.1
Thiruvarur	24.6	30.7	18.4	21.2	37.7	25.0	17.2	51.7	22.7
Thanjavur	20.8	22.5	19.0	21.2	20.0	23.2	19.1	21.1	18.9
Pudukkottai	19.0	20.6	17.3	19.3	17.9	20.9	17.5	19.4	16.2
Sivaganga	21.2	23.8	18.5	22.0	19.3	24.4	19.5	22.3	16.2
Madurai	22.0	22.6	21.3	25.6	19.5	25.9	25.3	20.3	18.6
Theni	32.5	37.0	27.6	34.0	31.1	37.1	30.7	37.0	24.8
Virudhunagar	26.9	30.0	23.6	29.3	24.3	33.4	25.1	26.5	22.1
Ramanathapuram	19.5	20.9	18.0	19.8	18.7	21.4	18.3	19.9	17.5
Thoothukkudi	20.1	21.1	19.1	22.3	18.0	23.3	21.3	18.8	17.0
Tirunelveli	22.1	24.0	20.2	23.7	20.5	25.6	21.6	22.2	18.7
Kanniyakumari	14.5	15.3	13.8	15.2	14.4	14.4	16.1	15.5	13.3
Dharmapuri	36.6	43.5	29.0	36.7	36.1	42.8	29.9	47.2	24.4
Krishnagiri	32.1	39.0	24.7	33.4	28.3	39.6	26.5	36.8	19.1
Coimbatore	17.3	18.7	15.9	21.1	16.3	22.5	19.6	17.7	14.9
Tiruppur	20.5	21.9	19.1	22.8	19.5	24.0	21.5	20.9	18.0
Puducherry									
Yanam	7.7	11.2	3.2	na	7.7	na	na	11.2	3.2
Puducherry	4.7	6.3	3.0	3.2	5.4	3.7	2.6	7.6	3.2
Mahe	1.8	2.3	1.3	na	1.8	na	na	2.3	1.3
Karaikal	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.5	2.0	4.1	2.8	2.1	1.9

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Nicobars	45.6	48.5	42.8	45.6	na	48.5	42.8	na	na
North & Middle Andaman	22.3	24.7	19.8	22.0	39.5	24.2	19.7	65.1	21.5
South Andaman	23.9	30.4	17.4	23.2	24.5	28.2	18.2	32.0	16.7

Table 63: Estimates of deaths in 1-4 years per 1000 live births (CMR) in districts of India, 2019-21.

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Jammu and Kashmir									
Kupwara	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.8	2.6
Badgam	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.1
Leh(Ladakh)	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.8	2.8	3.0
Kargil	4.2	3.4	5.0	4.2	3.2	3.5	5.1	2.4	3.9
Punch	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.4	3.1	1.8	1.7
Rajouri	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.3
Kathua	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.1
Baramula	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.3
Bandipore	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.7
Srinagar	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.5
Ganderbal	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	2.2
Pulwama	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.8
Shupiyan	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.7
Anantnag	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.2
Kulgam	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.2
Doda	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.0
Ramban	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.3
Kishtwar	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.7	1.4	2.4	3.0	1.6	1.0
Udhampur	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.1
Reasi	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.4	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.6
Jammu	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.1
Samba	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.1

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Kangra	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.6
Lahul & Spiti	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	na	3.3	3.5	na	na
Kullu	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.6	2.0	3.2
Mandi	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.4	3.2	1.6	2.1
Hamirpur	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.7
Una	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3
Bilaspur	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.3
Solan	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.4	2.6
Sirmaur	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.1	3.1	2.4
Shimla	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.3	3.1	3.8	2.1	2.6
Kinnaur	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.2	na	2.9	3.5	na	na
Punjab									
Gurdaspur	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.7	3.8	4.3	5.3	3.5	4.1
Kapurthala	4.7	4.3	5.1	5.1	3.8	4.7	5.5	3.5	4.2
Jalandhar	4.5	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.6	5.5	3.8	4.3
Hoshiarpur	4.5	4.1	4.9	4.8	3.3	4.4	5.1	3.0	3.7
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	5.3	4.9	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.8	4.4	5.7
Fatehgarh Sahib	4.6	4.1	5.2	5.0	3.7	4.5	5.7	3.2	4.2
Ludhiana	4.4	4.0	5.0	5.3	3.8	4.8	5.9	3.4	4.3
Moga	6.4	6.1	6.9	6.8	5.2	6.4	7.3	5.0	5.5
Firozpur	5.1	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.2	4.8	6.1	4.0	4.5
Muktsar	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.4	6.4	5.4	6.3
Faridkot	5.5	4.5	6.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	6.6	3.7	6.3
Bathinda	5.1	4.6	5.6	5.6	4.1	5.1	6.3	3.8	4.5
Mansa	6.3	5.3	7.5	6.4	5.7	5.5	7.5	4.6	7.1
Patiala	4.8	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.6	4.8	6.3	3.3	4.0
Amritsar	4.4	3.8	5.1	5.1	3.7	4.2	6.1	3.3	4.1

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Tarn Taran	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	6.0	3.4	5.3
Rupnagar	5.0	4.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.5	6.1	3.8	4.8
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	3.8	3.5	4.2	4.5	3.3	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.5
Sangrur	5.9	5.2	6.7	6.3	5.0	5.6	7.3	4.6	5.5
Barnala	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.4
Chandigarh									
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uttarakhand									
Uttarkashi	8.0	6.9	9.2	8.0	6.6	7.0	9.3	6.0	7.5
Chamoli	5.3	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.3	5.1	5.9	3.6	5.1
Rudraprayag	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.7	1.7	5.4	6.0	2.7	0.8
Tehri Garhwal	6.6	5.8	7.6	6.8	4.8	5.9	7.7	4.0	5.8
Dehradun	6.0	5.5	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.0	6.3
Garhwal	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.5	3.8	4.8	6.3	3.6	3.9
Pithoragarh	5.4	4.7	6.3	5.7	3.5	5.0	6.5	2.8	4.5
Bageshwar	5.5	5.1	6.0	5.5	7.9	5.1	5.9	6.0	10.0
Almora	5.9	5.4	6.4	6.0	4.5	5.5	6.5	4.2	4.8
Champawat	7.4	6.3	8.7	7.6	5.8	6.5	8.8	4.6	7.4
Nainital	6.3	5.6	7.2	6.9	5.2	6.1	8.0	4.7	5.8
Udham Singh Nagar	7.7	6.9	8.7	8.0	7.0	7.1	9.1	6.3	7.8
Hardwar	8.8	7.5	10.3	9.8	6.7	8.3	11.4	5.8	7.7
Haryana									
Panchkula	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.1
Ambala	4.4	3.9	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.1	5.4	3.6	4.7
Yamunanagar	5.2	4.6	5.9	5.6	4.4	5.0	6.4	4.0	5.0
Kurukshetra	5.2	4.6	6.1	5.5	4.4	4.7	6.4	4.0	5.0
Kaithal	6.7	6.4	7.1	7.1	5.3	6.8	7.5	4.9	5.8

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Karnal	6.7	6.2	7.4	7.0	5.9	6.4	7.9	5.8	5.9
Panipat	5.3	4.5	6.2	5.8	4.6	5.0	6.9	3.9	5.4
Sonipat	4.8	4.0	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.2	6.2	3.6	4.8
Jind	6.0	5.0	7.2	6.4	4.4	5.4	7.7	3.6	5.4
Fatehabad	6.1	5.2	7.0	6.2	5.4	5.4	7.1	4.4	6.6
Sirsa	5.4	4.6	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.7	6.7	4.2	5.8
Hisar	5.5	4.6	6.6	6.0	4.5	5.0	7.1	3.7	5.4
Bhiwani	5.2	4.5	6.1	5.5	4.1	4.7	6.4	3.5	4.9
Rohtak	5.0	4.3	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.8	6.2	3.6	5.1
Jhajjar	4.8	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.0	4.5	5.8	4.0	4.0
Mahendragarh	5.8	5.0	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	7.0	4.3	6.6
Rewari	8.1	8.5	7.5	8.3	7.5	8.7	7.7	7.8	7.0
Gurgaon	4.3	3.7	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.1	5.8	3.5	4.5
Mewat	8.4	7.0	10.1	8.6	6.5	7.1	10.3	5.4	7.7
Faridabad	4.7	3.9	5.5	6.1	4.2	4.9	7.5	3.6	4.9
Palwal	6.3	5.0	7.8	6.6	5.0	5.2	8.2	4.2	6.1
Delhi									
North West	5.5	4.7	6.4	5.0	5.6	4.6	5.4	4.8	6.5
North	4.9	4.4	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.9	5.7	4.5	5.5
North East	6.0	5.6	6.6	4.6	6.1	3.5	6.1	5.6	6.6
East	5.7	5.3	6.2	4.9	5.7	5.3	4.2	5.3	6.2
New Delhi	9.8	7.6	12.4	na	9.8	na	na	7.6	12.4
Central	4.9	4.4	5.4	na	4.9	na	na	4.4	5.4
West	6.3	5.6	7.1	4.6	6.3	3.7	6.2	5.6	7.1
South West	8.0	6.8	9.5	8.9	7.9	7.6	10.5	6.7	9.4
South	7.4	6.3	8.7	6.6	7.4	5.7	7.3	6.3	8.7

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Rajasthan									
Ganganagar	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.2	5.9	6.7	7.8	5.4	6.4
Hanumangarh	11.4	11.8	11.1	11.8	9.3	12.2	11.5	9.7	8.8
Bikaner	6.4	5.8	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.8	7.4	5.9	6.4
Churu	6.7	6.1	7.3	6.9	6.0	6.3	7.6	5.7	6.3
Jhunjhunun	6.1	5.6	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.9	5.3	6.2
Alwar	7.3	6.6	8.0	7.5	5.7	6.8	8.3	5.3	6.2
Bharatpur	7.7	6.4	9.2	8.0	6.4	6.6	9.5	5.3	7.6
Dhaulpur	8.6	6.8	10.6	8.9	6.9	7.0	11.0	5.6	8.4
Karauli	8.2	6.6	10.3	8.4	7.0	6.7	10.6	5.8	8.5
Sawai Madhopur	8.2	6.7	9.6	8.4	6.8	6.9	10.0	5.8	7.8
Dausa	8.7	7.4	10.2	8.8	7.8	7.5	10.3	6.5	9.4
Jaipur	5.8	5.2	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.4	7.2	4.9	5.8
Sikar	5.9	5.3	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.6	5.1	6.3
Nagaur	8.3	7.0	9.3	8.1	8.7	7.3	9.0	5.7	10.3
Jodhpur	7.0	5.9	8.2	7.0	6.9	5.7	8.5	6.4	7.4
Jaisalmer	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.9	5.4	5.5	8.6	4.7	6.3
Barmer	7.3	6.2	8.5	7.4	5.9	6.2	8.6	5.4	6.4
Jalor	7.7	6.8	8.8	7.8	6.7	6.8	8.9	5.9	7.6
Sirohi	8.7	7.9	9.5	9.1	6.4	8.2	10.0	6.2	6.6
Pali	8.9	8.2	9.8	9.6	6.5	8.8	10.5	6.1	7.1
Ajmer	9.1	8.4	9.9	10.2	6.8	9.3	11.1	6.5	7.1
Tonk	8.6	7.9	9.4	9.0	6.6	8.3	9.9	6.1	7.3
Bundi	7.9	7.2	8.8	8.3	6.1	7.5	9.2	5.6	6.7
Bhilwara	9.9	9.4	10.4	10.3	8.0	9.9	10.9	7.6	8.4
Rajsamand	9.7	8.8	10.6	10.0	7.1	9.2	11.1	6.3	8.1
Dungarpur	8.4	7.5	9.3	8.5	6.5	7.6	9.4	5.7	7.6

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Banswara	11.4	10.3	12.6	11.4	11.8	10.2	12.7	12.3	11.3
Chittaurgarh	9.3	8.7	10.0	9.9	6.4	9.2	10.6	5.9	7.0
Kota	6.4	5.9	6.9	7.4	5.6	6.8	8.1	5.2	6.0
Baran	8.7	8.0	9.4	9.2	6.5	8.5	10.0	5.8	7.2
Jhalawar	7.9	7.2	8.7	8.2	5.8	7.5	9.0	5.2	6.4
Udaipur	9.7	8.5	11.0	10.3	6.1	8.9	11.7	5.8	6.5
Pratapgarh	9.6	8.9	10.3	9.8	6.0	9.1	10.5	5.0	7.2
Uttar Pradesh									
Saharanpur	9.9	8.1	12.1	10.1	9.6	8.2	12.3	7.8	11.7
Muzaffarnagar	9.8	8.3	11.7	10.0	9.3	8.5	11.9	7.9	11.1
Bijnor	10.3	9.0	11.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	12.0	8.7	11.4
Moradabad	11.0	9.5	12.7	11.3	10.4	9.7	13.0	9.0	11.9
Rampur	10.0	8.6	11.5	10.1	9.5	8.7	11.6	8.2	10.9
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	10.5	9.1	12.0	10.6	10.0	9.2	12.2	8.7	11.4
Meerut	9.1	7.7	10.7	9.6	8.4	8.2	11.4	7.1	9.9
Baghpat	8.6	7.4	10.0	8.6	8.3	7.4	10.1	7.1	9.7
Ghaziabad	9.4	8.0	11.1	10.5	8.7	8.8	12.4	7.5	10.3
Gautam Buddha Nagar	8.8	7.3	10.5	9.3	8.2	7.7	11.4	7.0	9.7
Bulandshahr	10.4	8.8	12.2	10.5	10.0	8.9	12.4	8.5	11.7
Aligarh	10.3	8.6	12.3	10.4	10.0	8.7	12.4	8.4	11.8
Mahamaya Nagar	8.9	7.3	10.8	8.9	8.7	7.3	10.8	7.1	10.4
Mathura	10.7	9.0	12.8	10.9	10.2	9.1	13.0	8.6	12.0
Agra	9.1	7.3	11.2	9.2	8.7	7.4	11.4	7.1	10.8
Firozabad	9.9	8.1	12.0	10.0	9.6	8.1	12.3	7.8	11.5
Mainpuri	10.8	8.8	13.1	10.8	10.4	8.8	13.2	8.4	12.7
Budaun	12.0	10.1	14.1	12.0	11.7	10.1	14.2	9.8	13.7
Bareilly	11.0	9.3	13.0	11.1	10.6	9.4	13.2	9.0	12.5

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Pilibhit	10.7	8.9	12.8	10.8	10.4	8.9	12.9	8.6	12.6
Shahjahanpur	11.1	9.4	13.0	11.2	10.7	9.4	13.1	9.1	12.5
Kheri	11.4	9.6	13.3	11.4	11.2	9.6	13.3	9.4	13.1
Sitapur	12.1	10.1	14.2	12.1	11.8	10.1	14.2	9.9	13.9
Hardoi	11.8	10.0	13.9	11.8	11.6	10.0	14.0	9.8	13.7
Unnao	10.5	9.3	11.9	10.6	10.3	9.3	11.9	9.2	11.6
Lucknow	8.7	7.8	9.7	9.8	7.9	8.8	10.9	7.1	8.9
Rae Bareli	10.4	9.5	11.4	10.4	10.3	9.5	11.4	9.4	11.2
Farrukhabad	10.2	8.3	12.2	10.2	9.7	8.4	12.3	8.1	11.8
Kannauj	9.7	8.3	11.4	9.8	9.6	8.3	11.4	8.2	11.3
Etawah	8.9	7.5	10.5	9.0	8.5	7.6	10.6	7.1	10.1
Auraiya	9.1	7.9	10.3	9.1	8.8	8.0	10.3	7.7	10.1
Kanpur Dehat	9.4	8.1	10.9	9.4	9.3	8.1	10.9	8.0	10.8
Kanpur Nagar	8.4	7.3	9.6	8.5	8.4	7.5	9.6	7.2	9.6
Jalaun	8.0	6.7	9.4	8.1	7.6	6.8	9.5	6.4	8.9
Jhansi	8.6	7.6	9.7	8.8	8.3	7.8	9.9	7.4	9.4
Lalitpur	11.1	9.5	12.9	11.2	10.7	9.5	12.9	9.2	12.4
Hamirpur	9.3	7.7	11.0	9.3	9.0	7.8	11.1	7.5	10.7
Mahoba	9.7	8.3	11.3	9.7	9.3	8.3	11.3	8.0	10.8
Banda	10.0	8.3	11.9	10.0	9.8	8.3	11.9	8.2	11.7
Chitrakoot	10.0	8.3	11.9	10.0	9.9	8.3	11.9	8.2	11.8
Fatehpur	10.6	9.2	12.2	10.7	10.3	9.2	12.2	8.9	11.9
Pratapgarh	9.3	8.1	10.5	9.3	9.3	8.1	10.5	8.2	10.5
Kaushambi	12.0	10.7	13.5	12.0	11.7	10.7	13.5	10.4	13.2
Allahabad	11.5	9.8	13.5	11.6	11.1	9.9	13.6	9.5	13.0
Bara Banki	11.7	10.4	13.1	11.7	11.5	10.4	13.1	10.3	12.8
Faizabad	10.0	8.9	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.9	11.2	8.7	10.9

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Ambedkar Nagar	9.2	8.2	10.2	9.2	9.2	8.2	10.3	8.3	10.2
Sultanpur	9.1	8.1	10.2	9.1	9.0	8.1	10.2	8.0	10.1
Bahraich	10.9	9.3	12.8	10.9	10.9	9.3	12.8	9.3	12.6
Shrawasti	11.4	9.0	14.0	11.4	11.3	9.0	14.0	8.9	13.8
Balrampur	10.7	9.0	12.5	10.7	10.5	9.0	12.5	8.8	12.4
Gonda	9.5	8.0	11.1	9.5	9.3	8.0	11.2	7.8	10.9
Siddharthnagar	10.3	9.0	11.7	10.3	10.1	9.0	11.7	8.9	11.5
Basti	9.1	7.9	10.5	9.1	9.0	7.9	10.5	7.8	10.3
Sant Kabir Nagar	8.8	7.7	9.9	8.8	8.7	7.7	9.9	7.6	9.8
Mahrajganj	10.6	9.5	11.8	10.6	10.4	9.5	11.8	9.3	11.6
Gorakhpur	8.0	7.1	9.1	8.1	7.9	7.1	9.1	6.9	9.0
Kushinagar	10.3	9.4	11.3	10.3	10.2	9.4	11.3	9.4	11.2
Deoria	7.6	6.8	8.6	7.6	7.5	6.8	8.6	6.7	8.5
Azamgarh	7.6	6.8	8.5	7.6	7.6	6.8	8.5	6.9	8.5
Mau	9.0	8.0	10.1	9.0	9.1	8.0	10.1	8.1	10.1
Ballia	8.1	7.1	9.2	8.1	8.0	7.1	9.2	7.0	9.1
Jaunpur	9.3	8.2	10.6	9.3	9.2	8.2	10.6	8.1	10.4
Ghazipur	9.5	8.4	10.7	9.5	9.4	8.4	10.7	8.3	10.6
Chandauli	7.8	6.7	8.9	7.8	7.6	6.7	8.9	6.6	8.8
Varanasi	9.3	8.0	10.6	9.5	8.9	8.2	10.9	7.8	10.1
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	10.9	9.2	12.8	10.9	10.8	9.2	12.8	9.1	12.7
Mirzapur	10.9	9.3	12.7	10.9	10.6	9.3	12.7	9.1	12.4
Sonbhadra	9.9	8.6	11.4	10.0	9.5	8.6	11.4	8.2	11.0
Etah	10.5	8.3	13.1	10.6	10.2	8.3	13.2	8.1	12.8
Kanshiram Nagar	11.5	10.0	13.3	11.6	11.3	10.0	13.4	9.8	13.0
Bihar									
Pashchim Champaran	11.9	10.6	13.4	12.2	8.7	10.8	13.8	8.2	9.3

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Purba Champaran	12.0	10.2	14.1	12.1	11.0	10.2	14.2	9.7	12.5
Sheohar	13.3	11.2	15.6	13.4	11.3	11.3	15.8	10.3	12.6
Sitamarhi	12.6	10.4	15.1	12.7	10.7	10.5	15.2	8.7	13.0
Madhubani	10.4	8.8	12.1	10.4	9.1	8.9	12.2	8.0	10.4
Supaul	10.4	9.3	11.7	10.5	8.6	9.3	11.8	7.2	10.1
Araria	13.1	11.5	14.7	13.2	10.3	11.6	14.9	9.2	11.4
Kishanganj	13.8	12.8	14.9	14.0	11.2	13.0	15.2	10.5	12.1
Purnia	13.1	11.8	14.6	13.4	10.3	12.1	14.8	8.9	11.6
Katihar	12.4	11.3	13.5	12.7	7.6	11.6	13.8	6.5	8.8
Madhepura	10.5	9.1	12.1	10.6	8.5	9.1	12.2	7.8	9.3
Saharsa	10.3	8.6	12.1	10.3	9.3	8.6	12.2	8.8	9.9
Darbhanga	11.8	10.2	13.7	12.1	9.2	10.3	14.0	8.0	10.5
Muzaffarpur	11.1	9.7	12.7	11.3	8.8	9.8	13.0	8.6	9.1
Gopalganj	11.2	10.2	12.2	11.2	10.1	10.3	12.3	9.4	10.9
Siwan	9.9	8.9	10.9	10.0	7.7	9.0	11.0	7.1	8.4
Saran	9.8	8.7	11.2	9.9	9.1	8.7	11.3	8.5	9.9
Vaishali	10.5	9.1	12.2	10.6	9.5	9.2	12.3	8.5	10.8
Samastipur	10.0	8.4	11.7	10.0	8.7	8.4	11.8	8.1	9.3
Begusarai	10.2	8.7	12.0	10.5	9.2	8.8	12.3	8.1	10.4
Khagaria	9.7	8.0	11.6	9.8	8.2	8.0	11.8	7.5	8.9
Bhagalpur	9.1	7.8	10.6	9.4	7.8	8.0	10.9	6.5	9.4
Banka	10.4	8.8	12.2	10.4	10.4	8.8	12.1	7.4	13.5
Munger	9.5	8.1	11.1	9.5	9.7	8.1	10.9	8.1	11.5
Lakhisarai	9.5	8.2	11.0	9.5	9.5	8.1	11.1	9.1	10.1
Sheikhpura	11.0	9.6	12.6	11.3	9.1	9.8	13.0	8.4	9.9
Nalanda	11.1	9.6	12.7	11.2	10.3	9.6	13.0	9.6	11.1
Patna	11.7	10.1	13.4	12.5	10.1	10.9	14.4	8.7	11.6

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Bhojpur	10.9	9.4	12.6	11.2	8.9	9.6	13.0	8.1	9.9
Buxar	11.9	10.5	13.5	11.9	12.0	10.5	13.5	10.7	13.4
Kaimur (Bhabua)	13.3	11.9	14.8	13.4	7.7	12.1	15.0	6.9	8.6
Rohtas	11.2	9.9	12.7	11.5	8.9	10.1	13.0	8.3	9.5
Aurangabad	11.1	9.8	12.5	11.3	8.1	10.0	12.8	7.6	8.7
Gaya	12.3	10.7	14.1	12.3	12.4	10.6	14.2	12.0	12.9
Nawada	10.3	8.9	11.8	10.4	8.8	9.0	11.9	8.0	9.6
Jamui	10.6	9.2	12.2	10.7	9.8	9.2	12.3	8.7	11.2
Jehanabad	11.8	10.2	13.6	12.2	8.4	10.6	14.0	6.9	10.1
Arwal	13.2	11.7	14.9	13.3	12.0	11.7	15.0	10.9	13.2
Sikkim									
North District	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
West District	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
South District	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
East District	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Arunachal Pradesh									
Tawang	6.9	6.5	7.4	7.3	4.0	6.7	7.8	4.3	3.8
West Kameng	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.3	3.9	7.2	7.5	5.0	2.9
East Kameng	11.2	10.7	11.8	11.9	9.4	11.1	12.8	9.4	9.4
Papum Pare	5.0	4.9	5.1	6.9	3.4	6.8	7.1	3.4	3.4
Upper Subansiri	8.7	8.3	9.1	9.4	5.1	8.9	10.1	5.5	4.7
West Siang	4.5	3.7	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	5.2	2.7	6.3
East Siang	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.5	2.7	4.1	5.0	1.9	3.5
Upper Siang	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.5	2.9	5.4	5.6	2.5	3.2
Changlang	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.5	3.1	5.3	5.6	3.2	2.9
Tirap	6.8	6.2	7.5	7.5	3.1	6.9	8.0	2.3	4.1
Lower Subansiri	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.4	2.6	5.2	5.6	3.1	2.1

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Kurung Kumey	11.1	10.3	11.9	11.1	10.7	10.4	11.8	8.3	13.9
Dibang Valley	9.3	10.0	8.4	10.1	7.5	10.1	10.0	9.9	5.0
Lower Dibang Valley	6.0	5.7	6.4	6.2	4.9	6.0	6.4	3.9	6.2
Lohit	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.0	2.9	5.6	6.4	2.9	3.0
Anjaw	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.0	na	9.9	10.0	na	na
Nagaland									
Mon	14.8	10.7	18.9	15.2	12.3	11.1	19.5	8.4	15.6
Mokokchung	8.9	8.0	9.9	9.3	8.1	8.2	10.4	7.5	8.7
Zunheboto	7.9	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.1	7.9	8.3	6.4	7.8
Wokha	9.1	8.6	9.6	9.9	6.3	9.2	10.6	6.4	6.2
Dimapur	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.5	8.5	9.2	9.7	8.7	8.3
Phek	9.7	9.0	10.5	9.6	10.7	9.0	10.2	9.3	12.1
Tuensang	11.3	10.6	12.0	11.4	10.9	10.6	12.2	11.0	10.8
Longleng	8.7	8.3	9.1	9.1	5.7	8.8	9.6	5.4	6.0
Kiphire	12.8	11.9	13.7	13.2	11.2	12.3	14.1	10.2	12.2
Kohima	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.5	6.4	6.5	7.4	7.5
Peren	11.2	10.8	11.7	11.3	11.1	10.7	11.9	11.5	10.7
Manipur									
Senapati	5.4	4.5	6.5	5.5	3.6	4.6	6.5	1.4	6.7
Tamenglong	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	3.5	5.7	5.8	3.3	3.6
Churachandpur	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.2	3.0	4.9	5.5	3.2	2.8
Bishnupur	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.9
Thoubal	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	5.6	5.2	4.2	4.2
Imphal West	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9
Imphal East	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6
Ukhrul	6.3	5.5	7.2	5.9	8.6	4.9	7.0	9.3	8.1
Chandel	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	7.6	7.2

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Mizoram									
Mamit	3.8	3.0	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.2	4.6	2.1	4.3
Kolasib	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.6
Aizawl	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.0
Champhai	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.7	2.5
Serchhip	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.2
Lunglei	3.2	2.6	3.8	3.7	2.3	3.2	4.3	1.7	2.9
Lawngtlai	4.5	3.7	5.5	4.7	3.5	3.8	5.7	2.9	4.2
Saiha	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.7	2.8	3.3	4.2	2.8	2.9
Tripura									
West Tripura	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.5	4.5	5.4
South Tripura	6.0	4.8	7.3	6.1	5.4	4.9	7.4	4.3	6.5
Dhalai	7.2	6.3	8.1	7.2	6.3	6.3	8.2	5.8	6.8
North Tripura	7.0	6.3	7.8	7.3	5.2	6.4	8.2	5.2	5.3
Meghalaya									
West Garo Hills	9.7	9.3	10.1	10.0	5.9	9.6	10.4	5.7	6.2
East Garo Hills	7.9	7.4	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.4	8.4	7.8	7.1
South Garo Hills	9.2	8.3	10.0	9.5	5.3	8.6	10.5	5.5	5.1
West Khasi Hills	7.5	6.6	8.4	7.5	7.2	6.7	8.4	6.1	8.2
Ribhoi	8.3	6.3	10.1	8.5	5.8	6.4	10.5	6.1	5.5
East Khasi Hills	6.8	6.0	7.6	7.6	5.0	6.9	8.3	4.1	6.0
Jaintia Hills	8.6	8.0	9.1	8.7	5.8	8.2	9.2	5.1	6.6
Assam									
Kokrajhar	9.2	8.2	10.3	9.4	5.5	8.3	10.5	5.4	5.6
Dhubri	9.5	8.7	10.3	9.7	7.2	8.9	10.4	6.3	8.2
Goalpara	8.0	7.2	8.8	8.2	6.6	7.4	9.0	6.0	7.2
Barpeta	7.7	6.7	8.8	7.8	7.0	6.8	8.8	5.5	8.6

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Morigaon	8.6	8.0	9.2	8.7	6.8	8.2	9.3	5.8	7.9
Nagaon	7.8	7.3	8.3	7.9	6.2	7.4	8.4	5.8	6.7
Sonitpur	7.6	6.8	8.6	7.7	7.0	6.9	8.5	5.1	8.9
Lakhimpur	6.9	6.3	7.5	7.0	6.0	6.4	7.6	5.6	6.4
Dhemaji	6.2	5.6	7.0	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.9	4.9	8.3
Tinsukia	6.0	5.5	6.5	6.2	5.1	5.6	6.7	4.6	5.6
Dibrugarh	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.8
Sivasagar	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.6	4.6
Jorhat	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.2	4.9	5.9	6.5	5.1	4.8
Golaghat	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.5
Karbi Anglong	8.7	8.2	9.3	8.9	6.7	8.3	9.6	6.7	6.8
Dima Hasao	6.5	6.2	6.8	7.2	4.5	6.9	7.5	4.3	4.7
Cachar	6.7	6.4	7.1	6.8	6.1	6.5	7.2	6.0	6.2
Karimganj	8.3	7.9	8.8	8.5	5.8	8.0	9.0	5.4	6.3
Hailakandi	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.6	7.9	8.5	8.8	7.0	8.6
Bongaigaon	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.2	7.4	7.8	6.2	6.1
Chirang	7.9	7.2	8.6	7.9	6.3	7.3	8.7	5.9	6.7
Kamrup	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.1	5.1	6.8	7.5	4.7	5.5
Kamrup Metropolitan	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.7	5.3	6.3	7.1	5.3	5.3
Nalbari	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.9	4.3	5.7	6.2	3.9	4.7
Baksa	7.4	7.0	7.9	7.4	5.1	7.0	7.9	5.4	4.7
Darrang	8.8	8.5	9.2	9.0	5.6	8.6	9.4	5.1	6.2
Udalguri	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.8	4.5	7.6	8.0	4.2	5.0
West Bengal									
Darjiling	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.2	4.1	2.4	2.7
Jalpaiguri	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.4	3.0	3.7
Koch Bihar	3.6	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.0	3.8

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Uttar Dinajpur	4.3	3.8	4.8	4.4	2.9	4.0	4.9	2.4	3.4
Dakshin Dinajpur	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.3	3.3	4.2
Maldah	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.5	3.8	4.0	5.0	3.3	4.2
Murshidabad	4.1	3.6	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.6	3.4	4.5
Birbhum	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.1	2.8	3.7
Barddhaman	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.7	2.7	3.4
Nadia	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.7	3.2
North Twenty Four Parganas	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.6
Hugli	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.5
Bankura	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.2	3.0
Puruliya	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.6	3.3
Haora	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.4
Kolkata	4.0	3.5	4.5	na	4.0	na	na	3.5	4.5
South Twenty Four Parganas	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.0	3.7
Paschim Medinipur	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.1
Purba Medinipur	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.8	2.4	3.2
Jharkhand									
Garhwa	9.4	8.4	10.4	9.4	7.7	8.4	10.5	6.8	8.6
Chatra	9.0	8.3	9.8	9.1	6.5	8.3	9.9	6.5	6.5
Kodarma	6.6	6.0	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.0	7.2	6.1	7.3
Giridih	7.0	6.3	7.8	7.1	5.0	6.4	8.0	4.6	5.6
Deoghar	7.0	6.1	8.0	7.3	5.0	6.4	8.3	4.1	6.0
Godda	8.4	7.4	9.5	8.6	5.1	7.6	9.7	4.6	5.7
Sahibganj	9.0	8.4	9.7	9.3	7.1	8.7	10.0	6.6	7.5
Pakur	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.3	7.7	10.1	10.5	7.4	8.1
Dhanbad	7.2	6.8	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.8	6.6	7.5
Bokaro	7.1	6.6	7.6	7.7	6.1	7.3	8.3	5.7	6.7

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Lohardaga	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.1	5.2	7.8	8.4	5.2	5.1
Purbi Singhbhum	5.3	5.2	5.3	6.6	3.9	6.5	6.7	3.9	3.9
Palamu	8.3	7.6	9.0	8.4	6.6	7.7	9.2	6.2	7.0
Latehar	8.6	7.8	9.4	8.8	5.2	8.1	9.6	4.5	5.9
Hazaribagh	7.3	6.9	7.8	7.6	5.2	7.1	8.2	5.2	5.1
Ramgarh	6.9	6.3	7.6	7.6	5.8	7.0	8.2	5.1	6.6
Dumka	8.0	7.4	8.7	8.1	6.0	7.5	8.7	4.9	7.3
Jamtara	9.8	8.4	11.2	10.0	8.0	8.6	11.4	6.9	9.2
Ranchi	7.0	6.4	7.6	7.9	5.3	7.3	8.5	4.9	5.9
Khunti	10.2	9.2	11.2	10.4	7.6	9.4	11.4	7.2	8.1
Gumla	8.5	7.8	9.1	8.6	5.2	8.0	9.3	4.5	6.1
Simdega	10.6	10.0	11.1	10.9	5.4	10.4	11.5	5.1	5.7
Pashchimi Singhbhum	10.4	9.3	11.4	10.7	7.3	9.6	11.9	7.2	7.5
Saraikela-Kharsawan	7.4	7.0	7.7	7.6	6.5	7.1	8.1	6.5	6.5
Odisha									
Bargarh	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.4	2.8	4.0
Jharsuguda	4.3	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.8	3.6	4.6
Sambalpur	4.6	4.0	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.2	5.4	3.4	4.9
Debagarh	5.5	4.6	6.4	5.5	4.7	4.7	6.4	3.6	6.3
Sundargarh	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.4	4.6	5.7	4.1	4.7
Kendujhar	4.7	4.1	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.7
Mayurbhanj	4.3	3.7	4.9	4.4	3.2	3.8	5.0	2.7	3.7
Baleshwar	4.3	3.8	5.0	4.4	3.4	3.8	5.1	3.0	3.9
Bhadrak	4.5	3.8	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.8	5.3	3.7	4.6
Kendrapara	4.7	4.0	5.4	4.7	4.9	4.0	5.4	4.4	5.4
Jagatsinghapur	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.7	3.2	4.1
Cuttack	4.5	3.8	5.2	4.5	4.4	3.9	5.3	3.7	5.1

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Jajapur	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.9	3.5	4.1
Dhenkanal	4.7	4.0	5.6	4.8	3.6	4.1	5.7	3.2	4.1
Anugul	5.2	4.5	6.1	5.4	4.1	4.7	6.3	3.5	4.8
Nayagarh	5.3	4.4	6.3	5.4	4.2	4.5	6.4	3.5	4.9
Khordha	4.5	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.1	5.2	3.8	4.9
Puri	4.6	4.0	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.1	5.4	3.4	4.9
Ganjam	5.2	4.5	6.1	5.4	4.4	4.6	6.4	4.0	4.8
Gajapati	6.7	5.7	7.7	6.8	5.0	5.8	7.9	4.2	5.9
Kandhamal	7.1	6.0	8.2	7.3	4.6	6.1	8.5	4.5	4.8
Baudh	5.5	4.9	6.1	5.6	3.6	5.0	6.2	3.6	3.5
Subarnapur	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.9	4.6	4.5
Balangir	5.2	4.6	5.9	5.3	4.4	4.7	6.0	3.9	4.9
Nuapada	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.6	3.6	5.1	6.2	2.7	4.4
Kalahandi	6.0	5.4	6.7	6.2	4.0	5.5	6.8	3.9	4.1
Rayagada	6.5	5.5	7.6	6.9	4.1	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.5
Nabarangapur	6.2	5.5	7.0	6.3	5.1	5.5	7.1	4.2	5.9
Koraput	6.4	5.5	7.3	6.7	4.4	5.8	7.6	3.8	5.0
Malkangiri	6.6	5.6	7.6	6.7	4.7	5.7	7.8	3.7	5.7
Chhattisgarh									
Koriya	7.3	6.5	8.2	8.1	4.8	7.1	9.0	4.4	5.3
Surguja	6.5	5.7	7.3	6.7	3.8	5.9	7.5	3.3	4.3
Jashpur	6.8	5.9	7.6	7.0	4.5	6.0	7.9	4.2	4.8
Raigarh	5.9	5.4	6.4	6.2	4.1	5.7	6.7	3.6	4.6
Korba	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.8	5.0	6.4	7.3	4.6	5.5
Janjgir - Champa	5.7	5.2	6.2	5.8	5.0	5.3	6.3	4.4	5.7
Bilaspur	6.5	6.0	7.1	6.7	5.7	6.1	7.4	5.3	6.1
Kabeerdham	6.9	6.1	7.6	6.9	6.0	6.2	7.7	5.1	6.8

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Rajnandgaon	7.2	6.4	8.0	7.4	5.8	6.6	8.2	5.2	6.4
Durg	5.7	5.3	6.1	6.1	4.8	5.7	6.6	4.5	5.2
Raipur	5.7	5.2	6.2	6.1	5.0	5.6	6.6	4.6	5.4
Mahasamund	7.6	6.8	8.4	7.6	7.4	6.8	8.4	6.5	8.4
Dhamtari	5.9	5.4	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.6	5.1	5.7
Uttar Bastar Kanker	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.3	4.8	5.9	6.8	4.1	5.5
Bastar	7.7	7.0	8.6	8.1	4.8	7.2	9.0	4.7	5.0
Narayanpur	7.6	6.4	8.8	7.9	5.9	6.7	9.2	4.9	7.0
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	8.1	7.0	9.2	8.7	5.2	7.4	10.0	5.0	5.4
Bijapur	7.9	6.9	8.9	7.9	8.2	6.9	8.9	7.5	8.8
Madhya Pradesh									
Sheopur	10.5	9.1	12.0	10.9	8.1	9.5	12.3	6.7	9.6
Morena	7.5	5.9	9.3	7.6	6.8	5.9	9.6	5.6	8.2
Bhind	7.0	5.6	8.5	7.0	7.0	5.6	8.5	5.6	8.5
Gwalior	7.9	7.1	8.8	8.2	7.5	6.9	9.8	7.2	8.0
Datia	9.1	8.2	10.2	9.2	8.9	8.1	10.4	8.4	9.6
Shivpuri	9.8	8.5	11.3	10.3	7.0	8.9	11.7	5.8	8.3
Tikamgarh	8.7	7.5	10.1	9.0	7.3	7.7	10.5	6.6	8.1
Chhatarpur	9.4	8.2	10.7	9.7	8.0	8.5	11.2	7.2	8.8
Panna	10.7	9.5	11.9	11.0	7.5	9.8	12.3	6.9	8.2
Sagar	8.9	8.0	9.9	9.2	8.1	8.2	10.2	7.3	8.9
Damoh	8.9	7.7	10.1	9.3	6.9	8.0	10.6	6.3	7.6
Satna	9.9	8.8	11.2	10.5	7.5	9.2	11.8	6.9	8.2
Rewa	8.3	7.4	9.3	8.4	7.3	7.5	9.4	6.5	8.3
Umaria	10.8	9.7	11.9	11.1	8.5	10.0	12.2	7.4	9.6
Neemuch	7.2	6.7	7.7	7.7	5.8	7.2	8.3	5.7	6.0
Mandsaur	7.0	6.6	7.5	7.4	5.2	7.0	7.9	4.7	5.7

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Ratlam	7.9	7.3	8.6	8.6	5.8	7.9	9.4	5.5	6.1
Ujjain	6.7	6.0	7.4	7.3	5.6	6.5	8.1	5.0	6.1
Shajapur	7.3	6.5	8.1	7.5	6.0	6.7	8.4	5.3	6.7
Dewas	6.7	5.9	7.6	7.2	5.5	6.3	8.1	5.0	6.0
Dhar	6.5	5.9	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.1	7.6	4.7	6.0
Indore	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.3	6.2	5.7	6.3
Khargone (West Nimar)	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.2	5.1	6.7	7.8	4.9	5.3
Barwani	8.6	8.1	9.1	8.9	5.7	8.4	9.5	5.5	5.8
Rajgarh	8.3	7.4	9.2	8.5	7.0	7.6	9.5	6.4	7.6
Vidisha	8.9	7.9	10.1	9.4	7.0	8.3	10.7	6.3	7.8
Bhopal	6.5	5.9	7.1	8.2	5.9	7.4	9.0	5.4	6.5
Sehore	8.4	7.7	9.2	8.6	7.3	7.9	9.4	6.7	8.0
Raisen	8.4	7.6	9.2	8.8	6.9	7.9	9.7	6.4	7.4
Betul	9.4	8.8	10.0	9.8	7.3	9.1	10.4	6.9	7.6
Harda	9.2	8.1	10.5	9.8	6.4	8.5	11.2	6.3	6.6
Hoshangabad	8.1	7.4	8.9	8.6	6.5	7.9	9.5	6.1	7.1
Katni	10.7	9.9	11.6	11.2	8.2	10.2	12.2	8.1	8.4
Jabalpur	8.6	8.2	9.0	9.5	7.8	8.9	10.1	7.6	8.0
Narsimhapur	8.5	8.0	9.0	8.8	6.6	8.3	9.3	6.3	7.0
Dindori	9.6	8.9	10.3	9.6	8.1	8.9	10.4	8.4	7.8
Mandla	8.5	8.2	8.9	8.8	5.7	8.4	9.2	6.0	5.4
Chhindwara	8.4	7.9	8.9	9.0	6.0	8.5	9.5	5.6	6.4
Seoni	7.5	7.1	8.0	7.7	6.1	7.2	8.3	6.3	5.9
Balaghat	8.4	8.2	8.7	8.7	6.6	8.4	9.0	6.7	6.5
Guna	8.2	7.0	9.4	8.6	6.6	7.3	10.0	5.9	7.3
Ashoknagar	9.3	8.1	10.5	9.6	7.5	8.4	11.0	6.7	8.3
Shahdol	10.5	9.7	11.4	11.2	6.6	10.3	12.1	6.1	7.3

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Anuppur	9.8	9.3	10.4	10.3	8.3	9.7	10.9	7.9	8.6
Sidhi	10.3	9.1	11.5	10.5	7.6	9.3	11.7	6.9	8.4
Singrauli	11.1	10.1	12.3	11.5	8.6	10.4	12.8	8.3	8.9
Jhabua	9.3	8.5	10.1	9.6	5.9	8.7	10.5	6.0	5.7
Alirajpur	9.9	9.2	10.6	10.2	4.9	9.5	11.0	4.2	5.5
Khandwa (East Nimar)	7.9	7.1	8.8	8.4	5.5	7.5	9.4	5.3	5.7
Burhanpur	6.5	5.7	7.3	7.1	5.1	6.2	8.0	4.5	5.8
Gujarat									
Kachchh	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.5	6.3	5.8	7.2	5.7	7.1
Banas Kantha	6.5	5.8	7.3	6.5	6.6	5.8	7.4	6.0	7.2
Patan	7.2	6.3	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.3	8.2	6.2	7.7
Mahesana	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.3	6.3	7.1
Sabar Kantha	7.3	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.6	6.9	7.9	6.5	6.8
Gandhinagar	7.2	6.3	8.2	7.6	6.5	6.6	8.8	5.8	7.4
Ahmedabad	6.2	5.2	7.5	8.0	5.9	6.5	9.6	4.9	7.0
Surendranagar	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.3	5.7	4.7	6.1	5.1	6.3
Rajkot	6.4	5.9	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.8	7.5	6.0	6.5
Jamnagar	6.0	5.6	6.5	5.5	6.7	5.0	6.1	6.5	7.0
Porbandar	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.5	5.8	6.6
Junagadh	6.2	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.8	5.6	6.5
Amreli	6.1	5.5	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.3	7.1	5.9	6.3
Bhavnagar	5.6	4.7	6.5	5.3	5.9	4.5	6.3	5.2	6.7
Anand	8.0	7.3	8.7	8.3	7.1	7.6	9.1	6.5	7.8
Kheda	8.1	7.4	8.8	8.1	7.9	7.4	8.9	7.5	8.5
Panch Mahals	7.4	6.9	8.0	7.5	6.8	6.9	8.1	6.6	7.0
Dahod	8.4	7.6	9.3	8.5	7.1	7.6	9.4	6.6	7.7
Vadodara	7.3	6.6	8.0	8.0	6.3	7.3	8.7	5.7	7.1

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Narmada	7.5	7.2	7.9	7.6	5.9	7.3	8.0	6.0	5.8
Bharuch	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.5	6.7	7.3
The Dangs	7.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.8	7.4	6.0	7.0
Navsari	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.6	5.5	6.8
Valsad	5.8	5.1	6.5	6.1	5.0	5.6	6.7	4.1	6.0
Surat	5.7	4.9	6.6	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.3	4.7	6.7
Tapi	6.9	6.3	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.4	5.8	8.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu									
Diu	4.6	4.1	5.1	5.7	3.0	5.0	6.2	2.8	3.3
Daman	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.4	5.7	7.0	7.6	4.9	6.6	8.5	4.7	5.0
Maharashtra									
Nandurbar	6.2	5.6	6.8	6.4	4.9	5.8	7.0	4.5	5.3
Dhule	5.9	5.2	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.4	6.8	4.8	6.4
Jalgaon	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.1	6.3	4.8	5.6
Buldana	5.4	4.9	6.0	5.6	4.7	5.1	6.2	4.2	5.3
Akola	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.7
Washim	5.0	4.6	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.6	5.6	4.6	5.5
Amravati	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.1	4.0	4.9	5.3	3.9	4.2
Wardha	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.2
Nagpur	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.2	4.6	5.9	6.5	4.4	4.9
Bhandara	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.0	4.7	5.5	6.5	4.3	5.1
Gondiya	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.5
Gadchiroli	6.8	6.5	7.2	6.9	6.3	6.6	7.2	5.9	6.8
Chandrapur	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.6	5.0	6.3	6.9	4.8	5.3
Yavatmal	6.1	5.7	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.5	5.0	6.2
Nanded	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.5	4.3	5.2	5.8	4.0	4.6

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Hingoli	5.3	4.9	5.9	5.5	4.6	5.0	6.1	4.4	4.9
Parbhani	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.5	4.3	5.4
Jalna	5.3	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.5	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.1
Aurangabad	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.7	4.6	5.1
Nashik	5.2	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.8	4.8	5.5
Thane	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.7
Mumbai Suburban	4.5	4.2	4.8	na	4.5	na	na	4.2	4.8
Mumbai	5.0	4.8	5.2	na	5.0	na	na	4.8	5.2
Raigarh	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.8	3.9	5.1
Pune	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.6	3.6	4.3
Ahmadnagar	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.6
Bid	4.3	3.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.8	5.1	3.5	4.6
Latur	5.6	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.0	4.9	5.5
Osmanabad	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.2	5.0
Solapur	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.0	4.8	4.6	5.6
Satara	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.5	3.2	3.9
Ratnagiri	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.4
Sindhudurg	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.7
Kolhapur	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.8	4.6	3.4	4.2	4.1	5.2
Sangli	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.8
Telangana									
Adilabad	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.9	4.0	2.5	3.6
Nizamabad	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.7	2.3	3.1
Karimnagar	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.2
Medak	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.3	3.1
Hyderabad	3.1	2.5	3.6	na	3.1	na	na	2.5	3.6
Rangareddy	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.0	4.1	2.4	3.4

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Mahbubnagar	3.7	3.1	4.4	3.9	2.8	3.3	4.6	2.5	3.2
Nalgonda	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.3	2.9
Warangal	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.3	3.1
Khammam	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.7	2.5	3.4
Andhra Pradesh									
Srikakulam	5.8	5.2	6.4	6.0	4.6	5.4	6.7	4.3	4.9
Vizianagaram	7.0	6.4	7.6	7.4	5.7	6.8	8.0	5.2	6.2
Visakhapatnam	5.9	5.5	6.4	6.5	5.2	6.0	6.9	4.8	5.6
East Godavari	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.4	5.0	3.4	4.2
West Godavari	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.9	3.5	4.0
Krishna	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.6	6.3
Guntur	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.5	4.0
Prakasam	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.7	3.3	4.0
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.7
Y.S.R.	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.8	3.6	4.1
Kurnool	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.9	6.1	4.5	5.6
Anantapur	6.8	6.1	7.6	7.1	6.2	6.3	7.9	5.5	6.9
Chittoor	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.9	4.6	4.9
Karnataka									
Belgaum	4.0	3.6	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.6	3.3	4.2
Bagalkot	4.7	4.3	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.3	3.6	4.8
Bijapur	4.0	3.5	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.6	4.8	3.1	4.0
Bidar	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.0	3.1	4.1	2.7	3.4
Raichur	4.7	4.1	5.4	5.0	3.9	4.4	5.6	3.3	4.7
Koppal	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.9	4.4	5.4
Gadag	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.5	4.3	5.2
Dharwad	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.5	3.3	4.3	4.8	3.0	3.7

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Uttara Kannada	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	4.3	2.8	4.1
Haveri	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.8	4.9	3.0	4.1
Bellary	5.1	4.7	5.6	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.9	4.0	5.1
Chitradurga	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.7	3.9	4.3	5.1	3.4	4.4
Davanagere	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6
Shimoga	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.7
Udupi	4.1	3.5	4.7	3.9	4.6	3.3	4.6	4.1	5.1
Chikmagalur	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.1	5.3	4.9	3.4	4.8
Tumkur	4.7	4.1	5.2	4.9	4.0	4.3	5.5	3.4	4.5
Bangalore	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.5	4.3
Mandya	4.3	3.8	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.8	3.4	4.6
Hassan	4.3	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.7	3.8	4.6
Dakshina Kannada	3.2	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.5	3.5
Kodagu	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.6
Mysore	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.7	3.5	4.3	5.1	3.1	3.9
Chamarajanagar	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	5.1	3.3	3.9
Gulbarga	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.4	3.2	3.8	5.1	2.8	3.7
Yadgir	4.7	4.2	5.2	4.9	3.8	4.3	5.5	3.4	4.1
Kolar	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.0
Chikkaballapura	4.5	4.1	4.9	4.7	3.9	4.2	5.2	3.6	4.2
Bangalore Rural	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.3
Ramanagara	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.6
Goa									
North Goa	4.7	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.4	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.0
South Goa	5.5	6.0	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.9	6.3	4.9
Kerala									
Kasaragod	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9

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State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Kannur	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Wayanad	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
Kozhikode	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9
Malappuram	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Palakkad	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Thrissur	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Ernakulam	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Idukki	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5
Kottayam	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Alappuzha	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0
Pathanamthitta	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3
Kollam	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
Thiruvananthapuram	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Lakshadweep									
Lakshadweep	9.8	8.5	11.3	9.8	9.8	9.0	10.8	8.4	11.4
Tamil Nadu									
Thiruvallur	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.2
Chennai	3.0	3.0	3.0	na	3.0	na	na	3.0	3.0
Kancheepuram	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.2	3.7
Vellore	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.5	3.7	3.8
Tiruvannamalai	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.6
Viluppuram	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.2
Salem	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.0	5.0	3.8	3.9
Namakkal	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.6	3.6	4.0
Erode	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.6
The Nilgiris	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0
Dindigul	5.8	6.7	5.0	6.4	5.0	7.3	5.4	5.7	4.2

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Karur	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.1	3.8
Tiruchirappalli	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.2	3.4
Perambalur	6.1	7.0	5.1	6.3	5.3	7.2	5.3	6.3	4.1
Ariyalur	7.3	8.6	5.7	7.3	6.6	8.6	5.8	8.0	5.0
Cuddalore	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	3.8	2.7	3.2
Nagapattinam	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4
Thiruvarur	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.5	5.6	3.8	3.3	6.8	4.3
Thanjavur	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.6
Pudukkottai	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1
Sivaganga	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1
Madurai	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.3	3.3	3.9	4.7	3.1	3.5
Theni	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.3	4.6
Virudhunagar	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.1
Ramanathapuram	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.3
Thoothukkudi	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.9	3.3
Tirunelveli	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.6
Kanniyakumari	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.6
Dharmapuri	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.5	6.4	4.5
Krishnagiri	5.1	5.5	4.6	5.2	4.5	5.6	4.9	5.3	3.6
Coimbatore	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.9
Tiruppur	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.4
Puducherry									
Yanam	1.7	2.3	0.9	na	1.7	na	na	2.3	0.9
Puducherry	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9
Mahe	0.5	0.6	0.4	na	0.5	na	na	0.6	0.4
Karaikal	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5

State/Union Territory/District	Population								
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural male	Rural female	Urban male	Urban female
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Nicobars	6.7	6.2	7.2	6.7	na	6.2	7.2	na	na
North & Middle Andaman	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.3	3.5	3.6	7.4	3.9
South Andaman	3.8	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.4	4.5	3.1

Table 64: Index of within-district variation in IMR, U5MR and CMR across four mutually exclusive population groups – rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female, 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Jammu and Kashmir			
Kupwara	0.168	0.158	0.201
Badgam	0.024	0.034	0.165
Leh(Ladakh)	0.272	0.244	0.119
Kargil	0.275	0.261	0.263
Punch	0.275	0.264	0.280
Rajouri	0.304	0.306	0.355
Kathua	0.068	0.050	0.114
Baramula	0.091	0.078	0.150
Bandipore	0.121	0.111	0.165
Srinagar	0.053	0.051	0.158
Ganderbal	0.141	0.127	0.179
Pulwama	0.136	0.123	0.136
Shupiyan	0.273	0.267	0.295
Anantnag	0.113	0.099	0.129
Kulgam	0.172	0.156	0.135
Doda	0.167	0.151	0.140
Ramban	0.152	0.139	0.153
Kishtwar	0.385	0.374	0.365
Udhampur	0.136	0.123	0.147
Reasi	0.375	0.361	0.346
Jammu	0.079	0.060	0.108
Samba	0.122	0.104	0.101
Himachal Pradesh			
Chamba	0.157	0.137	0.085
Kangra	0.325	0.302	0.131
Lahul & Spiti	0.168	0.145	0.036
Kullu	0.195	0.180	0.197
Mandi	0.227	0.221	0.254
Hamirpur	0.485	0.455	0.258
Una	0.278	0.251	0.064
Bilaspur	0.320	0.294	0.085
Solan	0.185	0.169	0.156
Sirmaur	0.292	0.274	0.188
Shimla	0.248	0.234	0.219
Kinnaur	0.110	0.088	0.081
Punjab			
Gurdaspur	0.131	0.123	0.151
Kapurthala	0.175	0.164	0.163
Jalandhar	0.141	0.130	0.144
Hoshiarpur	0.219	0.208	0.200

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0.082	0.065	0.107
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.186	0.177	0.202
Ludhiana	0.194	0.186	0.199
Moga	0.189	0.174	0.149
Firozpur	0.142	0.135	0.172
Muktsar	0.166	0.144	0.073
Faridkot	0.132	0.138	0.208
Bathinda	0.184	0.176	0.192
Mansa	0.090	0.098	0.188
Patiala	0.227	0.225	0.255
Amritsar	0.185	0.192	0.254
Tarn Taran	0.114	0.125	0.215
Rupnagar	0.112	0.115	0.179
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	0.178	0.172	0.199
Sangrur	0.140	0.136	0.181
Barnala	0.103	0.082	0.050
Chandigarh			
Chandigarh	na	na	na
Uttarakhand			
Uttarkashi	0.107	0.106	0.167
Chamoli	0.151	0.141	0.168
Rudraprayag	0.540	0.530	0.526
Tehri Garhwal	0.184	0.183	0.224
Dehradun	0.096	0.085	0.114
Garhwal	0.202	0.199	0.245
Pithoragarh	0.245	0.244	0.278
Bageshwar	0.253	0.266	0.352
Almora	0.172	0.161	0.166
Champawat	0.156	0.159	0.219
Nainital	0.160	0.158	0.202
Udham Singh Nagar	0.086	0.080	0.138
Hardwar	0.219	0.217	0.256
Haryana			
Panchkula	0.093	0.083	0.122
Ambala	0.069	0.071	0.151
Yamunanagar	0.135	0.130	0.170
Kurukshetra	0.119	0.121	0.182
Kaithal	0.220	0.201	0.153
Karnal	0.150	0.137	0.147
Panipat	0.144	0.146	0.208
Sonipat	0.135	0.141	0.219
Jind	0.221	0.222	0.269
Fatehabad	0.096	0.101	0.175
Sirsa	0.085	0.094	0.186
Hisar	0.170	0.173	0.231
Bhiwani	0.165	0.166	0.218

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Rohtak	0.135	0.134	0.186
Jhajjar	0.165	0.155	0.196
Mahendragarh	0.091	0.100	0.188
Rewari	0.299	0.268	0.076
Gurgaon	0.121	0.126	0.198
Mewat	0.193	0.192	0.241
Faridabad	0.237	0.240	0.293
Palwal	0.187	0.193	0.263
Delhi			
North West	0.085	0.100	0.156
North	0.186	0.193	0.232
North East	0.176	0.183	0.208
East	0.177	0.167	0.133
New Delhi	0.174	0.185	0.241
Central	0.001	0.021	0.099
West	0.174	0.178	0.212
South West	0.106	0.118	0.179
South	0.098	0.107	0.165
Rajasthan			
Ganganagar	0.112	0.108	0.131
Hanumangarh	0.237	0.211	0.128
Bikaner	0.059	0.056	0.111
Churu	0.089	0.083	0.119
Jhunjhunun	0.050	0.052	0.104
Alwar	0.151	0.149	0.168
Bharatpur	0.160	0.168	0.216
Dhaulpur	0.211	0.218	0.263
Karauli	0.184	0.194	0.245
Sawai Madhopur	0.158	0.165	0.212
Dausa	0.108	0.119	0.178
Jaipur	0.105	0.114	0.160
Sikar	0.027	0.037	0.106
Nagaur	0.152	0.162	0.212
Jodhpur	0.084	0.094	0.153
Jaisalmer	0.198	0.207	0.255
Barmer	0.148	0.157	0.198
Jalor	0.098	0.104	0.155
Sirohi	0.195	0.190	0.206
Pali	0.215	0.211	0.216
Ajmer	0.230	0.222	0.226
Tonk	0.176	0.170	0.180
Bundi	0.171	0.169	0.185
Bhilwara	0.166	0.153	0.139
Rajsamand	0.198	0.191	0.200
Dungarpur	0.142	0.142	0.169
Banswara	0.148	0.127	0.082

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Chittaurgarh	0.250	0.237	0.225
Kota	0.154	0.149	0.164
Baran	0.201	0.191	0.195
Jhalawar	0.198	0.193	0.203
Udaipur	0.290	0.290	0.303
Pratapgarh	0.274	0.262	0.255
Uttar Pradesh			
Saharanpur	0.104	0.118	0.202
Muzaffarnagar	0.074	0.088	0.173
Bijnor	0.034	0.045	0.137
Moradabad	0.060	0.069	0.152
Rampur	0.046	0.058	0.148
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.046	0.057	0.145
Meerut	0.101	0.109	0.182
Baghpat	0.047	0.063	0.153
Ghaziabad	0.123	0.129	0.194
Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.118	0.129	0.203
Bulandshahr	0.059	0.073	0.163
Aligarh	0.074	0.089	0.178
Mahamaya Nagar	0.091	0.107	0.194
Mathura	0.081	0.094	0.179
Agra	0.118	0.133	0.215
Firozabad	0.102	0.117	0.201
Mainpuri	0.105	0.119	0.202
Budaun	0.062	0.077	0.167
Bareilly	0.065	0.080	0.169
Pilibhit	0.085	0.100	0.186
Shahjahanpur	0.060	0.074	0.165
Kheri	0.056	0.072	0.164
Sitapur	0.063	0.078	0.169
Hardoi	0.060	0.075	0.167
Unnao	0.013	0.022	0.121
Lucknow	0.126	0.121	0.155
Rae Bareli	0.039	0.020	0.091
Farrukhabad	0.089	0.104	0.190
Kannauj	0.049	0.066	0.159
Etawah	0.072	0.087	0.174
Auraiya	0.023	0.037	0.132
Kanpur Dehat	0.039	0.056	0.151
Kanpur Nagar	0.027	0.042	0.133
Jalaun	0.066	0.082	0.169
Jhansi	0.033	0.039	0.124
Lalitpur	0.042	0.057	0.150
Hamirpur	0.074	0.090	0.178
Mahoba	0.050	0.065	0.156
Banda	0.074	0.090	0.179

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Chitrakoot	0.077	0.093	0.181
Fatehpur	0.032	0.047	0.141
Pratapgarh	0.010	0.029	0.127
Kaushambi	0.017	0.017	0.117
Allahabad	0.053	0.067	0.158
Bara Banki	0.020	0.014	0.112
Faizabad	0.020	0.020	0.113
Ambedkar Nagar	0.015	0.006	0.107
Sultanpur	0.007	0.021	0.120
Bahraich	0.042	0.059	0.154
Shrawasti	0.127	0.140	0.218
Balrampur	0.058	0.075	0.166
Gonda	0.059	0.075	0.167
Siddharthnagar	0.014	0.030	0.129
Basti	0.024	0.041	0.137
Sant Kabir Nagar	0.013	0.030	0.127
Mahrajganj	0.017	0.011	0.110
Gorakhpur	0.016	0.031	0.125
Kushinagar	0.038	0.018	0.090
Deoria	0.009	0.021	0.117
Azamgarh	0.012	0.009	0.108
Mau	0.011	0.014	0.113
Ballia	0.014	0.033	0.129
Jaunpur	0.010	0.027	0.126
Ghazipur	0.010	0.025	0.124
Chandauli	0.027	0.045	0.140
Varanasi	0.047	0.058	0.144
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	0.053	0.070	0.163
Mirzapur	0.048	0.064	0.158
Sonbhadra	0.038	0.052	0.144
Etah	0.132	0.145	0.224
Kanshiram Nagar	0.030	0.046	0.143
Bihar			
Pashchim Champaran	0.185	0.186	0.215
Purba Champaran	0.080	0.091	0.160
Sheohar	0.122	0.128	0.181
Sitamarhi	0.138	0.148	0.209
Madhubani	0.093	0.103	0.167
Supaul	0.120	0.124	0.169
Araria	0.144	0.144	0.177
Kishanganj	0.131	0.123	0.136
Purnia	0.154	0.151	0.177
Katihar	0.279	0.267	0.272
Madhepura	0.127	0.135	0.180
Saharsa	0.090	0.104	0.165
Darbhanga	0.161	0.164	0.206

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Muzaffarpur	0.145	0.147	0.197
Gopalganj	0.064	0.057	0.099
Siwan	0.135	0.135	0.162
Saran	0.052	0.062	0.124
Vaishali	0.075	0.085	0.152
Samastipur	0.101	0.114	0.174
Begusarai	0.098	0.108	0.172
Khagaria	0.136	0.153	0.205
Bhagalpur	0.119	0.128	0.186
Banka	0.156	0.169	0.233
Munger	0.073	0.090	0.166
Lakhisarai	0.056	0.059	0.117
Sheikhpura	0.128	0.135	0.178
Nalanda	0.063	0.075	0.139
Patna	0.129	0.133	0.180
Bhojpur	0.140	0.144	0.189
Buxar	0.021	0.038	0.118
Kaimur (Bhabua)	0.300	0.295	0.303
Rohtas	0.145	0.147	0.183
Aurangabad	0.181	0.183	0.213
Gaya	0.067	0.063	0.107
Nawada	0.101	0.109	0.159
Jamui	0.060	0.073	0.144
Jehanabad	0.213	0.214	0.243
Arwal	0.061	0.067	0.127
Sikkim			
North District	0.584	0.569	na
West District	0.379	0.373	na
South District	0.116	0.098	na
East District	0.103	0.102	na
Arunachal Pradesh			
Tawang	0.306	0.302	0.307
West Kameng	0.341	0.330	0.315
East Kameng	0.152	0.143	0.145
Papum Pare	0.376	0.362	0.351
Upper Subansiri	0.322	0.315	0.309
West Siang	0.262	0.272	0.296
East Siang	0.287	0.287	0.294
Upper Siang	0.345	0.330	0.314
Changlang	0.301	0.291	0.288
Tirap	0.426	0.420	0.414
Lower Subansiri	0.361	0.353	0.348
Kurung Kumey	0.171	0.172	0.184
Dibang Valley	0.294	0.279	0.251
Lower Dibang Valley	0.166	0.171	0.183
Lohit	0.360	0.360	0.367

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Anjaw	0.067	0.045	0.004
Nagaland			
Mon	0.292	0.296	0.319
Mokokchung	0.090	0.099	0.131
Zunheboto	0.081	0.078	0.096
Wokha	0.232	0.230	0.243
Dimapur	0.090	0.076	0.061
Phek	0.086	0.096	0.129
Tuensang	0.065	0.055	0.063
Longleng	0.249	0.240	0.238
Kiphire	0.090	0.091	0.111
Kohima	0.103	0.089	0.073
Peren	0.079	0.063	0.049
Manipur			
Senapati	0.373	0.377	0.409
Tamenglong	0.308	0.292	0.245
Churachandpur	0.296	0.285	0.280
Bishnupur	0.085	0.072	0.098
Thoubal	0.227	0.206	0.134
Imphal West	0.149	0.127	0.027
Imphal East	0.171	0.148	0.057
Ukhrul	0.391	0.348	0.216
Chandel	0.205	0.182	0.093
Mizoram			
Mamit	0.193	0.195	0.269
Kolasib	0.057	0.050	0.167
Aizawl	0.152	0.131	0.079
Champhai	0.139	0.128	0.178
Serchhip	0.126	0.107	0.093
Lunglei	0.313	0.301	0.312
Lawngtlai	0.220	0.213	0.255
Saiha	0.215	0.200	0.200
Tripura			
West Tripura	0.085	0.065	0.087
South Tripura	0.101	0.113	0.214
Dhalai	0.108	0.097	0.141
North Tripura	0.211	0.200	0.215
Meghalaya			
West Garo Hills	0.324	0.305	0.261
East Garo Hills	0.121	0.103	0.065
South Garo Hills	0.322	0.315	0.321
West Khasi Hills	0.056	0.068	0.131
Ribhoi	0.283	0.289	0.346
East Khasi Hills	0.235	0.231	0.239
Jaintia Hills	0.243	0.228	0.215

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Assam			
Kokrajhar	0.290	0.288	0.311
Dhubri	0.178	0.168	0.176
Goalpara	0.126	0.124	0.151
Barpeta	0.118	0.126	0.181
Morigaon	0.152	0.144	0.158
Nagaon	0.147	0.138	0.139
Sonitpur	0.148	0.154	0.202
Lakhimpur	0.088	0.082	0.113
Dhemaji	0.131	0.142	0.206
Tinsukia	0.111	0.107	0.135
Dibrugarh	0.082	0.062	0.045
Sivasagar	0.168	0.151	0.094
Jorhat	0.158	0.145	0.122
Golaghat	0.158	0.139	0.078
Karbi Anglong	0.174	0.163	0.164
Dima Hasao	0.271	0.258	0.240
Cachar	0.098	0.083	0.074
Karimganj	0.223	0.211	0.196
Hailakandi	0.126	0.100	0.094
Bongaigaon	0.158	0.142	0.110
Chirang	0.132	0.126	0.145
Kamrup	0.199	0.188	0.173
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.147	0.135	0.131
Nalbari	0.195	0.185	0.176
Baksa	0.227	0.216	0.203
Darrang	0.294	0.272	0.235
Udalguri	0.324	0.303	0.257
West Bengal			
Darjiling	0.195	0.188	0.226
Jalpaiguri	0.106	0.098	0.147
Koch Bihar	0.059	0.043	0.114
Uttar Dinajpur	0.261	0.245	0.243
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.089	0.074	0.111
Maldah	0.125	0.115	0.148
Murshidabad	0.056	0.041	0.120
Birbhum	0.114	0.103	0.133
Barddhaman	0.104	0.090	0.115
Nadia	0.098	0.081	0.096
North Twenty Four Parganas	0.063	0.042	0.095
Hugli	0.079	0.069	0.129
Bankura	0.075	0.062	0.132
Puruliya	0.060	0.043	0.104
Haora	0.103	0.087	0.101
Kolkata	0.042	0.021	0.116
South Twenty Four Parganas	0.092	0.077	0.113

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Paschim Medinipur	0.150	0.128	0.063
Purba Medinipur	0.109	0.102	0.156
Jharkhand			
Garhwa	0.123	0.118	0.154
Chatra	0.202	0.192	0.198
Kodarma	0.031	0.013	0.090
Giridih	0.190	0.189	0.210
Deoghar	0.213	0.212	0.240
Godda	0.288	0.286	0.298
Sahibganj	0.175	0.163	0.155
Pakur	0.225	0.204	0.145
Dhanbad	0.076	0.057	0.064
Bokaro	0.144	0.133	0.133
Lohardaga	0.277	0.261	0.228
Purbi Singhbhum	0.316	0.299	0.259
Palamu	0.146	0.137	0.150
Latehar	0.302	0.286	0.278
Hazaribagh	0.226	0.215	0.215
Ramgarh	0.163	0.151	0.161
Dumka	0.183	0.176	0.191
Jamtara	0.132	0.133	0.180
Ranchi	0.229	0.219	0.211
Khunti	0.187	0.177	0.184
Gumla	0.294	0.277	0.262
Simdega	0.429	0.407	0.347
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.225	0.215	0.230
Saraikela-Kharsawan	0.126	0.111	0.099
Odisha			
Bargarh	0.143	0.128	0.159
Jharsuguda	0.127	0.108	0.108
Sambalpur	0.111	0.104	0.168
Debagarh	0.138	0.144	0.220
Sundargarh	0.129	0.113	0.127
Kendujhar	0.089	0.074	0.122
Mayurbhanj	0.193	0.184	0.219
Baleshwar	0.159	0.152	0.194
Bhadrak	0.069	0.057	0.154
Kendrapara	0.080	0.065	0.127
Jagatsinghapur	0.084	0.078	0.155
Cuttack	0.026	0.027	0.156
Jajapur	0.105	0.093	0.139
Dhenkanal	0.176	0.174	0.224
Anugul	0.183	0.175	0.211
Nayagarh	0.165	0.163	0.222
Khordha	0.064	0.049	0.126
Puri	0.099	0.093	0.165

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Ganjam	0.147	0.140	0.191
Gajapati	0.252	0.232	0.225
Kandhamal	0.339	0.320	0.298
Baudh	0.292	0.277	0.264
Subarnapur	0.189	0.167	0.102
Balangir	0.140	0.128	0.156
Nuapada	0.339	0.316	0.271
Kalahandi	0.314	0.294	0.252
Rayagada	0.353	0.337	0.325
Nabarangapur	0.197	0.177	0.184
Koraput	0.325	0.305	0.261
Malkangiri	0.277	0.259	0.250
Chhattisgarh			
Koriya	0.343	0.325	0.290
Surguja	0.338	0.324	0.313
Jashpur	0.259	0.248	0.265
Raigarh	0.282	0.266	0.227
Korba	0.238	0.219	0.172
Janjgir - Champa	0.121	0.106	0.125
Bilaspur	0.146	0.129	0.122
Kabeerdham	0.129	0.116	0.142
Rajnandgaon	0.177	0.163	0.167
Durg	0.186	0.168	0.139
Raipur	0.157	0.141	0.131
Mahasamund	0.086	0.065	0.114
Dhamtari	0.114	0.096	0.106
Uttar Bastar Kanker	0.224	0.201	0.172
Bastar	0.346	0.326	0.293
Narayanpur	0.198	0.187	0.219
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	0.330	0.315	0.322
Bijapur	0.129	0.107	0.110
Madhya Pradesh			
Sheopur	0.187	0.183	0.207
Morena	0.147	0.159	0.233
Bhind	0.103	0.119	0.203
Gwalior	0.089	0.093	0.160
Datia	0.045	0.034	0.104
Shivpuri	0.231	0.227	0.244
Tikamgarh	0.133	0.137	0.184
Chhatarpur	0.125	0.127	0.169
Panna	0.232	0.222	0.224
Sagar	0.079	0.075	0.125
Damoh	0.174	0.175	0.205
Satna	0.201	0.197	0.212
Rewa	0.083	0.082	0.137
Umaria	0.179	0.167	0.174

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Neemuch	0.172	0.161	0.159
Mandsaur	0.220	0.208	0.194
Ratlam	0.227	0.217	0.217
Ujjain	0.152	0.148	0.174
Shajapur	0.133	0.130	0.164
Dewas	0.154	0.156	0.190
Dhar	0.144	0.140	0.169
Indore	0.075	0.056	0.065
Khargone (West Nimar)	0.199	0.189	0.191
Barwani	0.278	0.263	0.237
Rajgarh	0.120	0.116	0.149
Vidisha	0.172	0.171	0.196
Bhopal	0.188	0.179	0.189
Sehore	0.107	0.098	0.118
Raisen	0.147	0.139	0.158
Betul	0.194	0.180	0.162
Harda	0.245	0.241	0.273
Hoshangabad	0.166	0.158	0.171
Katni	0.205	0.191	0.182
Jabalpur	0.148	0.133	0.115
Narsimhapur	0.188	0.174	0.155
Dindori	0.157	0.142	0.111
Mandla	0.270	0.254	0.220
Chhindwara	0.260	0.245	0.214
Seoni	0.166	0.153	0.136
Balaghat	0.203	0.185	0.144
Guna	0.163	0.165	0.204
Ashoknagar	0.155	0.154	0.186
Shahdol	0.330	0.312	0.271
Anuppur	0.164	0.148	0.126
Sidhi	0.198	0.192	0.203
Singrauli	0.194	0.183	0.187
Jhabua	0.282	0.270	0.270
Alirajpur	0.444	0.418	0.370
Khandwa (East Nimar)	0.239	0.234	0.257
Burhanpur	0.183	0.181	0.210
Gujarat			
Kachchh	0.016	0.020	0.110
Banas Kantha	0.021	0.021	0.108
Patan	0.030	0.040	0.125
Mahesana	0.137	0.117	0.066
Sabar Kantha	0.103	0.087	0.082
Gandhinagar	0.092	0.096	0.157
Ahmedabad	0.195	0.200	0.251
Surendranagar	0.037	0.043	0.119
Rajkot	0.069	0.059	0.110

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Jamnagar	0.146	0.129	0.123
Porbandar	0.067	0.046	0.057
Junagadh	0.067	0.050	0.073
Amreli	0.063	0.056	0.105
Bhavnagar	0.076	0.086	0.158
Anand	0.091	0.084	0.119
Kheda	0.048	0.030	0.082
Panch Mahals	0.093	0.078	0.085
Dahod	0.103	0.097	0.133
Vadodara	0.138	0.127	0.147
Narmada	0.178	0.164	0.140
Bharuch	0.097	0.075	0.044
The Dangs	0.089	0.072	0.075
Navsari	0.085	0.070	0.079
Valsad	0.123	0.125	0.163
Surat	0.071	0.071	0.126
Tapi	0.051	0.055	0.127
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu			
Diu	0.327	0.318	0.331
Daman	0.117	0.100	0.089
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.241	0.234	0.268
Maharashtra			
Nandurbar	0.151	0.144	0.165
Dhule	0.058	0.064	0.137
Jalgaon	0.058	0.051	0.110
Buldana	0.099	0.093	0.135
Akola	0.077	0.056	0.048
Washim	0.030	0.012	0.091
Amravati	0.159	0.145	0.126
Wardha	0.233	0.218	0.178
Nagpur	0.183	0.171	0.155
Bhandara	0.145	0.136	0.147
Gondiya	0.118	0.096	0.038
Gadchiroli	0.092	0.074	0.072
Chandrapur	0.182	0.167	0.140
Yavatmal	0.088	0.073	0.094
Nanded	0.152	0.141	0.139
Hingoli	0.102	0.095	0.126
Parbhani	0.061	0.047	0.101
Jalna	0.116	0.109	0.142
Aurangabad	0.071	0.057	0.086
Nashik	0.050	0.035	0.086
Thane	0.067	0.049	0.072
Mumbai Suburban	0.053	0.032	0.067
Mumbai	0.078	0.057	0.046
Raigarh	0.087	0.087	0.137

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Pune	0.073	0.061	0.089
Ahmadnagar	0.065	0.049	0.076
Bid	0.066	0.077	0.155
Latur	0.086	0.069	0.072
Osmanabad	0.046	0.028	0.079
Solapur	0.084	0.080	0.123
Satara	0.113	0.103	0.114
Ratnagiri	0.059	0.048	0.104
Sindhudurg	0.090	0.071	0.054
Kolhapur	0.110	0.109	0.150
Sangli	0.140	0.124	0.094
Telangana			
Adilabad	0.106	0.094	0.179
Nizamabad	0.170	0.155	0.167
Karimnagar	0.181	0.169	0.184
Medak	0.113	0.101	0.166
Hyderabad	0.014	0.006	0.180
Rangareddy	0.149	0.139	0.194
Mahbubnagar	0.223	0.212	0.241
Nalgonda	0.139	0.126	0.172
Warangal	0.101	0.087	0.153
Khammam	0.152	0.133	0.133
Andhra Pradesh			
Srikakulam	0.163	0.152	0.168
Vizianagaram	0.194	0.178	0.157
Visakhapatnam	0.166	0.150	0.135
East Godavari	0.155	0.142	0.139
West Godavari	0.124	0.112	0.126
Krishna	0.114	0.092	0.060
Guntur	0.088	0.072	0.092
Prakasam	0.114	0.103	0.126
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	0.107	0.091	0.092
Y.S.R.	0.119	0.104	0.107
Kurnool	0.063	0.052	0.117
Anantapur	0.101	0.090	0.133
Chittoor	0.151	0.133	0.097
Karnataka			
Belgaum	0.057	0.051	0.129
Bagalkot	0.149	0.128	0.129
Bijapur	0.095	0.098	0.170
Bidar	0.093	0.094	0.162
Raichur	0.149	0.145	0.186
Koppal	0.093	0.077	0.110
Gadag	0.064	0.047	0.105
Dharwad	0.224	0.209	0.176
Uttara Kannada	0.062	0.070	0.164

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Haveri	0.130	0.124	0.169
Bellary	0.158	0.143	0.138
Chitradurga	0.149	0.133	0.144
Davanagere	0.103	0.081	0.067
Shimoga	0.096	0.074	0.068
Udupi	0.107	0.100	0.153
Chikmagalur	0.330	0.288	0.156
Tumkur	0.136	0.126	0.162
Bangalore	0.093	0.074	0.085
Mandya	0.065	0.059	0.136
Hassan	0.063	0.044	0.096
Dakshina Kannada	0.081	0.085	0.163
Kodagu	0.102	0.082	0.065
Mysore	0.204	0.191	0.180
Chamarajanagar	0.131	0.125	0.165
Gulbarga	0.183	0.181	0.221
Yadgir	0.163	0.154	0.179
Kolar	0.112	0.099	0.120
Chikkaballapura	0.128	0.116	0.135
Bangalore Rural	0.227	0.202	0.076
Ramanagara	0.105	0.088	0.092
Goa			
North Goa	0.152	0.133	0.114
South Goa	0.162	0.138	0.114
Kerala			
Kasaragod	0.067	0.063	0.132
Kannur	0.107	0.088	0.057
Wayanad	0.225	0.202	0.082
Kozhikode	0.294	0.272	0.149
Malappuram	0.096	0.075	0.047
Palakkad	0.142	0.120	0.016
Thrissur	0.205	0.184	0.083
Ernakulam	0.121	0.106	0.098
Idukki	0.397	0.379	0.288
Kottayam	0.101	0.082	0.069
Alappuzha	0.031	0.017	0.112
Pathanamthitta	0.215	0.203	0.195
Kollam	0.066	0.049	0.090
Thiruvananthapuram	0.130	0.109	0.033
Lakshadweep			
Lakshadweep	0.075	0.091	0.127
Tamil Nadu			
Thiruvallur	0.157	0.139	0.098
Chennai	0.125	0.103	0.004
Kancheepuram	0.115	0.098	0.082
Vellore	0.106	0.091	0.089

State/Union Territory/District	Index of within-district variation in		
	IMR	U5MR	CMR
Tiruvannamalai	0.137	0.121	0.101
Viluppuram	0.152	0.136	0.102
Salem	0.118	0.106	0.135
Namakkal	0.069	0.058	0.100
Erode	0.139	0.119	0.066
The Nilgiris	0.166	0.146	0.075
Dindigul	0.413	0.377	0.200
Karur	0.073	0.068	0.119
Tiruchirappalli	0.139	0.124	0.106
Perambalur	0.386	0.354	0.194
Ariyalur	0.478	0.440	0.219
Cuddalore	0.128	0.118	0.124
Nagapattinam	0.113	0.092	0.035
Thiruvarur	0.652	0.600	0.362
Thanjavur	0.112	0.091	0.045
Pudukkottai	0.118	0.097	0.040
Sivaganga	0.169	0.148	0.071
Madurai	0.145	0.138	0.156
Theni	0.177	0.157	0.070
Virudhunagar	0.187	0.164	0.081
Ramanathapuram	0.101	0.080	0.044
Thoothukkudi	0.131	0.119	0.118
Tirunelveli	0.131	0.112	0.070
Kanniyakumari	0.080	0.072	0.126
Dharmapuri	0.281	0.255	0.122
Krishnagiri	0.285	0.261	0.153
Coimbatore	0.163	0.149	0.125
Tiruppur	0.116	0.100	0.087
Puducherry			
Yanam	0.591	0.558	0.440
Puducherry	0.670	0.612	0.454
Mahe	0.295	0.273	0.211
Karaikal	0.393	0.366	0.294
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Nicobars	0.084	0.061	0.072
North & Middle Andaman	1.019	0.927	0.479
South Andaman	0.307	0.281	0.148

Table 65: Male-female and rural-urban inequality in IMR, 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jammu and Kashmir						
Kupwara	0.087	-0.066	0.085	0.403	0.249	0.343
Badgam	-0.055	0.034	0.053	-0.056	0.034	0.047
Leh(Ladakh)	0.426	0.427	0.426	0.320	0.321	0.320
Kargil	0.066	-0.225	0.089	0.719	0.427	0.595
Punch	0.117	0.409	0.151	0.403	0.695	0.556
Rajouri	-0.009	0.142	0.030	0.568	0.719	0.642
Kathua	0.156	0.093	0.150	-0.017	-0.079	0.054
Baramula	0.024	0.205	0.076	0.018	0.199	0.130
Bandipore	0.070	0.161	0.087	0.175	0.267	0.221
Srinagar	0.017	0.034	0.034	-0.112	-0.094	0.104
Ganderbal	-0.007	0.347	0.141	-0.019	0.335	0.217
Pulwama	0.062	0.372	0.143	-0.039	0.271	0.175
Shupiyan	0.035	0.041	0.035	0.557	0.564	0.560
Anantnag	0.107	0.242	0.146	0.082	0.216	0.153
Kulgam	0.164	0.434	0.229	0.061	0.331	0.217
Doda	0.158	0.396	0.183	0.091	0.329	0.234
Ramban	0.152	0.156	0.152	0.261	0.265	0.262
Kishtwar	0.158	0.852	0.242	0.488	1.182	0.872
Udhampur	0.123	0.209	0.137	0.183	0.269	0.228
Reasi	0.130	0.109	0.129	0.766	0.744	0.756
Jammu	0.165	0.119	0.147	-0.049	-0.094	0.072
Samba	0.206	0.186	0.203	-0.139	-0.159	0.148
Himachal Pradesh						
Chamba	0.199	0.417	0.214	-0.040	0.179	0.157
Kangra	0.581	0.806	0.593	0.062	0.287	0.201
Lahul & Spiti	0.344	na	0.344	na	na	na
Kullu	0.222	-0.160	0.218	0.509	0.126	0.375
Mandi	0.069	0.047	0.068	0.466	0.444	0.456
Hamirpur	0.743	0.678	0.739	0.520	0.455	0.491
Una	0.554	0.493	0.550	0.176	0.115	0.151
Bilaspur	0.705	0.622	0.701	0.049	-0.033	0.042
Solan	0.203	0.298	0.219	0.246	0.341	0.295
Sirmaur	0.341	0.697	0.382	0.248	0.604	0.453
Shimla	0.190	0.137	0.182	0.479	0.427	0.454
Kinnaur	0.223	na	0.223	na	na	na
Punjab						
Gurdaspur	0.075	0.146	0.099	0.212	0.283	0.246
Kapurthala	0.143	0.090	0.128	0.346	0.293	0.323
Jalandhar	0.115	0.146	0.132	0.242	0.273	0.257
Hoshiarpur	0.142	0.049	0.130	0.455	0.362	0.414
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0.157	0.024	0.140	0.150	0.017	0.109
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.067	-0.017	0.056	0.411	0.327	0.375
Ludhiana	0.089	0.039	0.064	0.405	0.355	0.383

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Moga	0.197	0.199	0.198	0.324	0.326	0.325
Firozpur	0.043	0.157	0.087	0.220	0.334	0.278
Muktsar	0.347	0.151	0.303	0.206	0.010	0.152
Faridkot	-0.014	-0.288	0.168	0.325	0.051	0.240
Bathinda	0.087	0.103	0.093	0.356	0.373	0.364
Mansa	-0.047	-0.171	0.088	0.200	0.076	0.156
Patiala	0.012	0.068	0.042	0.442	0.499	0.469
Amritsar	-0.105	0.080	0.094	0.266	0.450	0.360
Tarn Taran	-0.119	-0.190	0.129	0.213	0.141	0.184
Rupnagar	-0.027	0.031	0.028	0.197	0.255	0.226
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	0.062	0.135	0.107	0.320	0.393	0.355
Sangrur	0.015	0.109	0.062	0.236	0.330	0.283
Barnala	0.200	0.223	0.208	0.000	0.023	0.016
Chandigarh						
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uttarakhand						
Uttarkashi	0.000	0.056	0.013	0.189	0.246	0.217
Chamoli	0.139	-0.093	0.135	0.387	0.155	0.302
Rudraprayag	0.196	1.508	0.290	0.776	2.088	1.531
Tehri Garhwal	0.015	-0.117	0.036	0.446	0.314	0.390
Dehradun	0.133	0.059	0.103	0.188	0.114	0.158
Garhwal	0.012	0.207	0.076	0.315	0.509	0.417
Pithoragarh	0.005	-0.205	0.070	0.617	0.407	0.533
Bageshwar	0.126	-0.285	0.131	-0.192	-0.603	0.433
Almora	0.131	0.153	0.132	0.309	0.331	0.320
Champawat	-0.024	-0.217	0.075	0.397	0.204	0.323
Nainital	0.009	0.071	0.042	0.297	0.360	0.328
Udham Singh Nagar	0.050	0.069	0.057	0.157	0.177	0.167
Hardwar	-0.045	0.000	0.038	0.425	0.470	0.447
Haryana						
Panchkula	0.103	0.064	0.086	0.181	0.141	0.164
Ambala	-0.008	0.024	0.017	0.123	0.155	0.138
Yamunanagar	0.045	0.048	0.046	0.270	0.274	0.272
Kurukshetra	-0.030	0.072	0.044	0.188	0.290	0.238
Kaithal	0.250	0.129	0.231	0.415	0.294	0.367
Karnal	0.094	0.320	0.183	0.118	0.344	0.246
Panipat	-0.053	-0.060	0.056	0.292	0.286	0.289
Sonipat	-0.139	-0.014	0.117	0.166	0.290	0.230
Jind	-0.092	-0.151	0.107	0.473	0.414	0.447
Fatehabad	0.015	-0.149	0.064	0.250	0.085	0.191
Sirsa	-0.089	-0.069	0.085	0.139	0.159	0.149
Hisar	-0.068	-0.136	0.092	0.374	0.305	0.344
Bhiwani	-0.029	-0.082	0.044	0.364	0.311	0.340
Rohtak	0.019	-0.080	0.052	0.322	0.223	0.283
Jhajjar	0.004	0.325	0.158	0.118	0.439	0.303
Mahendragarh	-0.044	-0.172	0.076	0.205	0.076	0.162

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rewari	0.607	0.543	0.592	0.178	0.114	0.154
Gurgaon	-0.080	0.012	0.049	0.182	0.274	0.228
Mewat	-0.108	-0.105	0.107	0.378	0.381	0.379
Faridabad	-0.161	-0.032	0.087	0.371	0.501	0.435
Palwal	-0.205	-0.100	0.190	0.259	0.364	0.313
Delhi						
North West	0.056	-0.130	0.126	-0.029	-0.215	0.148
North	-0.509	-0.021	0.080	-0.453	0.035	0.333
North East	-0.373	0.043	0.056	-0.498	-0.082	0.366
East	0.458	0.045	0.049	-0.004	-0.417	0.283
New Delhi	na	-0.358	0.358	na	na	na
Central	na	-0.001	0.001	na	na	na
West	-0.335	-0.034	0.039	-0.453	-0.151	0.346
South West	-0.159	-0.164	0.164	0.145	0.140	0.143
South	-0.055	-0.134	0.134	-0.112	-0.191	0.155
Rajasthan						
Ganganagar	0.035	0.023	0.032	0.231	0.219	0.226
Hanumangarh	0.351	0.360	0.352	0.308	0.317	0.313
Bikaner	-0.053	0.120	0.077	-0.010	0.163	0.112
Churu	-0.007	0.111	0.057	0.106	0.223	0.171
Jhunjhunun	-0.004	0.031	0.015	0.082	0.117	0.100
Alwar	0.005	0.055	0.021	0.283	0.333	0.307
Bharatpur	-0.198	-0.174	0.194	0.242	0.265	0.253
Dhaulpur	-0.311	-0.237	0.300	0.248	0.322	0.284
Karauli	-0.311	-0.212	0.300	0.163	0.262	0.214
Sawai Madhopur	-0.205	-0.107	0.192	0.195	0.293	0.248
Dausa	-0.135	-0.215	0.145	0.179	0.100	0.148
Jaipur	-0.101	0.025	0.075	0.123	0.249	0.191
Sikar	-0.005	-0.029	0.015	0.062	0.038	0.052
Nagaur	-0.019	-0.453	0.218	0.274	-0.160	0.220
Jodhpur	-0.227	0.050	0.194	-0.123	0.154	0.139
Jaisalmer	-0.284	-0.110	0.272	0.182	0.355	0.276
Barmer	-0.151	0.021	0.148	0.164	0.336	0.260
Jalor	-0.081	-0.074	0.081	0.177	0.184	0.181
Sirohi	0.002	0.144	0.055	0.331	0.473	0.405
Pali	0.016	0.053	0.028	0.427	0.465	0.445
Ajmer	0.030	0.117	0.070	0.434	0.522	0.479
Tonk	0.024	0.019	0.023	0.362	0.357	0.360
Bundi	-0.001	0.007	0.003	0.347	0.355	0.351
Bhilwara	0.124	0.119	0.123	0.316	0.311	0.314
Rajsamand	0.013	-0.056	0.024	0.444	0.374	0.413
Dungarpur	-0.010	-0.095	0.023	0.330	0.246	0.294
Banswara	-0.021	0.382	0.085	-0.253	0.150	0.210
Chittaurgarh	0.073	0.025	0.068	0.526	0.478	0.504
Kota	0.029	0.048	0.041	0.302	0.322	0.311
Baran	0.042	-0.020	0.039	0.438	0.376	0.410

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jhalawar	0.014	0.000	0.013	0.412	0.399	0.406
Udaipur	-0.085	0.089	0.085	0.505	0.678	0.598
Pratapgarh	0.073	-0.199	0.086	0.705	0.433	0.592
Uttar Pradesh						
Saharanpur	-0.205	-0.204	0.205	0.059	0.060	0.060
Muzaffarnagar	-0.123	-0.123	0.123	0.089	0.088	0.088
Bijnor	-0.037	-0.031	0.036	0.056	0.063	0.059
Moradabad	-0.066	-0.056	0.063	0.102	0.111	0.107
Rampur	-0.066	-0.053	0.064	0.065	0.077	0.071
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	-0.058	-0.042	0.055	0.071	0.087	0.079
Meerut	-0.117	-0.103	0.111	0.164	0.178	0.170
Baghpat	-0.082	-0.079	0.081	0.050	0.053	0.051
Ghaziabad	-0.130	-0.107	0.116	0.205	0.228	0.216
Gautam Buddha Nagar	-0.193	-0.111	0.157	0.118	0.199	0.160
Bulandshahr	-0.106	-0.094	0.104	0.059	0.071	0.064
Aligarh	-0.154	-0.125	0.147	0.035	0.064	0.050
Mahamaya Nagar	-0.191	-0.172	0.187	0.025	0.043	0.035
Mathura	-0.149	-0.121	0.143	0.076	0.104	0.090
Agra	-0.242	-0.219	0.234	0.049	0.072	0.061
Firozabad	-0.211	-0.179	0.203	0.046	0.077	0.062
Mainpuri	-0.208	-0.210	0.208	0.053	0.051	0.052
Budaun	-0.124	-0.113	0.122	0.042	0.052	0.047
Bareilly	-0.127	-0.105	0.122	0.050	0.072	0.061
Pilibhit	-0.161	-0.179	0.164	0.051	0.033	0.043
Shahjahanpur	-0.114	-0.103	0.113	0.048	0.059	0.054
Kheri	-0.109	-0.114	0.109	0.030	0.025	0.028
Sitapur	-0.129	-0.123	0.129	0.028	0.034	0.031
Hardoi	-0.119	-0.123	0.119	0.028	0.024	0.026
Unnao	-0.001	0.004	0.002	0.025	0.030	0.027
Lucknow	0.025	0.015	0.020	0.261	0.251	0.256
Rae Bareli	0.078	0.079	0.078	0.020	0.020	0.020
Farrukhabad	-0.179	-0.170	0.178	0.048	0.058	0.053
Kannauj	-0.093	-0.106	0.095	0.022	0.009	0.017
Etawah	-0.125	-0.134	0.127	0.076	0.068	0.073
Auraiya	-0.024	-0.037	0.026	0.041	0.028	0.035
Kanpur Dehat	-0.080	-0.076	0.080	0.010	0.014	0.012
Kanpur Nagar	-0.013	-0.062	0.047	0.049	0.000	0.035
Jalaun	-0.118	-0.106	0.116	0.068	0.079	0.073
Jhansi	-0.007	0.000	0.005	0.065	0.071	0.068
Lalitpur	-0.078	-0.063	0.077	0.041	0.056	0.049
Hamirpur	-0.140	-0.149	0.142	0.053	0.045	0.049
Mahoba	-0.086	-0.086	0.086	0.055	0.055	0.055
Banda	-0.147	-0.153	0.148	0.025	0.020	0.023
Chitrakoot	-0.156	-0.156	0.156	0.017	0.016	0.017
Fatehpur	-0.049	-0.052	0.049	0.044	0.041	0.043
Pratapgarh	-0.021	-0.020	0.021	-0.001	0.000	0.001

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaushambi	0.021	0.017	0.021	0.032	0.028	0.030
Allahabad	-0.092	-0.092	0.092	0.059	0.059	0.059
Bara Banki	0.027	0.035	0.028	0.023	0.031	0.027
Faizabad	0.018	0.024	0.019	0.033	0.040	0.036
Ambedkar Nagar	0.027	0.032	0.028	-0.001	0.004	0.003
Sultanpur	-0.001	-0.001	0.001	0.015	0.015	0.015
Bahraich	-0.094	-0.075	0.094	-0.006	0.014	0.010
Shrawasti	-0.263	-0.260	0.263	0.016	0.019	0.017
Balrampur	-0.114	-0.123	0.114	0.024	0.016	0.021
Gonda	-0.118	-0.116	0.118	0.025	0.027	0.026
Siddharthnagar	-0.021	-0.018	0.021	0.020	0.022	0.021
Basti	-0.045	-0.042	0.045	0.020	0.023	0.022
Sant Kabir Nagar	-0.015	-0.025	0.016	0.021	0.011	0.017
Mahrajganj	0.027	0.031	0.027	0.018	0.023	0.021
Gorakhpur	-0.009	-0.026	0.013	0.033	0.017	0.027
Kushinagar	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.006	0.005	0.006
Deoria	0.006	-0.003	0.006	0.022	0.014	0.019
Azamgarh	0.021	0.025	0.021	-0.005	0.000	0.004
Mau	0.007	0.023	0.012	-0.020	-0.005	0.015
Ballia	-0.026	-0.028	0.026	0.008	0.006	0.008
Jaunpur	-0.018	-0.013	0.017	0.012	0.016	0.014
Ghazipur	-0.006	-0.015	0.007	0.021	0.012	0.018
Chandauli	-0.051	-0.056	0.051	0.014	0.009	0.012
Varanasi	-0.059	-0.036	0.052	0.068	0.091	0.079
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	-0.110	-0.107	0.109	0.014	0.017	0.016
Mirzapur	-0.094	-0.095	0.094	0.031	0.031	0.031
Sonbhadra	-0.053	-0.061	0.054	0.058	0.050	0.054
Etah	-0.272	-0.268	0.271	0.030	0.034	0.032
Kanshiram Nagar	-0.062	-0.044	0.059	0.021	0.039	0.031
Bihar						
Pashchim Champaran	-0.045	0.091	0.051	0.312	0.448	0.383
Purba Champaran	-0.141	-0.047	0.137	0.054	0.149	0.109
Sheohar	-0.154	0.006	0.150	0.110	0.270	0.202
Sitamarhi	-0.189	-0.221	0.190	0.216	0.183	0.201
Madhubani	-0.127	-0.060	0.126	0.113	0.180	0.149
Supaul	-0.032	-0.140	0.042	0.286	0.178	0.240
Araria	-0.047	-0.003	0.046	0.268	0.312	0.291
Kishanganj	0.065	0.074	0.065	0.258	0.267	0.262
Purnia	0.003	-0.066	0.019	0.353	0.284	0.322
Katihar	0.041	-0.103	0.047	0.657	0.512	0.592
Madhepura	-0.103	0.033	0.101	0.167	0.303	0.241
Saharsa	-0.163	0.095	0.160	-0.020	0.238	0.164
Darbhanga	-0.112	-0.069	0.109	0.286	0.329	0.307
Muzaffarpur	-0.093	0.163	0.100	0.148	0.404	0.297
Gopalganj	0.035	0.070	0.038	0.102	0.136	0.120
Siwan	0.002	0.042	0.009	0.258	0.299	0.278

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Saran	-0.061	0.052	0.061	0.030	0.144	0.100
Vaishali	-0.103	-0.045	0.100	0.092	0.150	0.122
Samastipur	-0.149	0.083	0.148	0.035	0.267	0.185
Begusarai	-0.145	-0.058	0.134	0.104	0.190	0.150
Khagaria	-0.197	0.042	0.193	0.073	0.312	0.220
Bhagalpur	-0.107	-0.180	0.122	0.238	0.165	0.207
Banka	-0.125	-0.444	0.149	0.194	-0.125	0.165
Munger	-0.101	-0.171	0.121	0.010	-0.061	0.042
Lakhisarai	-0.121	0.108	0.120	-0.124	0.105	0.115
Sheikhpura	-0.093	0.034	0.088	0.179	0.306	0.248
Nalanda	-0.104	0.068	0.100	0.000	0.173	0.118
Patna	-0.082	-0.094	0.086	0.257	0.245	0.251
Bhojpur	-0.112	0.006	0.105	0.197	0.315	0.257
Buxar	-0.055	-0.017	0.053	-0.029	0.008	0.022
Kaimur (Bhabua)	-0.012	-0.013	0.012	0.632	0.631	0.631
Rohtas	-0.054	0.072	0.056	0.229	0.355	0.293
Aurangabad	-0.051	0.075	0.053	0.307	0.433	0.371
Gaya	-0.105	0.160	0.111	-0.146	0.118	0.134
Nawada	-0.085	0.026	0.081	0.132	0.243	0.194
Jamui	-0.092	-0.058	0.090	0.074	0.107	0.091
Jehanabad	-0.080	-0.205	0.099	0.494	0.368	0.440
Arwal	-0.047	0.023	0.046	0.082	0.152	0.121
Sikkim						
North District	0.055	-1.697	0.568	2.621	0.869	1.927
West District	0.060	1.361	0.257	0.120	1.422	1.001
South District	0.260	0.159	0.249	-0.063	-0.164	0.123
East District	0.078	-0.106	0.091	0.280	0.096	0.211
Arunachal Pradesh						
Tawang	-0.032	0.248	0.086	0.508	0.787	0.660
West Kameng	0.092	0.733	0.304	0.399	1.041	0.777
East Kameng	-0.028	0.150	0.082	0.212	0.390	0.309
Papum Pare	0.085	0.137	0.116	0.755	0.807	0.780
Upper Subansiri	-0.008	0.300	0.121	0.541	0.848	0.707
West Siang	-0.171	-0.779	0.394	0.399	-0.209	0.324
East Siang	-0.061	-0.469	0.259	0.791	0.384	0.622
Upper Siang	0.096	-0.136	0.103	0.823	0.591	0.713
Changlang	0.065	0.214	0.092	0.550	0.699	0.627
Tirap	-0.031	-0.469	0.179	1.185	0.747	0.998
Lower Subansiri	0.059	0.550	0.232	0.544	1.036	0.820
Kurung Kumey	-0.012	-0.498	0.093	0.271	-0.215	0.246
Dibang Valley	0.152	0.922	0.506	0.027	0.797	0.523
Lower Dibang Valley	0.076	-0.376	0.159	0.474	0.022	0.350
Lohit	-0.009	0.110	0.047	0.709	0.827	0.769
Anjaw	0.136	na	0.136	na	na	na
Nagaland						
Mon	-0.498	-0.538	0.504	0.302	0.262	0.282

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mokokchung	-0.109	-0.026	0.091	0.107	0.190	0.154
Zunheboto	0.084	-0.064	0.080	0.217	0.069	0.162
Wokha	-0.009	0.168	0.079	0.392	0.570	0.488
Dimapur	0.084	0.187	0.146	0.066	0.169	0.127
Phek	0.006	-0.138	0.048	-0.038	-0.183	0.130
Tuensang	-0.014	0.176	0.073	-0.050	0.140	0.105
Longleng	0.050	0.026	0.048	0.516	0.491	0.504
Kiphire	-0.001	-0.042	0.018	0.203	0.163	0.184
Kohima	0.137	0.137	0.137	-0.156	-0.156	0.156
Peren	0.027	0.229	0.094	-0.080	0.121	0.102
Manipur						
Senapati	-0.119	-1.432	0.244	1.283	-0.030	0.955
Tamenglong	0.240	0.158	0.231	0.592	0.511	0.555
Churachandpur	0.139	0.383	0.164	0.473	0.717	0.607
Bishnupur	0.136	0.029	0.109	0.170	0.063	0.130
Thoubal	0.351	0.267	0.323	0.325	0.241	0.288
Imphal West	0.274	0.314	0.297	-0.065	-0.026	0.051
Imphal East	0.340	0.289	0.322	0.135	0.084	0.114
Ukhrul	-0.121	0.496	0.218	-0.778	-0.162	0.572
Chandel	0.303	0.363	0.312	-0.238	-0.177	0.211
Mizoram						
Mamit	-0.013	-0.448	0.189	0.518	0.083	0.371
Kolasib	0.149	-0.048	0.110	0.067	-0.130	0.104
Aizawl	0.275	0.265	0.268	0.140	0.130	0.135
Champhai	0.151	-0.085	0.131	0.353	0.117	0.266
Serchhip	0.203	0.264	0.231	0.083	0.144	0.117
Lunglei	0.078	-0.267	0.168	0.829	0.484	0.683
Lawngtlai	0.006	0.019	0.009	0.449	0.461	0.455
Saiha	0.178	0.427	0.313	0.236	0.485	0.372
Tripura						
West Tripura	0.184	0.110	0.163	0.092	0.017	0.067
South Tripura	-0.138	-0.134	0.138	0.151	0.155	0.153
Dhalai	0.066	0.183	0.083	0.125	0.242	0.190
North Tripura	0.095	0.321	0.147	0.295	0.521	0.423
Meghalaya						
West Garo Hills	0.154	0.120	0.151	0.655	0.621	0.638
East Garo Hills	0.084	0.339	0.138	-0.058	0.197	0.144
South Garo Hills	0.002	0.308	0.090	0.546	0.852	0.716
West Khasi Hills	-0.036	-0.120	0.052	0.111	0.027	0.081
Ribhoi	-0.374	0.332	0.371	0.052	0.758	0.545
East Khasi Hills	0.004	-0.196	0.109	0.590	0.390	0.503
Jaintia Hills	0.092	-0.081	0.092	0.572	0.399	0.495
Assam						
Kokrajhar	-0.027	0.185	0.048	0.510	0.722	0.622
Dhubri	0.072	-0.069	0.072	0.426	0.286	0.365
Goalpara	0.012	0.035	0.016	0.246	0.270	0.258

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barpeta	-0.050	-0.280	0.080	0.256	0.025	0.184
Morigaon	0.104	-0.113	0.104	0.399	0.183	0.312
Nagaon	0.102	0.068	0.099	0.297	0.263	0.281
Sonitpur	-0.004	-0.403	0.106	0.346	-0.053	0.250
Lakhimpur	0.041	0.077	0.044	0.151	0.188	0.170
Dhemaji	0.007	-0.349	0.084	0.145	-0.211	0.180
Tinsukia	0.040	0.016	0.037	0.233	0.210	0.222
Dibrugarh	0.175	0.123	0.169	0.076	0.024	0.057
Sivasagar	0.171	0.445	0.207	0.005	0.278	0.191
Jorhat	0.131	0.307	0.175	0.161	0.338	0.263
Golaghat	0.214	0.386	0.230	0.052	0.224	0.160
Karbi Anglong	0.088	0.232	0.110	0.259	0.404	0.336
Dima Hasao	0.138	0.133	0.137	0.532	0.527	0.530
Cachar	0.121	0.193	0.133	0.092	0.164	0.131
Karimganj	0.117	0.073	0.115	0.456	0.411	0.435
Hailakandi	0.218	-0.002	0.213	0.240	0.020	0.174
Bongaigaon	0.189	0.246	0.195	0.216	0.272	0.244
Chirang	0.041	0.094	0.045	0.238	0.291	0.265
Kamrup	0.133	0.058	0.129	0.410	0.336	0.377
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.114	0.217	0.199	0.208	0.311	0.262
Nalbari	0.123	0.033	0.118	0.412	0.322	0.371
Baksa	0.105	0.381	0.111	0.295	0.572	0.449
Darrang	0.165	0.000	0.161	0.630	0.465	0.559
Udalguri	0.191	0.017	0.188	0.682	0.507	0.604
West Bengal						
Darjiling	0.041	0.203	0.122	0.310	0.472	0.396
Jalpaiguri	0.073	0.088	0.077	0.193	0.207	0.200
Koch Bihar	0.109	0.070	0.107	0.087	0.048	0.071
Uttar Dinajpur	0.116	-0.042	0.112	0.587	0.430	0.517
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.168	0.056	0.160	0.153	0.042	0.113
Maldah	0.109	0.076	0.106	0.246	0.213	0.230
Murshidabad	0.110	0.048	0.101	0.090	0.029	0.068
Birbhum	0.138	0.042	0.131	0.233	0.138	0.192
Barddhaman	0.159	0.069	0.133	0.193	0.104	0.156
Nadia	0.167	0.134	0.160	0.134	0.100	0.119
North Twenty Four Parganas	0.138	0.109	0.125	0.028	0.000	0.020
Hugli	0.144	0.048	0.120	-0.074	-0.170	0.129
Bankura	0.109	-0.014	0.106	0.171	0.048	0.127
Puruliya	0.120	0.089	0.117	0.069	0.038	0.057
Haora	0.176	0.145	0.158	-0.121	-0.152	0.137
Kolkata	na	0.085	0.085	na	na	na
South Twenty Four Parganas	0.133	0.110	0.129	0.145	0.122	0.134
Paschim Medinipur	0.149	0.351	0.179	-0.159	0.042	0.119
Purba Medinipur	0.066	0.022	0.063	0.230	0.186	0.210
Jharkhand						
Garhwa	0.022	0.000	0.021	0.261	0.240	0.251

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chatra	0.080	0.275	0.098	0.300	0.494	0.405
Kodarma	0.059	0.063	0.060	-0.020	-0.016	0.018
Giridih	0.008	0.039	0.013	0.376	0.407	0.390
Deoghar	-0.026	-0.177	0.066	0.514	0.363	0.450
Godda	-0.017	0.022	0.017	0.581	0.620	0.600
Sahibganj	0.124	0.123	0.124	0.334	0.333	0.333
Pakur	0.263	0.169	0.258	0.408	0.313	0.368
Dhanbad	0.150	0.124	0.137	0.077	0.051	0.066
Bokaro	0.126	0.079	0.110	0.287	0.240	0.267
Lohardaga	0.207	0.292	0.217	0.478	0.563	0.522
Purbi Singhbhum	0.235	0.255	0.245	0.573	0.594	0.583
Palamu	0.073	0.136	0.081	0.254	0.317	0.286
Latehar	0.078	-0.036	0.076	0.671	0.557	0.618
Hazaribagh	0.108	0.279	0.139	0.359	0.530	0.447
Ramgarh	0.098	-0.021	0.078	0.369	0.251	0.318
Dumka	0.099	-0.181	0.104	0.496	0.216	0.384
Jamtara	-0.056	-0.052	0.056	0.262	0.265	0.264
Ranchi	0.101	0.049	0.085	0.477	0.425	0.453
Khunti	0.062	0.152	0.072	0.334	0.423	0.380
Gumla	0.110	-0.083	0.109	0.686	0.493	0.601
Simdega	0.192	0.120	0.189	0.886	0.814	0.851
Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.036	0.235	0.083	0.367	0.565	0.474
Saraikela-Kharsawan	0.129	0.264	0.170	0.107	0.242	0.184
Odisha						
Bargarh	0.173	-0.063	0.165	0.348	0.112	0.262
Jharsuguda	0.231	0.098	0.188	0.205	0.072	0.155
Sambalpur	0.102	-0.074	0.095	0.289	0.112	0.222
Debagarh	0.018	-0.305	0.075	0.361	0.038	0.263
Sundargarh	0.148	0.244	0.185	0.138	0.234	0.190
Kendujhar	0.094	0.202	0.114	0.044	0.151	0.111
Mayurbhanj	0.059	-0.039	0.058	0.437	0.339	0.391
Baleshwar	0.056	0.036	0.054	0.326	0.307	0.317
Bhadrak	-0.002	0.129	0.045	0.034	0.164	0.117
Kendrapara	0.040	0.162	0.055	-0.136	-0.014	0.099
Jagatsinghapur	0.038	0.076	0.043	0.142	0.180	0.161
Cuttack	0.022	0.007	0.019	0.057	0.042	0.051
Jajapur	0.073	0.207	0.090	0.090	0.224	0.167
Dhenkanal	-0.002	0.085	0.025	0.319	0.406	0.361
Anugul	0.046	0.026	0.044	0.381	0.360	0.372
Nayagarh	-0.023	-0.028	0.024	0.339	0.334	0.337
Khordha	0.106	0.093	0.101	0.088	0.076	0.083
Puri	0.086	-0.053	0.082	0.252	0.112	0.199
Ganjam	0.030	0.160	0.075	0.226	0.356	0.293
Gajapati	0.119	-0.013	0.113	0.557	0.425	0.498
Kandhamal	0.148	0.324	0.168	0.615	0.791	0.706
Baudh	0.173	0.431	0.186	0.446	0.704	0.586

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Subarnapur	0.040	0.448	0.130	-0.290	0.119	0.224
Balangir	0.121	0.128	0.122	0.252	0.259	0.255
Nuapada	0.217	-0.224	0.218	0.866	0.424	0.685
Kalahandi	0.229	0.326	0.236	0.547	0.643	0.595
Rayagada	0.070	0.128	0.080	0.717	0.774	0.745
Nabarangapur	0.164	-0.025	0.160	0.446	0.256	0.367
Koraput	0.163	0.073	0.154	0.676	0.586	0.634
Malkangiri	0.110	-0.123	0.111	0.677	0.444	0.577
Chhattisgarh						
Koriya	0.160	0.134	0.155	0.697	0.671	0.684
Surguja	0.097	0.035	0.094	0.716	0.654	0.686
Jashpur	0.081	0.216	0.098	0.468	0.603	0.539
Raigarh	0.201	0.077	0.187	0.576	0.452	0.519
Korba	0.249	0.152	0.221	0.446	0.350	0.402
Janjgir - Champa	0.177	0.065	0.167	0.232	0.120	0.186
Bilaspur	0.192	0.219	0.198	0.206	0.233	0.220
Kabeerdham	0.159	0.042	0.152	0.268	0.152	0.219
Rajnandgaon	0.151	0.132	0.149	0.335	0.317	0.326
Durg	0.227	0.215	0.223	0.302	0.290	0.296
Raipur	0.198	0.158	0.186	0.269	0.229	0.250
Mahasamund	0.200	0.106	0.191	0.086	-0.007	0.062
Dhamtari	0.148	0.244	0.168	0.084	0.180	0.140
Uttar Bastar Kanker	0.226	0.010	0.217	0.468	0.251	0.378
Bastar	0.195	0.283	0.206	0.644	0.731	0.688
Narayanpur	0.045	-0.040	0.044	0.448	0.364	0.410
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	0.087	0.292	0.148	0.602	0.807	0.711
Bijapur	0.106	0.294	0.145	-0.169	0.019	0.120
Madhya Pradesh						
Sheopur	-0.022	-0.143	0.054	0.447	0.325	0.392
Morena	-0.289	-0.164	0.269	0.066	0.191	0.140
Bhind	-0.209	-0.210	0.209	0.000	-0.001	0.001
Gwalior	-0.137	0.159	0.150	-0.041	0.255	0.174
Datia	-0.007	0.123	0.056	-0.039	0.091	0.068
Shivpuri	-0.049	-0.139	0.068	0.524	0.434	0.482
Tikamgarh	-0.087	0.023	0.080	0.199	0.309	0.257
Chhatarpur	-0.048	0.033	0.045	0.211	0.291	0.252
Panna	0.030	0.075	0.037	0.461	0.507	0.484
Sagar	0.026	0.049	0.034	0.147	0.171	0.159
Damoh	-0.053	0.051	0.053	0.300	0.405	0.355
Satna	-0.009	0.068	0.030	0.380	0.457	0.419
Rewa	0.012	-0.015	0.013	0.183	0.156	0.171
Umaria	0.070	-0.038	0.067	0.414	0.306	0.366
Neemuch	0.111	0.205	0.143	0.278	0.372	0.326
Mandsaur	0.128	0.054	0.119	0.457	0.383	0.425
Ratlam	0.083	0.146	0.103	0.429	0.492	0.460
Ujjain	0.025	0.035	0.029	0.305	0.315	0.310

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Shajapur	0.012	0.014	0.013	0.270	0.272	0.271
Dewas	-0.028	0.057	0.038	0.271	0.357	0.315
Dhar	0.028	-0.013	0.026	0.313	0.272	0.294
Indore	0.088	0.168	0.149	-0.084	-0.004	0.062
Khargone (West Nimar)	0.097	0.171	0.109	0.355	0.430	0.392
Barwani	0.161	0.196	0.165	0.527	0.562	0.543
Rajgarh	0.021	0.070	0.034	0.220	0.269	0.244
Vidisha	-0.019	0.036	0.023	0.328	0.383	0.355
Bhopal	0.059	0.055	0.056	0.381	0.377	0.379
Sehore	0.091	0.071	0.088	0.210	0.190	0.201
Raisen	0.047	0.115	0.066	0.260	0.328	0.295
Betul	0.144	0.171	0.149	0.354	0.381	0.367
Harda	-0.045	0.225	0.101	0.377	0.646	0.523
Hoshangabad	0.059	0.101	0.072	0.313	0.356	0.334
Katni	0.108	0.261	0.141	0.325	0.478	0.405
Jabalpur	0.158	0.211	0.188	0.222	0.274	0.248
Narsimhapur	0.153	0.146	0.152	0.351	0.344	0.347
Dindori	0.122	0.374	0.141	0.085	0.338	0.243
Mandla	0.190	0.377	0.215	0.420	0.607	0.519
Chhindwara	0.160	0.108	0.151	0.523	0.471	0.499
Seoni	0.116	0.337	0.154	0.160	0.381	0.289
Balaghat	0.214	0.310	0.228	0.289	0.385	0.339
Guna	-0.086	0.018	0.077	0.264	0.368	0.318
Ashoknagar	-0.033	0.015	0.031	0.293	0.340	0.316
Shahdol	0.130	0.064	0.122	0.693	0.628	0.662
Anuppur	0.167	0.195	0.174	0.271	0.299	0.285
Sidhi	0.014	0.047	0.018	0.395	0.428	0.411
Singrauli	0.059	0.224	0.097	0.310	0.475	0.395
Jhabua	0.081	0.325	0.116	0.465	0.710	0.596
Alirajpur	0.140	-0.048	0.136	1.000	0.811	0.912
Khandwa (East Nimar)	0.010	0.192	0.079	0.410	0.592	0.506
Burhanpur	-0.016	-0.015	0.016	0.374	0.375	0.375
Gujarat						
Kachchh	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.030	0.030	0.030
Banas Kantha	-0.016	0.050	0.022	-0.047	0.020	0.037
Patan	-0.032	0.017	0.030	0.030	0.079	0.058
Mahesana	0.284	0.116	0.256	0.186	0.017	0.138
Sabar Kantha	0.120	0.213	0.135	0.084	0.176	0.135
Gandhinagar	-0.054	-0.003	0.042	0.153	0.204	0.178
Ahmedabad	-0.181	-0.133	0.143	0.323	0.370	0.346
Surendranagar	-0.033	0.026	0.031	-0.099	-0.040	0.077
Rajkot	-0.038	0.179	0.137	-0.056	0.162	0.117
Jamnagar	0.019	0.172	0.112	-0.306	-0.154	0.247
Porbandar	0.151	0.118	0.137	0.010	-0.023	0.017
Junagadh	0.129	0.089	0.118	0.088	0.048	0.072
Amreli	-0.058	0.171	0.099	-0.105	0.124	0.114

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bhavnagar	-0.134	-0.034	0.108	-0.171	-0.071	0.134
Anand	0.062	0.058	0.061	0.177	0.172	0.175
Kheda	0.062	0.120	0.077	-0.009	0.049	0.034
Panch Mahals	0.091	0.208	0.111	0.051	0.168	0.122
Dahod	0.030	0.091	0.038	0.172	0.233	0.203
Vadodara	0.080	0.005	0.061	0.302	0.226	0.270
Narmada	0.157	0.315	0.175	0.219	0.377	0.307
Bharuch	0.205	0.163	0.193	0.070	0.028	0.054
The Dangs	0.166	0.088	0.162	0.140	0.061	0.108
Navsari	0.202	0.024	0.169	0.142	-0.036	0.107
Valsad	0.067	-0.159	0.105	0.341	0.116	0.259
Surat	0.129	-0.127	0.128	0.192	-0.065	0.149
Tapi	0.100	-0.108	0.100	0.099	-0.108	0.104
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu						
Diu	0.090	0.107	0.097	0.663	0.679	0.671
Daman	0.029	0.312	0.283	-0.171	0.112	0.146
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.054	0.244	0.167	0.404	0.594	0.505
Maharashtra						
Nandurbar	0.049	0.093	0.058	0.280	0.324	0.302
Dhule	0.001	-0.068	0.035	0.140	0.071	0.113
Jalgaon	0.019	0.083	0.047	0.068	0.132	0.102
Buldana	0.044	0.007	0.039	0.212	0.175	0.197
Akola	0.153	0.161	0.156	-0.001	0.007	0.005
Washim	0.051	0.064	0.053	0.009	0.023	0.017
Amravati	0.175	0.165	0.171	0.270	0.261	0.266
Wardha	0.237	0.310	0.262	0.357	0.430	0.393
Nagpur	0.156	0.130	0.139	0.346	0.320	0.334
Bhandara	0.091	0.083	0.090	0.283	0.274	0.279
Gondiya	0.295	0.157	0.277	0.081	-0.058	0.071
Gadchiroli	0.173	0.112	0.168	0.130	0.069	0.105
Chandrapur	0.189	0.139	0.174	0.336	0.286	0.313
Yavatmal	0.145	0.030	0.131	0.172	0.057	0.131
Nanded	0.127	0.116	0.124	0.283	0.272	0.278
Hingoli	0.043	0.131	0.063	0.144	0.233	0.189
Parbhani	0.101	-0.005	0.085	0.133	0.028	0.101
Jalna	0.063	-0.017	0.057	0.264	0.185	0.232
Aurangabad	0.081	0.133	0.107	0.070	0.122	0.096
Nashik	0.052	0.117	0.085	0.007	0.072	0.049
Thane	0.145	0.078	0.100	0.084	0.016	0.062
Mumbai Suburban	na	0.107	0.107	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	0.159	0.159	na	na	na
Raigarh	0.031	-0.028	0.030	0.204	0.145	0.178
Pune	0.116	0.056	0.085	0.135	0.075	0.111
Ahmadnagar	0.069	0.157	0.092	0.001	0.088	0.059
Bid	-0.078	-0.045	0.073	0.094	0.128	0.110
Latur	0.145	0.132	0.142	0.109	0.096	0.104

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Osmanabad	0.103	0.064	0.098	0.045	0.005	0.034
Solapur	0.053	0.040	0.049	-0.159	-0.172	0.165
Satara	0.124	0.048	0.115	0.231	0.155	0.199
Ratnagiri	0.116	0.013	0.106	-0.029	-0.132	0.094
Sindhudurg	0.176	0.149	0.173	0.088	0.060	0.076
Kolhapur	0.038	0.011	0.032	-0.209	-0.235	0.221
Sangli	0.042	0.249	0.131	-0.247	-0.040	0.185
Telangana						
Adilabad	0.116	0.020	0.102	0.229	0.133	0.189
Nizamabad	0.202	0.115	0.186	0.318	0.232	0.280
Karimnagar	0.174	0.061	0.153	0.367	0.254	0.319
Medak	0.126	0.098	0.120	0.205	0.178	0.192
Hyderabad	na	0.029	0.029	na	na	na
Rangareddy	0.116	0.053	0.077	0.308	0.245	0.279
Mahbubnagar	0.111	0.149	0.117	0.422	0.461	0.441
Nalgonda	0.132	0.163	0.138	0.227	0.257	0.242
Warangal	0.153	0.081	0.136	0.182	0.111	0.153
Khammam	0.266	0.130	0.241	0.241	0.106	0.189
Andhra Pradesh						
Srikakulam	0.097	0.182	0.115	0.268	0.353	0.312
Vizianagaram	0.184	0.126	0.175	0.373	0.314	0.346
Visakhapatnam	0.188	0.155	0.174	0.294	0.261	0.279
East Godavari	0.173	0.055	0.153	0.315	0.197	0.264
West Godavari	0.123	0.161	0.131	0.193	0.231	0.213
Krishna	0.252	0.206	0.235	-0.027	-0.073	0.054
Guntur	0.127	0.164	0.140	0.089	0.125	0.108
Prakasam	0.121	0.090	0.116	0.214	0.182	0.199
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	0.165	0.160	0.163	0.143	0.138	0.141
Y.S.R.	0.158	0.158	0.158	0.180	0.180	0.180
Kurnool	0.079	0.084	0.080	0.098	0.103	0.100
Anantapur	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.183	0.184	0.183
Chittoor	0.217	0.274	0.235	0.167	0.224	0.196
Karnataka						
Belgaum	0.046	0.048	0.047	0.105	0.107	0.106
Bagalkot	0.201	0.006	0.170	0.308	0.114	0.236
Bijapur	-0.030	0.034	0.031	0.158	0.222	0.191
Bidar	-0.013	0.063	0.032	0.147	0.223	0.188
Raichur	0.047	-0.092	0.060	0.368	0.228	0.309
Koppal	0.139	0.114	0.135	0.146	0.122	0.135
Gadag	0.113	0.106	0.110	0.073	0.066	0.069
Dharwad	0.201	0.080	0.150	0.450	0.329	0.397
Uttara Kannada	-0.011	-0.094	0.051	0.147	0.064	0.114
Haveri	0.059	-0.045	0.056	0.307	0.203	0.262
Bellary	0.177	0.044	0.145	0.325	0.191	0.270
Chitradurga	0.151	0.011	0.136	0.321	0.180	0.262
Davanagere	0.139	0.254	0.183	-0.070	0.045	0.059

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Shimoga	0.180	0.194	0.185	-0.052	-0.038	0.046
Udupi	-0.066	0.092	0.074	-0.275	-0.117	0.213
Chikmagalur	0.493	-0.064	0.437	0.596	0.039	0.429
Tumkur	0.075	0.004	0.066	0.296	0.225	0.264
Bangalore	0.193	0.104	0.116	0.120	0.030	0.089
Mandya	0.076	-0.028	0.070	0.164	0.060	0.126
Hassan	0.138	0.088	0.129	0.062	0.012	0.045
Dakshina Kannada	0.003	-0.062	0.042	0.192	0.127	0.164
Kodagu	0.187	0.202	0.189	0.066	0.081	0.074
Mysore	0.149	0.033	0.118	0.430	0.314	0.378
Chamarajanagar	0.037	0.134	0.065	0.208	0.305	0.260
Gulbarga	-0.017	0.007	0.015	0.359	0.384	0.371
Yadgir	0.064	0.130	0.079	0.290	0.356	0.324
Kolar	0.123	0.131	0.126	0.185	0.192	0.188
Chikkaballapura	0.114	0.128	0.117	0.222	0.237	0.229
Bangalore Rural	0.255	0.439	0.317	-0.265	-0.082	0.199
Ramanagara	0.204	0.075	0.177	0.167	0.038	0.122
Goa						
North Goa	0.240	0.257	0.250	0.169	0.185	0.177
South Goa	0.217	0.350	0.310	-0.132	0.001	0.096
Kerala						
Kasaragod	0.047	0.034	0.042	-0.122	-0.134	0.128
Kannur	0.281	0.113	0.188	0.085	-0.084	0.084
Wayanad	0.313	0.511	0.323	-0.149	0.049	0.111
Kozhikode	0.714	0.517	0.591	0.026	-0.171	0.122
Malappuram	0.221	0.163	0.197	0.017	-0.041	0.031
Palakkad	0.266	0.295	0.273	-0.045	-0.016	0.034
Thrissur	0.219	0.404	0.353	-0.235	-0.051	0.172
Ernakulam	0.127	0.183	0.168	-0.196	-0.140	0.171
Idukki	0.331	0.081	0.324	0.760	0.509	0.648
Kottayam	0.196	0.144	0.183	0.116	0.064	0.094
Alappuzha	0.058	0.045	0.052	0.037	0.024	0.032
Pathanamthitta	0.032	0.145	0.057	-0.448	-0.335	0.396
Kollam	0.184	0.043	0.139	0.065	-0.076	0.071
Thiruvananthapuram	0.202	0.315	0.266	-0.041	0.072	0.059
Lakshadweep						
Lakshadweep	-0.065	-0.204	0.182	0.073	-0.066	0.070
Tamil Nadu						
Thiruvallur	0.232	0.189	0.205	0.236	0.193	0.216
Chennai	na	0.254	0.254	na	na	na
Kancheepuram	0.191	0.120	0.149	0.182	0.110	0.151
Vellore	0.100	0.250	0.180	0.038	0.188	0.134
Tiruvannamalai	0.174	0.196	0.179	0.195	0.217	0.206
Viluppuram	0.172	0.318	0.200	0.133	0.278	0.215
Salem	0.022	0.249	0.177	0.056	0.283	0.199
Namakkal	0.055	0.125	0.091	0.069	0.140	0.108

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Erode	0.244	0.220	0.232	0.156	0.132	0.145
The Nilgiris	0.278	0.315	0.301	0.145	0.182	0.164
Dindigul	0.737	0.670	0.713	0.357	0.290	0.326
Karur	0.048	0.031	0.042	0.148	0.131	0.140
Tiruchirappalli	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.216	0.216	0.216
Perambalur	0.724	0.808	0.739	0.207	0.291	0.249
Ariyalur	0.991	0.999	0.991	0.164	0.172	0.168
Cuddalore	0.130	0.062	0.113	0.257	0.190	0.228
Nagapattinam	0.170	0.259	0.193	-0.075	0.014	0.055
Thiruvarur	0.427	0.903	0.561	-0.763	-0.286	0.580
Thanjavur	0.244	0.157	0.218	0.098	0.010	0.070
Pudukkottai	0.224	0.224	0.224	0.079	0.080	0.079
Sivaganga	0.275	0.371	0.307	0.091	0.187	0.146
Madurai	0.068	0.133	0.111	0.250	0.315	0.283
Theni	0.239	0.458	0.371	0.002	0.222	0.154
Virudhunagar	0.337	0.231	0.290	0.239	0.133	0.194
Ramanathapuram	0.204	0.175	0.195	0.075	0.046	0.062
Thoothukkudi	0.135	0.146	0.140	0.219	0.231	0.225
Tirunelveli	0.217	0.217	0.217	0.147	0.147	0.147
Kanniyakumari	-0.071	0.197	0.180	-0.071	0.196	0.146
Dharmapuri	0.417	0.732	0.486	-0.103	0.212	0.164
Krishnagiri	0.463	0.720	0.538	0.077	0.335	0.238
Coimbatore	0.185	0.222	0.214	0.245	0.282	0.263
Tiruppur	0.156	0.194	0.183	0.142	0.180	0.162
Puducherry						
Yanam	na	1.363	1.363	na	na	na
Puducherry	0.397	0.938	0.800	-0.746	-0.204	0.549
Mahe	na	0.609	0.609	na	na	na
Karaikal	0.428	0.125	0.321	0.685	0.382	0.557
Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
Nicobars	0.171	na	0.171	na	na	na
North & Middle Andaman	0.251	1.211	0.295	-1.051	-0.091	0.760
South Andaman	0.493	0.716	0.628	-0.132	0.090	0.113

Table 6: Male-female and rural-urban inequality in U5MR, 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jammu and Kashmir						
Kupwara	0.045	-0.105	0.052	0.393	0.243	0.334
Badgam	-0.095	-0.007	0.090	-0.055	0.033	0.046
Leh(Ladakh)	0.370	0.374	0.371	0.306	0.311	0.308
Kargil	0.026	-0.257	0.075	0.690	0.407	0.570
Punch	0.074	0.361	0.114	0.393	0.681	0.544
Rajouri	-0.049	0.099	0.052	0.559	0.707	0.632
Kathua	0.113	0.051	0.107	-0.016	-0.078	0.053
Baramula	-0.017	0.160	0.059	0.018	0.194	0.127
Bandipore	0.028	0.117	0.049	0.171	0.260	0.215
Srinagar	-0.024	-0.007	0.008	-0.109	-0.093	0.102
Ganderbal	-0.046	0.300	0.129	-0.018	0.328	0.212
Pulwama	0.020	0.324	0.116	-0.038	0.266	0.172
Shupiyan	-0.006	-0.001	0.006	0.548	0.554	0.550
Anantnag	0.065	0.197	0.106	0.080	0.212	0.150
Kulgam	0.120	0.384	0.188	0.059	0.324	0.212
Doda	0.114	0.348	0.142	0.089	0.323	0.230
Ramban	0.108	0.112	0.108	0.254	0.259	0.256
Kishtwar	0.114	0.800	0.207	0.477	1.163	0.857
Udhampur	0.081	0.165	0.095	0.179	0.264	0.223
Reasi	0.087	0.066	0.086	0.751	0.729	0.741
Jammu	0.121	0.077	0.104	-0.048	-0.093	0.071
Samba	0.162	0.142	0.159	-0.137	-0.156	0.146
Himachal Pradesh						
Chamba	0.154	0.368	0.171	-0.039	0.175	0.154
Kangra	0.527	0.750	0.539	0.060	0.283	0.198
Lahul & Spiti	0.296	na	0.296	na	na	na
Kullu	0.177	-0.199	0.179	0.500	0.124	0.368
Mandi	0.027	0.005	0.026	0.460	0.438	0.450
Hamirpur	0.688	0.629	0.685	0.510	0.450	0.483
Una	0.500	0.442	0.496	0.171	0.113	0.147
Bilaspur	0.648	0.568	0.645	0.048	-0.033	0.041
Solan	0.158	0.253	0.174	0.241	0.336	0.290
Sirmaur	0.292	0.644	0.335	0.241	0.594	0.445
Shimla	0.145	0.094	0.138	0.471	0.420	0.446
Kinnaur	0.178	na	0.178	na	na	na
Punjab						
Gurdaspur	0.033	0.103	0.060	0.208	0.278	0.242
Kapurthala	0.100	0.048	0.086	0.340	0.288	0.317
Jalandhar	0.072	0.102	0.089	0.238	0.268	0.252
Hoshiarpur	0.099	0.007	0.089	0.448	0.356	0.408
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0.113	-0.017	0.101	0.147	0.016	0.107
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.025	-0.058	0.039	0.404	0.321	0.369
Ludhiana	0.046	-0.003	0.029	0.398	0.349	0.376

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Moga	0.152	0.155	0.152	0.316	0.319	0.317
Firozpur	0.001	0.113	0.057	0.216	0.328	0.272
Muktsar	0.297	0.107	0.257	0.200	0.010	0.148
Faridkot	-0.054	-0.323	0.193	0.319	0.050	0.235
Bathinda	0.044	0.061	0.051	0.349	0.365	0.357
Mansa	-0.086	-0.208	0.121	0.195	0.074	0.153
Patiala	-0.029	0.026	0.028	0.434	0.489	0.460
Amritsar	-0.143	0.038	0.106	0.262	0.442	0.354
Tarn Taran	-0.157	-0.228	0.167	0.210	0.139	0.181
Rupnagar	-0.067	-0.010	0.058	0.194	0.250	0.222
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	0.020	0.092	0.068	0.315	0.387	0.350
Sangrur	-0.025	0.066	0.042	0.231	0.322	0.276
Barnala	0.155	0.178	0.163	0.000	0.023	0.015
Chandigarh						
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uttarakhand						
Uttarkashi	-0.040	0.014	0.039	0.186	0.240	0.212
Chamoli	0.095	-0.133	0.100	0.382	0.153	0.298
Rudraprayag	0.152	1.459	0.257	0.767	2.075	1.520
Tehri Garhwal	-0.026	-0.156	0.051	0.439	0.308	0.384
Dehradun	0.090	0.017	0.064	0.185	0.112	0.155
Garhwal	-0.029	0.163	0.065	0.311	0.503	0.412
Pithoragarh	-0.036	-0.245	0.091	0.610	0.401	0.527
Bageshwar	0.083	-0.319	0.093	-0.189	-0.591	0.424
Almora	0.087	0.110	0.089	0.304	0.327	0.315
Champawat	-0.064	-0.255	0.104	0.390	0.199	0.318
Nainital	-0.032	0.029	0.031	0.292	0.353	0.322
Udham Singh Nagar	0.008	0.027	0.017	0.154	0.173	0.163
Hardwar	-0.084	-0.041	0.074	0.415	0.459	0.436
Haryana						
Panchkula	0.061	0.022	0.046	0.177	0.139	0.161
Ambala	-0.049	-0.017	0.039	0.121	0.152	0.136
Yamunanagar	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.265	0.268	0.266
Kurukshetra	-0.069	0.030	0.062	0.185	0.284	0.233
Kaithal	0.203	0.086	0.185	0.404	0.287	0.357
Karnal	0.052	0.272	0.146	0.115	0.335	0.240
Panipat	-0.092	-0.099	0.095	0.287	0.279	0.283
Sonipat	-0.176	-0.055	0.152	0.163	0.284	0.225
Jind	-0.129	-0.189	0.144	0.464	0.404	0.437
Fatehabad	-0.025	-0.186	0.081	0.244	0.083	0.187
Sirsa	-0.127	-0.108	0.123	0.137	0.155	0.145
Hisar	-0.106	-0.175	0.129	0.367	0.298	0.337
Bhiwani	-0.069	-0.122	0.081	0.357	0.304	0.334
Rohtak	-0.022	-0.120	0.075	0.316	0.218	0.277
Jhajjar	-0.036	0.279	0.139	0.116	0.431	0.298
Mahendragarh	-0.083	-0.209	0.109	0.201	0.074	0.158

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rewari	0.545	0.486	0.531	0.170	0.111	0.148
Gurgaon	-0.119	-0.030	0.075	0.179	0.269	0.224
Mewat	-0.142	-0.142	0.142	0.367	0.367	0.367
Faridabad	-0.197	-0.072	0.119	0.364	0.489	0.426
Palwal	-0.239	-0.138	0.224	0.254	0.354	0.305
Delhi						
North West	0.014	-0.168	0.162	-0.029	-0.211	0.145
North	-0.543	-0.062	0.102	-0.447	0.034	0.329
North East	-0.408	0.001	0.040	-0.490	-0.081	0.360
East	0.409	0.003	0.020	-0.004	-0.410	0.278
New Delhi	na	-0.384	0.384	na	na	na
Central	na	-0.042	0.042	na	na	na
West	-0.371	-0.074	0.076	-0.445	-0.148	0.340
South West	-0.193	-0.199	0.199	0.141	0.135	0.138
South	-0.094	-0.171	0.170	-0.110	-0.186	0.151
Rajasthan						
Ganganagar	-0.006	-0.018	0.010	0.226	0.214	0.221
Hanumangarh	0.297	0.309	0.299	0.294	0.306	0.300
Bikaner	-0.092	0.077	0.088	-0.010	0.159	0.109
Churu	-0.046	0.068	0.053	0.103	0.218	0.167
Jhunjhunun	-0.044	-0.010	0.039	0.080	0.115	0.097
Alwar	-0.035	0.014	0.033	0.277	0.325	0.300
Bharatpur	-0.232	-0.211	0.229	0.237	0.258	0.247
Dhaulpur	-0.340	-0.271	0.330	0.242	0.311	0.276
Karauli	-0.341	-0.247	0.330	0.159	0.253	0.208
Sawai Madhopur	-0.238	-0.144	0.225	0.190	0.284	0.241
Dausa	-0.170	-0.248	0.180	0.174	0.096	0.144
Jaipur	-0.139	-0.016	0.101	0.121	0.244	0.187
Sikar	-0.045	-0.069	0.052	0.061	0.037	0.051
Nagaur	-0.058	-0.480	0.236	0.267	-0.155	0.214
Jodhpur	-0.261	0.009	0.221	-0.120	0.150	0.135
Jaisalmer	-0.317	-0.148	0.304	0.178	0.347	0.270
Barmer	-0.187	-0.020	0.183	0.161	0.328	0.254
Jalor	-0.119	-0.113	0.118	0.173	0.179	0.176
Sirohi	-0.037	0.101	0.052	0.322	0.460	0.393
Pali	-0.024	0.012	0.022	0.416	0.451	0.432
Ajmer	-0.010	0.074	0.042	0.421	0.506	0.465
Tonk	-0.016	-0.021	0.017	0.352	0.347	0.350
Bundi	-0.041	-0.033	0.040	0.339	0.346	0.342
Bhilwara	0.081	0.076	0.080	0.305	0.301	0.303
Rajsamand	-0.026	-0.095	0.042	0.431	0.362	0.400
Dungarpur	-0.049	-0.133	0.056	0.322	0.239	0.286
Banswara	-0.058	0.327	0.090	-0.241	0.144	0.200
Chittaurgarh	0.032	-0.015	0.030	0.511	0.464	0.489
Kota	-0.012	0.007	0.009	0.296	0.314	0.304
Baran	0.002	-0.060	0.026	0.427	0.365	0.398

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jhalawar	-0.026	-0.040	0.028	0.403	0.388	0.396
Udaipur	-0.120	0.046	0.113	0.491	0.658	0.580
Pratapgarh	0.031	-0.235	0.065	0.687	0.420	0.577
Uttar Pradesh						
Saharanpur	-0.237	-0.237	0.237	0.058	0.057	0.058
Muzaffarnagar	-0.158	-0.159	0.158	0.086	0.085	0.086
Bijnor	-0.075	-0.069	0.074	0.054	0.060	0.057
Moradabad	-0.102	-0.094	0.100	0.099	0.107	0.103
Rampur	-0.103	-0.091	0.101	0.063	0.075	0.069
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	-0.095	-0.080	0.092	0.069	0.084	0.076
Meerut	-0.153	-0.140	0.147	0.159	0.172	0.165
Baghpat	-0.119	-0.116	0.119	0.049	0.051	0.050
Ghaziabad	-0.165	-0.143	0.152	0.199	0.221	0.209
Gautam Buddha Nagar	-0.227	-0.148	0.191	0.115	0.193	0.155
Bulandshahr	-0.141	-0.131	0.139	0.057	0.068	0.062
Aligarh	-0.188	-0.160	0.181	0.034	0.061	0.049
Mahamaya Nagar	-0.225	-0.207	0.222	0.024	0.042	0.034
Mathura	-0.182	-0.156	0.176	0.074	0.100	0.087
Agra	-0.275	-0.253	0.267	0.048	0.070	0.059
Firozabad	-0.244	-0.213	0.236	0.044	0.075	0.060
Mainpuri	-0.240	-0.242	0.240	0.052	0.049	0.050
Budaun	-0.157	-0.148	0.156	0.040	0.050	0.045
Bareilly	-0.161	-0.140	0.156	0.048	0.069	0.059
Pilibhit	-0.194	-0.212	0.197	0.049	0.032	0.042
Shahjahanpur	-0.149	-0.139	0.147	0.047	0.057	0.052
Kheri	-0.143	-0.149	0.144	0.029	0.024	0.027
Sitapur	-0.162	-0.156	0.162	0.027	0.033	0.030
Hardoi	-0.152	-0.156	0.153	0.027	0.023	0.025
Unnao	-0.040	-0.035	0.039	0.024	0.029	0.026
Lucknow	-0.015	-0.026	0.022	0.254	0.243	0.249
Rae Bareli	0.036	0.037	0.036	0.019	0.020	0.019
Farrukhabad	-0.212	-0.204	0.211	0.047	0.056	0.051
Kannauj	-0.129	-0.142	0.131	0.021	0.009	0.016
Etawah	-0.161	-0.170	0.163	0.075	0.066	0.071
Auraiya	-0.063	-0.075	0.065	0.040	0.027	0.034
Kanpur Dehat	-0.117	-0.114	0.117	0.010	0.013	0.012
Kanpur Nagar	-0.053	-0.101	0.083	0.048	0.000	0.034
Jalaun	-0.155	-0.144	0.153	0.066	0.077	0.071
Jhansi	-0.046	-0.040	0.044	0.063	0.069	0.066
Lalitpur	-0.114	-0.100	0.113	0.040	0.054	0.047
Hamirpur	-0.176	-0.184	0.177	0.052	0.043	0.048
Mahoba	-0.123	-0.123	0.123	0.053	0.053	0.053
Banda	-0.182	-0.187	0.182	0.024	0.019	0.022
Chitrakoot	-0.190	-0.191	0.190	0.016	0.016	0.016
Fatehpur	-0.086	-0.089	0.087	0.043	0.040	0.041
Pratapgarh	-0.060	-0.059	0.060	-0.001	0.000	0.001

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaushambi	-0.019	-0.023	0.019	0.031	0.027	0.029
Allahabad	-0.127	-0.127	0.127	0.057	0.057	0.057
Bara Banki	-0.013	-0.005	0.012	0.022	0.030	0.026
Faizabad	-0.022	-0.016	0.022	0.032	0.038	0.035
Ambedkar Nagar	-0.013	-0.008	0.013	-0.001	0.004	0.003
Sultanpur	-0.041	-0.041	0.041	0.014	0.014	0.014
Bahraich	-0.130	-0.111	0.129	-0.006	0.013	0.010
Shrawasti	-0.292	-0.289	0.292	0.015	0.018	0.017
Balrampur	-0.149	-0.157	0.149	0.024	0.015	0.020
Gonda	-0.154	-0.152	0.154	0.024	0.026	0.025
Siddharthnagar	-0.059	-0.057	0.059	0.019	0.022	0.021
Basti	-0.083	-0.080	0.083	0.020	0.022	0.021
Sant Kabir Nagar	-0.054	-0.064	0.055	0.021	0.011	0.017
Mahrajganj	-0.013	-0.009	0.013	0.018	0.022	0.020
Gorakhpur	-0.049	-0.065	0.051	0.033	0.017	0.026
Kushinagar	0.037	0.036	0.037	0.006	0.005	0.006
Deoria	-0.035	-0.043	0.035	0.022	0.014	0.018
Azamgarh	-0.020	-0.015	0.020	-0.005	0.000	0.003
Mau	-0.033	-0.018	0.031	-0.020	-0.004	0.014
Ballia	-0.065	-0.067	0.065	0.008	0.006	0.007
Jaunpur	-0.057	-0.053	0.056	0.011	0.015	0.013
Ghazipur	-0.045	-0.054	0.046	0.021	0.012	0.017
Chandauli	-0.090	-0.095	0.090	0.014	0.009	0.012
Varanasi	-0.097	-0.075	0.090	0.066	0.088	0.077
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	-0.145	-0.142	0.144	0.014	0.017	0.015
Mirzapur	-0.130	-0.130	0.130	0.030	0.029	0.030
Sonbhadra	-0.090	-0.099	0.091	0.056	0.048	0.052
Etah	-0.301	-0.298	0.301	0.030	0.032	0.031
Kanshiram Nagar	-0.098	-0.081	0.095	0.020	0.037	0.029
Bihar						
Pashchim Champaran	-0.084	0.049	0.082	0.305	0.437	0.374
Purba Champaran	-0.177	-0.086	0.173	0.053	0.145	0.106
Sheohar	-0.189	-0.034	0.184	0.107	0.261	0.196
Sitamarhi	-0.223	-0.256	0.225	0.211	0.178	0.196
Madhubani	-0.165	-0.100	0.163	0.111	0.176	0.145
Supaul	-0.072	-0.178	0.078	0.280	0.174	0.236
Araria	-0.085	-0.044	0.084	0.262	0.303	0.283
Kishanganj	0.023	0.032	0.024	0.250	0.259	0.254
Purnia	-0.037	-0.105	0.047	0.344	0.276	0.313
Katihar	0.000	-0.143	0.035	0.643	0.500	0.579
Madhepura	-0.141	-0.008	0.138	0.164	0.296	0.235
Saharsa	-0.200	0.053	0.194	-0.020	0.233	0.160
Darbhanga	-0.149	-0.109	0.146	0.280	0.320	0.300
Muzaffarpur	-0.131	0.119	0.130	0.144	0.394	0.290
Gopalganj	-0.006	0.028	0.008	0.100	0.133	0.117
Siwan	-0.039	0.001	0.038	0.253	0.293	0.272

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Saran	-0.101	0.010	0.097	0.030	0.141	0.098
Vaishali	-0.141	-0.084	0.138	0.090	0.146	0.119
Samastipur	-0.187	0.041	0.184	0.034	0.262	0.181
Begusarai	-0.182	-0.098	0.170	0.102	0.186	0.147
Khagaria	-0.233	0.000	0.228	0.072	0.305	0.216
Bhagalpur	-0.145	-0.218	0.159	0.234	0.161	0.203
Banka	-0.162	-0.474	0.183	0.191	-0.121	0.161
Munger	-0.139	-0.208	0.158	0.010	-0.059	0.041
Lakhisarai	-0.159	0.065	0.151	-0.121	0.103	0.113
Sheikhpura	-0.131	-0.007	0.122	0.175	0.299	0.242
Nalanda	-0.142	0.026	0.132	0.000	0.168	0.115
Patna	-0.119	-0.133	0.124	0.251	0.238	0.245
Bhojpur	-0.149	-0.035	0.140	0.193	0.307	0.251
Buxar	-0.093	-0.057	0.091	-0.028	0.008	0.021
Kaimur (Bhabua)	-0.051	-0.053	0.051	0.618	0.615	0.616
Rohtas	-0.093	0.030	0.088	0.224	0.346	0.287
Aurangabad	-0.090	0.033	0.087	0.300	0.423	0.363
Gaya	-0.142	0.115	0.139	-0.142	0.114	0.130
Nawada	-0.123	-0.015	0.118	0.130	0.238	0.189
Jamui	-0.130	-0.097	0.128	0.072	0.105	0.089
Jehanabad	-0.117	-0.242	0.135	0.484	0.359	0.430
Arwal	-0.085	-0.018	0.082	0.080	0.148	0.117
Sikkim						
North District	0.014	-1.729	0.577	2.595	0.852	1.906
West District	0.018	1.303	0.240	0.117	1.402	0.987
South District	0.214	0.115	0.204	-0.062	-0.160	0.120
East District	0.036	-0.145	0.098	0.274	0.094	0.207
Arunachal Pradesh						
Tawang	-0.069	0.203	0.093	0.494	0.765	0.642
West Kameng	0.050	0.679	0.274	0.387	1.015	0.758
East Kameng	-0.061	0.106	0.076	0.200	0.367	0.291
Papum Pare	0.044	0.094	0.075	0.736	0.787	0.760
Upper Subansiri	-0.045	0.252	0.110	0.521	0.818	0.681
West Siang	-0.207	-0.803	0.417	0.392	-0.203	0.318
East Siang	-0.100	-0.504	0.285	0.780	0.376	0.613
Upper Siang	0.054	-0.175	0.083	0.807	0.578	0.699
Changlang	0.024	0.170	0.059	0.539	0.685	0.614
Tirap	-0.068	-0.502	0.199	1.160	0.725	0.975
Lower Subansiri	0.018	0.502	0.206	0.533	1.017	0.805
Kurung Kumey	-0.047	-0.504	0.104	0.257	-0.200	0.232
Dibang Valley	0.108	0.850	0.460	0.025	0.768	0.503
Lower Dibang Valley	0.035	-0.406	0.158	0.463	0.022	0.342
Lohit	-0.047	0.068	0.051	0.694	0.809	0.753
Anjaw	0.092	na	0.092	na	na	na
Nagaland						
Mon	-0.518	-0.562	0.525	0.294	0.250	0.273

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mokokchung	-0.147	-0.066	0.126	0.105	0.186	0.150
Zunheboto	0.042	-0.103	0.058	0.213	0.068	0.159
Wokha	-0.049	0.125	0.073	0.385	0.559	0.479
Dimapur	0.042	0.143	0.106	0.065	0.166	0.124
Phek	-0.034	-0.174	0.068	-0.037	-0.178	0.126
Tuensang	-0.053	0.132	0.072	-0.049	0.136	0.102
Longleng	0.009	-0.016	0.010	0.507	0.482	0.496
Kiphire	-0.040	-0.080	0.050	0.198	0.158	0.179
Kohima	0.094	0.094	0.094	-0.153	-0.153	0.153
Peren	-0.013	0.183	0.073	-0.078	0.118	0.099
Manipur						
Senapati	-0.158	-1.458	0.268	1.271	-0.030	0.946
Tamenglong	0.195	0.115	0.187	0.583	0.504	0.546
Churachandpur	0.096	0.338	0.125	0.466	0.709	0.600
Bishnupur	0.093	-0.013	0.074	0.168	0.062	0.128
Thoubal	0.304	0.222	0.277	0.319	0.238	0.284
Imphal West	0.229	0.267	0.252	-0.064	-0.026	0.050
Imphal East	0.294	0.243	0.276	0.133	0.083	0.112
Ukhrul	-0.159	0.441	0.223	-0.758	-0.158	0.557
Chandel	0.256	0.314	0.265	-0.232	-0.174	0.206
Mizoram						
Mamit	-0.052	-0.477	0.206	0.506	0.080	0.362
Kolasib	0.105	-0.087	0.097	0.065	-0.127	0.102
Aizawl	0.230	0.221	0.223	0.138	0.128	0.133
Champhai	0.108	-0.124	0.114	0.348	0.115	0.261
Serchhip	0.158	0.219	0.187	0.081	0.142	0.115
Lunglei	0.036	-0.304	0.180	0.811	0.472	0.668
Lawngtlai	-0.032	-0.021	0.031	0.434	0.444	0.439
Saiha	0.133	0.377	0.270	0.229	0.473	0.363
Tripura						
West Tripura	0.140	0.067	0.120	0.090	0.017	0.066
South Tripura	-0.174	-0.172	0.174	0.148	0.151	0.149
Dhalai	0.025	0.138	0.047	0.121	0.234	0.185
North Tripura	0.053	0.274	0.111	0.286	0.507	0.412
Meghalaya						
West Garo Hills	0.109	0.077	0.107	0.631	0.600	0.616
East Garo Hills	0.042	0.289	0.104	-0.056	0.191	0.140
South Garo Hills	-0.036	0.261	0.083	0.529	0.825	0.693
West Khasi Hills	-0.074	-0.155	0.086	0.108	0.026	0.079
Ribhoi	-0.398	0.284	0.391	0.050	0.733	0.527
East Khasi Hills	-0.035	-0.232	0.132	0.576	0.379	0.490
Jaintia Hills	0.050	-0.119	0.055	0.555	0.386	0.480
Assam						
Kokrajhar	-0.065	0.141	0.070	0.497	0.703	0.606
Dhubri	0.031	-0.107	0.040	0.414	0.277	0.354
Goalpara	-0.028	-0.006	0.027	0.240	0.263	0.251

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barpeta	-0.088	-0.314	0.111	0.250	0.024	0.180
Morigaon	0.061	-0.150	0.068	0.388	0.177	0.304
Nagaon	0.059	0.026	0.057	0.290	0.257	0.274
Sonitpur	-0.044	-0.433	0.121	0.338	-0.051	0.245
Lakhimpur	0.000	0.035	0.009	0.148	0.184	0.166
Dhemaji	-0.033	-0.382	0.097	0.143	-0.206	0.176
Tinsukia	-0.002	-0.025	0.010	0.229	0.206	0.218
Dibrugarh	0.131	0.080	0.125	0.075	0.024	0.056
Sivasagar	0.127	0.396	0.166	0.005	0.274	0.188
Jorhat	0.088	0.262	0.135	0.158	0.332	0.258
Golaghat	0.169	0.338	0.186	0.050	0.219	0.156
Karbi Anglong	0.046	0.186	0.072	0.252	0.393	0.326
Dima Hasao	0.095	0.090	0.094	0.522	0.517	0.519
Cachar	0.078	0.149	0.091	0.089	0.160	0.129
Karimganj	0.074	0.031	0.072	0.444	0.401	0.424
Hailakandi	0.172	-0.042	0.168	0.233	0.019	0.169
Bongaigaon	0.144	0.200	0.151	0.210	0.266	0.238
Chirang	0.000	0.052	0.012	0.232	0.284	0.258
Kamrup	0.089	0.017	0.086	0.402	0.329	0.369
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.071	0.172	0.156	0.204	0.305	0.257
Nalbari	0.080	-0.008	0.077	0.405	0.316	0.364
Baksa	0.062	0.334	0.070	0.289	0.560	0.440
Darrang	0.120	-0.041	0.118	0.614	0.453	0.545
Udalguri	0.146	-0.024	0.144	0.667	0.497	0.591
West Bengal						
Darjiling	-0.001	0.159	0.092	0.305	0.464	0.389
Jalpaiguri	0.031	0.045	0.035	0.189	0.203	0.196
Koch Bihar	0.066	0.028	0.064	0.085	0.047	0.069
Uttar Dinajpur	0.073	-0.082	0.074	0.575	0.420	0.506
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.123	0.015	0.117	0.150	0.041	0.111
Maldah	0.066	0.034	0.064	0.240	0.207	0.225
Murshidabad	0.067	0.007	0.060	0.088	0.028	0.066
Birbhum	0.094	0.001	0.089	0.228	0.135	0.188
Barddhaman	0.115	0.027	0.093	0.189	0.102	0.153
Nadia	0.124	0.091	0.117	0.131	0.099	0.117
North Twenty Four Parganas	0.094	0.067	0.082	0.028	0.000	0.020
Hugli	0.101	0.006	0.082	-0.073	-0.167	0.127
Bankura	0.067	-0.055	0.066	0.168	0.047	0.125
Puruliya	0.077	0.047	0.074	0.068	0.038	0.056
Haora	0.132	0.101	0.115	-0.119	-0.150	0.135
Kolkata	na	0.043	0.043	na	na	na
South Twenty Four Parganas	0.090	0.067	0.086	0.142	0.119	0.132
Paschim Medinipur	0.106	0.304	0.138	-0.156	0.041	0.117
Purba Medinipur	0.024	-0.019	0.024	0.226	0.183	0.207
Jharkhand						
Garhwa	-0.018	-0.040	0.020	0.254	0.232	0.244

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chatra	0.038	0.228	0.061	0.292	0.481	0.394
Kodarma	0.017	0.021	0.018	-0.019	-0.015	0.017
Giridih	-0.032	-0.003	0.031	0.368	0.398	0.383
Deoghar	-0.066	-0.215	0.096	0.504	0.355	0.442
Godda	-0.056	-0.019	0.055	0.569	0.605	0.587
Sahibganj	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.324	0.324	0.324
Pakur	0.215	0.124	0.210	0.394	0.304	0.356
Dhanbad	0.106	0.080	0.094	0.075	0.050	0.065
Bokaro	0.083	0.037	0.068	0.280	0.234	0.261
Lohardaga	0.161	0.246	0.172	0.467	0.552	0.510
Purbi Singhbhum	0.189	0.211	0.200	0.562	0.584	0.573
Palamu	0.031	0.093	0.041	0.248	0.309	0.279
Latehar	0.036	-0.076	0.040	0.656	0.544	0.603
Hazaribagh	0.065	0.233	0.100	0.351	0.519	0.438
Ramgarh	0.055	-0.061	0.058	0.361	0.245	0.311
Dumka	0.056	-0.218	0.074	0.485	0.211	0.375
Jamtara	-0.093	-0.091	0.093	0.254	0.256	0.255
Ranchi	0.058	0.007	0.046	0.466	0.415	0.443
Khunti	0.021	0.108	0.035	0.323	0.409	0.368
Gumla	0.067	-0.123	0.071	0.671	0.481	0.587
Simdega	0.146	0.078	0.143	0.860	0.792	0.827
Pashchimi Singhbhum	-0.004	0.189	0.061	0.355	0.547	0.459
Saraikela-Kharsawan	0.086	0.218	0.129	0.104	0.236	0.180
Odisha						
Bargarh	0.129	-0.103	0.126	0.341	0.110	0.257
Jharsuguda	0.185	0.056	0.146	0.200	0.070	0.151
Sambalpur	0.060	-0.113	0.078	0.282	0.109	0.217
Debagarh	-0.022	-0.336	0.083	0.350	0.037	0.255
Sundargarh	0.104	0.197	0.141	0.134	0.228	0.184
Kendujhar	0.052	0.157	0.075	0.042	0.147	0.108
Mayurbhanj	0.017	-0.080	0.025	0.428	0.331	0.383
Baleshwar	0.014	-0.005	0.014	0.319	0.300	0.310
Bhadrak	-0.042	0.085	0.049	0.033	0.160	0.114
Kendrapara	-0.001	0.117	0.028	-0.132	-0.014	0.096
Jagatsinghapur	-0.003	0.034	0.011	0.139	0.176	0.158
Cuttack	-0.018	-0.033	0.023	0.056	0.041	0.049
Jajapur	0.031	0.162	0.053	0.088	0.219	0.163
Dhenkanal	-0.041	0.043	0.041	0.311	0.396	0.352
Anugul	0.006	-0.015	0.008	0.371	0.350	0.361
Nayagarh	-0.062	-0.068	0.062	0.330	0.324	0.327
Khordha	0.063	0.051	0.059	0.086	0.074	0.081
Puri	0.044	-0.092	0.053	0.246	0.109	0.194
Ganjam	-0.010	0.116	0.052	0.219	0.345	0.285
Gajapati	0.075	-0.052	0.074	0.536	0.408	0.479
Kandhamal	0.103	0.275	0.125	0.589	0.761	0.678
Baudh	0.128	0.381	0.143	0.433	0.686	0.571

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Subarnapur	-0.001	0.396	0.109	-0.281	0.116	0.218
Balangir	0.078	0.085	0.079	0.244	0.251	0.248
Nuapada	0.171	-0.260	0.176	0.843	0.412	0.667
Kalahandi	0.181	0.278	0.189	0.528	0.624	0.576
Rayagada	0.029	0.084	0.040	0.692	0.747	0.719
Nabarangapur	0.119	-0.064	0.116	0.430	0.247	0.354
Koraput	0.118	0.031	0.110	0.652	0.565	0.612
Malkangiri	0.067	-0.159	0.076	0.653	0.427	0.556
Chhattisgarh						
Koriya	0.115	0.091	0.110	0.675	0.651	0.664
Surguja	0.054	-0.006	0.052	0.699	0.639	0.670
Jashpur	0.039	0.171	0.061	0.455	0.587	0.525
Raigarh	0.155	0.035	0.144	0.562	0.442	0.507
Korba	0.201	0.108	0.176	0.433	0.341	0.391
Janjgir - Champa	0.133	0.023	0.124	0.226	0.117	0.181
Bilaspur	0.146	0.173	0.152	0.200	0.227	0.213
Kabeerdham	0.114	0.001	0.109	0.260	0.147	0.212
Rajnandgaon	0.107	0.089	0.104	0.325	0.307	0.316
Durg	0.181	0.170	0.177	0.294	0.283	0.289
Raipur	0.153	0.115	0.141	0.262	0.223	0.244
Mahasamund	0.153	0.063	0.146	0.083	-0.007	0.060
Dhamtari	0.104	0.198	0.125	0.082	0.176	0.136
Uttar Bastar Kanker	0.180	-0.031	0.172	0.456	0.245	0.369
Bastar	0.149	0.236	0.160	0.623	0.710	0.667
Narayanpur	0.004	-0.079	0.031	0.434	0.351	0.396
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	0.044	0.244	0.112	0.581	0.781	0.687
Bijapur	0.063	0.243	0.105	-0.162	0.018	0.115
Madhya Pradesh						
Sheopur	-0.059	-0.178	0.083	0.432	0.312	0.378
Morena	-0.321	-0.200	0.301	0.065	0.185	0.136
Bhind	-0.243	-0.245	0.244	0.000	-0.001	0.001
Gwalior	-0.173	0.115	0.144	-0.040	0.248	0.169
Datia	-0.045	0.079	0.054	-0.037	0.088	0.065
Shivpuri	-0.085	-0.175	0.102	0.508	0.418	0.466
Tikamgarh	-0.123	-0.018	0.113	0.194	0.299	0.249
Chhatarpur	-0.085	-0.008	0.076	0.204	0.281	0.244
Panna	-0.009	0.033	0.013	0.445	0.488	0.467
Sagar	-0.014	0.008	0.013	0.142	0.165	0.154
Damoh	-0.090	0.010	0.082	0.291	0.392	0.344
Satna	-0.047	0.026	0.044	0.368	0.441	0.404
Rewa	-0.027	-0.054	0.033	0.178	0.151	0.166
Umaria	0.029	-0.076	0.038	0.399	0.294	0.352
Neemuch	0.068	0.160	0.102	0.271	0.363	0.318
Mandsaur	0.085	0.013	0.077	0.447	0.375	0.415
Ratlam	0.041	0.103	0.063	0.418	0.479	0.448
Ujjain	-0.016	-0.006	0.013	0.298	0.307	0.302

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Shajapur	-0.028	-0.026	0.027	0.264	0.265	0.264
Dewas	-0.067	0.015	0.058	0.265	0.348	0.308
Dhar	-0.012	-0.053	0.025	0.307	0.265	0.288
Indore	0.045	0.124	0.107	-0.082	-0.004	0.061
Khargone (West Nimar)	0.055	0.128	0.068	0.347	0.420	0.383
Barwani	0.116	0.151	0.120	0.512	0.547	0.528
Rajgarh	-0.019	0.028	0.021	0.214	0.261	0.237
Vidisha	-0.057	-0.005	0.051	0.318	0.370	0.344
Bhopal	0.018	0.013	0.014	0.371	0.367	0.369
Sehore	0.049	0.029	0.046	0.204	0.184	0.195
Raisen	0.006	0.072	0.033	0.252	0.318	0.286
Betul	0.100	0.127	0.105	0.342	0.369	0.356
Harda	-0.082	0.179	0.105	0.365	0.626	0.507
Hoshangabad	0.017	0.059	0.033	0.305	0.346	0.325
Katni	0.065	0.213	0.101	0.312	0.460	0.390
Jabalpur	0.114	0.165	0.143	0.214	0.266	0.240
Narsimhapur	0.109	0.103	0.108	0.340	0.334	0.337
Dindori	0.079	0.323	0.101	0.082	0.327	0.235
Mandla	0.144	0.329	0.171	0.408	0.592	0.505
Chhindwara	0.115	0.065	0.108	0.509	0.459	0.485
Seoni	0.073	0.289	0.116	0.155	0.372	0.282
Balaghat	0.168	0.263	0.182	0.280	0.375	0.330
Guna	-0.122	-0.022	0.109	0.257	0.357	0.308
Ashoknagar	-0.070	-0.025	0.065	0.284	0.329	0.306
Shahdol	0.086	0.023	0.080	0.669	0.606	0.639
Anuppur	0.122	0.150	0.128	0.261	0.289	0.275
Sidhi	-0.025	0.006	0.024	0.382	0.412	0.397
Singrauli	0.019	0.178	0.065	0.297	0.456	0.380
Jhabua	0.039	0.277	0.082	0.452	0.690	0.579
Alirajpur	0.096	-0.088	0.095	0.973	0.789	0.887
Khandwa (East Nimar)	-0.029	0.148	0.066	0.400	0.577	0.493
Burhanpur	-0.055	-0.056	0.055	0.366	0.366	0.366
Gujarat						
Kachchh	-0.027	-0.028	0.028	0.029	0.029	0.029
Banas Kantha	-0.056	0.009	0.053	-0.046	0.019	0.036
Patan	-0.071	-0.024	0.065	0.029	0.077	0.057
Mahesana	0.237	0.073	0.211	0.181	0.017	0.135
Sabar Kantha	0.077	0.168	0.093	0.082	0.172	0.132
Gandhinagar	-0.093	-0.043	0.077	0.149	0.199	0.174
Ahmedabad	-0.216	-0.171	0.180	0.316	0.361	0.338
Surendranagar	-0.073	-0.015	0.064	-0.097	-0.039	0.076
Rajkot	-0.078	0.135	0.114	-0.055	0.158	0.114
Jamnagar	-0.022	0.128	0.084	-0.300	-0.151	0.243
Porbandar	0.107	0.075	0.094	0.010	-0.023	0.017
Junagadh	0.086	0.047	0.076	0.086	0.047	0.071
Amreli	-0.097	0.127	0.106	-0.103	0.121	0.112

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bhavnagar	-0.173	-0.074	0.144	-0.168	-0.070	0.132
Anand	0.021	0.016	0.019	0.172	0.168	0.170
Kheda	0.020	0.077	0.039	-0.009	0.048	0.033
Panch Mahals	0.049	0.163	0.072	0.050	0.164	0.119
Dahod	-0.010	0.049	0.016	0.167	0.226	0.198
Vadodara	0.038	-0.035	0.037	0.295	0.221	0.263
Narmada	0.113	0.268	0.132	0.214	0.369	0.300
Bharuch	0.160	0.119	0.148	0.068	0.027	0.053
The Dangs	0.122	0.046	0.118	0.136	0.060	0.106
Navsari	0.157	-0.017	0.132	0.139	-0.035	0.104
Valsad	0.025	-0.197	0.113	0.336	0.114	0.255
Surat	0.086	-0.166	0.153	0.188	-0.064	0.146
Tapi	0.057	-0.146	0.071	0.097	-0.106	0.101
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu						
Diu	0.047	0.064	0.054	0.655	0.671	0.663
Daman	-0.013	0.267	0.242	-0.169	0.111	0.145
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.013	0.199	0.133	0.397	0.584	0.496
Maharashtra						
Nandurbar	0.008	0.051	0.021	0.274	0.317	0.295
Dhule	-0.039	-0.107	0.065	0.137	0.069	0.111
Jalgaon	-0.022	0.041	0.029	0.066	0.130	0.100
Buldana	0.002	-0.034	0.015	0.208	0.172	0.193
Akola	0.109	0.117	0.113	-0.001	0.007	0.005
Washim	0.009	0.022	0.013	0.009	0.022	0.016
Amravati	0.131	0.122	0.128	0.265	0.256	0.261
Wardha	0.192	0.265	0.217	0.351	0.424	0.387
Nagpur	0.112	0.087	0.096	0.339	0.313	0.327
Bhandara	0.049	0.040	0.048	0.277	0.268	0.273
Gondiya	0.247	0.112	0.230	0.078	-0.056	0.069
Gadchiroli	0.129	0.069	0.124	0.127	0.067	0.102
Chandrapur	0.144	0.096	0.130	0.328	0.280	0.306
Yavatmal	0.101	-0.011	0.091	0.168	0.056	0.128
Nanded	0.084	0.073	0.081	0.278	0.267	0.273
Hingoli	0.001	0.088	0.033	0.141	0.228	0.185
Parbhani	0.058	-0.045	0.055	0.131	0.027	0.099
Jalna	0.021	-0.057	0.031	0.259	0.181	0.228
Aurangabad	0.039	0.090	0.066	0.069	0.119	0.094
Nashik	0.010	0.074	0.048	0.007	0.071	0.048
Thane	0.102	0.035	0.061	0.082	0.016	0.061
Mumbai Suburban	na	0.065	0.065	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	0.115	0.115	na	na	na
Raigarh	-0.010	-0.068	0.042	0.200	0.142	0.175
Pune	0.073	0.014	0.047	0.133	0.074	0.109
Ahmadnagar	0.027	0.113	0.055	0.001	0.087	0.058
Bid	-0.118	-0.085	0.112	0.093	0.126	0.108
Latur	0.101	0.089	0.098	0.107	0.094	0.101

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Osmanabad	0.061	0.022	0.056	0.044	0.005	0.033
Solapur	0.011	-0.001	0.009	-0.156	-0.169	0.162
Satara	0.081	0.007	0.074	0.228	0.153	0.196
Ratnagiri	0.074	-0.028	0.068	-0.028	-0.130	0.093
Sindhudurg	0.132	0.105	0.129	0.086	0.059	0.075
Kolhapur	-0.004	-0.030	0.017	-0.205	-0.231	0.218
Sangli	0.000	0.204	0.103	-0.243	-0.039	0.182
Telangana						
Adilabad	0.073	-0.020	0.065	0.223	0.129	0.184
Nizamabad	0.157	0.072	0.142	0.311	0.227	0.273
Karimnagar	0.130	0.019	0.112	0.361	0.250	0.314
Medak	0.083	0.056	0.077	0.201	0.174	0.188
Hyderabad	na	-0.012	0.012	na	na	na
Rangareddy	0.073	0.012	0.041	0.300	0.239	0.272
Mahbubnagar	0.068	0.106	0.074	0.411	0.449	0.430
Nalgonda	0.089	0.119	0.095	0.222	0.252	0.236
Warangal	0.109	0.039	0.094	0.178	0.108	0.150
Khammam	0.219	0.087	0.196	0.235	0.103	0.184
Andhra Pradesh						
Srikakulam	0.055	0.137	0.074	0.262	0.344	0.304
Vizianagaram	0.139	0.083	0.130	0.361	0.305	0.335
Visakhapatnam	0.143	0.111	0.130	0.286	0.255	0.271
East Godavari	0.129	0.013	0.113	0.309	0.193	0.259
West Godavari	0.080	0.117	0.088	0.189	0.227	0.209
Krishna	0.205	0.160	0.189	-0.027	-0.072	0.053
Guntur	0.084	0.120	0.097	0.087	0.123	0.106
Prakasam	0.078	0.047	0.073	0.210	0.179	0.196
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	0.121	0.116	0.120	0.140	0.136	0.138
Y.S.R.	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.177	0.177	0.177
Kurnool	0.037	0.042	0.038	0.095	0.100	0.098
Anantapur	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.177	0.178	0.177
Chittoor	0.172	0.228	0.189	0.163	0.219	0.191
Karnataka						
Belgaum	0.005	0.007	0.006	0.102	0.104	0.103
Bagalkot	0.155	-0.034	0.132	0.300	0.111	0.229
Bijapur	-0.069	-0.007	0.061	0.155	0.216	0.187
Bidar	-0.053	0.021	0.048	0.145	0.219	0.185
Raichur	0.006	-0.130	0.061	0.359	0.222	0.301
Koppal	0.095	0.072	0.092	0.141	0.118	0.130
Gadag	0.070	0.063	0.068	0.070	0.064	0.067
Dharwad	0.156	0.037	0.111	0.439	0.321	0.388
Uttara Kannada	-0.051	-0.133	0.083	0.144	0.062	0.111
Haveri	0.018	-0.085	0.042	0.301	0.198	0.256
Bellary	0.132	0.003	0.106	0.314	0.185	0.261
Chitradurga	0.107	-0.030	0.097	0.313	0.175	0.255
Davanagere	0.096	0.208	0.141	-0.068	0.044	0.058

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Shimoga	0.135	0.149	0.140	-0.051	-0.037	0.044
Udupi	-0.105	0.050	0.093	-0.269	-0.114	0.207
Chikmagalur	0.437	-0.102	0.390	0.578	0.038	0.416
Tumkur	0.033	-0.036	0.034	0.289	0.219	0.257
Bangalore	0.148	0.061	0.074	0.117	0.030	0.087
Mandya	0.034	-0.067	0.042	0.160	0.059	0.123
Hassan	0.095	0.046	0.086	0.060	0.012	0.044
Dakshina Kannada	-0.037	-0.101	0.074	0.189	0.125	0.161
Kodagu	0.143	0.157	0.145	0.065	0.080	0.073
Mysore	0.105	-0.008	0.082	0.420	0.306	0.369
Chamarajanagar	-0.004	0.090	0.038	0.203	0.298	0.253
Gulbarga	-0.057	-0.033	0.051	0.352	0.375	0.363
Yadgir	0.022	0.087	0.041	0.283	0.347	0.315
Kolar	0.080	0.087	0.083	0.180	0.187	0.184
Chikkaballapura	0.071	0.085	0.075	0.216	0.230	0.223
Bangalore Rural	0.209	0.387	0.270	-0.258	-0.080	0.194
Ramanagara	0.159	0.033	0.136	0.164	0.038	0.120
Goa						
North Goa	0.195	0.212	0.205	0.165	0.182	0.173
South Goa	0.172	0.302	0.264	-0.129	0.000	0.093
Kerala						
Kasaragod	0.005	-0.007	0.006	-0.120	-0.133	0.127
Kannur	0.237	0.070	0.149	0.084	-0.083	0.083
Wayanad	0.268	0.464	0.278	-0.147	0.048	0.110
Kozhikode	0.664	0.469	0.543	0.026	-0.169	0.121
Malappuram	0.178	0.120	0.155	0.017	-0.041	0.031
Palakkad	0.222	0.250	0.228	-0.044	-0.016	0.033
Thrissur	0.176	0.358	0.310	-0.233	-0.051	0.170
Ernakulam	0.084	0.140	0.125	-0.194	-0.139	0.169
Idukki	0.286	0.038	0.279	0.753	0.505	0.643
Kottayam	0.152	0.101	0.140	0.114	0.063	0.093
Alappuzha	0.017	0.004	0.012	0.037	0.024	0.031
Pathanamthitta	-0.009	0.102	0.035	-0.442	-0.330	0.391
Kollam	0.141	0.001	0.104	0.065	-0.075	0.070
Thiruvananthapuram	0.158	0.270	0.223	-0.040	0.072	0.058
Lakshadweep						
Lakshadweep	-0.104	-0.240	0.217	0.072	-0.064	0.068
Tamil Nadu						
Thiruvallur	0.187	0.146	0.161	0.232	0.190	0.212
Chennai	na	0.209	0.209	na	na	na
Kancheepuram	0.147	0.077	0.107	0.178	0.108	0.148
Vellore	0.058	0.205	0.141	0.037	0.184	0.131
Tiruvannamalai	0.130	0.152	0.134	0.191	0.213	0.202
Viluppuram	0.128	0.272	0.158	0.130	0.273	0.211
Salem	-0.019	0.203	0.144	0.055	0.277	0.195
Namakkal	0.013	0.083	0.054	0.067	0.137	0.106

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Erode	0.199	0.175	0.187	0.153	0.129	0.142
The Nilgiris	0.233	0.269	0.255	0.142	0.179	0.162
Dindigul	0.671	0.612	0.650	0.342	0.283	0.315
Karur	0.007	-0.010	0.008	0.145	0.128	0.137
Tiruchirappalli	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.212	0.212	0.212
Perambalur	0.659	0.745	0.675	0.198	0.284	0.241
Ariyalur	0.908	0.921	0.909	0.154	0.168	0.160
Cuddalore	0.087	0.021	0.073	0.253	0.187	0.225
Nagapattinam	0.126	0.213	0.150	-0.073	0.014	0.054
Thiruvarur	0.378	0.836	0.509	-0.739	-0.281	0.563
Thanjavur	0.199	0.113	0.174	0.096	0.010	0.069
Pudukkottai	0.179	0.180	0.179	0.078	0.078	0.078
Sivaganga	0.229	0.324	0.261	0.089	0.184	0.144
Madurai	0.026	0.089	0.071	0.246	0.309	0.278
Theni	0.193	0.406	0.324	0.002	0.216	0.150
Virudhunagar	0.288	0.186	0.244	0.233	0.131	0.189
Ramanathapuram	0.160	0.131	0.151	0.073	0.045	0.061
Thoothukkudi	0.091	0.103	0.097	0.215	0.227	0.221
Tirunelveli	0.172	0.172	0.172	0.145	0.145	0.145
Kanniyakumari	-0.111	0.153	0.146	-0.070	0.193	0.144
Dharmapuri	0.365	0.671	0.433	-0.099	0.207	0.160
Krishnagiri	0.410	0.663	0.485	0.075	0.328	0.233
Coimbatore	0.141	0.178	0.170	0.240	0.278	0.259
Tiruppur	0.112	0.150	0.139	0.140	0.177	0.159
Puducherry						
Yanam	na	1.263	1.263	na	na	na
Puducherry	0.348	0.866	0.736	-0.718	-0.200	0.529
Mahe	na	0.560	0.560	na	na	na
Karaikal	0.378	0.082	0.279	0.671	0.376	0.546
Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
Nicobars	0.126	na	0.126	na	na	na
North & Middle Andaman	0.205	1.128	0.252	-1.012	-0.089	0.732
South Andaman	0.442	0.660	0.575	-0.129	0.089	0.111

Table 7: Male-female and rural-urban inequality in CMR, 2019-2021.

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jammu and Kashmir						
Kupwara	-0.277	-0.383	0.287	0.309	0.202	0.267
Badgam	-0.370	-0.293	0.363	-0.047	0.030	0.040
Leh(Ladakh)	-0.125	-0.039	0.112	0.160	0.246	0.207
Kargil	-0.382	-0.508	0.393	0.383	0.257	0.328
Punch	-0.253	0.032	0.245	0.309	0.594	0.462
Rajouri	-0.336	-0.185	0.331	0.489	0.640	0.564
Kathua	-0.187	-0.243	0.195	-0.014	-0.070	0.048
Baramula	-0.313	-0.159	0.298	0.014	0.168	0.110
Bandipore	-0.292	-0.205	0.282	0.128	0.214	0.172
Srinagar	-0.311	-0.300	0.301	-0.091	-0.081	0.087
Ganderbal	-0.339	-0.041	0.310	-0.014	0.283	0.183
Pulwama	-0.274	-0.003	0.256	-0.032	0.238	0.154
Shupiyan	-0.304	-0.280	0.302	0.468	0.492	0.478
Anantnag	-0.244	-0.123	0.224	0.065	0.185	0.130
Kulgam	-0.213	0.020	0.196	0.044	0.278	0.181
Doda	-0.206	0.007	0.200	0.070	0.284	0.200
Ramban	-0.218	-0.197	0.217	0.201	0.223	0.211
Kishtwar	-0.219	0.451	0.235	0.381	1.052	0.761
Udhampur	-0.232	-0.147	0.224	0.146	0.231	0.190
Reasi	-0.240	-0.220	0.239	0.621	0.642	0.631
Jammu	-0.179	-0.221	0.198	-0.041	-0.083	0.063
Samba	-0.134	-0.158	0.138	-0.120	-0.143	0.131
Himachal Pradesh						
Chamba	-0.186	0.000	0.182	-0.031	0.155	0.136
Kangra	0.103	0.315	0.120	0.042	0.255	0.176
Lahul & Spiti	-0.071	na	0.071	na	na	na
Kullu	-0.166	-0.480	0.213	0.423	0.110	0.312
Mandi	-0.283	-0.289	0.283	0.408	0.401	0.404
Hamirpur	0.276	0.280	0.276	0.417	0.421	0.419
Una	0.070	0.048	0.069	0.122	0.099	0.112
Bilaspur	0.198	0.136	0.195	0.032	-0.029	0.031
Solan	-0.181	-0.079	0.171	0.200	0.302	0.253
Sirmaur	-0.098	0.251	0.118	0.180	0.529	0.387
Shimla	-0.196	-0.215	0.200	0.395	0.376	0.385
Kinnaur	-0.163	na	0.163	na	na	na
Punjab						
Gurdaspur	-0.211	-0.141	0.195	0.185	0.255	0.219
Kapurthala	-0.155	-0.192	0.168	0.300	0.263	0.283
Jalandhar	-0.179	-0.143	0.162	0.208	0.244	0.226
Hoshiarpur	-0.152	-0.226	0.169	0.401	0.328	0.369
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	-0.146	-0.257	0.175	0.125	0.015	0.091
Fatehgarh Sahib	-0.220	-0.287	0.243	0.360	0.293	0.331
Ludhiana	-0.204	-0.238	0.225	0.350	0.316	0.335

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Moga	-0.131	-0.108	0.126	0.256	0.279	0.267
Firozpur	-0.243	-0.135	0.221	0.188	0.296	0.243
Muktsar	-0.005	-0.157	0.085	0.160	0.008	0.119
Faridkot	-0.293	-0.527	0.388	0.278	0.043	0.205
Bathinda	-0.208	-0.182	0.199	0.303	0.329	0.316
Mansa	-0.323	-0.424	0.346	0.164	0.063	0.128
Patiala	-0.270	-0.210	0.250	0.384	0.444	0.413
Amritsar	-0.368	-0.200	0.299	0.233	0.402	0.320
Tarn Taran	-0.380	-0.444	0.388	0.188	0.124	0.162
Rupnagar	-0.301	-0.247	0.289	0.170	0.225	0.198
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	-0.221	-0.146	0.185	0.284	0.358	0.320
Sangrur	-0.272	-0.184	0.248	0.194	0.282	0.239
Barnala	-0.108	-0.087	0.101	0.000	0.021	0.014
Chandigarh						
Chandigarh	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uttarakhand						
Uttarkashi	-0.283	-0.229	0.281	0.159	0.213	0.186
Chamoli	-0.150	-0.357	0.184	0.350	0.143	0.274
Rudraprayag	-0.100	1.202	0.198	0.710	2.012	1.465
Tehri Garhwal	-0.265	-0.379	0.276	0.395	0.282	0.347
Dehradun	-0.161	-0.222	0.194	0.164	0.103	0.139
Garhwal	-0.264	-0.077	0.248	0.285	0.472	0.384
Pithoragarh	-0.271	-0.462	0.300	0.566	0.374	0.490
Bageshwar	-0.161	-0.523	0.175	-0.167	-0.529	0.379
Almora	-0.160	-0.131	0.159	0.275	0.304	0.289
Champawat	-0.302	-0.469	0.325	0.345	0.178	0.281
Nainital	-0.272	-0.209	0.252	0.260	0.323	0.291
Udham Singh Nagar	-0.242	-0.220	0.235	0.131	0.153	0.142
Hardwar	-0.326	-0.278	0.312	0.349	0.397	0.372
Haryana						
Panchkula	-0.190	-0.219	0.205	0.153	0.124	0.141
Ambala	-0.283	-0.252	0.271	0.107	0.138	0.122
Yamunanagar	-0.242	-0.232	0.239	0.228	0.238	0.233
Kurukshetra	-0.304	-0.211	0.284	0.160	0.253	0.206
Kaithal	-0.097	-0.170	0.116	0.320	0.248	0.291
Karnal	-0.215	-0.018	0.185	0.090	0.287	0.203
Panipat	-0.325	-0.327	0.326	0.248	0.245	0.247
Sonipat	-0.396	-0.286	0.368	0.144	0.254	0.201
Jind	-0.358	-0.407	0.369	0.400	0.351	0.378
Fatehabad	-0.271	-0.405	0.299	0.206	0.071	0.158
Sirsa	-0.354	-0.336	0.350	0.118	0.136	0.127
Hisar	-0.337	-0.394	0.354	0.318	0.261	0.293
Bhiwani	-0.304	-0.346	0.312	0.313	0.271	0.295
Rohtak	-0.263	-0.345	0.296	0.276	0.194	0.244
Jhajjar	-0.274	0.018	0.240	0.101	0.392	0.270
Mahendragarh	-0.318	-0.425	0.335	0.171	0.064	0.135

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rewari	0.121	0.112	0.118	0.102	0.093	0.099
Gurgaon	-0.345	-0.262	0.295	0.160	0.243	0.201
Mewat	-0.374	-0.369	0.373	0.283	0.288	0.285
Faridabad	-0.414	-0.302	0.335	0.317	0.430	0.373
Palwal	-0.449	-0.363	0.434	0.216	0.302	0.260
Delhi						
North West	-0.146	-0.316	0.308	-0.027	-0.196	0.135
North	-0.672	-0.217	0.237	-0.423	0.032	0.311
North East	-0.541	-0.160	0.168	-0.456	-0.075	0.336
East	0.225	-0.158	0.158	-0.003	-0.386	0.262
New Delhi	na	-0.494	0.494	na	na	na
Central	na	-0.198	0.198	na	na	na
West	-0.506	-0.229	0.230	-0.414	-0.136	0.316
South West	-0.334	-0.341	0.341	0.124	0.117	0.121
South	-0.248	-0.316	0.316	-0.099	-0.168	0.136
Rajasthan						
Ganganagar	-0.164	-0.173	0.167	0.205	0.196	0.201
Hanumangarh	0.064	0.101	0.071	0.228	0.265	0.248
Bikaner	-0.241	-0.086	0.211	-0.009	0.146	0.100
Churu	-0.200	-0.094	0.179	0.094	0.200	0.153
Jhunjhunun	-0.198	-0.165	0.191	0.073	0.106	0.090
Alwar	-0.191	-0.143	0.185	0.250	0.298	0.273
Bharatpur	-0.366	-0.350	0.363	0.215	0.230	0.222
Dhaulpur	-0.458	-0.404	0.450	0.218	0.272	0.244
Karauli	-0.461	-0.382	0.451	0.144	0.222	0.184
Sawai Madhopur	-0.371	-0.289	0.358	0.171	0.253	0.215
Dausa	-0.310	-0.381	0.318	0.154	0.084	0.127
Jaipur	-0.285	-0.170	0.237	0.111	0.226	0.173
Sikar	-0.198	-0.220	0.203	0.056	0.034	0.047
Nagaur	-0.213	-0.588	0.338	0.240	-0.135	0.191
Jodhpur	-0.395	-0.151	0.344	-0.109	0.135	0.122
Jaisalmer	-0.445	-0.293	0.433	0.165	0.316	0.247
Barmer	-0.327	-0.175	0.321	0.146	0.299	0.231
Jalor	-0.266	-0.260	0.266	0.156	0.161	0.158
Sirohi	-0.196	-0.066	0.182	0.283	0.413	0.351
Pali	-0.185	-0.147	0.178	0.364	0.402	0.382
Ajmer	-0.175	-0.091	0.154	0.365	0.448	0.408
Tonk	-0.177	-0.177	0.177	0.311	0.310	0.310
Bundi	-0.197	-0.188	0.196	0.303	0.313	0.308
Bhilwara	-0.099	-0.094	0.098	0.258	0.263	0.260
Rajsamand	-0.188	-0.244	0.196	0.374	0.318	0.349
Dungarpur	-0.205	-0.279	0.209	0.287	0.214	0.256
Banswara	-0.216	0.088	0.212	-0.185	0.119	0.157
Chittaurgarh	-0.138	-0.172	0.145	0.446	0.413	0.431
Kota	-0.170	-0.150	0.159	0.268	0.288	0.278
Baran	-0.162	-0.212	0.172	0.377	0.327	0.353

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jhalawar	-0.184	-0.193	0.185	0.362	0.353	0.358
Udaipur	-0.267	-0.114	0.252	0.431	0.583	0.513
Pratapgarh	-0.139	-0.373	0.163	0.608	0.374	0.511
Uttar Pradesh						
Saharanpur	-0.406	-0.407	0.406	0.048	0.047	0.048
Muzaffarnagar	-0.341	-0.342	0.341	0.072	0.071	0.071
Bijnor	-0.274	-0.268	0.272	0.044	0.050	0.047
Moradabad	-0.296	-0.288	0.294	0.079	0.087	0.083
Rampur	-0.296	-0.285	0.294	0.052	0.062	0.057
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	-0.290	-0.277	0.287	0.056	0.069	0.063
Meerut	-0.336	-0.325	0.331	0.135	0.146	0.140
Baghpat	-0.307	-0.305	0.307	0.042	0.044	0.043
Ghaziabad	-0.346	-0.328	0.335	0.166	0.184	0.175
Gautam Buddha Nagar	-0.399	-0.332	0.366	0.098	0.165	0.132
Bulandshahr	-0.327	-0.318	0.325	0.047	0.056	0.051
Aligarh	-0.365	-0.343	0.359	0.028	0.050	0.040
Mahamaya Nagar	-0.398	-0.383	0.395	0.021	0.036	0.029
Mathura	-0.360	-0.339	0.355	0.060	0.081	0.070
Agra	-0.439	-0.422	0.433	0.041	0.059	0.050
Firozabad	-0.411	-0.387	0.405	0.037	0.061	0.050
Mainpuri	-0.406	-0.409	0.407	0.042	0.039	0.041
Budaun	-0.340	-0.333	0.339	0.031	0.038	0.035
Bareilly	-0.344	-0.326	0.339	0.039	0.056	0.047
Pilibhit	-0.370	-0.385	0.372	0.040	0.026	0.034
Shahjahanpur	-0.333	-0.325	0.332	0.037	0.046	0.041
Kheri	-0.329	-0.334	0.330	0.023	0.019	0.021
Sitapur	-0.344	-0.339	0.344	0.021	0.025	0.023
Hardoi	-0.336	-0.339	0.337	0.021	0.018	0.020
Unnao	-0.245	-0.241	0.245	0.019	0.024	0.021
Lucknow	-0.222	-0.225	0.224	0.214	0.211	0.212
Rae Bareli	-0.183	-0.182	0.183	0.015	0.016	0.016
Farrukhabad	-0.385	-0.379	0.384	0.039	0.046	0.042
Kannauj	-0.317	-0.327	0.319	0.018	0.007	0.014
Etawah	-0.343	-0.351	0.345	0.064	0.056	0.060
Auraiya	-0.260	-0.270	0.261	0.033	0.023	0.029
Kanpur Dehat	-0.306	-0.303	0.306	0.008	0.011	0.010
Kanpur Nagar	-0.250	-0.291	0.273	0.041	0.000	0.029
Jalaun	-0.338	-0.328	0.336	0.058	0.067	0.063
Jhansi	-0.245	-0.239	0.243	0.054	0.060	0.057
Lalitpur	-0.306	-0.294	0.305	0.031	0.043	0.038
Hamirpur	-0.356	-0.363	0.357	0.044	0.036	0.041
Mahoba	-0.312	-0.311	0.312	0.044	0.045	0.045
Banda	-0.360	-0.365	0.361	0.020	0.016	0.018
Chitrakoot	-0.368	-0.368	0.368	0.013	0.013	0.013
Fatehpur	-0.283	-0.285	0.283	0.034	0.033	0.034
Pratapgarh	-0.258	-0.257	0.258	-0.001	0.000	0.000

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaushambi	-0.234	-0.236	0.234	0.023	0.021	0.022
Allahabad	-0.316	-0.316	0.316	0.045	0.045	0.045
Bara Banki	-0.228	-0.221	0.228	0.017	0.024	0.020
Faizabad	-0.229	-0.223	0.228	0.026	0.032	0.029
Ambedkar Nagar	-0.219	-0.214	0.218	-0.001	0.004	0.003
Sultanpur	-0.241	-0.241	0.241	0.012	0.012	0.012
Bahraich	-0.318	-0.303	0.318	-0.005	0.011	0.008
Shrawasti	-0.446	-0.445	0.446	0.012	0.014	0.013
Balrampur	-0.334	-0.340	0.334	0.019	0.012	0.016
Gonda	-0.337	-0.336	0.337	0.020	0.022	0.021
Siddharthnagar	-0.260	-0.258	0.260	0.016	0.018	0.017
Basti	-0.277	-0.275	0.277	0.017	0.019	0.018
Sant Kabir Nagar	-0.252	-0.260	0.253	0.017	0.009	0.014
Mahrajganj	-0.224	-0.220	0.224	0.014	0.018	0.016
Gorakhpur	-0.246	-0.259	0.248	0.028	0.015	0.023
Kushinagar	-0.181	-0.182	0.181	0.005	0.004	0.005
Deoria	-0.232	-0.239	0.233	0.019	0.012	0.016
Azamgarh	-0.219	-0.215	0.219	-0.004	0.000	0.003
Mau	-0.234	-0.222	0.232	-0.016	-0.004	0.012
Ballia	-0.260	-0.262	0.260	0.007	0.005	0.006
Jaunpur	-0.255	-0.252	0.255	0.010	0.013	0.011
Ghazipur	-0.246	-0.253	0.247	0.017	0.010	0.014
Chandauli	-0.281	-0.285	0.281	0.012	0.008	0.010
Varanasi	-0.290	-0.270	0.283	0.055	0.075	0.065
Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	-0.330	-0.328	0.330	0.011	0.013	0.012
Mirzapur	-0.318	-0.318	0.318	0.024	0.024	0.024
Sonbhadra	-0.285	-0.291	0.286	0.046	0.040	0.044
Etah	-0.457	-0.456	0.457	0.025	0.026	0.025
Kanshiram Nagar	-0.294	-0.280	0.292	0.016	0.029	0.023
Bihar						
Pashchim Champaran	-0.248	-0.123	0.240	0.273	0.398	0.338
Purba Champaran	-0.330	-0.249	0.325	0.047	0.129	0.095
Sheohar	-0.339	-0.203	0.334	0.094	0.230	0.172
Sitamarhi	-0.370	-0.402	0.371	0.188	0.156	0.174
Madhubani	-0.320	-0.260	0.318	0.101	0.160	0.132
Supaul	-0.236	-0.333	0.240	0.256	0.159	0.215
Araria	-0.250	-0.210	0.248	0.231	0.271	0.251
Kishanganj	-0.157	-0.144	0.156	0.216	0.229	0.223
Purnia	-0.208	-0.265	0.213	0.303	0.246	0.277
Katihar	-0.174	-0.300	0.185	0.581	0.456	0.525
Madhepura	-0.298	-0.176	0.294	0.149	0.271	0.215
Saharsa	-0.351	-0.121	0.342	-0.018	0.212	0.146
Darbhanga	-0.305	-0.268	0.302	0.252	0.289	0.270
Muzaffarpur	-0.289	-0.059	0.279	0.130	0.360	0.265
Gopalganj	-0.177	-0.145	0.176	0.089	0.121	0.105
Siwan	-0.205	-0.166	0.204	0.231	0.271	0.251

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Saran	-0.261	-0.159	0.255	0.027	0.129	0.090
Vaishali	-0.298	-0.246	0.295	0.081	0.133	0.108
Samastipur	-0.339	-0.130	0.335	0.031	0.240	0.166
Begusarai	-0.335	-0.259	0.323	0.092	0.169	0.134
Khagaria	-0.382	-0.167	0.375	0.066	0.281	0.198
Bhagalpur	-0.302	-0.369	0.314	0.216	0.149	0.188
Banka	-0.317	-0.600	0.332	0.174	-0.108	0.147
Munger	-0.296	-0.359	0.312	0.009	-0.054	0.038
Lakhisarai	-0.315	-0.110	0.297	-0.110	0.095	0.103
Sheikhpura	-0.289	-0.175	0.277	0.158	0.272	0.219
Nalanda	-0.299	-0.147	0.283	0.000	0.152	0.104
Patna	-0.279	-0.290	0.283	0.224	0.212	0.219
Bhojpur	-0.305	-0.200	0.294	0.174	0.279	0.228
Buxar	-0.256	-0.224	0.253	-0.025	0.007	0.019
Kaimur (Bhabua)	-0.220	-0.216	0.220	0.554	0.558	0.556
Rohtas	-0.255	-0.141	0.245	0.201	0.316	0.260
Aurangabad	-0.252	-0.136	0.246	0.272	0.388	0.331
Gaya	-0.299	-0.073	0.284	-0.124	0.101	0.114
Nawada	-0.282	-0.182	0.275	0.118	0.218	0.173
Jamui	-0.288	-0.258	0.286	0.065	0.095	0.081
Jehanabad	-0.277	-0.392	0.290	0.439	0.324	0.390
Arwal	-0.250	-0.189	0.245	0.070	0.130	0.103
Sikkim						
North District	na	na	na	na	na	na
West District	na	na	na	na	na	na
South District	na	na	na	na	na	na
East District	na	na	na	na	na	na
Arunachal Pradesh						
Tawang	-0.150	0.109	0.146	0.462	0.721	0.603
West Kameng	-0.041	0.566	0.229	0.359	0.966	0.718
East Kameng	-0.141	0.005	0.120	0.170	0.316	0.250
Papum Pare	-0.046	0.007	0.032	0.694	0.747	0.719
Upper Subansiri	-0.127	0.153	0.132	0.474	0.754	0.626
West Siang	-0.283	-0.852	0.470	0.378	-0.191	0.305
East Siang	-0.180	-0.575	0.346	0.755	0.360	0.592
Upper Siang	-0.035	-0.255	0.102	0.773	0.554	0.669
Changlang	-0.063	0.081	0.065	0.513	0.657	0.588
Tirap	-0.149	-0.571	0.256	1.103	0.681	0.924
Lower Subansiri	-0.069	0.405	0.177	0.508	0.982	0.775
Kurung Kumey	-0.129	-0.518	0.159	0.224	-0.165	0.198
Dibang Valley	0.005	0.690	0.366	0.022	0.707	0.464
Lower Dibang Valley	-0.054	-0.470	0.185	0.436	0.020	0.322
Lohit	-0.130	-0.019	0.118	0.662	0.773	0.719
Anjaw	-0.008	na	0.008	na	na	na
Nagaland						
Mon	-0.569	-0.621	0.577	0.276	0.224	0.252

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mokokchung	-0.236	-0.160	0.214	0.100	0.176	0.143
Zunheboto	-0.057	-0.196	0.099	0.204	0.065	0.152
Wokha	-0.144	0.025	0.127	0.367	0.535	0.458
Dimapur	-0.058	0.040	0.049	0.061	0.158	0.118
Phek	-0.130	-0.261	0.152	-0.035	-0.167	0.119
Tuensang	-0.147	0.026	0.135	-0.045	0.127	0.095
Longleng	-0.089	-0.111	0.092	0.486	0.463	0.475
Kiphire	-0.136	-0.173	0.143	0.183	0.146	0.166
Kohima	-0.006	-0.007	0.006	-0.147	-0.148	0.147
Peren	-0.110	0.073	0.105	-0.073	0.110	0.093
Manipur						
Senapati	-0.349	-1.585	0.419	1.209	-0.027	0.900
Tamenglong	-0.031	-0.090	0.043	0.533	0.474	0.506
Churachandpur	-0.117	0.125	0.118	0.431	0.673	0.565
Bishnupur	-0.118	-0.214	0.161	0.154	0.058	0.118
Thoubal	0.072	0.006	0.057	0.289	0.224	0.260
Imphal West	0.008	0.041	0.032	-0.058	-0.024	0.045
Imphal East	0.064	0.022	0.053	0.120	0.078	0.102
Ukhrul	-0.351	0.147	0.329	-0.639	-0.141	0.471
Chandel	0.021	0.059	0.029	-0.196	-0.158	0.179
Mizoram						
Mamit	-0.384	-0.708	0.458	0.386	0.061	0.276
Kolasib	-0.235	-0.393	0.324	0.051	-0.107	0.084
Aizawl	-0.105	-0.105	0.105	0.117	0.117	0.117
Champhai	-0.220	-0.414	0.304	0.297	0.103	0.224
Serchhip	-0.172	-0.113	0.150	0.068	0.128	0.102
Lunglei	-0.317	-0.573	0.422	0.647	0.391	0.538
Lawngtlai	-0.403	-0.352	0.396	0.265	0.316	0.292
Saiha	-0.250	-0.013	0.187	0.158	0.395	0.292
Tripura						
West Tripura	-0.139	-0.199	0.162	0.075	0.015	0.055
South Tripura	-0.410	-0.407	0.410	0.124	0.127	0.125
Dhalai	-0.259	-0.157	0.252	0.091	0.194	0.150
North Tripura	-0.239	-0.027	0.222	0.220	0.432	0.343
Meghalaya						
West Garo Hills	-0.086	-0.089	0.086	0.523	0.520	0.522
East Garo Hills	-0.128	0.086	0.124	-0.046	0.167	0.122
South Garo Hills	-0.198	0.081	0.191	0.449	0.727	0.604
West Khasi Hills	-0.226	-0.297	0.235	0.093	0.023	0.068
Ribhoi	-0.500	0.097	0.482	0.044	0.641	0.461
East Khasi Hills	-0.193	-0.370	0.260	0.514	0.338	0.437
Jaintia Hills	-0.125	-0.266	0.134	0.478	0.338	0.415
Assam						
Kokrajhar	-0.237	-0.043	0.232	0.435	0.630	0.539
Dhubri	-0.158	-0.272	0.168	0.354	0.241	0.304
Goalpara	-0.204	-0.180	0.201	0.211	0.235	0.223

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barpeta	-0.255	-0.456	0.269	0.223	0.022	0.161
Morigaon	-0.128	-0.310	0.143	0.338	0.157	0.265
Nagaon	-0.127	-0.150	0.129	0.255	0.232	0.244
Sonitpur	-0.216	-0.564	0.256	0.303	-0.045	0.219
Lakhimpur	-0.176	-0.141	0.174	0.132	0.167	0.150
Dhemaji	-0.204	-0.519	0.234	0.130	-0.186	0.159
Tinsukia	-0.175	-0.194	0.178	0.209	0.190	0.200
Dibrugarh	-0.053	-0.099	0.062	0.068	0.022	0.051
Sivasagar	-0.057	0.196	0.078	0.004	0.256	0.176
Jorhat	-0.094	0.072	0.091	0.143	0.310	0.239
Golaghat	-0.023	0.136	0.042	0.045	0.203	0.144
Karbi Anglong	-0.143	-0.008	0.136	0.216	0.350	0.288
Dima Hasao	-0.092	-0.086	0.091	0.472	0.478	0.475
Cachar	-0.106	-0.038	0.099	0.079	0.147	0.117
Karimganj	-0.116	-0.145	0.118	0.390	0.361	0.377
Hailakandi	-0.033	-0.215	0.056	0.198	0.017	0.144
Bongaigaon	-0.051	0.008	0.048	0.184	0.243	0.213
Chirang	-0.178	-0.127	0.176	0.204	0.256	0.230
Kamrup	-0.097	-0.156	0.102	0.362	0.303	0.335
Kamrup Metropolitan	-0.111	-0.013	0.053	0.183	0.282	0.235
Nalbari	-0.100	-0.177	0.109	0.373	0.296	0.337
Baksa	-0.122	0.139	0.122	0.257	0.517	0.403
Darrang	-0.080	-0.210	0.088	0.537	0.408	0.481
Udalguri	-0.050	-0.193	0.060	0.600	0.457	0.536
West Bengal						
Darjiling	-0.266	-0.111	0.226	0.264	0.419	0.347
Jalpaiguri	-0.243	-0.223	0.238	0.158	0.178	0.168
Koch Bihar	-0.208	-0.239	0.211	0.072	0.042	0.059
Uttar Dinajpur	-0.217	-0.331	0.228	0.482	0.367	0.430
Dakshin Dinajpur	-0.167	-0.254	0.178	0.122	0.036	0.091
Maldah	-0.224	-0.238	0.225	0.192	0.177	0.185
Murshidabad	-0.216	-0.263	0.226	0.071	0.024	0.054
Birbhum	-0.188	-0.261	0.197	0.192	0.119	0.160
Barddhaman	-0.164	-0.235	0.193	0.162	0.091	0.133
Nadia	-0.153	-0.177	0.159	0.113	0.089	0.102
North Twenty Four Parganas	-0.180	-0.204	0.192	0.024	0.000	0.017
Hugli	-0.166	-0.254	0.200	-0.064	-0.152	0.115
Bankura	-0.197	-0.305	0.206	0.150	0.043	0.112
Puruliya	-0.192	-0.217	0.194	0.059	0.034	0.049
Haora	-0.138	-0.171	0.158	-0.103	-0.136	0.120
Kolkata	na	-0.234	0.234	na	na	na
South Twenty Four Parganas	-0.190	-0.204	0.193	0.119	0.106	0.113
Paschim Medinipur	-0.164	0.008	0.156	-0.134	0.038	0.100
Purba Medinipur	-0.242	-0.274	0.245	0.197	0.165	0.182
Jharkhand						
Garhwa	-0.222	-0.235	0.223	0.212	0.199	0.206

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chatra	-0.174	0.007	0.170	0.245	0.426	0.344
Kodarma	-0.181	-0.178	0.181	-0.017	-0.014	0.015
Giridih	-0.227	-0.194	0.225	0.330	0.362	0.345
Deoghar	-0.256	-0.390	0.276	0.455	0.321	0.398
Godda	-0.251	-0.209	0.249	0.501	0.542	0.521
Sahibganj	-0.141	-0.127	0.139	0.270	0.283	0.276
Pakur	-0.042	-0.093	0.047	0.313	0.262	0.291
Dhanbad	-0.107	-0.127	0.118	0.064	0.044	0.056
Bokaro	-0.129	-0.162	0.143	0.243	0.210	0.229
Lohardaga	-0.064	0.034	0.062	0.405	0.503	0.456
Purbi Singhbhum	-0.028	0.010	0.022	0.507	0.546	0.526
Palamu	-0.177	-0.114	0.172	0.211	0.274	0.243
Latehar	-0.174	-0.262	0.181	0.574	0.486	0.533
Hazaribagh	-0.144	0.022	0.135	0.308	0.474	0.395
Ramgarh	-0.152	-0.249	0.195	0.317	0.220	0.275
Dumka	-0.154	-0.392	0.174	0.425	0.187	0.329
Jamtara	-0.285	-0.279	0.284	0.211	0.216	0.213
Ranchi	-0.151	-0.186	0.165	0.410	0.375	0.394
Khunti	-0.195	-0.107	0.190	0.262	0.350	0.308
Gumla	-0.147	-0.305	0.160	0.588	0.430	0.518
Simdega	-0.102	-0.122	0.103	0.716	0.697	0.707
Pashchimi Singhbhum	-0.216	-0.034	0.205	0.287	0.469	0.387
Saraikela-Kharsawan	-0.125	-0.002	0.110	0.089	0.213	0.160
Odisha						
Bargarh	-0.178	-0.366	0.204	0.284	0.096	0.215
Jharsuguda	-0.144	-0.239	0.189	0.154	0.060	0.118
Sambalpur	-0.249	-0.379	0.292	0.221	0.091	0.171
Debagarh	-0.325	-0.559	0.343	0.263	0.028	0.191
Sundargarh	-0.224	-0.132	0.198	0.097	0.189	0.148
Kendujhar	-0.254	-0.162	0.244	0.032	0.124	0.090
Mayurbhanj	-0.275	-0.345	0.280	0.356	0.287	0.324
Baleshwar	-0.279	-0.282	0.279	0.261	0.258	0.260
Bhadrak	-0.325	-0.216	0.314	0.026	0.135	0.095
Kendrapara	-0.294	-0.208	0.290	-0.098	-0.011	0.071
Jagatsinghapur	-0.289	-0.250	0.285	0.114	0.152	0.133
Cuttack	-0.307	-0.317	0.309	0.044	0.034	0.039
Jajapur	-0.264	-0.145	0.257	0.070	0.188	0.139
Dhenkanal	-0.329	-0.243	0.323	0.248	0.334	0.290
Anugul	-0.304	-0.299	0.303	0.279	0.284	0.281
Nayagarh	-0.352	-0.343	0.351	0.252	0.261	0.256
Khordha	-0.243	-0.248	0.245	0.066	0.062	0.064
Puri	-0.261	-0.362	0.277	0.193	0.091	0.154
Ganjam	-0.315	-0.196	0.296	0.160	0.279	0.223
Gajapati	-0.306	-0.340	0.309	0.329	0.295	0.313
Kandhamal	-0.323	-0.079	0.311	0.317	0.561	0.452
Baudh	-0.220	0.046	0.217	0.315	0.581	0.464

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Subarnapur	-0.289	0.020	0.278	-0.211	0.099	0.166
Balangir	-0.248	-0.221	0.245	0.179	0.205	0.192
Nuapada	-0.192	-0.503	0.216	0.651	0.340	0.522
Kalahandi	-0.210	-0.055	0.204	0.354	0.509	0.436
Rayagada	-0.330	-0.216	0.318	0.458	0.572	0.516
Nabarangapur	-0.254	-0.348	0.260	0.280	0.186	0.240
Koraput	-0.275	-0.264	0.274	0.422	0.433	0.427
Malkangiri	-0.304	-0.420	0.313	0.431	0.315	0.380
Chhattisgarh						
Koriya	-0.240	-0.196	0.231	0.489	0.533	0.511
Surguja	-0.252	-0.270	0.253	0.570	0.552	0.561
Jashpur	-0.267	-0.122	0.259	0.354	0.499	0.433
Raigarh	-0.165	-0.236	0.177	0.456	0.385	0.423
Korba	-0.145	-0.183	0.159	0.326	0.288	0.308
Janjgir - Champa	-0.175	-0.256	0.188	0.181	0.100	0.147
Bilaspur	-0.183	-0.141	0.175	0.147	0.189	0.169
Kabeerdham	-0.212	-0.283	0.219	0.192	0.120	0.160
Rajnandgaon	-0.227	-0.211	0.225	0.233	0.249	0.241
Durg	-0.144	-0.128	0.139	0.229	0.245	0.237
Raipur	-0.164	-0.178	0.169	0.205	0.192	0.199
Mahasamund	-0.200	-0.258	0.208	0.053	-0.005	0.038
Dhamtari	-0.202	-0.115	0.190	0.063	0.150	0.114
Uttar Bastar Kanker	-0.149	-0.299	0.167	0.360	0.210	0.296
Bastar	-0.220	-0.073	0.209	0.439	0.586	0.516
Narayanpur	-0.308	-0.347	0.315	0.313	0.274	0.295
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	-0.301	-0.073	0.274	0.393	0.621	0.519
Bijapur	-0.268	-0.164	0.257	-0.091	0.013	0.065
Madhya Pradesh						
Sheopur	-0.263	-0.355	0.276	0.344	0.251	0.303
Morena	-0.478	-0.375	0.459	0.057	0.159	0.117
Bhind	-0.413	-0.414	0.413	0.000	-0.001	0.001
Gwalior	-0.350	-0.105	0.247	-0.033	0.212	0.145
Datia	-0.247	-0.144	0.229	-0.029	0.073	0.054
Shivpuri	-0.281	-0.353	0.292	0.420	0.348	0.386
Tikamgarh	-0.309	-0.217	0.297	0.161	0.253	0.210
Chhatarpur	-0.280	-0.211	0.268	0.165	0.233	0.201
Panna	-0.227	-0.174	0.222	0.350	0.403	0.377
Sagar	-0.221	-0.198	0.215	0.115	0.139	0.127
Damoh	-0.283	-0.191	0.270	0.243	0.334	0.291
Satna	-0.253	-0.180	0.242	0.294	0.367	0.331
Rewa	-0.229	-0.249	0.232	0.149	0.130	0.140
Umaria	-0.199	-0.269	0.209	0.307	0.237	0.276
Neemuch	-0.146	-0.052	0.127	0.232	0.325	0.280
Mandsaur	-0.129	-0.182	0.140	0.391	0.338	0.367
Ratlam	-0.173	-0.104	0.159	0.354	0.424	0.389
Ujjain	-0.215	-0.201	0.210	0.261	0.275	0.268

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Shajapur	-0.226	-0.220	0.225	0.229	0.235	0.232
Dewas	-0.260	-0.181	0.242	0.234	0.312	0.274
Dhar	-0.211	-0.243	0.217	0.272	0.239	0.257
Indore	-0.155	-0.086	0.111	-0.073	-0.003	0.054
Khargone (West Nimar)	-0.154	-0.077	0.147	0.304	0.381	0.342
Barwani	-0.114	-0.060	0.110	0.430	0.485	0.456
Rajgarh	-0.223	-0.176	0.216	0.179	0.226	0.202
Vidisha	-0.256	-0.205	0.247	0.263	0.315	0.290
Bhopal	-0.191	-0.185	0.186	0.318	0.324	0.321
Sehore	-0.167	-0.177	0.169	0.168	0.159	0.164
Raisen	-0.203	-0.137	0.192	0.210	0.276	0.244
Betul	-0.134	-0.092	0.129	0.273	0.316	0.295
Harda	-0.277	-0.040	0.253	0.301	0.538	0.430
Hoshangabad	-0.193	-0.147	0.182	0.256	0.302	0.278
Katni	-0.174	-0.028	0.161	0.233	0.380	0.312
Jabalpur	-0.121	-0.064	0.096	0.169	0.227	0.199
Narsimhapur	-0.119	-0.109	0.118	0.282	0.292	0.287
Dindori	-0.150	0.065	0.147	0.063	0.279	0.200
Mandla	-0.090	0.100	0.091	0.338	0.528	0.440
Chhindwara	-0.115	-0.138	0.120	0.426	0.403	0.415
Seoni	-0.141	0.060	0.135	0.132	0.333	0.250
Balaghat	-0.070	0.032	0.066	0.229	0.331	0.284
Guna	-0.308	-0.219	0.292	0.218	0.308	0.265
Ashoknagar	-0.268	-0.224	0.262	0.232	0.276	0.254
Shahdol	-0.159	-0.179	0.162	0.530	0.510	0.520
Anuppur	-0.123	-0.081	0.115	0.200	0.242	0.221
Sidhi	-0.236	-0.198	0.233	0.304	0.342	0.323
Singrauli	-0.210	-0.061	0.198	0.220	0.370	0.299
Jhabua	-0.181	0.052	0.175	0.372	0.606	0.499
Alirajpur	-0.142	-0.274	0.153	0.822	0.690	0.760
Khandwa (East Nimar)	-0.231	-0.061	0.212	0.343	0.513	0.433
Burhanpur	-0.249	-0.245	0.248	0.325	0.330	0.327
Gujarat						
Kachchh	-0.220	-0.220	0.220	0.026	0.026	0.026
Banas Kantha	-0.246	-0.188	0.241	-0.041	0.017	0.032
Patan	-0.261	-0.218	0.254	0.026	0.068	0.050
Mahesana	0.010	-0.132	0.063	0.157	0.015	0.117
Sabar Kantha	-0.131	-0.047	0.124	0.071	0.155	0.118
Gandhinagar	-0.281	-0.235	0.263	0.131	0.177	0.154
Ahmedabad	-0.387	-0.350	0.357	0.282	0.320	0.300
Surendranagar	-0.259	-0.207	0.248	-0.089	-0.036	0.069
Rajkot	-0.266	-0.074	0.184	-0.048	0.144	0.103
Jamnagar	-0.213	-0.083	0.171	-0.268	-0.138	0.217
Porbandar	-0.098	-0.127	0.112	0.008	-0.021	0.016
Junagadh	-0.118	-0.152	0.130	0.077	0.043	0.064
Amreli	-0.283	-0.079	0.248	-0.092	0.111	0.101

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bhavnagar	-0.351	-0.261	0.320	-0.153	-0.064	0.120
Anand	-0.184	-0.184	0.184	0.148	0.148	0.148
Kheda	-0.184	-0.134	0.175	-0.008	0.042	0.029
Panch Mahals	-0.157	-0.052	0.148	0.043	0.148	0.107
Dahod	-0.211	-0.155	0.208	0.143	0.199	0.172
Vadodara	-0.168	-0.227	0.195	0.257	0.197	0.231
Narmada	-0.101	0.049	0.098	0.186	0.336	0.270
Bharuch	-0.058	-0.092	0.070	0.059	0.025	0.046
The Dangs	-0.090	-0.155	0.096	0.119	0.054	0.093
Navsari	-0.054	-0.210	0.124	0.124	-0.032	0.093
Valsad	-0.172	-0.374	0.254	0.306	0.105	0.233
Surat	-0.116	-0.345	0.313	0.170	-0.058	0.133
Tapi	-0.146	-0.327	0.173	0.086	-0.095	0.090
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu						
Diu	-0.208	-0.179	0.197	0.602	0.631	0.617
Daman	-0.255	0.007	0.107	-0.156	0.105	0.135
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-0.250	-0.065	0.192	0.345	0.530	0.444
Maharashtra						
Nandurbar	-0.195	-0.150	0.189	0.241	0.286	0.263
Dhule	-0.235	-0.294	0.252	0.121	0.062	0.098
Jalgaon	-0.219	-0.160	0.203	0.059	0.117	0.090
Buldana	-0.196	-0.226	0.203	0.186	0.156	0.174
Akola	-0.100	-0.093	0.098	-0.001	0.007	0.005
Washim	-0.188	-0.176	0.186	0.008	0.020	0.015
Amravati	-0.079	-0.080	0.079	0.239	0.238	0.239
Wardha	-0.020	0.059	0.037	0.320	0.400	0.360
Nagpur	-0.103	-0.116	0.111	0.299	0.286	0.293
Bhandara	-0.157	-0.158	0.157	0.246	0.244	0.245
Gondiya	0.004	-0.109	0.044	0.064	-0.049	0.057
Gadchiroli	-0.094	-0.141	0.100	0.107	0.059	0.087
Chandrapur	-0.078	-0.110	0.090	0.284	0.253	0.270
Yavatmal	-0.112	-0.209	0.136	0.146	0.050	0.112
Nanded	-0.123	-0.127	0.124	0.249	0.245	0.247
Hingoli	-0.197	-0.115	0.188	0.126	0.209	0.169
Parbhani	-0.144	-0.237	0.177	0.118	0.025	0.089
Jalna	-0.179	-0.247	0.193	0.233	0.166	0.206
Aurangabad	-0.162	-0.114	0.143	0.061	0.109	0.086
Nashik	-0.188	-0.130	0.167	0.006	0.065	0.044
Thane	-0.107	-0.165	0.152	0.073	0.014	0.054
Mumbai Suburban	na	-0.135	0.135	na	na	na
Mumbai	na	-0.092	0.092	na	na	na
Raigarh	-0.206	-0.257	0.226	0.181	0.130	0.159
Pune	-0.127	-0.180	0.161	0.122	0.069	0.101
Ahmadnagar	-0.170	-0.090	0.158	0.001	0.080	0.054
Bid	-0.303	-0.272	0.297	0.086	0.117	0.100
Latur	-0.109	-0.117	0.111	0.094	0.086	0.090

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Osmanabad	-0.140	-0.175	0.146	0.040	0.005	0.030
Solapur	-0.184	-0.198	0.188	-0.141	-0.155	0.148
Satara	-0.119	-0.185	0.133	0.210	0.144	0.182
Ratnagiri	-0.119	-0.217	0.140	-0.027	-0.124	0.088
Sindhudurg	-0.075	-0.098	0.079	0.078	0.055	0.068
Kolhapur	-0.195	-0.222	0.204	-0.189	-0.215	0.202
Sangli	-0.193	-0.009	0.167	-0.220	-0.036	0.165
Telangana						
Adilabad	-0.312	-0.370	0.327	0.163	0.105	0.138
Nizamabad	-0.244	-0.285	0.254	0.231	0.191	0.213
Karimnagar	-0.229	-0.310	0.253	0.306	0.225	0.271
Medak	-0.291	-0.298	0.293	0.155	0.148	0.151
Hyderabad	na	-0.364	0.364	na	na	na
Rangareddy	-0.318	-0.341	0.334	0.218	0.195	0.207
Mahbubnagar	-0.339	-0.262	0.329	0.286	0.363	0.325
Nalgonda	-0.290	-0.244	0.282	0.168	0.214	0.191
Warangal	-0.266	-0.312	0.280	0.138	0.092	0.119
Khammam	-0.200	-0.282	0.222	0.168	0.086	0.135
Andhra Pradesh						
Srikakulam	-0.213	-0.127	0.202	0.214	0.300	0.259
Vizianagaram	-0.169	-0.186	0.172	0.269	0.252	0.261
Visakhapatnam	-0.149	-0.156	0.152	0.225	0.218	0.222
East Godavari	-0.135	-0.229	0.162	0.268	0.174	0.227
West Godavari	-0.176	-0.134	0.169	0.165	0.206	0.186
Krishna	-0.085	-0.126	0.103	-0.021	-0.062	0.045
Guntur	-0.168	-0.132	0.157	0.076	0.113	0.096
Prakasam	-0.175	-0.197	0.179	0.184	0.163	0.174
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	-0.134	-0.133	0.133	0.124	0.125	0.125
Y.S.R.	-0.145	-0.138	0.143	0.153	0.161	0.157
Kurnool	-0.221	-0.213	0.219	0.079	0.087	0.083
Anantapur	-0.230	-0.217	0.226	0.133	0.145	0.139
Chittoor	-0.111	-0.050	0.097	0.132	0.193	0.164
Karnataka						
Belgaum	-0.244	-0.239	0.243	0.086	0.091	0.088
Bagalkot	-0.134	-0.278	0.187	0.237	0.094	0.183
Bijapur	-0.307	-0.250	0.296	0.131	0.189	0.161
Bidar	-0.290	-0.220	0.275	0.126	0.196	0.164
Raichur	-0.253	-0.358	0.279	0.292	0.187	0.248
Koppal	-0.192	-0.200	0.193	0.105	0.096	0.101
Gadag	-0.203	-0.204	0.203	0.054	0.053	0.054
Dharwad	-0.126	-0.208	0.174	0.364	0.283	0.328
Uttara Kannada	-0.289	-0.359	0.311	0.125	0.055	0.097
Haveri	-0.236	-0.317	0.256	0.254	0.173	0.218
Bellary	-0.165	-0.251	0.200	0.238	0.153	0.202
Chitradurga	-0.168	-0.272	0.193	0.254	0.150	0.210
Davanagere	-0.172	-0.081	0.149	-0.054	0.038	0.047

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Shimoga	-0.137	-0.129	0.134	-0.040	-0.032	0.036
Udupi	-0.336	-0.213	0.308	-0.221	-0.098	0.172
Chikmagalur	0.077	-0.335	0.170	0.444	0.032	0.320
Tumkur	-0.230	-0.278	0.242	0.234	0.186	0.212
Bangalore	-0.124	-0.194	0.188	0.096	0.026	0.072
Mandya	-0.222	-0.305	0.240	0.133	0.050	0.102
Hassan	-0.172	-0.210	0.181	0.049	0.010	0.036
Dakshina Kannada	-0.275	-0.330	0.301	0.167	0.113	0.143
Kodagu	-0.120	-0.103	0.118	0.055	0.072	0.064
Mysore	-0.170	-0.250	0.205	0.346	0.266	0.309
Chamarajanagar	-0.256	-0.165	0.242	0.168	0.259	0.217
Gulbarga	-0.299	-0.270	0.291	0.299	0.327	0.313
Yadgir	-0.239	-0.170	0.229	0.229	0.298	0.264
Kolar	-0.184	-0.169	0.179	0.149	0.164	0.156
Chikkaballapura	-0.197	-0.173	0.192	0.175	0.199	0.187
Bangalore Rural	-0.067	0.066	0.067	-0.203	-0.070	0.154
Ramanagara	-0.105	-0.212	0.143	0.141	0.034	0.103
Goa						
North Goa	0.145	0.162	0.155	0.161	0.178	0.169
South Goa	0.122	0.248	0.213	-0.125	0.000	0.091
Kerala						
Kasaragod	-0.224	-0.237	0.230	-0.113	-0.126	0.120
Kannur	-0.002	-0.161	0.131	0.079	-0.080	0.079
Wayanad	0.020	0.200	0.044	-0.134	0.046	0.100
Kozhikode	0.382	0.198	0.275	0.023	-0.161	0.115
Malappuram	-0.061	-0.116	0.090	0.016	-0.039	0.030
Palakkad	-0.019	0.007	0.017	-0.041	-0.015	0.031
Thrissur	-0.061	0.108	0.095	-0.218	-0.049	0.159
Ernakulam	-0.148	-0.098	0.115	-0.183	-0.133	0.160
Idukki	0.037	-0.188	0.055	0.712	0.487	0.611
Kottayam	-0.087	-0.134	0.103	0.107	0.060	0.087
Alappuzha	-0.217	-0.229	0.224	0.034	0.023	0.029
Pathanamthitta	-0.240	-0.144	0.231	-0.404	-0.308	0.360
Kollam	-0.101	-0.231	0.173	0.060	-0.071	0.065
Thiruvananthapuram	-0.085	0.020	0.061	-0.037	0.068	0.054
Lakshadweep						
Lakshadweep	-0.184	-0.314	0.290	0.069	-0.061	0.065
Tamil Nadu						
Thiruvallur	-0.036	-0.067	0.058	0.207	0.176	0.193
Chennai	na	-0.007	0.007	na	na	na
Kancheepuram	-0.074	-0.133	0.115	0.158	0.099	0.133
Vellore	-0.155	-0.020	0.118	0.033	0.168	0.119
Tiruvannamalai	-0.092	-0.065	0.087	0.168	0.195	0.182
Viluppuram	-0.091	0.046	0.086	0.115	0.252	0.194
Salem	-0.225	-0.022	0.160	0.048	0.250	0.176
Namakkal	-0.195	-0.130	0.171	0.060	0.124	0.096

State/Union Territory/District	Male-female inequality			Rural-urban inequality		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total
Erode	-0.028	-0.044	0.038	0.135	0.119	0.127
The Nilgiris	0.007	0.047	0.037	0.127	0.167	0.148
Dindigul	0.302	0.311	0.305	0.244	0.253	0.248
Karur	-0.199	-0.212	0.204	0.130	0.117	0.124
Tiruchirappalli	-0.089	-0.083	0.086	0.188	0.195	0.192
Perambalur	0.297	0.413	0.320	0.138	0.254	0.200
Ariyalur	0.401	0.475	0.409	0.073	0.147	0.112
Cuddalore	-0.125	-0.181	0.145	0.230	0.173	0.205
Nagapattinam	-0.087	-0.008	0.077	-0.066	0.013	0.048
Thiruvarur	0.140	0.472	0.249	-0.591	-0.259	0.459
Thanjavur	-0.023	-0.099	0.061	0.086	0.009	0.062
Pudukkottai	-0.038	-0.035	0.037	0.070	0.073	0.072
Sivaganga	0.003	0.095	0.052	0.079	0.172	0.133
Madurai	-0.184	-0.120	0.150	0.218	0.282	0.251
Theni	-0.053	0.136	0.106	0.002	0.191	0.133
Virudhunagar	0.039	-0.041	0.040	0.198	0.118	0.163
Ramanathapuram	-0.056	-0.081	0.065	0.066	0.042	0.056
Thoothukkudi	-0.122	-0.106	0.114	0.194	0.210	0.202
Tirunelveli	-0.052	-0.046	0.049	0.128	0.133	0.130
Kanniyakumari	-0.303	-0.055	0.138	-0.065	0.183	0.136
Dharmapuri	0.084	0.341	0.160	-0.074	0.184	0.137
Krishnagiri	0.133	0.372	0.217	0.059	0.298	0.210
Coimbatore	-0.076	-0.034	0.046	0.218	0.259	0.239
Tiruppur	-0.104	-0.065	0.079	0.125	0.163	0.145
Puducherry						
Yanam	na	0.946	0.946	na	na	na
Puducherry	0.211	0.648	0.544	-0.625	-0.188	0.464
Mahe	na	0.429	0.429	na	na	na
Karaikal	0.236	-0.033	0.172	0.628	0.359	0.514
Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
Nicobars	-0.144	na	0.144	na	na	na
North & Middle Andaman	-0.028	0.632	0.088	-0.740	-0.081	0.537
South Andaman	0.181	0.370	0.302	-0.107	0.082	0.095

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