

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

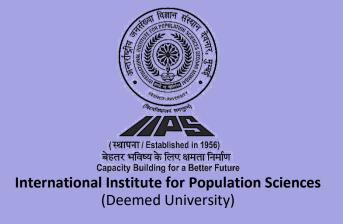
### **Compendium of Fact Sheets**

### **KEY INDICATORS**

# INDIA & PHASE-II STATE FACTSHEET COMPENDIUM

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-21



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### **Key Indicators Content**

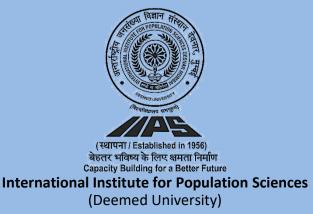
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### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## INDIA FACT SHEET



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for India. NFHS-5 fieldwork for India was conducted in two phases, phase one from 17 June 2019 to 30 January 2020 and phase two from 2 January 2020 to 30 April 2021 by 17 Field Agencies and gathered information from 636,699 households, 724,115 women, and 101,839 men. Fact sheets for each State/UT and District of India are also available separately.

maia - Rey maicators			_	
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	2019-21	)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.5	66.8	71.8	68.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.1	28.1	26.5	28.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	985	1,037	1,020	991
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	924	931	929	919
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.3	87.5	89.1	79.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	83.2	65.8	70.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	95.7	96.8	88.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.7	94.6	95.9	94.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	81.5	64.9	70.2	48.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	89.7	43.2	58.6	43.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.9	93.0	94.3	93.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	38.1	42.4	41.0	28.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	18.1	12.0	13.6	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.0	65.9	71.5	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	89.6	81.5	84.4	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	56.3	33.7	41.0	35.7
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.1	43.7	50.2	47.1
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	51.8	24.6	33.3	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	72.5	48.7	57.1	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.7	27.0	23.3	26.8
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	11.3	21.1	17.7	20.3
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.2
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.8	7.9	6.8	7.9
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	27	49	43	51
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	18.0	27.5	24.9	29.5
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	26.6	38.4	35.2	40.7
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	31.5	45.7	41.9	49.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	69.3	65.6	66.7	53.5
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	58.5	55.5	56.5	47.8
30. Female sterilization (%)	36.3	38.7	37.9	36.0
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.5
33. Pill (%)	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.1
34. Condom (%)	13.6	7.6	9.5	5.6
35. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.4	9.9	9.4	12.9
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.6	4.3	4.0	5.7
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.0	24.3	23.9	17.7
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	64.7	61.5	62.4	46.6
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grou				

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

 Prostpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
 Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

<sup>·</sup> Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

<sup>·</sup> At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-5				
Maternal and Child Health	_	Rural	Total	(2015-16) Total				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	0.00			1 0 10.1				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.5	67.9	70.0	58.6				
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	68.1	54.2	58.1	51.2				
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.7	91.7	92.0	89.0				
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.0	40.2	44.1	30.3				
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.4	22.7	26.0	14.4				
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.9	96.3	95.9	89.3				
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	84.6	75.4	78.0	62.4				
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,385	2,770	2,916	3,197				
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	3.8	4.3	4.2	2.5				
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	85.7	76.5	79.1	na				
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)								
50. Institutional births (%)	93.8	86.7	88.6	78.9				
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	52.6	65.3	61.9	52.1				
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.1	3.7	3.2	4.3				
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	94.0	87.8	89.4	81.4				
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.3	17.6	21.5	17.2				
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.3	46.0	47.4	40.9				
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.7	11.9	14.3	11.9				
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation								
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	75.5	76.8	76.4	62.0				
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only (%)	83.3	84.0	83.8	77.9				
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.7	95.4	95.2	91.9				
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	79.2	80.9	80.5	72.8				
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.0	87.0	86.7	78.4				
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.1	88.1	87.9	81.1				
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	30.4	32.4	31.9	na				
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	34.9	37.0	36.4	na				
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	83.0	84.2	83.9	62.8				
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	71.8	71.0	71.2	64.5				
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	87.7	97.0	94.5	90.7				
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	11.1	1.6	4.2	7.2				
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)								
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.2	7.7	7.3	9.2				
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	62.5	60.1	60.6	50.6				
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	31.5	30.3	30.5	20.3				
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	72.2	68.0	68.9	67.9				
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.7				
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	72.7	67.8	69.0	73.2				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

india - Key indicators				
Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban		Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	44.7	40.7	41.8	41.6
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	59.6	65.1	63.7	54.9
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	52.0	43.9	45.9	42.7
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.8	10.8	11.1	8.7
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (76)	14.2	12.0	12.7	14.3
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (78)	12.3	11.0	11.3	9.6
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.1	37.3	35.5	38.4
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.5	19.5	19.3	21.0
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.3	33.8	32.1	35.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.2	3.2	3.4	2.1
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	7.4	0.2	0.1	2.1
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	13.2	21.2	18.7	22.9
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	13.0	17.8	16.2	20.2
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	33.2	19.7	24.0	20.2
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	29.8	19.7	22.9	18.9
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.9	55.2	56.7	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	50.1	46.4	47.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults	30.1	70.7	77.7	IIa
•	64.2	60.2	67.1	E0 6
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.2	68.3	67.1	58.6
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.1	58.7	57.2	53.2
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	45.7	54.3	52.2	50.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	53.8	58.5	57.0 50.4	53.1
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.5	60.2	59.1	54.1
	20.4 25.0	27.4 33.9	25.0 31.1	22.7 29.2
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	25.0	33.3	31.1	29.2
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	5.9	6.1	na
100. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 high) (76)	8.0	5.5	6.3	na na
101. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				IIa
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.3	12.3	13.5	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.8	7.0	7.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.5	6.5	7.2	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	17.9	14.5	15.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6	11.9	12.4	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	5.2	5.2	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.6	20.2	21.3	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.1	15.0	15.7	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	5.5	5.7	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.6	22.7	24.0	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

Indicators		NFHS-5 2019-21		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.2	1.7	1.9	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.2	0.7	0.9	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.2	8.0	0.9	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.0	1.3	1.2	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	28.6	18.2	21.6	20.9
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	37.5	27.1	30.7	32.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	76.1	64.7	68.4	54.9
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	86.4	79.6	82.0	77.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	91.0	87.7	88.7	84.0
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	25.0	25.6	25.4	24.6
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	38.3	45.7	43.3	38.4
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	80.9	77.4	78.6	53.0
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	69.4	46.6	54.0	45.9
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	89.4	72.3	77.3	57.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	24.2	31.6	29.3	31.2
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.9
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.4	10.5	8.9	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	28.8	42.7	38.0	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	1.6	1.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.5	19.9	18.8	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

25Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

26Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

27Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



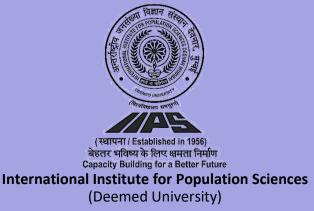
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

### STATE FACT SHEET

### **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Arunachal Pradesh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Arunachal Pradesh was conducted from 13<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 7<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 19<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Ipsos Research Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 18,268 households, 19,765 women, and 2881 men. Fact sheets for each district in Arunachal Pradesh are also available separately.

Ardilacilar Fraucon - Ney indica						
	NFHS-5					NFHS-4
Indicators		(2020-21	)	(2015-16)		
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total		
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.2	69.0	71.2	67.1		
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.2	27.2	27.1	31.7		
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	989	998	997	958		
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	912	990	979	926		
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	89.7	87.4	87.7	62.9		
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	41.3	33.4	34.5	na		
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	94.0	94.8	88.3		
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.1	92.9	93.7	86.2		
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	79.9	83.4	82.9	61.6		
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	90.2	46.3	53.2	45.0		
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.4	99.2	99.2	99.3		
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	33.6	28.5	29.3	58.3		
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.0	5.5	5.9	na		
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)						
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	82.9	69.0	71.3	na		
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	91.4	84.5	85.7	na		
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.4	36.2	39.4	31.0		
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	64.1	45.0	48.2	44.7		
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	70.0	49.6	52.9	na		
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	86.9	68.5	71.6	na		
Marriage and Fertility						
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.7	19.3	18.9	23.5		
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	17.7	21.5	20.8	22.6		
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.1		
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.2	6.6	6.0	10.5		
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	27	40	38	56		
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)						
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	12.5	6.9	7.7	11.8		
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	16.7	12.3	12.9	22.9		
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	22.2	18.3	18.8	32.9		
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)						
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	57.0	59.5	59.1	31.7		
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	44.8	47.6	47.2	26.6		
30. Female sterilization (%)	15.7	18.7	18.2	11.2		
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	6.3	6.2	6.2	3.4		
33. Pill (%)	13.3	15.9	15.5	10.2		
34. Condom (%)	7.5	4.2	4.7	1.4		
35. Injectables (%)	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.2		
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	<b>3</b>			J. <u> </u>		
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	13.4	12.3	12.5	21.5		
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.7	6.9	7.0	12.7		
Quality of Family Planning Services	,.,	3.0	7.0	. 2. /		
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	21.1	19.0	19.4	12.3		
39. Current users ever talked to remaie non-users about ramily planning (%)  39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)						
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grov	71.9	73.9	73.7	51.2		

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- become pregnant.
- · Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
- Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

  Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Alunachai Frauesh - Ney mulca	,			
		NFHS-	NFHS-4	
Indicators	(	(2020-21)		(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.2	52.4	53.1	36.9
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	47.8	34.6	36.5	26.7
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	82.1	76.1	76.9	63.9
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.4	22.9	23.8	8.3
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.0	7.9	8.6	2.3
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.7	95.2	95.6	89.2
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.0	54.6	56.4	28.8
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	10,178	9,649	9,731	6,473
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	7.8	1.9	2.3	0.6
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health				
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	66.6	54.8	56.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	90.6	77.3	79.2	52.2
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.1	73.6	74.8	42.7
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.2	4.1	4.0	2.1
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	93.0	80.3	82.1	53.7
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.1	14.4	14.8	8.9
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	56.3	43.8	47.3	37.5
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.0	17.4	17.0	12.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	66.8	64.6	64.9	38.2
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	73.4	76.9	76.4	71.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.4	87.1	87.9	70.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	70.5	68.8	69.0	53.7
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	83.2	76.8	77.7	52.3
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	85.1	80.1	80.7	54.6
vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.6	27.1	27.4	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	28.8	32.4	32.0	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	80.9	71.8	73.0	40.9
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	75.7	68.8	69.7	45.3
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	99.3	97.3	97.6	93.9
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.3	5.3	5.1	6.5
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	59.6	63.1	62.7	66.1
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	35.9	26.9	27.9	35.8
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	59.5	52.6	53.4	44.9
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.1
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	54.0	45.9	47.1	37.5
Includes methors with two injections during the programmy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 2				

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the

last birth.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Arunachai Pradesh - Key indica				•
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  7. Children under age 3 years reseated within one hour of brith* (%)  5. Children under age 6 months execlusively breastfed* (%)  6. Children age 6. Bernomith's receiving and local of semi-solid floor and breastmilk* (%)  6. Children age 6. Bernomith's receiving and dequate dist* (*)  7. Children age 6. Bernomith's receiving and dequate dist* (*)  8. Breastfeeding Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist* (*)  8. Breastfeeding Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist* (*)  8. Drob Prob Problem age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist* (*)  8. The Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist* (*)  8. The Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are sevated (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are sevated (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are sevated (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are overweight on ormale (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)* (*)  8. Children age 5-30 months mortal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)* (*)  8. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (*)  8. Children age 5-30 months who are anaemic (*)  8. Children age 6-30 month who are anaemic (*)  8. Children age 6-30 month who are anaemic (*)  8. Children age 6-30 month who are anaemic (*)  8. Children age 6-30 month who are anaemic (*)  8. Children age 6-30 m		NFHS-5			NFHS-4
7.5. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of brith 1 (%)	Indicators	(	·	)	
7.6. Children under age 8 months exclusively breastfed* (%) 7.6. Children age 6-8 months receiving and not semi-solid flood and breastmilk* (%) 7.6. Nichrone ge 6-8 months receiving an adequate diet* (**, **(%)) 7.6. Nichrone ge 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet* (**, **(%)) 7.7. Nichrone ge 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet* (**, **(%)) 7.8. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet* (**, **(%)) 7.8. Nichrone moder 5 years who are sumpting an adequate diet* (**, **(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are suntied (height-for-age)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are suntied (height-for-age)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are verweight (weight-for-height)* (**(%)) 7.8. Children under 5 years who are verweight or obese (BM) is below normal (BM 1-815.5 kg/m²)* (**(%)) 7.8. Shall women who are overweight or obese (BM) is below normal (BM 1-815.6 kg/m²)* (**(%)) 7.8. Shall women who are overweight or obese (BM) ≥ 25.0 kg/m²)* (**(%)) 7.8. Shall women age 1-3 years who are anaemic (**(%)) 7.8. Shall women age 1-3 years who are anaemic (**(%)) 7.8. Shall women age 1-3 years who are anaemic (**(%)) 7.8. Shall women age 1-3 years who are anaemic (**(%)) 7.8. All women age 1-3 years who are anaemic (**(%)) 7.8. All women age 1-3 years who are anaemic (**(%)) 7.8. All women age 1-3 years who are anaemic (**(%)) 7.8. All women age 1-3 years who are anaemic (**(%)) 7.8.					
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%) (42.3 49.5 48.4 53.9 12.3 79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diell <sup>16</sup> .17 (%) (16.8) 12.8 13.1 26.1 80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diell <sup>16</sup> .17 (%) (16.8) 12.8 13.1 26.1 80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diell <sup>16</sup> .17 (%) (16.8) 12.8 13.1 26.1 80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diell <sup>16</sup> .17 (%) (16.8) 12.4 22.0 14.0 80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diell <sup>16</sup> .17 (%) (10.1 13.6 13.1 17.3 15.1 1	· ,			52.0	58.6
7.8. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%) (16.8) 12.3 4 23.8 13.1 26.1 8.0 Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%) 25.7 2.4 4 22.0 14.0 8.1 Children under 5 years who are susted (height-flor-age) <sup>16</sup> (%) 28.4 27.9 28.0 29.4 8.2 Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-flor-height) <sup>16</sup> (%) 4.7 6.8 6.5 8.0 8.3 Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-flor-height) <sup>16</sup> (%) 4.7 6.8 6.5 8.0 8.3 Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-flor-height) <sup>16</sup> (%) 9.6 9.7 9.7 4.9 8.5 Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-flor-height) <sup>16</sup> (%) 9.6 5.7 5.7 8.5 8.5 Children under 5 years who are vasted (weight-flor-height) <sup>16</sup> (%) 9.6 5.7 5.7 8.5 8.5 Children under 5 years who are vasted (weight-flor-height) <sup>16</sup> (%) 9.6 5.7 5.7 8.5 8.5 Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-flor-age) <sup>16</sup> (%) 9.6 6.7 5.7 8.5 8.5 Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-flor-age) <sup>16</sup> (%) 6.6 6.6 5.7 5.7 8.5 8.5 Morein whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BM 18.18.5 kg/m²) <sup>16</sup> (%) 6.6 6.7 5.7 8.5 8.8 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2 9.2		66.2			
7.9. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diat <sup>(k, 17</sup> (%) 25, 21, 4 22,0 14, 0 14.0 16. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%) 28.4 27.9 28.0 29.4 18.1. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%) 10.1 13.6 13.1 17.3 18.2. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%) 15.1 15.8 6.5 6.5 8.0 18.4. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%) 15.1 15.8 15.4 19.4 18.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>28</sup> (%) 9.6 9,7 9,7 4.9 18.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>28</sup> (%) 9.6 9,7 9,7 4.9  18.5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>28</sup> (%) 9.6 5,7 5,7 4.9  18.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>28</sup> (%) 9.6 5,7 5,7 6,7 4.9  18.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>28</sup> (%) 9.6 5,7 5,7 5,7 4.9  18.6 Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>28</sup> (%) 5.6 5,7 5,7 5,7 8.5  18.7 Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>28</sup> (%) 28.9 22.9 23.9 18.8  18.8 Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>28</sup> (%) 28.9 22.9 23.9 18.8  18.9 Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>28</sup> (%) 32.4 26.6 27.6 20.6  19.0 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 47.9 45.7 46.1 na Panaemia among Children and Adults  19.1 How who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 47.9 45.7 46.1 na Panaemia among Children and Adults  19.2 Children ange 6-59 month who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>28</sup> (%) 35.5 49.6 28.8 71.1 56.6 54.2  31. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>28</sup> (%) 35.5 49.6 48.6 48.6 48.5 49.6 48.5 49.6 48.6 48.5 49.6 48.6 48.5 49.6 48.6 48.5 49.6 48.6 48.6 48.6 48.6 48.6 48.6 48.6 48		(42.3)	49.5	48.4	53.9
8.0. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet. 11 (%) 29.4 1. Children under 5 years who are sturted (height-for-age)** (%) 29.4 1. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)** (%) 10.1 13.6 13.1 17.3 18.3 Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)** (%) 10.1 15.8 15.4 19.4 19.3 15.6 15.4 19.4 19.5 15.4 19.4 19.5 15.	78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	26.5	23.4	23.8	12.3
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)**(%) 10.1 1.3 6 13.1 17.3 17.3 17.3 18.2 C. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)**(%) 10.1 1.5 18.6 13.1 17.3 18.3 C. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)**(%) 15.1 15.8 15.4 19.4 19.4 19.4 19.4 19.4 19.4 19.4 19		(16.8)	12.8	13.1	26.1
8.2. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 47 68 68 6.5 8.0 8.0 8.1 Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 47 68 6.6 6.5 8.0 8.0 8.1 5.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0 8.0 8.1 15.0					
8.3. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)¹9 (%)  8.4. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)¹8 (%)  8.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)¹8 (%)  8.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)¹8 (%)  8.6. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²1 (%)  8.6. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²1 (%)  8.7. Man whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²1 (%)  8.8. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)  8.9. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)  8.9. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)  9.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)  9.0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)  9.1. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)  9.2. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d)²2 (%)  9.3. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d)²2 (%)  9.3. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d)²2 (%)  9.5. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥(%)  9.5. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (≥(%)  9.6. Man age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥(%)  9.7. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥(%)  9.8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (≥(%)  9.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²2 (%)  10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²2 (%)  10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²2 (%)  10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²2 (%)  10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²2 (%)  10. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg)			27.9	28.0	29.4
8.4. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)** (%)   9.6   9.7   9.					
8.5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4.7	6.8	6.5	8.0
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²(%) 5.6 5.7 5.7 8.5 8.5 8.8 Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²(%) 6.4 4.6 4.9 8.3 8.8 Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²(%) 28.9 22.9 23.9 18.8 8.9 Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²(%) 32.4 26.6 27.6 20.6 90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 66.6 66.6 69.4 68.9 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 47.9 45.7 46.1 na Nanaemia among Children and Adults   92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%) 52.8 57.1 56.6 54.2 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%) 37.0 41.6 40.8 43.5 94.9 Perpant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 97.9 37.8 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%) 21.4 21.5 21.4 18.7 98. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%) 21.9 25.6 24.9 22.9 8160d Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²²(%) 37.0 3.0 3.1 na 101. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)²²(%) 37.0 3.0 3.1 na 102. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)²²(%) 46.4 6.8 6.7 na 102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²²(%) 46.4 6.8 6.7 na 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)²²(%) 46.4 6.8 6.7 na 103. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²²(%) 46.6 6.8 6.7 na 103. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²²(%) 46.6 6.8 6.7 na 103. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²²(%) 46.6 6.8 6.7 na 103. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl)²²(%) 46.6 6.8 6.7 na 103.					
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹(%) 87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²(%) 88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²(%) 89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²(%) 89. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 89. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 89. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 89. Children and Adults 89. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 89. Children and Adults 89. Children and Agults 90. Children and Agults 91. Children and Agults 92. Children and Agults 92. Children and age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%) 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%) 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%) 96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%) 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²² (%) 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²² (%) 99. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 101. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 105. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 105. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 106. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl)² (%) 105. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl)² (%) 106. Moderately or severetly elevated blood pressure (Systo		9.6	9.7	9.7	4.9
87. Men whose Body Mass Index. (BMI) is below normal (BMI ≥18.5 kg/m²) (%)  88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%)  89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%)  90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.95) (%)  91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.95) (%)  92. Children and Adults  92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%)  95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%)  96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%)  97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%)  98. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%)  99. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  Women  101. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  102. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  103. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  105. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  106. Molerand Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  107. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  108. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  109. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  109. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  109. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  102. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  103. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  105. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood gressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Sy	, -				
8.8 Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²(1%)  8.9 Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²(1%)  8.9 Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)  9.0 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)  47.9 45.7 46.1 na  Anaemia among Children and Adults  9.2 Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.0 Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.0 Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.1 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.1 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.1 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.1 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥10.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.1 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥10.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.2 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥10.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.1 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥10.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.2 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.2 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.3 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.4 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.5 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.6 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.7 Value women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.8 Wen age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²²(%)  3.9 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²²(%)  3.0 3.1 na  3.0 3.1 n	86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²1 (%)	5.6	5.7	5.7	8.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%) 66.6 69.4 68.9 na 90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 66.6 69.4 68.9 na Na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 47.9 45.7 46.1 na Nanaemia among Children and Adults  92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 52.8 57.1 56.6 54.2 37.0 41.6 40.8 43.5 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%) 37.0 41.6 40.8 43.5 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ≥ (%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 95.6 All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ≥ (%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ≥ (%) 43.5 49.6 48.5 48.2 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ≥ (%) 43.5 49.6 48.5 48.2 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ≥ (%) 43.5 49.6 48.5 48.2 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ≥ (%) 43.5 49.6 48.5 48.2 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ≥ (%) 43.5 g/dl)²² (%) 21.9 25.6 24.9 22.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  **Women**  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 47.7 4.6 4.6 na 10.0 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 16.1 16.5 16.4 na 10.6 kg 4.7 kg 4.6 kg 4.6 kg 4.7 k		6.4	4.6	4.9	8.3
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.95) (%) 191. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 192. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 193. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 194. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 195. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 196. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 197. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 198. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 199. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 199. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 199. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  **Women** 199. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 190. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 191. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 191. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 191. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 192. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 193. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 194. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 195. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 196. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 197. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 198. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 199. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 199. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 199. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 199. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 199. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 199. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 199. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 199. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diast	88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	28.9	22.9	23.9	18.8
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	32.4	26.6	27.6	20.6
Anaemia among Children and Adults  9.2. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.3. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.4. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.5. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.6. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.6. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (×13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.7. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (×13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (×13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (×13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (×13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (×13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  9.8. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  9.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  10.1 Blood sugar level - wery high (×160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  10.1 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (×160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  10.2. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg or Hg and/o	90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	66.6	69.4	68.9	na
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 96. All women age 15-9 years who are anaemic (≥10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (≥10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 97. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (≥10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (≥13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 99. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 101. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 102. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 105. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 106. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 107. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 108. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>150 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 109. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pres	91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	47.9	45.7	46.1	na
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%) 37.0 41.6 40.8 43.5 49.4 Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 43.5 49.6 48.5 48.2 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 21.4 21.5 21.4 18.7 21.9 21.9 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²² (%) 21.9 21.9 21.9 21.9 25.0 24.9 22.9 29. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 3.7 3.0 3.1 na 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl)² (%) 3.7 3.0 3.1 na 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 6.8 6.7 6.7 na 140.6 Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.9 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 16.1 16.1 16.5 16.4 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0	Anaemia among Children and Adults				
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%) 37.0 41.6 40.8 43.5 49.4 Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 43.5 49.6 48.5 48.2 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 21.4 21.5 21.4 18.7 21.9 21.9 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²² (%) 21.9 21.9 21.9 21.9 25.0 24.9 22.9 29. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 3.7 3.0 3.1 na 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl)² (%) 3.7 3.0 3.1 na 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 6.8 6.7 6.7 na 140.6 Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.9 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 16.1 16.1 16.5 16.4 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0 16.0	92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.8	57.1	56.6	54.2
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 36.5 41.0 40.3 43.2 97. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 21.4 21.5 21.4 18.7 98. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 21.9 25.6 24.9 22.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 47.7 4.6 4.6 na 10.0 Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 3.7 3.0 3.1 na 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 9.6 8.2 8.4 na 10.0 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 9.6 8.2 8.4 na 10.0 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 9.6 8.2 8.4 na 10.0 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6	, , , ,		41.6	40.8	
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic 22 (%)		23.4			
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic 22 (%) 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 99. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  Men  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 105. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic	1	36.5	41.0	40.3	43.2
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%</sup> ) 21.9 25.6 24.9 22.9  81. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%</sup> ) 22.9  81. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23 (%</sup> ) 4.7 4.6 4.6 4.6 na 10.0. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23 (%</sup> ) 3.7 3.0 3.1 na 10.1 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23 (%)</sup> 8.2 8.4 na 10.2 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23 (%)</sup> 8.2 8.4 na 10.3 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23 (%)</sup> 4.6 4.6 4.6 8.6 6.7 na 10.3 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥9.9 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)					
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)  Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 104. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 105. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 109. Blevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to					
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)   Women					
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  105. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Helevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Di					
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101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Men  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) and/or Diastolic ≥00 99 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Several R. 4.3 8.4 8.4 8.3 8.4 8.3 8.4 8.3 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.3 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3					
sugar level²3 (%)       9.6       8.2       8.4       na         Men         102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)       6.4       6.8       6.7       na         103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%)       4.6       4.3       4.3       na         104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%)       12.0       11.9       11.9       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       16.1       16.5       16.4       na         106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)       6.8       6.7       6.7       na         107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)       23.1       22.8       22.8       na         Men         109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)       8.5       9.1       9.0       na         110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking       8.5       9.1					
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103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  12.0 11.9 11.9 na  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	Men				
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  12.0 11.9 11.9 na  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.4	6.8	6.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg)  Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  203.1 22.8 22.8 na  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.6	4.3	4.3	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg)  Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  203.1 22.8 22.8 na  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.0	11.9	11.9	na
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
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Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking		16.1	16.5	16.4	na
medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking		6.8	6.7	6.7	na
Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking		25.3	24.8	24.9	na
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	. , ,	_5.0	•		
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking					
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 9.1 9.0 na 110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.1	22.8	22.8	na
	Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	9.1	9.0	na
		33.2	33.1	33.1	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

Indicators		NFHS-5 2020-21		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.4	0.7	0.8	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.7	0.3	0.3	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.0	0.5	0.6	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.2	0.7	0.8	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	11.1	12.5	12.3	16.0
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	30.4	34.0	33.4	27.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	58.6	62.9	62.2	45.2
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	70.6	79.1	77.7	64.2
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	89.2	86.6	87.0	89.1
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	23.0	23.6	23.5	17.2
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	69.8	70.3	70.2	59.7
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	86.0	76.7	78.2	56.6
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	81.9	75.3	76.4	59.8
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	93.5	91.4	91.8	73.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	18.5	26.0	24.8	31.0
pregnancy (%)	1.1	3.3	3.0	1.6
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.0	19.7	18.8	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	44.5	51.4	50.3	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.9	25.9	24.2	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	44.3	54.3	52.7	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

### STATE FACT SHEET

### **CHHATTISGARH**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Chhattisgarh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Chhattisgarh was conducted from 16<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 5<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). Information was gathered from 24,550 households, 28,468 women, and 4,174 men. Fact sheets for each district in Chhattisgarh are also available separately.

Offinattisgam - Ney mulcators			_				
			NFHS-5				
Indicators		(2020-21	1)	(2015-16)			
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.3	66.1	69.3	67.6			
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.2	26.0	25.4	29.2			
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,016	1,014	1,015	1,019			
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	933	967	960	977			
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.3	96.4	96.6	86.1			
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	81.2	75.7	77.0	na			
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	98.6	98.8	96.3			
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.6	94.7	95.5	91.3			
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	88.2	73.5	76.8	34.8			
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	80.2	19.2	33.0	22.8			
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.0	98.3	98.5	99.1			
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	68.8	72.1	71.4	68.5			
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.3	4.2	4.6	na			
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)							
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.4	69.1	72.5	na			
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	84.8	82.0	82.7	na			
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.4	32.1	36.9	26.5			
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.2	38.1	41.5	36.0			
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	44.5	20.8	26.7	na			
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	75.4	50.4	56.3	na			
Marriage and Fertility							
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.1	13.2	12.1	21.3			
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	9.8	18.3	16.2	26.9			
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.2			
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.7	3.4	3.1	4.8			
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	19	25	24	36			
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)							
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	19.3	35.6	32.4	42.1			
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	26.2	48.7	44.3	54.0			
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	28.9	55.8	50.4	64.3			
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)							
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.3	66.8	67.8	57.7			
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.9	60.8	61.7	54.5			
30. Female sterilization (%)	47.3	47.6	47.5	46.2			
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7			
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.7	2.6	2.8	1.6			
33. Pill (%)	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.7			
34. Condom (%)	7.9	3.0	4.1	3.9			
35. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0			
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)							
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.0	8.3	8.3	11.1			
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	3.4	3.4	5.3			
Quality of Family Planning Services							
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.0	30.7	30.1	28.5			
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	82.9	83.5	83.4	54.7			
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grov	02.0	00.0	UU.7	UT.1			

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- become pregnant.
- · Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

  Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

1Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Ciliattisgam - Ney indicators				
		NFHS-	NFHS-4	
Indicators	(	2020-2°	1)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.5	64.1	65.7	70.8
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	62.2	59.6	60.1	59.1
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.1	91.9	91.9	94.3
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	41.4	45.9	45.0	30.3
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	23.5	27.1	26.3	9.5
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.5	97.2	97.5	91.4
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	90.3	82.3	84.0	63.6
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,536	1,682	1,833	1,480
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	4.8	10.3	9.8	4.7
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health				
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	87.3	80.2	81.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	93.1	83.9	85.7	70.2
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.9	72.7	70.0	55.9
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.0	6.5	5.8	8.4
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	95.5	87.2	88.8	78.0
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.2	11.3	15.2	9.9
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	60.4	54.5	57.0	46.6
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.8	7.1	8.9	5.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	77.3	80.4	79.7	76.4
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	81.8	85.6	84.8	81.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.8	96.6	96.4	98.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	85.8	83.8	84.2	81.7
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	84.0	88.4	87.5	91.4
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	87.7	90.9	90.2	93.9
vaccine (MCV) (%)	34.8	29.1	30.4	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	48.5	51.0	50.4	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	82.3	87.0	85.9	76.4
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.9	85.2	84.5	76.7
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	88.9	98.7	96.6	96.4
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	10.6	1.1	3.1	3.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.3	3.7	3.6	9.1
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(68.8)	67.0	67.3	67.9
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(33.8)	41.4	40.0	28.9
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(73.3)	73.9	73.8	71.3
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health				
facility or health provider (%)	63.2	63.7	63.6	70.1

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

10 Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Chnattisgarn - Key indicators	NFHS-4			
Indicators	(2020-21)			
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	30.0	32.8	32.2	47.1
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	73.8	81.5	80.3	77.2
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	41.8	41.2	41.3	53.9
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.4	9.7	9.7	11.1
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(4.7)	1.6	2.5	8.5
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.0	9.4	9.3	10.9
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.0	35.7	34.6	37.6
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.9	18.9	18.9	23.1
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	9.0	7.2	7.5	8.4
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.8	32.7	31.3	37.7
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	5.7	3.6	4.0	2.9
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	16.0	25.3	23.1	26.7
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	11.1	19.4	17.4	24.1
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	23.1	11.3	14.1	11.9
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	22.4	12.7	14.9	10.2
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	64.5	52.5	55.4	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	47.9	43.2	44.3	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	71.1	66.2	67.2	41.6
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.1	62.5	61.2	47.3
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	38.8	54.7	51.8	41.5
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.5	62.2	60.8	47.0
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.2	61.2	61.4	45.5
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (</sup> %)	20.8	28.9	27.0	22.1
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	22.5	34.4	31.5	27.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.4	4.3	4.5	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.4	3.3	3.8	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.1	8.1	9.0	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.5	5.1	5.4	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.8	4.2	4.4	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	12.8	10.3	10.8	na
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.0	10.0	10.0	Tiu Tiu
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.6	14.9	14.8	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.7	7.1	6.8	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.5	23.6	23.6	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.5	18.9	19.0	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.3	7.8	7.5	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.8	27.7	27.7	na

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
 <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
 <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or nilk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

20 Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

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Total   Total   Women   Without   Without   Without   Women		NFHS-5				
### Miles	Indicators	(	2020-21	)	(2015-16)	
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 115. Women who are comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%) 116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%) 117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 118. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%) 119. Uurrently married women age 15-49 years) 119. Uurrently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%) 119. Uurrently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%) 120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 121. Women navin ga bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 122. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 123. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%) 125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced spousal violence during any pregnancy (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced spousal violence during any pregnancy (%) 127. Young women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%) 128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 yea	Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.4 0.1 0.2 na 113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.4 0.2 0.2 0.2 na  Men  114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.4 1.1 1.2 na  Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)  115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%) 23.9 22.8 23.1 20.7  116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%) 37.4 28.7 30.7 35.8  117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 86.3 72.1 75.6 57.5  118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 90.2 83.3 84.9 82.9  Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)  119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%) 96.5 91.6 92.7 90.5  120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 28.4 42.6 39.1 36.8  121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 46.1 45.5 45.6 26.4  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 77.9 81.1 80.3 51.3  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 61.2 34.0 40.7 31.0  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%) 14.0 22.2 20.2 36.8 126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%) 0.5 0.9 0.8 1.7  Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 19.6 17.3 na 130. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 19.6 17.3 na 130. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 19.6 17.3 na 130. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 19.6 17.3 na 130. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 19.6 17.	Women					
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)   0.4   0.2   0.2   0.2   0.8	111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	na	
Men  114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)  1.4 1.1 1.2 na  Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)  115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)  116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)  117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  118. Men who have that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  119. Currently married women age 15-49 years)  119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)  120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  121. Get and a start of the proper of tobacco (%)  122. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  123. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  124. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  125. Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)  126. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  127. Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 y	112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	0.1	0.2	na	
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	0.2	0.2	na	
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)   23.9   22.8   23.1   20.7   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.7   28.7   28.7   30.7   35.8   28.8   29.8   29.8   28.9   28.9   28.3   28.9   28.9   28.3   28.9   28.9   28.3   28.9	Men					
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)  116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)  117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  119. Currently married women age 15-49 years)  119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)  120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)  129. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)  120. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years a	114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.4	1.1	1.2	na	
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)  117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  119. Currently married women age 15-49 years)  119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)  120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  121. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  122. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  123. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  124. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  125. Ever-married women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  126. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  127. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)					
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)  120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  131. 6.1 5.0  132. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	23.9	22.8	23.1	20.7	
HIV/AIDS (%)  118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  90.2 83.3 84.9 82.9  Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)  119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)  120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. So. 31.0  121. Volumen who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  120. So. 31.0  121. Volumen who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  120. Volumen age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Volumen age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  121. Volumen age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  122. Volumen age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  123. Volumen age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  124. Volumen age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  125. Volumen age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	37.4	28.7	30.7	35.8	
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)  119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)  120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  121. One one of the decisions of the paid of tobacco (%)  122. One one of the paid of tobacco (%)  123. One of the paid of tobacco (%)  124. One of the paid of tobacco (%)  125. One of the paid of the paid of tobacco (%)  126. One of the paid of the paid of tobacco (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)		86.3	72.1	75.6	57.5	
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)  120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence 27 (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Sex 42.6  39.1  42.6  42.6  39.1  42.6  43.1  46.1  45.5  45.6  45.6  45.6  46.8  47.1  47.1  47.1  48.2  47.1  48.2  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  47.1  48.3  48.3  48.3  48.4  48.6  48.8  47.1  48.8  47.1  48.3  48.8  47.1  48.8  48.8  47.1  48.8  47.1  48.8  48.8  47.1  48.8  47.1  48.8  48.8  47.1  48.8  48.8  47.1  48.8  48.8  47.1  48.8  47	118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	90.2	83.3	84.9	82.9	
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)  121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Beat 42.6  39.1  45.6  45.6  46.1  45.5  45.6  26.4  47.1  83.2  64.8  68.8  47.1  68.8  47.1  14.0  22.2  20.2  36.8  15.0  16.0  17.3  18.0  18.0  18.0  19.4  19.6  17.3  18.0  19.6  17.3  18.0  19.6  17.3  19.6  17.3  10.0	Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)					
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)  46.1 45.5 45.6 26.4  122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  77.9 81.1 80.3 51.3  123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  61.2 34.0 40.7 31.0  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  83.2 64.8 68.8 47.1  83.2 64.8 68.8 47.1  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  121. Solution and the decomposition and the product of the pro	119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	96.5	91.6	92.7	90.5	
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years) 125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%) 127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) 128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 121. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 122. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 123. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 124. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 125. Ever-married women age 18.2 20.2 36.8 140. 22.2 20.2 36.8 140. 20.2 20.2 20.2 36.8 140. 20.2 20.2 20.2 36.8 140. 20.2 20.2 20.2 36.8 140. 20.2 20.2 20.2 36.8 140. 20.2 20.2 20.2 36.8 140. 20.2 20.2 20.2 36.8 140. 20.2 20.2 20.2 36.8 140. 20.2 20.2 20.2 36.8 140. 20.2 20.2 20.2 36.8 140.	120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	28.4	42.6	39.1	36.8	
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)  124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  31.0  Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120  121  122  123  124  125  126  127  128  129  129  129  129  129  129  120  120	121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	46.1	45.5	45.6	26.4	
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  121. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  122. Ge.8  123. 64.8  68.8  47.1  124. Use 22.2  125. 20.2  126. Sever-married women age 14.0  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  121. Ose 36.8  122. 20.2  20.2  36.8  1.2  0.9  0.9  0.9  1.7  1.2  1.2  1.2  1.3  1.3  1.4  1.5  1.5  1.5  1.5  1.5  1.5  1.5	122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	77.9	81.1	80.3	51.3	
menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)  Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)  125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)  126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  121. O.9  122. O.9  123. O.9  124. O.9  125. O.9  126. O.9  127. O.9  128. Under the provided HT.3  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  129. O.9  129. O.9  120. O.9  120. O.9  120. O.9  121. O.9  122. O.9  123. O.9  124. O.9  125. O.9  126. O.9  127. O.9  128. O.9  129. O.9  129. O.9  120. O.9  120. O.9  120. O.9  121. O.9  122. O.9  123. O.9  124. O.9  125. O.9  126. O.9  127. O.9  128. O.9  129. O.9  129. O.9  120. O.9  120. O.9  120. O.9  121. O.9  122. O.9  123. O.9  124. O.9  125. O.9  126. O.9  127. O.9  128. O.9  129. O.9  129. O.9  120. O.9	123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	61.2	34.0	40.7	31.0	
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%) 14.0 22.2 20.2 36.8 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%) 127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) 128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 121. Value 22.2 20.2 20.2 20.8 1.0 1.2 0.9 0.9 1.7 1.2 1.2 0.9 0.9 1.7 1.3 1.3 1.6 1.7 1.3 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8		83.2	64.8	68.8	47.1	
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)  127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  120. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  121. U.9 U.9 U.9 U.9 U.9 U.9 U.9 U.9 U.9 U.	Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)					
pregnancy (%)  1.2 0.9 0.9 4.9  1.27. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  1.2 0.9 0.9 4.9  1.27. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)  1.28. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  1.29. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  1.20. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  1.21. 0.9 0.9 0.8  1.22. 0.9  1.23. 0.9  1.24. 9  1.24. 9  1.25. 0.9  1.26. 0.9  1.27. Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)  1.28. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  1.29. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  1.28. Vomen age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  1.29. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	14.0	22.2	20.2	36.8	
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)  128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)		1.2	0.9	0.9	4.9	
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.419.617.3na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)33.446.043.1na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.36.15.0na	127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)  33.4  46.0  43.1  na  130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  1.3  6.1  5.0  na	Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)					
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)  1.3 6.1 5.0 na	128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.4	19.6	17.3	na	
	129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.4	46.0	43.1	na	
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 28.6 36.7 34.8 na	130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.3	6.1	5.0	na	
U ,	131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	28.6	36.7	34.8	na	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

### STATE FACT SHEET

### **HARYANA**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Haryana. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Haryana was conducted from 12<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM). Information was gathered from 18,229 households, 21,909 women, and 3,224 men. Fact sheets for each district in Haryana are also available separately.

Harvana - Kev Indicators

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	NFHS-5			NFHS-4	
Indicators	(	(2020-21	)	(2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.3	69.6	73.8	70.3	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.2	26.3	25.3	27.8	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	911	933	926	876	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	943	873	893	836	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	95.7	94.9	95.1	94.2	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	88.8	85.5	86.4	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.5	99.6	98.9	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.3	98.2	98.6	98.3	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	86.0	84.6	85.0	80.6	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	90.5	42.6	59.5	52.2	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.1	96.6	96.1	92.8	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	28.3	24.2	25.7	12.2	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.1	7.4	7.6	na	
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)					
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	85.7	76.7	79.7	na	
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	93.3	90.6	91.5	na	
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.1	44.1	49.5	45.8	
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.0	60.8	62.2	61.1	
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	60.2	42.8	48.4	na	
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	79.7	68.8	72.4	na	
Marriage and Fertility					
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.9	13.7	12.5	19.4	
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	17.6	15.2	16.0	23.9	
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.0	4.3	3.9	5.8	
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	21	29	27	41	
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)					
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	19.0	22.7	21.6	22.1	
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	28.6	35.3	33.3	32.8	
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	36.0	39.8	38.7	41.1	
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)					
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	73.5	72.9	73.1	63.7	
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	59.0	61.3	60.5	59.4	
30. Female sterilization (%)	24.1	36.3	32.3	38.1	
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.7	
33. Pill (%)	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	
34. Condom (%)	24.6	14.9	18.1	12.0	
35. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)					
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.7	7.5	7.6	9.3	
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.8	
Quality of Family Planning Services					
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	21.2	26.9	24.9	23.0	
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	71.6	68.2	69.1	63.5	
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grov			55.1		

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Haryana - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5 (2020-21)					NFHS-4
Indicators		<u> </u>		(2015-16)		
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total		
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	05.0	05.0	05.0	62.2		
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	85.0 63.1	85.3 59.2	85.2 60.4	63.2 45.1		
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	88.6	91.7	90.7	92.3		
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.7	51.5	51.2	32.5		
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.7	32.0	32.0	14.3		
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.9	97.6	96.8	92.0		
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.4	90.8	91.3	67.3		
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,768	1,631	1,666	1,569		
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(7.3)	2.9	3.8	1.4		
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.3	90.4	91.0	na		
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)						
50. Institutional births (%)	96.1	94.4	94.9	80.4		
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.6	61.1	57.5	52.0		
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.7	1.3	1.1	5.8		
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	95.5	94.0	94.4	84.6		
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.5	17.8	19.5	11.7		
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	34.9 14.4	33.4 10.9	33.9 11.7	25.3 8.6		
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	17.7	10.9	11.7	0.0		
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card						
or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)  58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card	74.3	77.9	76.9	62.2		
only <sup>12</sup> (%)	82.0	80.8	81.1	79.4		
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.9 77.8	94.6	95.0	92.8		
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%) 61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	88.9	81.6 88.3	80.6 88.5	75.3 76.5		
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing						
vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.4	89.4	89.4	79.0		
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	33.5	31.4	32.0	na		
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine 14 (%)	79.5	80.0	79.8	na		
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.8	87.3	87.4	54.3		
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	62.2 92.1	66.0 98.8	64.9 96.9	71.3 94.8		
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	6.5	0.7	2.4	5.1		
facility (%) Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)						
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.8	5.0	4.9	7.7		
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration						
salts (ORS) (%)	52.2	44.4	46.6	60.6		
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	26.0	26.3	26.2	21.9		
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	70.8	78.3	76.1	77.3		
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.8	2.4	2.3	3.2		
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	70.7	74.6	73.5	80.1		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Harvana - Key Indicators

Tial yalla - Ney illulcators	•	NEUO 4		
La Parataria	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		(2020-21		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban		Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	37.7	43.3	41.6	42.4
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	70.3	69.1	69.5	50.3
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	51.8	39.2	43.0	35.9
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.3	13.0	11.9	7.0
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	10.6	11.3	11.1	10.0
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.6	12.7	11.8	7.5
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	26.1	28.1	27.5	34.0
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	10.8	11.8	11.5	21.2
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.3	4.4	4.4	9.0
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.5	21.8	21.5	29.4
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	11.4	16.9	15.1	15.8
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	15.0	14.3	14.5	11.3
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	37.5	30.9	33.1	21.0
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	30.2	27.4	28.3	20.0
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	64.6	61.7	62.6	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	59.5	57.7	58.3	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	68.1	71.5	70.4	71.7
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.5	62.1	60.6	63.1
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.6	57.2	56.5	55.0
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.4	61.9	60.4	62.7
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.3	63.5	62.3	62.7
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%)</sup>	16.0	20.4	18.9	20.9
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	26.7	31.5	29.9	29.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.3	5.4	5.4	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0	5.1	5.7	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.5	11.2	11.9	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0	6.1	6.4	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	5.9	6.2	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.1	12.6	13.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6	11.7	12.3	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or		<b>5</b> 0	- 4	
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.7	5.3	5.4	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.9	20.1	21.0	na
Men	22.3	20.1	21.0	Πά
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.2	16.2	16.6	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or		. 5.2	. 5.0	110
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	6.9	6.9	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking				
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.2	24.6	25.1	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

Haryana - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 2020-21		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.0	0.7	0.8	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.6	1.3	1.4	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	22.0	18.7	19.7	31.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	39.4	35.0	36.4	48.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting	_			
HIV/AIDS (%)	71.4	70.7	70.9	71.6
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	86.8	89.4	88.5	87.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	90.7	86.2	87.5	76.7
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	22.6	17.0	18.8	17.6
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	35.7	41.0	39.3	35.8
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	76.3	72.4	73.6	45.6
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	65.1	43.4	50.4	50.5
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	96.7	91.6	93.2	78.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	18.0	18.2	18.2	32.0
pregnancy (%)	2.5	1.2	1.6	4.9
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.7	3.0	2.5	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	23.3	32.1	29.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.7	16.2	16.1	na

 <sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.
 25Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
 26Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.
 27Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

### STATE FACT SHEET

### **JHARKHAND**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Jharkhand. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Jharkhand was conducted from 20<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 5<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 18<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). Information was gathered from 22,863 households, 26,495 women, and 3,414 men. Fact sheets for each district in Jharkhand are also available separately.

**Jharkhand - Key Indicators** 

Thankinana 110y maioatoro	•	NFHS-5	NFHS-4		
Indicators	(2020-21)			(2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	
Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.7	60.2	64.5	61.1	
Population below age 15 years (%)	25.2	33.2	31.3	32.9	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	989	1,070	1,050	1,002	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	781	926	899	919	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	83.8	71.4	73.5	65.0	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	56.2	36.1	40.4	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.0	92.9	94.3	81.2	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	94.6	84.1	86.6	78.1	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	75.9	50.8	56.7	25.0	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	71.0	19.5	31.9	18.9	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.4	97.4	97.7	97.6	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	41.6	53.1	50.3	13.3	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	15.2	7.6	9.0	na	
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)			0.0		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	80.1	55.6	61.7	na	
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	92.0	77.4	81.3	na	
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	54.4	26.3	33.2	28.7	
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.2	39.4	46.6	40.2	
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	57.8	22.7	31.4	na	
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	70.8	53.2	58.0	na	
Marriage and Fertility					
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.4	36.1	32.2	37.9	
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	10.2	26.9	22.7	30.5	
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.2	11.2	9.8	12.0	
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	34	73	64	77	
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)					
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	17.7	30.4	28.2	33.0	
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	22.2	41.1	37.9	43.8	
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	27.3	49.2	45.4	54.3	
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)					
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	66.0	60.4	61.7	40.4	
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	51.4	48.9	49.5	37.5	
30. Female sterilization (%)	37.3	37.4	37.4	31.1	
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.0	
33. Pill (%)	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.6	
34. Condom (%)	6.0	3.5	4.1	2.2	
35. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)					
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	11.2	11.6	11.5	18.4	
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.7	4.8	4.8	9.0	
Quality of Family Planning Services					
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.9	29.5	29.1	19.6	
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	52.8	50.6	51.1	39.4	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.

<sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**Jharkhand - Key Indicators** 

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NF			NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Maternal and Child Health		Rural	Total	Total				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	O Dan	Marai	Iotai	Total				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.2	66.2	68.0	52.0				
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	48.5	36.4	38.6	30.3				
41. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	90.8	90.8	90.8	91.7				
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	37.7	26.1	28.2	15.3				
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.3	13.2	14.9	4.2				
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.7	92.3	91.5	86.9				
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health	79.8	66.7	69.1	44.4				
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,584	1,980	2,069	1,476				
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	2.2	3.5	3.4	2.2				
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	80.6	66.1	68.7	na				
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0							
50. Institutional births (%)	89.1	73.1	75.8	61.9				
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.3	58.8	56.8	41.8				
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.2	9.3	8.4	8.0				
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	92.6	80.5	82.5	69.6				
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	25.8	10.2	12.8	9.9				
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.7	46.1	46.7	39.5				
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.4	6.1	7.0	4.6				
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation								
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	67.8	75.1	73.9	61.9				
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	74.6	80.1	79.2	72.7				
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.0	95.4	95.0	95.8				
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	71.2	77.8	76.8	73.8				
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	79.8	86.7	85.6	82.4				
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	81.0	87.8	86.7	82.6				
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing								
vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.7	32.8	32.3	na				
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	65.2	76.4	74.6	na				
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	80.6	85.2	84.4	56.4				
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	72.5	70.6	70.9	56.6				
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	89.1	98.0	96.5	95.3				
facility (%)	10.9	1.4	2.9	4.6				
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	2 -	7.0	7.0					
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.5	7.3	7.2	6.9				
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	55.2	55.7	55.6	44.8				
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) 72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	42.2	26.4	28.9	19.1				
provider (%) 73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the	66.9	58.3	59.7	56.7				
survey (%) 74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health	1.6	2.2	2.1	3.2				
facility or health provider (%)	68.4	58.2	59.8	67.2				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Jharkhand - Kev Indicators

Juarkhanu - Key mulcators	•			
	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		2020-21		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban		Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	22.5	21.3	21.5	33.1
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	61.6	78.6	76.1	64.8
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	33.5	39.9	38.8	47.2
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	10.6	9.9	10.0	7.2
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(7.3)	18.6	16.3	7.1
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	10.3	10.5	10.5	7.2
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	26.8	42.3	39.6	45.3
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.0	22.3	22.4	29.0
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	10.7	8.8	9.1	11.4
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.0	41.4	39.4	47.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.5
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	47.0	20.0	00.0	0.1.5
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	17.3	29.2	26.2	31.5
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	12.1	18.9	17.1	23.8
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	21.6	8.6	11.9	10.3
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	21.7	12.8	15.1	11.1
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	66.4	56.2	58.7	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	53.6	44.0	46.5	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.5	67.9	67.5	69.9
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.6	67.0	65.7	65.3
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.5	59.2	56.8	62.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.1	66.7	65.3	65.2
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	63.2	66.5	65.8	65.0
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	27.1	30.5	29.6	29.8
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	39.0	39.9	39.7	35.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.8	5.2	5.4	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.6	3.7	4.2	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.5	9.5	10.2	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	6.9	6.9	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.9	5.9	6.4	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.8	13.4	14.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.0	10.5	11.1	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.7	5.1	5.0	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.1	17.0	17.8	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.3	14.6	15.1	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	6.0	6.1	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.3	21.6	22.6	na
15Based on the last shill have in the 2 years before the survey			•	_

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
 <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
 <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

\*\*Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

\*\*Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

\*\*Control of the WHO standard.

\*\*Control

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>2</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

**Jharkhand - Key Indicators** 

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	2020-21	)	(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4	0.5	0.5	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	0.5	0.4	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	21.7	11.2	13.8	15.8
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	39.4	28.1	31.2	18.0
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	76.1	62.5	65.9	45.5
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	90.7	76.8	80.6	67.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	94.6	89.8	91.0	86.6
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	18.8	17.7	18.0	24.8
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	57.4	66.5	64.2	49.7
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	79.2	79.8	79.6	45.1
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	65.2	43.7	49.0	35.2
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	88.2	70.8	74.9	49.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	25.3	33.4	31.5	34.0
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.1	3.4	3.1	2.8
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.1
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.8	9.6	8.4	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	37.2	51.0	47.4	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.0	7.4	6.1	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	24.6	38.7	35.0	na

 <sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.
 25Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
 26Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.
 27Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



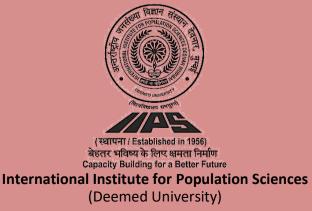
#### **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

### STATE FACT SHEET

### MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Madhya Pradesh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS) and Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). Information was gathered from 43,552 households, 48,410 women, and 7,025 men. Fact sheets for each district in Madhya Pradesh are also available separately.

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Indicators		2020-21		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.5	62.6	67.5	64.0	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.9	27.5	26.5	30.3	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	953	976	970	948	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	948	959	956	927	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	95.5	93.7	94.1	81.9	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	85.1	70.5	74.3	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	98.0	98.4	90.9	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.9	85.7	89.0	85.2	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	81.2	59.2	65.1	34.8	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	84.3	23.6	40.1	29.6	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.5	94.4	95.3	93.2	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	41.4	36.8	38.1	17.7	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	15.2	9.0	10.5	na	
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)					
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	81.5	59.2	65.4	na	
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	88.3	78.7	81.3	na	
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.1	21.7	29.3	23.2	
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.1	35.0	39.9	34.3	
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	46.5	20.1	26.9	na	
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	72.7	49.3	55.7	na	
Marriage and Fertility					
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.0	26.6	23.1	32.4	
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	15.8	35.1	30.1	31.2	
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.5	5.9	5.1	7.3	
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	19	43	37	53	
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)					
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	24.0	30.4	29.0	36.9	
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	33.9	43.5	41.3	51.2	
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	38.2	52.5	49.2	64.6	
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)					
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.4	71.9	71.7	51.4	
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.8	66.1	65.5	49.6	
30. Female sterilization (%)	41.5	55.7	51.9	42.2	
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	
33. Pill (%)	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.3	
34. Condom (%)	15.8	5.3	8.1	4.9	
35. Injectables (%)	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)					
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.4	7.4	7.7	12.1	
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.9	3.8	3.9	5.7	
Quality of Family Planning Services					
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	26.9	28.7	28.2	20.4	
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	77.2	67.9	69.9	39.3	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- · Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

		NFHS-	NFHS-4 (2015-16) Total	
Indicators		(2020-2	<u> </u>	<u>`</u>
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.4	74.4	75.4	53.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	63.3	55.6	57.5	35.7
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.4	94.5	95.0	89.8
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.6 36.6	49.1 30.3	51.4 31.8	23.5 9.2
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.5	97.4	96.7	92.2
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	94.5 87.6	82.2	83.5	54.9
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,969	1,523	1,619	1,481
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	11.4	9.2	9.4	2.5
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.0	82.3	83.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	95.8	89.2	90.7	80.8
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	71.9	82.6	80.2	69.4
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.2	2.9	2.5	2.3
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	92.5	88.4	89.3	78.0
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.3	8.8	12.1	8.6
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.4	53.2	52.3	40.8
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.3	6.5	8.2	5.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	76.5	77.3	77.1	53.6
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	83.5	83.2	83.3	76.3
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.3	95.4	95.4	91.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	81.0	81.5	81.4	63.6
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	89.3	86.9	87.4	73.4
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.1	87.7	88.0	79.6
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	20.7	25.0	25.0	
vaccine (MCV) (%) 64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	32.7 73.5	35.9 70.1	35.2 70.9	na na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.2	84.7	85.0	56.3
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.4	77.9	78.1	66.2
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.1	99.3	98.4	95.7
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	4.4	0.3	1.2	3.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.2	6.2	6.4	9.5
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	67.6	64.4	65.2	55.2
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) 72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	36.9	35.1	35.6	26.6
provider (%) 73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the	68.6	64.6	65.6	68.2
survey (%) 74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.1
facility or health provider (%)	69.6	62.4	64.3	70.9

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup> Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12/Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

13/Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

14/Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Madifya i radesii - Key ilidicators					
In Protein		NFHS-5		NFHS-4	
Indicators		(2020-21	<u> </u>	(2015-16)	
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban		Total	Total	
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	36.2	42.8	41.3	34.4	
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	68.8	75.2	74.0	58.2	
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	42.7	38.5	39.5	38.1	
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.2	8.9	9.4	6.9	
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.7	7.6	7.7	4.9	
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	10.6	8.7	9.2	6.6	
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.1	37.3	35.7	42.0	
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.9	18.7	19.0	25.8	
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.0	6.3	6.5	9.2	
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.6	34.2	33.0	42.8	
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	47.4	05.0	00.0	00.4	
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	17.1	25.2	23.0	28.4	
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	17.7	21.8	20.8	28.4	
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	26.0	13.0	16.6	13.6	
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	25.7	12.1	15.6	10.9	
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	42.0	39.9	40.5	na	
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	39.8	38.8	39.1	na	
Anaemia among Children and Adults					
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	72.5	72.7	72.7	68.9	
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.7	55.9	54.7	52.4	
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.1	54.9	52.9	54.6	
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.5	55.8	54.7	52.5	
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.4	58.3	58.1	53.2	
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%)</sup>	21.0	22.9	22.4	25.5	
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.0	30.3	30.5	36.5	
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)					
Women					
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.4	5.2	5.3	na	
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	3.6	3.9	na	
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	11.2	9.4	9.8	no	
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Men	11.2	9.4	9.0	na	
	6.2	6.7	6.6	no	
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.2 5.9	6.7		na	
	5.9	4.6	4.9	na	
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.1	11.9	12.2	na	
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)					
Women					
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or					
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.9	12.9	13.2	na	
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or					
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	5.2	5.2	na	
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	00.5	40.0	00.0		
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.5	19.9	20.6	na	
Men					
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.9	15.3	16.0	na	
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or	11.3	10.0	10.0	IIa	
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	5.1	5.3	na	
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking					
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.9	21.5	22.7	na	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

Indicators		NFHS-5 2020-21	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.1	0.7	0.8	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.8	0.4	0.5	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.9	0.6	0.7	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.9	0.8	0.9	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	26.7	16.0	18.7	18.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	29.7	25.0	26.3	29.3
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	75.3	61.5	65.1	46.8
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	84.2	76.4	78.5	70.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	91.7	84.1	86.0	82.8
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	23.2	28.0	26.8	29.9
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	35.8	41.3	39.9	43.5
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	78.5	73.3	74.7	37.3
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	58.8	31.4	38.5	28.7
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	81.9	53.4	60.5	37.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	26.4	28.7	28.1	33.0
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.3
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.5	11.6	10.2	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	35.3	50.8	46.5	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	1.2	1.0	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.2	18.6	17.1	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

25Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

26Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

27Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



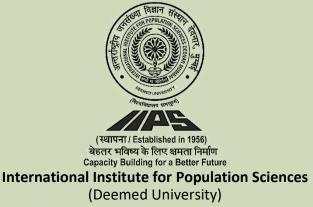
#### Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

# STATE FACT SHEET

## **ODISHA**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Odisha. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Odisha was conducted from 19<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 30<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). Information was gathered from 26,467 households, 27,971 women, and 3,865 men. Fact sheets for each district in Odisha are also available separately.

<ol> <li>Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)</li> <li>Population below age 15 years (%)</li> </ol>		NFHS-5 2020-21		NFHS-4 (2015-16) Total
Population and Household Profile  1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)  2. Population below age 15 years (%)	<u>`</u>	2020-21	1	
<ol> <li>Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)</li> <li>Population below age 15 years (%)</li> </ol>	Urban			
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		Rural	Total	
	83.1	69.1	71.5	67.8
	22.0	25.6	24.9	26.6
	1,010	1,074	1,063	1,036
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	950	885	894	932
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	95.2	90.0	90.8	82.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	80.1	67.8	69.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	96.6	97.0	86.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.3	89.8	91.1	89.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	72.3	58.0	60.5	30.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	76.9	26.1	34.7	19.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.5	97.7	98.0	93.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	29.5	51.7	47.9	47.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.5	11.2	10.8	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	81.9	66.7	69.5	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	88.8	83.4	84.6	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.9	29.6	33.0	26.7
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	46.0	36.6	38.6	37.1
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	39.7	21.3	24.9	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	64.2	47.2	50.7	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.5	21.7	20.5	21.3
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	7.8	14.8	13.3	11.0
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.1	7.9	7.6	7.6
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	27	43	40	46
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	24.6	27.5	27.0	28.2
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	31.2	37.2	36.3	39.6
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	32.0	42.7	41.1	48.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	76.9	73.6	74.1	57.3
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	47.2	49.1	48.8	45.4
30. Female sterilization (%)	24.4	28.8	28.0	28.2
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.3	2.6	2.6	1.1
33. Pill (%)	10.3	11.0	10.8	12.0
34. Condom (%)	8.8	4.9	5.5	3.4
35. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.6	7.3	7.2	13.6
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	1.9	2.7	2.5	4.7
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	19.9	26.7	25.5	23.0
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	71.8	73.3	73.1	61.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- · Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- · Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>\*</sup> Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart

with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately, Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Caisna Rey maioators	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		(2020-2	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.2	76.5	76.9	64.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	82.0	77.4	78.1	61.9
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.5	95.3	95.2	94.3
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.4	60.2	60.8	36.5
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	38.0	33.8	34.4	4.2
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.4	99.4	99.4	97.2
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.7	87.8	88.4	73.2
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	5,066	3,998	4,139	4,226
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	10.3	10.5	6.9
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.2	87.6	88.1	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	97.5	91.3	92.2	85.3
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.8	80.0	78.7	75.8
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.0	2.1	1.9	3.3
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	94.8	91.3	91.8	86.5
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	34.1	19.5	21.6	13.8
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	68.6	71.5	70.7	53.7
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.3	14.2	15.3	11.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	92.0	90.2	90.5	78.6
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	93.4	90.2	90.7	89.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.2	97.1	97.3	94.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	92.6	91.6	91.7	82.8
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	98.4	94.0	94.7	89.2
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	97.7	95.6	95.9	87.9
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	39.2	46.4	45.3	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	90.6	87.7	88.1	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	98.4	93.7	94.4	83.2
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.5	87.9	87.1	75.6
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.8	99.1	98.1	98.3
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.8	0.5	1.4	1.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.8
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	61.1	66.5	65.7	68.6
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	31.4	37.9	36.9	17.0
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	55.2	56.4	56.2	68.6
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.4
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	68.9	64.8	65.4	72.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Odisha - Key indicators				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	2020-21		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	67.9	68.6	68.5	68.5
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	68.3	73.7	72.9	65.6
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(51.1)	69.6	67.5	54.9
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.0	21.3	20.3	8.9
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	22.3	22.5	5.0
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.7	21.4	20.4	8.5
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	24.9	32.0	31.0	34.1
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	14.9	18.6	18.1	20.4
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.9	6.4	6.1	6.4
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.5	31.0	29.7	34.4
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	5.5	3.2	3.5	2.6
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	12.6	22.6	20.8	26.5
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	10.9	16.5	15.3	19.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	40.1	19.2	23.0	16.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	32.2	19.7	22.2	17.2
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	70.7	61.3	63.0	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	59.7	54.6	55.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.2	65.6	64.2	44.6
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.6	65.0	64.4	51.2
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.5	62.2	61.8	47.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.5	64.9	64.3	51.0
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.4	66.3	65.5	51.0
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (</sup> %)	24.0	29.6	28.5	28.3
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	20.4	32.6	30.0	30.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.1	6.4	6.5	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.9	6.2	6.6	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				Πά
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	17.4	13.3	14.0	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.5	7.3	7.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.1	8.3	8.7	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	20.3	16.4	17.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.3	12.9	12.9	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	5.7	5.6	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.5	21.9	22.4	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.3	16.5	16.8	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.9	6.0	6.1	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.3	24.9	25.6	na

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
 <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
 <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or nilk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

20 Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>2</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.0	0.9	0.9	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	0.3	0.3	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.9	0.8	1.2	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	25.1	20.5	21.4	20.3
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	25.3	24.5	24.6	32.8
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	74.4	71.2	71.9	59.4
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	86.9	86.5	86.6	80.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	89.9	90.3	90.2	81.8
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	26.3	25.6	25.7	22.5
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	35.4	45.5	43.5	63.5
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	82.8	87.4	86.5	56.2
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	58.8	48.0	50.1	39.2
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	91.7	79.5	81.5	47.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	30.6	30.6	30.6	35.2
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.1	3.8	3.5	3.2
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.6	28.0	26.0	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	40.5	54.1	51.6	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.4	4.9	4.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	22.7	30.2	28.8	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



#### Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

## NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

# STATE FACT SHEET

## **PUNJAB**



**International Institute for Population Sciences** 

#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Punjab. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Punjab was conducted from 5<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 6<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM). Information was gathered from 18,824 households, 21,771 women, and 3,296 men. Fact sheets for each district in Punjab are also available separately.

**Puniab - Key Indicators** 

Pulljab - Key illuicators				NFHS-4
		NFHS-5		
Indicators	(	<b>2020-2</b> 1	)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.7	73.8	77.2	76.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.0	22.7	22.0	23.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	918	950	938	905
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	858	931	904	860
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.1	98.1	97.7	98.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	93.1	90.0	91.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.4	98.5	98.8	99.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	87.8	85.9	86.6	82.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	93.8	65.6	76.7	65.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.1	95.3	94.8	98.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	27.5	23.6	25.2	21.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.3	9.2	7.8	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	81.6	78.0	79.4	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	88.7	85.5	86.8	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.4	52.2	56.0	55.1
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.9	55.7	58.7	59.8
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	64.1	48.8	54.8	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	85.6	73.0	78.2	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.8	8.7	8.7	7.6
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	10.9	11.7	11.4	11.1
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.6
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	17	23	21	20
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	16.0	24.9	21.8	21.2
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	20.1	32.4	28.0	29.2
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	24.1	37.5	32.7	33.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	68.4	65.4	66.6	75.8
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	49.4	51.1	50.5	66.3
30. Female sterilization (%)	18.0	25.6	22.8	37.5
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.8	3.2	3.1	6.8
33. Pill (%)	1.1	1.7	1.5	2.5
34. Condom (%)	26.6	19.7	22.2	18.9
35. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.8	10.5	9.9	6.2
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.3	3.9	3.7	2.4
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	22.2	21.3	21.7	29.4
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	78.9	77.9	78.2	79.2
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey				

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- · Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart

with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.

3Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**Punjab - Key Indicators** 

T drijas Trey indicators		NELIO	_	NEUO 4
In displace	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		(2020-2		(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.1	69.3	68.5	75.6
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	60.8	58.4	59.3	68.5
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.3	89.9	89.7	92.9
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.4	54.8	55.4	42.6
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	38.6	41.6	40.5	19.9
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.4	97.6	96.9	95.1
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	82.4	88.3	86.2	87.2
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	4,352	3,476	3,745	1,890
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	2.7	1.3	2.8
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	79.2	87.8	84.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	19.2	07.0	04.7	Πα
50. Institutional births (%)	02.0	OF F	04.2	00.5
51. Institutional births (%) 51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	92.0 47.0	95.5 57.6	94.3 53.9	90.5 51.7
51. Histitutional britis in public facility (%)  52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.0	2.3	2.6	4.5
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	93.7	96.6	95.6	94.1
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.8	38.4	38.5	24.6
		57.0		39.7
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	53.4 31.4	29.1	55.5 29.9	17.8
	31.4	29.1	29.9	17.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	73.2	77.9	76.2	89.1
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	81.7	87.1	85.2	93.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.7	95.1	95.3	98.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	75.8	81.9	79.7	93.7
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	87.5	89.0	88.5	94.5
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	85.9	89.4	88.1	93.1
vaccine (MCV) (%)	25.3	28.1	27.1	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine 14 (%)	66.7	65.5	65.9	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.3	85.5	85.4	91.0
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	68.1	70.9	69.9	74.8
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	86.3	93.1	90.6	89.0
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	12.1	5.6	8.0	11.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		3.0	3.0	
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.0	4.3	4.9	6.6
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	67.5	55.3	60.7	66.2
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	29.7	24.8	27.0	26.7
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health				
provider (%) 73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the	81.9	74.9	78.0	87.2
survey (%)	1.3	3.1	2.5	4.1
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	58.5	56.8	57.3	90.3
9 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 v	vooro of the	م مردا المما	معطفعم الطفعان	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Puniah - Key Indicators

Punjab - Key Indicators					
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4	
Indicators	(	2020-21	)	(2015-16)	
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	52.3	53.5	53.1	30.7	
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	52.6	57.0	55.5	53.0	
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	60.7	38.8	46.2	41.1	
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.8	10.9	10.5	5.7	
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	20.2	14.4	16.3	6.7	
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.2	11.8	11.9	5.9	
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.7	23.9	24.5	25.7	
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	11.7	10.0	10.6	15.6	
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.3	3.3	3.7	5.6	
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	17.9	16.4	16.9	21.6	
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.4	4.0	4.1	2.3	
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)					
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	11.9	13.1	12.7	11.7	
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	11.2	13.5	12.5	10.9	
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	44.3	38.8	40.8	31.3	
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	35.2	30.2	32.2	27.8	
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	73.0	72.6	72.8	na	
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	70.4	58.1	63.1	na	
Anaemia among Children and Adults					
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	71.0	71.1	71.1	56.6	
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.3	58.6	58.8	54.0	
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.2	54.4	51.7	42.0	
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.0	58.5	58.7	53.5	
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.6	61.3	60.3	58.0	
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (</sup> %)	20.2	24.3	22.6	25.9	
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.2	34.6	32.7	30.8	
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)					
Women					
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.8	5.8	5.8	na	
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.6	7.6	8.0	na	
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood					
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.5	14.3	14.7	na	
Men					
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	6.0	6.3	na	
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	6.4	7.0	na	
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood					
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.9	13.0	14.1	na	
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)					
Women					
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.3	18.6	18.5	na	
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.5	9.3	8.6	na	
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.8	31.4	31.2	na	
Men					
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	24.4	24.5	24.5	na	
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	9.3	11.9	11.0	na	
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	36.5	38.4	37.7	na	
15Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey					

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
 <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
 <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

20 Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status,

if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

**Punjab - Key Indicators** 

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2020-21)		
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban		Total	(2015-16) Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.4	2.5	2.4	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	0.3	0.4	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.5	0.3	0.4	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	24.0	18.4	20.6	49.3
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	42.4	34.2	37.6	62.3
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	72.5	65.3	68.1	87.7
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	89.3	84.4	86.4	94.2
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	93.3	90.3	91.4	90.2
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	25.6	20.2	22.3	18.5
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	58.0	67.1	63.5	32.1
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	80.9	82.1	81.6	58.8
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	71.0	54.9	61.2	57.2
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	95.4	91.9	93.2	84.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	10.2	12.6	11.6	20.5
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	4.4	4.7	4.0	0.0
pregnancy (%)	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.3
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.5	0.3	0.4	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	12.0	13.4	12.9	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	19.7	24.8	22.8	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



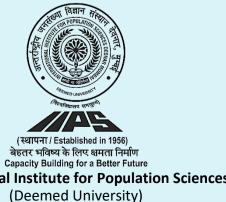
#### Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

## NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

# STATE FACT SHEET

## **RAJASTHAN**



**International Institute for Population Sciences** 

#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Rajasthan. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Rajasthan was conducted from 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 10<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). Information was gathered from 31,817 households, 42,990 women, and 6,353 men. Fact sheets for each district in Rajasthan are also available separately.

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

Population and Household Profile   Urban   Rural   Total   T	Rajastrian - Rey maicators	•			
Population and Household Profile		NFHS-5			NFHS-4
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%) 2. Population below age 15 years (%) 2. Population (females per 1,000 males) 3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males) 4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males) 4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males) 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%) 7. Population living in households with electricity (%) 8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source (%) 9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%) 8. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%) 8. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%) 8. Population living in households with an improved sanitation facility (%) 8. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%) 8. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%) 8. Population living in households using locized salt (%) 8. Population living in households using locized salt (%) 8. Population living in households using locized salt (%) 8. Population living in households using locized salt (%) 8. Population living in households using locized salt (%) 8. Population living in households using locized salt (%) 8. Population living in households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/linancing scheme (%) 8. Population living in households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/linancing scheme (%) 8. Population living in households (w)		(2020-21)			
2. Population below age 15 years (%)   31.2   24.9   29.4   28.3   31.2	Population and Household Profile	Urban			Total
3. Sex ratio of the total population (temales per 1,000 males) 968 1,022 1,009 973 897 897 897 897 897 897 5. Children to the for children born in the last five years (temales per 1,000 males) 940 879 897 897 898 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 95.3 90.5 91.4 66.6 0. Beaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%) 99.7 7.7 98.1 91.2 8. Deputation living in households with the civil authority (%) 99.7 7.7 98.1 91.2 8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source (%) 99.1 95.6 17.7 98.1 91.2 9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%) 87.8 26.2 41.4 31.8 91.1 Households using clean fuel for cooking (%) 87.8 26.2 41.4 31.8 91.2 Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 80.0 4 87.8 18.7 13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 12.3 8.0 8.9 na 12.2 Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 80.1 59.9 42.9 93.5 14.2 14.2 14.2 15.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14		76.9	59.4	63.5	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)       940       879       891       887         5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)       85.1       74.9       97.7       na         6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)       99.7       97.7       98.1       91.2         8. Population living in households with an improved dinking-water source¹ (%)       99.7       97.7       98.1       91.2         8. Population living in households with a use an improved sanitation facility² (%)       87.2       66.1       71.1       46.1         10. Households using loidzed salt (%)       87.8       88.7       49.2       93.5         11. Households using loidzed salt (%)       87.8       80.0       90.4       87.8       18.7         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/linancing scheme (%)       80.0       90.4       87.8       18.7         12. Holdseholds with any usual member covered under a health insurance/linancing scheme (%)       80.0 <td>2. Population below age 15 years (%)</td> <td>24.9</td> <td>29.4</td> <td>28.3</td> <td>31.2</td>	2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.9	29.4	28.3	31.2
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)       85.1       90.5       91.4       66.6         6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)       87.7       77.9       77.1       na         7. Population living in households with electricity (%)       99.7       97.7       98.1       91.2         8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source! (%)       87.2       66.6       17.1       46.1         10. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%)       87.8       26.2       41.4       31.8         11. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.4       93.2       94.2       93.5         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/linancing scheme (%)       10.0       90.4       87.8       18.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       12.3       8.0       8.9       na         14. Women who are literatet (%)       80.1       59.9       64.7       na         15. Men who are literatet (%)       91.4       88.0       88.9       na         15. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       51.2       48.4       51.9       43.8         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       56.1       30.8		968	1,022	1,009	973
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)         85.1         74.9         77.1         na           7. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)         99.7         79.7         98.1         91.2           8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)         87.2         66.1         71.1         46.1           9. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)         87.2         66.1         71.1         46.1           10. Households using load rule for cooking² (%)         87.8         80.0         89.2         94.2         93.5           11. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)         80.0         80.0         87.8         81.8           12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)         80.1         59.9         64.7         18.7           13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)         12.3         80.0         87.9         na           14. Women who are literate² (%)         66.1         30.8         88.9         na         15.1         28.2         24.8         51.9         43.8         86.1         18.0         18.0         18.0         48.5         18.1         48.2 </td <td>4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)</td> <td></td> <td>879</td> <td>891</td> <td>887</td>	4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		879	891	887
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)         99.7         97.7         98.1         91.2           8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)         99.7         95.6         96.5         93.7           9. Population living in households with an improved sanitation facility² (%)         87.2         66.1         71.1         46.1           10. Households using iodized salt (%)         87.8         82.2         41.4         31.8           11. Households using iodized salt (%)         80.0         90.4         87.8         18.2           12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)         80.0         90.4         87.8         18.7           13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)         12.3         80.0         89.0         na           15. Men who are literate* (%)         80.1         59.9         64.7         na           15. Men who are literate* (%)         91.4         88.0         88.9         na           15. Men who are literate* (%)         91.4         88.0         88.9         na           15. Men who are literate* (%)         61.2         27.8         33.4         25.1           17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)         62.2					66.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)       99.1       95.6       96.1       71.1       48.1         10. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%)       87.8       26.2       41.4       31.8         11. Households using clear fuel for cooking³ (%)       97.4       93.2       24.2       93.5         11. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       90.4       87.8       8.0       8.9       na         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       12.3       8.0       8.9       na         Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)       14.4       Women who are literate* (%)       80.1       59.9       64.7       na         15. Men who are literate* (%)       91.4       88.0       88.9       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       51.2       27.8       33.4       25.1         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       56.1       30.8       36.9       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       81.7       56.1       30.8       36.9       na         48.1 Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       15.1       28.3       25.4       35.4         21. Men age 25-29 yea					
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility² (%)       87.2       66.1       71.1       46.1         10. Households using loclean fuel for cooking³ (%)       87.8       26.2       41.4       31.8         11. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       80.0       90.4       87.8       18.7         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       80.0       90.4       87.8       18.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       12.3       8.0       8.9       na         14. Women who are literate* (%)       80.1       59.9       64.7       na         15. Men who are literate* (%)       91.4       88.0       89.7       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       51.2       27.8       33.4       25.1         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       62.2       48.4       51.9       43.8         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       81.7       59.4       65.2       na         Marriage and Fertility       20.0       40.2       43.8       36.9       na         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       15.1       28.3       25.4 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%)   37.8   26.2   31.4   31.8     11. Households using iodized salt (%)   94.2   93.5     12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)   80.0   90.4   87.8   18.7     13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)   12.3   8.0   8.9   na     15. Men who are literate* (%)   91.4   88.0   88.9   na     15. Men who are literate* (%)   91.4   88.0   88.9   na     16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)   51.2   27.8   33.4   25.1     17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)   62.2   48.4   51.9   43.8     18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)   65.1   30.8   36.9   na     19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)   65.1   30.8   36.9   na     19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)   65.1   30.8   36.9   na     19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)   65.1   30.8   36.9   na     20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)   15.1   28.3   25.4   35.4     21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 18 years (%)   16.1   28.3   28.2   28.2     22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)   17.7   2.1   2.0   2.4     23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)   18.   4.2   3.7   6.3    24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years §   13.3   21.9   20.2   29.8    25. Neonatal mortality rate (IMR)   22.2   30.3   41.3    27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)   31.3   21.9   20.2   29.8    28. Any method (%)   35.5   45.5   42.4   40.7    29. Any modern method* (%)   35.5   45.5   42.4   40.7    30. Female sterilization (%)   35.5   45.5   42.4   40.7    31. Male sterilization (%)   35.5   45.5   42.4   40.7    32. IUD/PPIUD (%)   31.4   12.4   12.4    34. Condom (%)   3.5   3.7   6.3   2.9    35. Njectables (%)   3.7   6.9   7.8   7.6   2.3    36. Total unmet need* (%)   3.7   5.7    20. Wolf of Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)   37.0   40.3   57.0    2					
11. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.4       93.2       94.2       93.5         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       12.3       80.0       90.4       87.8       18.7         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       12.3       80.0       89.0       na         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       12.3       80.0       8.9       na         14. Women who are literate* (%)       80.1       59.9       64.7       na         15. Men who are literate* (%)       91.4       88.0       88.9       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       62.2       48.4       51.9       43.8         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       62.2       48.4       51.9       43.8         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       81.7       59.4       65.2       na         Marriage and Fertility       18.1       28.3       25.4       35.4         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       16.1       33.2       25.4       35.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       16.1       32.2       32.2       32.3       32.					
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)   12.3					
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)  Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)  14. Women who are literate4 (%)  15. Men who are literate4 (%)  16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)  17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)  18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)  19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)  19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)  19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)  20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)  21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)  22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)  23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)  24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years (%)  25. Neonatal mortality rate (filMR)  26. Infant mortality rate (IMRR)  27. Under-five mortality rate (IMRR)  28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)  20. Unipripul (%)  20. U					
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)					18.7
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%) 80.1 59.9 64.7 na 15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%) 81.0 80.9 na 15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%) 51.2 27.8 33.4 25.1 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 51.2 27.8 33.4 25.1 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 62.2 48.4 51.9 43.8 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 2.1 2.0 2.4 21.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0		12.3	8.0	8.9	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	· ·				
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       51.2       27.8       33.4       25.1         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       62.2       48.4       51.9       43.8         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       81.7       59.4       65.2       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       81.7       59.4       65.2       na         Marriage and Fertility         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       15.1       28.3       25.4       35.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       16.1       33.2       28.2       35.7         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.7       2.1       2.0       2.4         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       1.8       4.2       3.7       6.3         24. Adolescent fertility rate (rowmen age 15-19 years for pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       1.8       4.2       3.7       6.3         25. Neonatal mortality rate (whild Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         26. Infant mortality rate (USMR)       22.2       32.2       30.3       34.2       25.7         27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)	14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	80.1	59.9	64.7	na
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       62.2       48.4       51.9       43.8         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       56.1       30.8       36.9       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       81.7       59.4       65.2       na         Marriage and Fertility         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       15.1       28.3       25.4       35.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       16.1       33.2       28.2       35.7         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.7       2.1       2.0       2.4         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       1.8       4.2       3.7       6.3         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years b       17       34       31       46         Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)       13.3       21.9       20.2       29.8         25. Neonatal mortality rate (IMR)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)       32.3       38.8       37.6       50.7         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)       63.2       61.8	15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	91.4	88.0	88.9	na
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na  19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na  Marriage and Fertility  20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.1 28.3 25.4 35.4  21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16.1 33.2 28.2 35.7  22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 17.0 17.0 17.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18.0 18		51.2	27.8	33.4	25.1
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 81.7 59.4 65.2 na  Marriage and Fertility 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.1 28.3 25.4 35.7 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 16.1 3.2 28.2 35.7 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.7 2.1 2.0 2.4 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 1.8 4.2 3.7 6.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years 6 17 34 31 46  Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 25. Neonatal mortality rate (INMR) 13.3 21.9 20.2 29.8 26. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 22.2 32.2 30.3 41.3 27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 22.2 32.2 30.3 41.3 27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 32.3 38.8 37.6 50.7  Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) 28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%) 35.5 44.5 42.4 40.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 35.5 44.5 42.4 40.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 35.5 44.5 42.4 40.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 36.3 10.3 10.2 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 3.1 11.4 13.7 8.7 35. Injectables (%) 0.4 0.7 0.6 0.2  Unumet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years) 36. Total unmen lened? (%) 3.7 7.8 7.8 7.6  Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 23.4 24.4 24.1 17.5	17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.2	48.4	51.9	43.8
Marriage and Fertility   20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)   15.1   28.3   25.4   35.4   21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)   16.1   33.2   28.2   35.7   22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)   1.7   2.1   2.0   2.4   23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)   1.8   4.2   3.7   6.3   24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years   17   34   31   46   18   18   18   18   18   18   18   1	18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	56.1	30.8	36.9	na
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years (%) 25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR) 26. Infant mortality rate (NNMR) 27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR) 28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%) 29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%) 29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%) 29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%) 30. Female sterilization (%) 31. Age at 2. Adolescent fertility rate (%) 31. Age at 2. Adolescent fertility rate (%) 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 33. Age at 3. Age	19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.7	59.4	65.2	na
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       16.1       33.2       28.2       35.7         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.7       2.1       2.0       2.4         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       1.8       4.2       3.7       6.3         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 17       34       31       46         Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)         25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)       13.3       21.9       20.2       29.8         26. Infant mortality rate (UMR)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       32.3       38.8       37.6       50.7         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.2       61.8       62.1       53.5         30. Female sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         31. Male sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       1.9       1.3       1.4       1.2         33. Pill (%)       2.1       11.4       13.7       8.7	Marriage and Fertility				
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)  23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)  24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years  25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)  25. Neonatal mortality rate (IMR)  27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)  28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)  29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)  30. Female sterilization (%)  31. Male sterilization (%)  31. Male sterilization (%)  32. UID/PPIUD (%)  32. UID/PPIUD (%)  33. Pill (%)  34. Condom (%)  35. Injectables (%)  26. Infant mortality rate (USMR)  27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)  28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)  30. Female sterilization (%)  31. Male sterilization (%)  32. IUD/PPIUD (%)  33. Pill (%)  34. Condom (%)  35. Jumethod <sup>6</sup> (%)  36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)  37. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  23. UAL (%)  34. Condom (%)  35. Jumethode (%)  36. Total unmet need for spacing (%)  37. Unmet need for spacing (%)  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  29. Au (%)  20. Untertily married women age 15-49 years)  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  29. 40. 3.7 5.7	20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.1	28.3	25.4	35.4
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       1.8       4.2       3.7       6.3         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 17       34       31       46         Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)         25. Neonatal mortality rate (NMMR)       13.3       21.9       20.2       29.8         26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       74.2       71.7       72.3       59.7         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.2       61.8       62.1       53.5         30. Female sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         31. Male sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         35. Injectables (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. U	21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	16.1	33.2	28.2	35.7
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 17       34       31       46         Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)       32       32       29.8         25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)       13.3       21.9       20.2       29.8         26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       32.3       38.8       37.6       50.7         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       74.2       71.7       72.3       59.7         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.2       61.8       62.1       53.5         30. Female sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         31. Male sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       1.9       1.3       1.4       1.2         33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       2.1       11.4       13.7       8.7         35. Injectables (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3	22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.4
State   Stat	23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.8	4.2	3.7	6.3
25. Neonatal mortality rate (INMR)       13.3       21.9       20.2       29.8         26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       32.3       38.8       37.6       50.7         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       74.2       71.7       72.3       59.7         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.2       61.8       62.1       53.5         30. Female sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.3       0.3       0.2         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       1.9       1.3       1.4       1.2         33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         35. Injectables (%)       0.4       0.7       0.6       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.9       4.0       3.7       5.7	24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	17	34	31	46
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)       22.2       32.2       30.3       41.3         27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       32.3       38.8       37.6       50.7         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       74.2       71.7       72.3       59.7         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.2       61.8       62.1       53.5         30. Female sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.3       0.3       0.2         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       1.9       1.3       1.4       1.2         33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         35. Injectables (%)       0.4       0.7       0.6       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.9       4.0       3.7       5.7         Quality of Family Planning Services       38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (	Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       32.3       38.8       37.6       50.7         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       74.2       71.7       72.3       59.7         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.2       61.8       62.1       53.5         30. Female sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.3       0.3       0.2         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       1.9       1.3       1.4       1.2         33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       21.3       11.4       13.7       8.7         35. Injectables (%)       0.4       0.7       0.6       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.9       4.0       3.7       5.7         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       23.4       24.4       24.1       17.5	25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	13.3	21.9	20.2	29.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       74.2       71.7       72.3       59.7         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.2       61.8       62.1       53.5         30. Female sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.3       0.3       0.2         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       1.9       1.3       1.4       1.2         33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       21.3       11.4       13.7       8.7         35. Injectables (%)       0.4       0.7       0.6       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need for spacing (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. Unmet need for spacing (%)       2.9       4.0       3.7       5.7         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       23.4       24.4       24.1       17.5	26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	22.2	32.2	30.3	41.3
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       74.2       71.7       72.3       59.7         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.2       61.8       62.1       53.5         30. Female sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.3       0.3       0.2         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       1.9       1.3       1.4       1.2         33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       21.3       11.4       13.7       8.7         35. Injectables (%)       0.4       0.7       0.6       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)       8. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.9       4.0       3.7       5.7         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       23.4       24.4       24.1       17.5	27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	32.3	38.8	37.6	50.7
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.2       61.8       62.1       53.5         30. Female sterilization (%)       35.5       44.5       42.4       40.7         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.3       0.3       0.2         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       1.9       1.3       1.4       1.2         33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       21.3       11.4       13.7       8.7         35. Injectables (%)       0.4       0.7       0.6       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.9       4.0       3.7       5.7         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       23.4       24.4       24.1       17.5	Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
30. Female sterilization (%) 31. Male sterilization (%) 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 33. Pill (%) 34. Condom (%) 35. July (%) 36. Injectables (%) 37. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need (%) 37. Unmet need for spacing (%) 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 35. July (%) 36. Total unmet need (%) 37. Unmet need for spacing (%) 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 38. July (%) 39. J	28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	74.2	71.7	72.3	59.7
31. Male sterilization (%) 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 33. Pill (%) 34. Condom (%) 35. Injectables (%) 36. Injectables (%) 37. Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 38. Total unmet need for spacing (%) 39. Unmet need for spacing (%) 30. Total unmet need for spacing (%) 31. Unmet need for spacing (%) 32. Unmet need for spacing (%) 33. Unmet need for spacing (%) 34. Unmet need for spacing (%) 35. Unmet need for spacing (%) 36. Total unmet need for spacing (%) 37. Unmet need for spacing (%) 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 39. Unmet need for spacing (%) 31. Unmet need for spacing (%) 31. Unmet need for spacing (%) 32. Unmet need for spacing (%) 33. Unmet need for spacing (%) 34. Unmet need for spacing (%) 35. Unmet need for spacing (%) 36. Total unmet need for spacing (%) 37. Unmet need for spacing (%) 38. Unmet need for spacing (%) 39. Unmet need for spacing (%) 30. Unmet need for spacing (%) 31. Unmet need for spacing (%) 32. Unmet need for spacing (%) 33. Unmet need for spacing (%) 34. Unmet need for spacing (%) 35. Unmet need for spacing (%) 36. Unmet need for spacing (%) 37. Unmet need for spacing (%) 38. Unmet need for spacing (%) 39. Unmet need for spacing (%) 30. Unmet need for s	29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.2	61.8	62.1	53.5
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       1.9       1.3       1.4       1.2         33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       21.3       11.4       13.7       8.7         35. Injectables (%)       0.4       0.7       0.6       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.9       4.0       3.7       5.7         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       23.4       24.4       24.1       17.5	30. Female sterilization (%)	35.5	44.5	42.4	40.7
33. Pill (%)       3.4       3.0       3.1       2.4         34. Condom (%)       21.3       11.4       13.7       8.7         35. Injectables (%)       0.4       0.7       0.6       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.9       4.0       3.7       5.7         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       23.4       24.4       24.1       17.5	31. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
34. Condom (%)       21.3       11.4       13.7       8.7         35. Injectables (%)       0.4       0.7       0.6       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.9       7.8       7.6       12.3         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.9       4.0       3.7       5.7         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       23.4       24.4       24.1       17.5	32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.2
35. Injectables (%)  Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)  36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)  37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)  Quality of Family Planning Services  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  20. 0.6  6.9  7.8  7.6  12.3  7.7  12.3	33. Pill (%)	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)  36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)  37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)  29 4.0 3.7 5.7  20 4.0 3.7 5.7  20 4.0 4.0 3.7 5.7  20 4.0 4.0 3.7 5.7  20 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.	34. Condom (%)		11.4		
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)  37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)  2.9 4.0 3.7 5.7  Quality of Family Planning Services  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  23.4 24.4 24.1 17.5	• • • •	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)  Quality of Family Planning Services  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  2.9 4.0 3.7 5.7  2.9 4.0 1.7 5.7	Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
Quality of Family Planning Services  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  23.4  24.4  24.1  17.5		6.9	7.8	7.6	12.3
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 23.4 24.4 24.1 17.5	37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.9	4.0	3.7	5.7
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 23.4 24.4 24.1 17.5	Quality of Family Planning Services				
		23.4	24.4	24.1	17.5
	39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	61.6	60.9	61.0	43.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septite tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.

3Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

- Rajastrian Rey maioators		NFHS-	NFHS-4	
Indicators		(2020-21)		(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.5	75.1	76.3	63.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	60.6	53.9	55.3	38.5
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.9	93.0	93.4	89.7
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	39.6	32.3	33.9	17.3
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP)	16.7	13.7	14.4	6.0
card (%)	98.2	98.1	98.1	92.3
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	87.0	84.8	85.3	63.7
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,384	2,034	2,102	3,052
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(0.0)	1.4	1.3	1.2
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.1	86.3	86.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	97.5	94.2	94.9	84.0
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.5	78.6	77.0	63.5
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.8	1.6	1.4	3.2
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	98.0	95.0	95.6	86.6
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.7	8.1	10.4	8.6
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.0	24.4	26.9	23.2
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.3	5.5	7.2	6.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	83.2	79.7	80.4	54.8
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	88.3	84.5	85.3	69.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.4	95.1	95.6	88.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	86.0	84.2	84.6	65.4
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	91.6	88.8	89.3	71.6
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	93.5	90.5	91.2	78.1
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	27.8	26.5	26.8	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	65.5	60.7	61.6	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	90.1	87.7	88.2	53.1
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	64.5	64.5	64.5	44.0
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.3	98.7	98.0	94.4
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	4.2	0.9	1.6	4.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.4	6.3	6.1	7.4
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	65.7	64.0	64.3	56.2
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	27.9	27.1	27.2	17.5
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	82.2	79.2	79.7	73.9
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.1
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	68.8	71.7	71.1	82.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the

last birth.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Raiasthan - Key Indicators

Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Rajastnan - Rey mulcators						
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  7. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of birth "(%)  7. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled" (*)  7. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled" (*)  7. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled" (*)  7. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled" (*)  7. Children age 6-3 months receiving and idequate diet". "(%)  8. 10		NFHS-5					NFHS-4
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>16</sup> (%)   70.6   70.8   70.3   70.4   70.8			•				
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled <sup>16</sup> (%)         70.6         70.3         70.4         80.2         30.3         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.2         30.3         30.4         34.3         34.7         34.7         30.7         7.5         3.7         30.8         31.8         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.1         30.2         30.1         30.2 <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	_						
77. Children age 6-8' months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmik* (%) 51.6 34.5 38.0 30.1 30.1 R.8. Breastreeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (**.17* (%) 19.5 5.7 7.5 3.7 8.0 Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (**.17* (%) 19.5 5.7 7.5 3.7 8.0 Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (**.17* (%) 19.5 5.7 8.0 8.0 8.3 3.4 8.0 Total children under 5 years who are sutretide fleight-for-age)** (%) 8.2 3.2 6.2 8.3 8.3 9.1 8.2 Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)** (%) 8.0 8.0 7.6 8.6 8.6 8.4 Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)** (%) 8.0 8.0 7.6 8.6 8.4 9.4 5.4 8.1 7.6 9.5 8.6 8.4 9.4 5.4 8.1 7.6 9.5 9.4 9.4 1.2 7.6 9.5 9.4 9.4 1.2 7.6 9.5 9.4 9.4 1.2 7.6 9.5 9.4 9.4 1.2 7.6 9.5 9.4 9.4 1.2 7.6 9.5 9.4 9.4 1.2 7.6 9.5 9.4 9.4 1.2 7.6 9.5 9.4 9.4 1.2 7.6 9.5 9.4 9.4 1.2 7.5 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4							
7.8. Brasafteeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1.6.17</sup> (%) 13.5 5, 7 .5 3.7 8.0 7.9 Non-breasteeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1.6.17</sup> (%) 13.5 5, 7 .5 3.1 8.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	, , ,						
7.9. Non-breastleading children age 623 months receiving an adequate idel (**,1° (**))         3,7         8,0         8,3         3,4           8.0. Total children ange 623 months receiving an adequate idel (**,1° (**))         9,7         8,0         8,3         3,4           8.1. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-age) (**)         8,2         2,3         3,6         18,8         3,1           8.2. Children under 5 years who are severally wasted (weight-for-height) (**)         8,0         3,7         5,7         7,5         8,6           8.4. Children under 5 years who are severally wasted (weight-for-height) (**)         3,9         3,1         3,3         3,2         1         3,2         1         3,3         3,2         1         3,3         3,2         1         4,6         6,6         6,6         4,2         2,1         7,6         8,6         8,6         4,1         1,1         1,5         1,6         1,6         1,0         2,7         8,2         1,1         1,1         1,5         1,1         1,1         1,5         1,1         1,1         1,5         1,1         1,1         1,5         1,1         1,1         1,5         1,1         1,1         1,5         1,1         1,1         1,1         1,1         1,1         1,1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
8.0. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,17</sup> (%) 9,7 8,0 8,3 3,4 8.1 Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%) 28,3 3,6 16,4 16,8 23,0 83. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 18,3 16,4 16,8 23,0 83. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 18,3 16,4 16,8 16,6 16,6 16,8 16,1 16,1 16,1 16,1							
81. Children under 5 years who are sutned (height-for-age) (%) 182. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 183. 164 168 230 183. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 183. 175 7.6 8.8 184. Children under 5 years who are undersweight (weight-for-height) (%) 183. 183. 183. 183. 183. 183. 183. 183.							
8.2. Children under 5 years who are sasted (weight-for-height)¹⁰ (%)       18.3       16.4       16.8       23.0         8.3. Children under 5 years who are saverely wasted (weight-for-height)¹⁰ (%)       25.4       28.1       27.6       36.7         8.5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)¹⁰ (%)       25.4       28.1       27.6       36.7         8.5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)¹⁰ (%)       3.9       3.1       3.0       21.7         8.5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)¹⁰ (%)       10.0       21.0       21.0       19.6       27.0         8.6. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)							
8.3. Children under 5 years who are soverely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%) 25.4 28.1 27.6 36.7 88.4 C. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%) 25.0 3.1 3.3 2.1 Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) 27.0 Nutritional Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) 27.0 Nutritional Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) 27.0 Nutritional Nutrit							
8.4. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)** (%) 5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)** (%) 5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)** (%) 6. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)** (%) 11.0 15.0 14.0 22.7 8.6. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)** (%) 11.0 15.0 14.0 22.7 8.6. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)** (%) 12.6 10.5 12.9 14.1 8.8. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)** (%) 12.0 12.0 14.1 12.0 14.1 14.1 14.1 15.0 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)²²² (%)       3,9       3,1       3,3       2,1         Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)       86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	, , , , ,						
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)  86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%) 11.0 15.0 14.0 22.7  87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%) 11.0 15.0 14.0 22.7  88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²² (%) 11.0 15.0 12.9 14.1  89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²² (%) 11.0 15.0 12.2 15.0 13.2  90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 12.0 15.0 13.2  90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 12.0 15.0 13.2  90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 12.0 15.0 13.2  90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 12.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15							
86 Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)² (%) 11.0 15.0 14.0 22.7 87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)² (%) 11.0 15.0 14.0 22.7 14.1 18.9 Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 19.1 13.6 15.0 13.2 18.9 Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 19.1 19.1 13.6 15.0 13.2 18.9 Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 19.1 19.1 13.6 15.0 13.2 18.9 Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.80) (%) 42.5 42.3 42.4 na Anaemia among Children and Adults 42.5 42.3 42.4 na Anaemia among Children and Adults 43.0 kg/m² (%) 68.3 72.4 71.5 60.3 18.3 Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² (%) 50.2 56.1 54.7 46.8 19.4 Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² (%) 49.9 55.7 54.4 46.8 19.5 All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² (%) 56.6 60.1 59.4 49.1 59.5 All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)² (%) 29.0 35.7 34.0 22.1 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women 49.9 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)² (%) 29.0 35.7 34.0 22.1 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women 49.9 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)² (%) 3.7 3.9 3.9 na 10.0 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)² (%) 3.7 2.7 2.8 na 10.0 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)² (%) 3.1 2.7 2.8 na 10.0 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)² (%) 3.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8		3.9	3.1	3.3	۷.۱		
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%) 20.6 10.5 12.9 14.1 18.8 Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 20.6 10.5 12.9 14.1 18.9 Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 20.0 19.1 13.6 15.0 13.2 13.2 20.0 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 20.0 19.1 19.1 13.6 15.0 13.2 20.0 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 20.0 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.6 15.0 19.2 20.0 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 1	, <b>,</b>	440	04.0	40.0	07.0		
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 19.1 13.6 15.0 13.2 19.9 Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%) 19.1 13.6 15.0 13.2 19.0 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 42.5 24.3 19.1 19.1 13.6 15.0 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19							
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)       19.1       13.6       15.0       13.2         90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       62.1       58.1       59.0       na         91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)       42.5       42.3       42.4       na         Anaemia among Children and Adults       3.2       71.5       60.3         92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)							
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 42.5 42.3 42.4 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 42.5 42.5 42.3 42.4 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 42.5 42.5 42.5 42.3 42.4 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 42.5 William was a manamic (≥0.90) (%) 52.5 William among Children and Adults 39. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 52.5 56.1 54.7 46.8 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 41.4 47.5 46.3 46.6 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 49.9 55.7 54.4 46.8 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 56.6 60.1 59.4 49.1 95.4 9 years who are anaemic (≥1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 56.6 60.1 59.4 49.1 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 56.6 60.1 59.4 49.1 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 57.0 58.0 59.0 35.7 34.0 22.1 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 3.7 3.9 3.9 3.9 na 10.8 Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 3.1 2.7 2.8 na 10.8 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control							
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)  Anaemia among Children and Adults  92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)  96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%)  97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%)  98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic² (%)  98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic² (<13.0 g/dl)²² (%)  99. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%)  101. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  105. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  106. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  107. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  108. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  109. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  101. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systol							
Anaemia among Children and Adults 9.2. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.3. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.4. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.5. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.6. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥(11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.6. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥(10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.6. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥(13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.7. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.8. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.8. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.8. Mon age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 9.8. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  9.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.0. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.1. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.2. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.3. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.4. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.5. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.9. Moderated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 10.9. Moderated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 10.9.							
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 99. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 99. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  ■ 100. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥200 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg		42.5	42.3	42.4	Ha		
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%)		00.0	70.4	74.5	00.0		
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 41.4 47.5 46.3 46.6 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 56.6 60.1 55.7 54.4 48.8 96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 56.6 60.1 59.4 49.1 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 19.2 24.6 23.2 17.2 98. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 29.0 35.7 34.0 22.1 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 3.7 2.8 na 100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 3.1 2.7 2.8 na 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 10.3 9.7 9.8 na 10.5 Middly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 10.3 12.2 12.6 12.7 na 10.3 12.0 12.6 12.7 na 10.3 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0							
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98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic <13.0 g/dl)²²² (%)  Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 3.7 3.9 3.9 na 100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 3.1 2.7 2.8 na 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² (%) 3.7 7.0 7.2 na 102. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² (%) 3.6 3.0 5.0 5.0 na 103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 3.6 3.0 3.0 na 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 3.6 8.7 8.9 na 104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level² (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100							
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)							
### Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  ### Men  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  ###################################		29.0	33.7	34.0	22.1		
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%) 106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%) 108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 nm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%) 109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking na							
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking na 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6		2.7	2.0	2.0			
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level 23 (%)   7.0   7.2   7.2   7.2   7.2   7.2   7.2   7.2   7.2   7.2   7.3   7.2   7.3   7.2   7.3   7.3   7.2   7.3							
Men         102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.0       5.0       5.0       5.0       na         103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       3.2       3.3       na         104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       8.7       8.9       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       10.3       9.7       9.8       na         106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       3.2       3.3       na         107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.2       12.6       12.7       na         108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       3.6       3.6       na         109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg)		3.1	2.1	2.0	IIa		
Men  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 ng of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 ng of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mg of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mg of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mg of Hg) or taking and medicine to control blood p		7.9	7.0	7.2	na		
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00-99 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00-99 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)							
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control b		5.0	5.0	5.0	na		
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)							
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)							
Women105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)10.39.79.8na106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)3.33.23.3na107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)16.914.915.4naMen108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)13.212.612.7na109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)3.93.63.6na110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)19.217.417.9na	sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.6	8.7	8.9	na		
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)						
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	Women						
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)		10.3	9.7	9.8	na		
medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.3	3.2	3.3	na		
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)		16.9	14.9	15.4	na		
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  13.2  12.6  12.7  13.2  13.2  13.6  3.6  3.6  na  19.2  17.4  17.9  na	Men						
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  13.9  3.6  3.6  14.0  17.9  19.2  17.4  17.9  17.9	Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	12.6	12.7	na		
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.9	3.6	3.6	na		
	medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.2	17.4	17.9	na		

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
 <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
 <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or nilk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

20 Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>2</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators	(	2020-21	)	(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.6	0.3	0.4	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.3	0.1	0.2	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	0.1	0.2	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.2	0.7	8.0	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	32.1	25.1	26.8	19.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	40.7	34.3	36.0	37.4
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	80.6	73.1	74.9	50.4
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	93.6	89.6	90.6	79.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	90.6	86.8	87.7	81.7
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	17.0	17.5	17.4	18.6
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	26.5	26.6	26.6	24.1
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	81.7	79.0	79.6	58.2
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	65.5	45.3	50.2	41.4
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	92.2	81.9	84.1	55.2
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	22.4	24.9	24.3	25.2
pregnancy (%)	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.4
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.9	7.2	6.9	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.3	44.9	42.0	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	9.3	11.6	11.0	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

# STATE FACT SHEET

# TAMIL NADU



**International Institute for Population Sciences** 

#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tamil Nadu. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. Information was gathered from 27,929 households, 25,650 women, and 3,372 men. Fact sheets for each district in Tamil Nadu are also available separately.

**Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators** 

Tallill Hada Hoy maioatoro		NFHS-4		
Indicators		NFHS-5 2020-21		(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.8	74.5	80.4	77.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.0	21.9	21.0	23.3
Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,062	1,113	1,088	1,033
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	893	867	878	954
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	94.9	91.6	93.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.1	98.1	98.6	97.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	82.8	63.3	72.6	52.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	92.9	73.7	82.9	73.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.0	89.3	92.0	82.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	61.1	71.4	66.5	64.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	31.4	19.9	25.2	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	88.9	79.6	84.0	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	92.0	89.6	90.7	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.7	49.9	56.6	50.9
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	64.4	54.3	59.1	58.3
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	55.8	39.2	46.9	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	76.1	64.9	70.2	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.4	15.2	12.8	16.3
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	6.0	3.3	4.5	9.0
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.2	8.2	6.3	5.0
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	23	44	34	39
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	8.5	16.1	12.7	14.0
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	14.9	21.7	18.6	20.2
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	17.3	26.4	22.3	26.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.6	69.5	68.6	53.2
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.0	66.8	65.5	52.6
30. Female sterilization (%)	55.6	59.9	57.8	49.4
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.8	4.7	4.8	1.9
33. Pill (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
34. Condom (%)	2.6	1.2	1.8	0.8
35. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	0.4	0.0	7.5	40.4
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.1	6.9	7.5	10.1
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.3	2.8	3.0	4.8
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.4	29.5	28.5	30.2
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	83.0	82.3	82.6	76.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>\*</sup> Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart

with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately, Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

<sup>·</sup> Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

<sup>·</sup> Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

<sup>·</sup> At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

<sup>·</sup> Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators** 

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health		Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	O. Duii	- ruiui	. Olai	10.01
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.7	78.0	77.4	64.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	88.8	90.8	89.9	81.1
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.5	89.9	89.7	71.0
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.2	81.0	82.5	64.0
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.4	60.3	63.1	40.1
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.1	99.4	98.8	96.0
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.5	93.7	93.2	74.0
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,647	3,097	3,316	2,609
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	(11.3)
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.1	94.8	94.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	99.8	99.4	99.6	98.9
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.0	74.0	66.9	66.7
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.7	99.8	99.2
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.5	42.9	44.9	34.1
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	61.5	66.7	63.8	51.3
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.5	35.1	36.0	26.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	86.4	91.7	89.2	69.7
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	89.4	91.3	90.4	76.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.9	98.2	97.6	94.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	89.9	92.9	91.5	82.3
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	93.0	96.3	94.8	84.5
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.7	96.8	95.8	85.1
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	40.9	48.0	44.7	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	65.8	67.0	66.4	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	90.4	94.1	92.3	68.2
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	68.3	68.0	68.2	73.0
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	83.1	95.6	89.8	86.1
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	16.9	4.2	10.1	14.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.6	3.8	3.7	8.0
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	51.0	55.9	53.8	61.8
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	26.9	30.4	28.9	41.3
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	62.0	58.9	60.2	73.2
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.8
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	68.0	67.0	67.4	82.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

**Tamil Nadu - Kev Indicators** 

railli Nadu - Rey ilidicators	•	NEUC E		NEUG 4
Indicators	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
		2020-21		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	60.0	60.4	60.2	54.7
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%) 77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	45.5	61.9	55.1	48.3
	70.2	64.0	66.5	67.5
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%) 79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.9	11.2	12.8	21.4
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	23.5 17.9	24.6	24.1	47.1 30.7
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	22.2	15.0 27.2	16.3 25.0	27.1
82. Children under 5 years who are started (height-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	13.9	15.2	14.6	19.7
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.3	5.6	5.5	7.9
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.0	23.5	22.0	23.8
85. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	5.1	3.7	4.3	23.6 5.0
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	5.1	3.1	4.3	5.0
· • ·	0.7	15.0	12.6	146
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%) 87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	9.7	15.2 12.8	12.6 12.1	14.6 12.4
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	11.3			
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	46.1	35.4	40.4	30.9
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	43.1 58.3	31.6	37.0	28.2
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)		53.8	55.9	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	55.6	56.8	56.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	53.7	60.4	57.4	50.7
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.5	55.4	53.6	55.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	42.6	53.1	48.3	44.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.3	55.3	53.4	55.0
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.6	54.9	52.9	54.2
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (</sup> %)	15.0	15.5	15.2	20.4
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	24.3	24.9	24.6	26.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.2	6.9	7.5	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.2	9.4	11.1	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	23.8	18.0	20.7	na
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Men				
	0.7	7.0	0.4	
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.7	7.6	8.1	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.7	11.2	11.9	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.7	20.6	22.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.8	13.8	14.3	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or	0.5			
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	5.9	6.2	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.4	23.4	24.8	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.1	19.0	19.5	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.6	7.1	7.4	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.5	29.0	30.2	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

**Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators** 

railii itaaa 133 iilalaatoi 3				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	2020-21	)	(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	10.0	9.6	9.8	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	5.9	5.3	5.6	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.3	1.1	1.2	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.3	1.0	0.7	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	24.6	22.8	23.6	16.0
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	31.1	22.4	26.6	10.9
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	80.7	75.6	77.9	64.7
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	89.7	90.4	90.1	79.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	91.8	93.7	92.8	84.0
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	35.4	45.5	40.8	30.5
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	43.2	52.0	47.9	36.2
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	92.7	91.7	92.2	77.0
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	81.2	68.9	74.6	62.0
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	98.6	98.0	98.3	91.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	32.9	42.2	38.1	40.7
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.3	3.4	3.3	6.2
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.3	7.3	4.9	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.7	23.3	20.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.4	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.5	29.2	25.4	na

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.
 <sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
 <sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.
 <sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

## STATE FACT SHEET

## **UTTAR PRADESH**



**International Institute for Population Sciences** 

#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

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

**Uttar Pradesh - Kev Indicators** 

Ottai i radesii - Rey ilidicator	•	NELIO		NEUO 4							
Indicators	NFHS-5										NFHS-4
Indicators				(2015-16)							
Population and Household Profile	Urban		Total	Total							
Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.2	64.6	67.4	63.0							
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.7	32.4	31.0	33.8							
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	961	1,036	1,017	995							
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	933	943	941	903							
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	84.4	78.2	79.5	60.2							
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	61.8	43.2	47.3	na 70.0							
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.6	88.9	91.0	72.6							
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)	99.4	99.1	99.2	98.4							
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	80.9	64.8	68.8	36.4							
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	88.3	36.2	49.5	32.7							
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0	90.6	92.3	93.7							
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.8	15.5	15.9	6.1							
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	11.9	8.6	9.3	na							
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)											
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	77.2	62.4	66.1	na							
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	84.1	81.2	82.0	na							
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.9	35.0	39.3	32.9							
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	56.8	45.6	48.6	42.2							
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	50.2	24.5	30.6	na							
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	72.4	54.2	59.1	na							
Marriage and Fertility											
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.6	17.9	15.8	21.1							
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	17.1	25.4	23.0	28.7							
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.7							
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.5	3.3	2.9	3.8							
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	14	24	22	28							
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)											
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	27.7	37.8	35.7	45.1							
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	42.0	52.6	50.4	63.5							
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	49.7	62.5	59.8	78.1							
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)											
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.6	60.8	62.4	45.5							
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	48.6	43.2	44.5	31.7							
30. Female sterilization (%)	13.5	18.0	16.9	17.3							
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1							
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.2							
33. Pill (%)	4.0	4.5	4.4	1.9							
34. Condom (%)	27.1	16.6	19.1	10.8							
35. Injectables (%)	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.4							
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	0.0	44.0	46.0	40.4							
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.2	14.0	12.9	18.1							
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	5.2	4.8	6.8							
Quality of Family Planning Services											
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.8	25.6	25.1	12.8							
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	71.7	70.4	70.6	47.5							

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- · Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

 Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators** 

Indicators		NFHS-9		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health		Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	O. Duii	Harai	. Otal	. Otal
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.8	60.2	62.5	45.9
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	52.3	39.6	42.4	26.4
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	93.7	91.6	92.1	86.5
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.8	20.2	22.3	12.9
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.1	8.5	9.7	3.9
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.1	95.8	95.7	79.8
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	79.2	70.0	72.0	54.0
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,252	2,117	2,300	1,956
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.8
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	77.9	68.1	70.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	85.5	82.9	83.4	67.8
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	43.1	61.5	57.7	44.5
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.1
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	88.4	83.8	84.8	70.4
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.2	11.0	13.7	9.4
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.6 14.4	37.8 4.7	39.4 6.2	31.3 4.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	14.4	4.7	0.2	4.7
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card				
or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	67.2	70.2	69.6	51.1
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	76.6	78.8	78.4	66.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.0	93.6	93.2	87.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	71.4	75.1	74.3	68.3
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing	78.4	81.5	80.8	66.5
vaccine (MCV) (%)	81.0	83.9	83.3	70.8
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	28.9	30.5	30.2	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	53.5	47.9	49.1	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	76.5	78.8	78.3	52.8
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	73.1 89.7	74.1 95.6	73.9 94.4	43.8 84.5
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	6.7	1.0	2.2	5.1
facility (%)	0.7	1.0	2.2	3.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.2	5.7	5.6	15.0
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	47.5	51.5	50.7	37.9
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	29.7	28.2	28.5	12.6
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	73.3	69.1	69.9	66.7
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.7	3.8	3.5	4.7
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	67.2	62.1	63.0	71.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the

last birth.

10Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

**Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators** 

NFIRSA   Common   C	Uttar Fradesii - Ney ilidicator				
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  75. Children under age 3 years breasted within one hour of birth 16(%)  75. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled " (%)  76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled " (%)  77. Children age 6-8 months receiving and old or semi-solid food and breastmik! 6(%)  78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief! " (%)  79. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief! " (%)  80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief! " (%)  81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)!" (%)  81. Children under 5 years who are sextled (height-for-age)!" (%)  82. Children under 5 years who are sextled (height-for-height)!" (%)  83. Children under 5 years who are sextled (weight-for-height)!" (%)  84. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)!" (%)  85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)!" (%)  86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI -115.5 kg/m²)!" (%)  87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI -115.5 kg/m²)!" (%)  88. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI -115.5 kg/m²)!" (%)  89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)!" (%)  89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)!" (%)  89. Men who have high risk waist-to-fip tradic (£0.83)!" (%)  89. Men who have high risk waist-to-fip tradic (£0.83)!" (%)  89. Men who have high risk waist-to-fip tradic (£0.83)!" (%)  89. Men who have high risk waist-to-fip tradic (£0.83)!" (%)  80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)?" (%)  80. Non-graph women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≈11.0 g/dl)?" (%)  80. Non-graph women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≈11.0 g/dl)?" (%)  80. Non-graph women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≈10.20 g/dl)?" (%)  80. Non-graph women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≈10.20 g/dl)?" (%)  80. Non-graph women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≈10.20 g/dl)?" (%)  80. Non-g			NFHS-5		
75. Children under age β amst breastfed within one hour of birth¹¹ (%)         24,9         23,7         23,9         55,2         16.6 Children under age β months recubusively breastfed¹ (%)         56,8         60,9         59,7         41.6           77. Children age β-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmille¹ (%)         66,7         57,5         59         53           79. Non-breastfeeding children age β-23 months receiving an adequate diet¹*.¹² (%)         7.4         6.8         7.0         5.3           79. Non-breastfeeding children age β-23 months receiving an adequate diet¹*.¹² (%)         18.6         8.5         6.1         5.3           81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height)¹² (%)         18.7         17.0         17.3         6.0           84. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height)¹² (%)         28.2         23.1         32.1         19.5           84. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height)²² (%)         28.2         23.1         32.1         19.5           84. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height)²² (%)         28.2         23.1         32.1         19.5           84. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height)²² (%)         38.2         2.0         8.1         1.5           85. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height)²² (%)         18	Indicators	(	(2020-21	)	(2015-16)
7.5. Children under age 8 years breastled within one hour of birth <sup>16</sup> (%)   54.8   60.9   59.7   41.6   6.6   6.6   6.7   6.7   5.7   5.9   5.3   6.7   7.0   6.7   6.7   5.9   5.3   6.7   7.0   6.7   6.7   5.9   5.3   6.7   6.7   6.7   5.9   5.3   6.7	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
7.7. Children age 6-9 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmikl® (%)	75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	24.9	23.7	23.9	25.2
7.8. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1,1,1</sup> (%)	76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	54.8	60.9	59.7	41.6
7.9. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)         6.8         5.9         6.1         5.3           8.0. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)         6.8         5.9         6.1         5.3           8.1. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         8.2         7.1         7.3         16.0           8.2. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         8.2         2.1         7.3         3.6           8.4. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.6         2.2         3.1         1.5           8.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.6         2.0         3.1         1.5           8.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.6         2.0         3.1         1.5           Nutritional Status of Adults (age 16-49 years)         8.6         Chan 1.5         5.2         1.1         5.2           8.6. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	35.9	29.9	31.0	32.6
8.0. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>18,17</sup> (%)	78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 16, 17 (%)	6.7	5.7	5.9	5.3
8.1. Children under 5 years who are saturted (height-10r-page) % (%) 18.7 17.0 17.3 17.9 17.9 18.3 C. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-10r-height) % (%) 18.2 7.1 17.3 18.0 18.4 Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-10r-height) % (%) 18.2 7.1 17.3 18.0 18.4 Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-10r-height) % (%) 18.2 2.3 31.1 39.5 18.5 Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-10r-height) % (%) 18.0 2.2 33.1 39.5 Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) 18.5 Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-10r-height) % (%) 18.0 18.3 18.5 Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-10r-height) % (%) 18.0 18.3 18.5 18.5 Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) 18.6 Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) * (%) 18.4 19.5 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.5 18	79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.4	6.8	7.0	5.3
8.2. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)	80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.8	5.9	6.1	5.3
8.3. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 4.3. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%) 5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) (%) 5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) (%) 5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) (%) 5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) (%) 5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) (%) 5. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) (%) 5. Children whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%) 5. Children whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%) 5. Children who are verweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%) 5. Children who are verweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%) 5. Children who are verweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%) 5. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90) (%) 5. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<10.90)	81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	33.0	41.3	39.7	46.3
8.4. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)** (%)   S. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)** (%)   S. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)** (%)   S. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)** (%)   S. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)** (%)   S. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)** (%)   S. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)** (%)   S. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)** (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.55) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women who have high risk wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women was read to be a control of the wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women was read to be a control of the wais-to-hip ratio (≥0.50) (%)   S. Women was read (≥0.00) (%)   S. Women was read (≥0.0	82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.7	17.0	17.3	17.9
R.S. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)****O (**)   Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)   R. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)**(%)   13.6   20.8   19.0   25.9   25.	, , , , ,				
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)   Selow normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)   13.6   2.08   19.0   25.3   87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)   30.6   13.4   19.5   17.9   25.9   88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²² (%)   20.0					
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)² (%) 13.6 20.8 19.0 25.3 87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)² (%) 30.6 13.4 19.5 17.9 25.9 89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 24.9 16.2 18.5 12.5 89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 24.9 16.7 55.2 56.8 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.50 kg/m²)² (%) 56.2 50.6 52.1 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 56.2 50.6 52.1 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 56.2 50.6 52.1 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 56.2 50.6 52.1 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 56.2 50.7 50.6 52.5 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 50.5 50.7 50.6 52.5 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 50.5 50.1 50.7 50.6 52.4 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥0.90) (≥0.90) 50.5 50.1 50.5 50.4 52.4 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥0.90) (≥0.90) 50.5 50.1 50.5 50.4 52.4 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥0.90) (≥0.90) 50.5 50.1 50.5 50.4 52.8 52.9 53.7 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (≥13.0 g/dl)²² (%) 50.5 50.4 52.8 52.9 53.7 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (≥13.0 g/dl)²² (%) 50.5 50.4 52.5 50.5 50.5 50.5 50.5 50.5 50.5 50.5		3.6	2.9	3.1	1.5
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%) 30.6 18.3 17.9 25.9 8.8 Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 24.9 16.2 18.5 12.5 19.9 Whomen who have brigh risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 24.9 16.2 18.5 12.5 19.0 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 24.9 16.2 18.5 16.2 19.0 Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 25.0 16.1 25.2 56.8 na Anaemia among Children and Adutts 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 25.0 16.5 50.6 50.7 50.6 52.5 16.8 19.1 Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 25.0 16.5 50.5 50.7 50.6 52.5 19.1 Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² (%) 27.0 kg/m² (%) 27.0 kg/m					
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² (%) 89. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 81. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 86.2 50.6 52.1 ona 87. When who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 87. Women among Children and Aduts 87. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 87. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 87. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 87. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 88. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl)²² (%) 89. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%) 89. Non age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%) 89. Non age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl)²² (%) 89. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above  **Women**  100. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 81. Slood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 81. Slood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 81. Slood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²² (%) 81. Slood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 80. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Biastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 80. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (S		13.6	20.8	19.0	25.3
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%) 90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%) 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%) 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%) 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%) 98. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic² (%) 99. Blood Sugar level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  Women  101. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 105. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 106. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 107. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 108. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 109. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 101. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 105. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 106. Moderately - severy high (>160 mg/dl)²³ (%) 107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 108. Moderately or severyle elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 109. Moderately or severyle elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pre					
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 62. 50.6 5.8 5.8 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.90) (%) 62. 50.6 5.8 5.8 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.90) (%) 65.0 50.7 50.6 5.2 5.8 na Nanaemia among Children and Adults  92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 50.5 50.7 50.6 52.5 50.7 50.7 50.6 52.5 50.7 50.7 50.7 50.7 50.7 50.7 50.7 50					
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)   62.   70.0   70.					
Anaemia among Children and Adults   92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)   50.5   50.5   50.6   52.5   59.1   Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)   37.1   47.9   45.9   51.0   59.4   Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)   50.1   50.5   50.4   52.5   59.4   Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥(%)   50.1   50.5   50.4   52.4   50.6   All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥(%)   50.4   50.5   50.4   52.8   52.9   53.7   50.6   All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)   18.0   22.7   21.5   23.7   97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)   22.5   29.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   31.5   20.5   20.5   20.5   20.9   28.2   20.5					na
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 96. All women age 15-9 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 97. Men age 15-9 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 99. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 101. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 102. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>150 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pre		56.2	50.6	52.1	na
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 50.5 50.7 47.9 45.9 51.0 45.2 49.4 Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 50.1 50.5 50.4 52.4 52.4 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 50.1 50.5 50.4 52.4 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (≥13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 53.4 52.8 52.9 53.7 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 25.5 29.9 28.2 31.5 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 50.0 4.7 4.7 7.0 7.0 7.0 10.0 Blood sugar level - high (≥160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 50.0 50.0 4.7 4.7 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 10.0 Blood sugar level - high or very high (≥140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high (≥160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 6.1 5.7 5.8 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0					
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.3	66.7	66.4	63.2
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 98. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 28. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 29. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 99. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 101. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  101. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  102. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>10 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)		50.5	50.7	50.6	52.5
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 98. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 99. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 100. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 102. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to		37.1	47.9	45.9	51.0
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%)</sup> (%) 22.5 29.9 28.2 31.5 21.0 8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%)</sup> (%) 22.5 29.9 28.2 31.5 8. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%)</sup> 31.5 8. Wen age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%)</sup> 31.5 8. Wen age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%)</sup> 31.5 8. Wen age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%)</sup> 31.5 8. Wen age 15 years and above)  Women  99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23 (%)</sup> 5. 4.7 4.7 na 10.0 Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23 (%)</sup> 6. 5.6 4.2 4.5 na 10.1 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥9.9 mm of Hg) (%) 11.5 na 11.5	g , , ,	50.1	50.5	50.4	52.4
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)   22.5   29.9   28.2   31.5     100					
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)   Women					
Solid   Sugar level   high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)   5.0   4.7   4.7   7.0		22.5	29.9	28.2	31.5
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 5.0 4.7 4.7 na 100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 5.6 4.2 4.5 na 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 10.0 na sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 6.1 5.7 5.8 na 102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 6.1 5.7 5.8 na 103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 6.1 5.7 5.8 na 103. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 6.1 4.6 5.0 na 104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 11.1 11.6 na 104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 11.1 11.6 na 104. Blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 11.1 11.6 na 105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.2 11.0 11.5 na 105. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 15.5 4.7 4.9 na 107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.3 14.5 15.2 na 109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 17.3 14.5 15.2 na 109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 17.3 14.5 15.2 na 109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 17.3 14.5 15.2 na 109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 17.3 14.5 15.2 na 109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 17.5 15.2 na 109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Dias	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  103. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  104. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  105. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg) or taking the first produce the control blood pressure (Systolic					
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Men       11.3       9.6       10.0       na         Men         102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.1       5.7       5.8       na         103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.1       4.6       5.0       na         104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       13.2       11.1       11.6       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)       13.2       11.0       11.5       na         106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       20.9       17.6       18.4       na         Men         108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)       17.3       14.5       15.2       na         109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to c		5.6	4.2	4.5	na
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥09 mm of Hg) (%) 106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥09 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥09 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥09 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥09 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)		11.3	9.6	10.0	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)  104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	Men				
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)		6.1	5.7	5.8	na
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)		6.1	4.6	5.0	na
Women  105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.2	11.1	11.6	na
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	,, ,				
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Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)		13.2	11.0	11.5	na
medicine to control blood pressure (%)  Men  108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  17.3 14.5 15.2 na  18.4 na  17.6 18.4 na  17.8 16.4 na  17.8 17.3 14.5 15.2 na  18.4 n	Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.5	4.7	4.9	na
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  109. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)		20.9	17.6	18.4	na
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  17.3  14.5  15.2  109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  100. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  17.3  14.5  15.2  15.2  16.0  5.0  5.2  17.3  14.5  15.2  16.0  17.3  17.3	Men				
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)  110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)  6.0 5.0 5.2 na  24.8 20.7 21.7 na		17.3	14.5	15.2	na
medicine to control blood pressure (%) 24.8 20.7 21.7 na	Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	5.0	5.2	na
	medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.8	20.7	21.7	na

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
 <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
 <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or

milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>2</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status,

if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

**Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators** 

Indicators		NFHS-5 2020-21		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.1	1.7	1.5	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.0	1.2	1.1	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	18.3	11.5	13.1	17.5
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	25.5	20.8	22.1	26.2
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	71.4	62.5	64.6	47.4
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	80.7	77.3	78.2	73.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	90.1	86.8	87.6	81.7
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	17.7	14.8	15.5	16.6
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	46.8	53.5	51.9	34.2
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	79.8	74.1	75.4	54.6
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	59.9	42.4	46.5	37.1
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	86.7	68.4	72.6	47.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	32.7	35.5	34.8	36.7
pregnancy (%)	3.1	3.8	3.7	4.3
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.5	9.1	8.4	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	34.7	47.6	44.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.2	15.1	14.6	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



#### Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

## NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

# STATE FACT SHEET

# **UTTARAKHAND**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Uttarakhand. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttarakhand was conducted from 7<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 5<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 12,169 households, 13,280 women, and 1,586 men. Fact sheets for each district in Uttarakhand are also available separately.

**Uttarakhand - Key Indicators** 

ndicators  **Population and Household Profile**  1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)  2. Population below age 15 years (%)  3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)  3. Sex ratio of the total population (memales per 1,000 males)  4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)  5. Children under age 5. Years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)  6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)  7. Population living in households with electricity (%)  8. Population living in households with electricity (%)  8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source! (%)  9. Population living in households with an improved sintainion facility* (%)  11. Households using clean tell for cooking* (%)  12. Leuseholds using death tell for cooking* (%)  13. Children age 5. years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)  13. Children age 5. years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)  13. Children age 5. years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)  14. Women who are literate* (%)  15. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)  16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)  17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)  18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)  18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)  29. Was a school of the internet (%)  20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 21 years (%)  20. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)  21. Children of the internet of the order of the survey (%)  21. Children of the internet of the survey (%)  22. Was a school of the internet of the survey (%)  2	Ottaraknana - Ney maicators				
Propulation and Household Profile					NFHS-4
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)       82.4       72.0       75.2       72.7         2. Population below age 15 years (%)       24.7       27.1       26.3       28.9         3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)       1,094       937       984       888         5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)       81.4       68.4       72.3       na         6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)       81.4       68.4       72.3       na         7. Population living in households with electricity (%)       99.6       99.6       99.8       99.9       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.9       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8       99.8	Indicators	(	2020-21	1)	(2015-16)
2. Population below age 15 years (%)       24,7       27.1       26.3       28,9         3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)       943       1,094       937       984       888         5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)       81.4       88.4       72.3       na         7. Population living in households with a lectricity (%)       99.7       99.6       99.8       99.8         8. Population living in households with a lectricity (%)       99.7       99.6       99.8       99.8         9. Population living in households with a use an improved diniking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       99.7       99.6       99.8       98.8         9. Population living in households with a use an improved diniking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       99.7       99.6       99.8       69.2         9. Population living in households with a use an improved diniking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       99.7       49.9       99.9       99.6       93.6         9. Population living in households with a use an improved diniking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       99.4       29.2       93.2       95.3         11. Households using clean (with a population living in households with a use an improved diniking-water source (with a population living in households with a use an improved diniking-water source (with a population living in households with a use of the population living in households with a use of the	Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
3. Sex ratio of the total population (temales per 1,000 males) 1,094 937 984 888 88 88	1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.4	72.0	75.2	72.7
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males) 1,094 937 984 888 15. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 16. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%) 17. Population living in households with an improved dinking-water source (%) 18. Population living in households with a limproved dinking-water source (%) 18. Population living in households with a min proved dinking-water source (%) 18. Population living in households with a min proved dinking-water source (%) 18. Population living in households with a min proved dinking-water source (%) 18. Population living in households with a min proved dinking-water source (%) 18. Population living in households using clean fuel for cooking (%) 18. Households using locited salt (%) 18. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 18. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 18. Women who are literate (%) 18. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 18. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 18. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 19. Me	2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.7	27.1	26.3	28.9
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)         92.2         91.8         91.9         76.7           6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)         99.7         99.6         99.5         97.8           7. Population living in households with electricity (%)         99.7         99.6         94.2         95.9         33.6           8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source! (%)         92.9         42.9         59.2         51.0           11. Households using clean fuel for cooking? (%)         95.4         92.9         42.9         59.2         51.0           11. Households using iodized salt (%)         95.4         92.9         42.9         39.2         95.3           12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/linancing scheme (%)         16.6         62.9         82.5         19.5           13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)         35.8         32.2         33.2         na           14. Women who are literated (%)         83.4         78.0         79.8         na           15. Men who are literated (%)         87.5         90.1         89.3         na           15. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)         52.4         58.4	3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	943	1,052	1,016	1,015
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%) 7. Population living in households with alectricity (%) 8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%) 9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility² (%) 9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility² (%) 9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility² (%) 9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility² (%) 9. Population living in households using clean fuel for cooking² (%) 9. Population living in households using clean fuel for cooking² (%) 9. Population living in households using clean fuel for cooking² (%) 9. Population living in households using clean fuel for cooking² (%) 9. Population living in households using clean fuel for cooking² (%) 9. Population living in households using clean fuel for cooking² (%) 9. Population living in households using clean fuel for cooking² (%) 9. Population living in households using clean fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel fuel	4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,094	937	984	888
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)         99.6         99.6         99.8         39.8         8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)         98.0         42.2         95.9         93.6         66.2         19.8         66.2         19. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility² (%)         98.0         42.0         95.2         51.0         16.0         62.9         59.2         51.0         16.0         62.9         59.2         51.0         16.0         62.9         62.5         19.5         13.2         13.2         13.2         13.2         13.2         13.2         13.2         33.2         33.2         33.2         13.2         13.2         13.2         13.2         13.2         33.2         33.2         33.2         33.2         13.2		92.2	91.8	91.9	76.7
8. Population living in households with an improved sanitation facility? (%)       99.6       94.2       95.9       93.6         9. Population living in households with an improved sanitation facility? (%)       92.9       42.9       59.2       51.0         11. Households using clean fuel for cooking? (%)       95.4       92.2       93.2       95.3         11. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       61.6       62.9       62.5       19.5         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       38.8       32.2       33.2       na         Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)         14. Women who are literate? (%)       87.5       90.1       89.3       na         15. Men who are literate? (%)       87.5       90.1       89.3       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       59.4       46.0       50.4       44.6         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       58.4       39.4       45.1       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       82.1       71.2       74.6       na         42. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Merrigan age 15-19 years who were		81.4	68.4	72.3	na
9. Population living in nouseholds that use an improved sanitation facility² (%)       81.0       77.7       7.8.8       66.2         10. Households using lotized salt (%)       92.9       95.2       95.2       95.3         11. Households using lotized salt (%)       95.4       92.2       95.2       95.3         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       61.6       62.9       62.5       19.5         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       83.4       78.0       79.8       na         15. Men who are literate* (%)       87.5       90.1       89.3       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       59.4       46.0       50.4       44.6         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       62.2       58.7       59.8       53.6         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       82.1       71.2       74.6       na         Marriage and Fertility       82.1       71.2       74.6       na         Marriage and Fertility       92.0       92.9 wars married before age 18 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       21.0       13.8       16.7       17.			99.6	99.6	97.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%)   92.9   42.9   59.2   51.0     11. Households using iodized salt (%)   95.3   95.3     12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)   61.6   62.9   62.5   19.5     13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)   35.8   32.2   33.2   na     13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)   35.8   32.2   33.2   na     15. Men who are literate³ (%)   87.5   90.1   89.3   na     16. Women who fare literate³ (%)   87.5   90.1   89.3   na     16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)   59.4   46.0   50.4   44.6     17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)   58.4   39.4   45.1   na     19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)   58.4   39.4   45.1   na     19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)   88.1   71.2   74.6   na     19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)   88.1   74.2   74.6   na     19. Men who have ever used the gea ge 18 years (%)   10.0   9.8   8.1   8.1   74.1   10.2     20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)   10.0   9.8   8.1   16.7   17.1     21. Total fertility rate (children per woman)   18.8   16.7   17.1     22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)   18.8   16.7   17.1     23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)   2.1   2.6   2.5   2.8     24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years (§)   2.1   2.2   2.6   2.5   2.8     25. Neonatal mortality rate (UMNR)   38.3   39.5   39.1   39.7     27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)   38.3   39.5   39.1   39.7     28. Any member of (Will)   38.3   39.5   39.1   39.7     29. Any modern method® (%)   59.5   57.1   57.8   49.3     30. Female sterilization (%)   2.0   0.7   0.7     32. IUD/PPILID (%)   3.5   0.6   0.3   0.4   0.2     34. Condom (%)   35.4   2.1   0.5   0.5   0.5     35. Migitalization (%)   2.0   0.7   0.7     32. IUD/PPILID (%)   3.6   0.5   0.5   0		99.6	94.2	95.9	93.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%) 95.4 92.2 93.2 95.3 12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 13.6 62.9 62.5 19.5 12. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 35.8 32.2 32.2 na Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)  14. Women who are literate* (%) 87.0 79.8 na 87.5 90.1 89.3 na 16. Men who are literate* (%) 87.5 90.4 84.0 50.4 44.6 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 62.2 58.7 59.8 53.6 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 82.1 71.2 74.6 na 19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 82.1 71.2 74.6 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 82.1 71.2 74.6 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 82.1 71.2 74.6 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 82.1 71.2 74.6 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 82.1 71.2 74.6 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 82.1 71.2 74.6 na 19. Men was 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 21.0 13.8 16.7 17.1 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 18.8 19.9 19.8 13.8 21. Men age 20-24 years married before age 21 years (%) 21.0 13.8 16.7 17.1 22. Total fertility rate for women age 15-19 years or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 12.1 2.6 2.5 2.8 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 12.1 2.6 2.5 2.8 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 12.1 2.0 2.5 2.5 2.8 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 12.1 2.0 2.5 2.5 2.8 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 12.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.5 2.8 2.8 2.4 Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0					
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)   3.6   6.2.9   6.2.5   na   na   na   na   na   na   na   n			42.9		
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)  Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)  14. Women who are literate4 (%)  15. Men who are literate4 (%)  16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)  17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)  18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)  18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)  19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)  19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)  20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)  21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)  22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)  23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)  24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years (%)  25. Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)  26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)  27. Under-five mortality rate (IMR)  28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  20. Under five mortality planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)  29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  20. Under-five mortality planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)  29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  20. Under-five mortality planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)  29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  20. Under-five mortality planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)  29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  20. Under-five mortality planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)  29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)  20. Under-five mortality planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)  20. Under-five mortality planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)  20. Under-five mortality rate (Phylanning Methods (Currently married women age 15-49 years)  20. Under-five mortality rate (Phylanning (Currently married women age 15-49 years)  20. Under-five mortality rate (Phylanning (Currently married women					
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)   14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)   87.5   90.1   89.3   na   15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)   59.4   46.0   50.4   44.6   15. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)   59.4   46.0   50.4   44.6   17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)   62.2   58.7   59.8   53.6   18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   82.1   71.2   74.6   na   19. Men with have ever used the internet (%)   9.8   9.8   9.8   13.8					19.5
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       83.4       78.0       79.8       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       87.5       90.1       89.3       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       59.4       46.0       59.4       44.6         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       62.2       58.7       59.8       53.6         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       82.1       71.2       74.6       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       82.1       71.2       74.6       na         Marriage and Fertility         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men		35.8	32.2	33.2	na
15. Men who are literate* (%)	Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       59.4       46.0       50.4       44.6         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       62.2       58.7       59.8       53.6         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       58.4       39.4       45.1       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       82.1       71.2       74.6       na         Marriage and Fertility         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       21.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       21.0       13.8       16.7       17.1         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.8       1.9       1.9       2.1         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.1       2.6       2.5       2.8         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years for years for years for the survey (%)       3.1       2.1       2.6       2.5       2.8         24. Adolescent fertility rate (bulkren)       4.0       2.0       2.5       2.8       2.8         24. Adolescent fertility rate (bulkren)       4.0       2.1       2.6       2.5       2.8         25. Neonatal mortality rate (USMR)       <		83.4	78.0	79.8	na
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       62.2       58.7       59.8       53.6         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       58.4       39.4       45.1       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       82.1       71.2       74.6       na         Marriage and Fertility         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       21.0       13.8       16.7       17.1         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       18.0       1.9       1.9       2.1         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.1       2.6       2.5       2.8         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years for women age 15-19 years for women age 15-19 years for mortality rate (marriage for women age 15-19 years for women age 15-19 years for promise fo	15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	87.5	90.1	89.3	na
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       58.4       39.4       45.1       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       82.1       71.2       74.6       na         Marriage and Fertility       82.1       71.2       74.6       na         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       10.0       9.8       9.8       13.8         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       21.0       13.8       16.7       17.1         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.8       1.9       1.9       2.1         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.1       2.6       2.5       2.8         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 17       21       19       23         nfant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)       36.2       30.6       32.4       27.9         25. Neonatal mortality rate (IMR)       38.3       39.5       39.1       39.7         26. Infant mortality rate (USMR)       38.3       39.5       39.1       39.7         27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)       73.5       69.5       70.8       53.4         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       73.5       69.5       71		59.4	46.0	50.4	44.6
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 82.1 71.2 74.6 na  **Marriage** and Fertility**  20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 10.0 9.8 9.8 13.8 16.7 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1 17.1	17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.2	58.7	59.8	53.6
Marriage and Fertility   20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)   10.0   9.8   9.8   13.8   21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)   21.0   13.8   16.7   17.1   17.1   17.1   18.0   1.9   2.1   22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)   1.8   1.9   1.9   2.1   23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)   2.1   2.6   2.5   2.8   24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years   17   21   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   19   23   18.1   19   19   19   19   19   19   19	18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	58.4	39.4	45.1	na
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 21. Otal fertility rate (children per woman) 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 2.1 2.6 2.5 2.8 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years (%) 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	82.1	71.2	74.6	na
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       21.0       13.8       16.7       17.1         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.8       1.9       1.9       2.1         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.1       2.6       2.5       2.8         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 17       21       19       23         nfant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)         25. Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)       36.2       30.6       32.4       27.9         26. Infant mortality rate (UMR)       38.3       39.5       39.1       39.7         27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       46.2       45.3       45.6       46.5         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)       20       45.3       45.6       46.5         29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         32. LiUD/PPIUD (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4	Marriage and Fertility				
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.8       1.9       1.9       2.1         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.1       2.6       2.5       2.8         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 17       21       19       23         Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)         25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)       36.2       30.6       32.4       27.9         26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)       38.3       39.5       39.1       39.7         27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)       46.2       45.3       45.6       46.5         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       73.5       69.5       70.8       53.4         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.9       0.7       0.7         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. C	20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.0	9.8	9.8	13.8
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.1       2.6       2.5       2.8         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 17       21       19       23 <b>Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)</b> 25. Neonatal mortality rate (NMMR)       36.2       30.6       32.4       27.9         26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)       46.2       45.3       45.6       46.5         27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       46.5       45.3       45.6       46.5         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       73.5       69.5       70.8       53.4         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4       21.0       25.6       16.1         35. Injectables (%) </td <td>21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)</td> <td>21.0</td> <td>13.8</td> <td>16.7</td> <td>17.1</td>	21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	21.0	13.8	16.7	17.1
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years5       17       21       19       23         Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)         25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)       36.2       30.6       32.4       27.9         26. Infant mortality rate (UMR)       38.3       39.5       39.1       39.7         27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       46.2       45.3       45.6       46.5         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       73.5       69.5       70.8       53.4         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4       21.0       25.6       16.1         35. Injectables (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)	22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1
Section   Sect	23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.8
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)       36.2       30.6       32.4       27.9         26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)       38.3       39.5       39.1       39.7         27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       46.2       45.3       45.6       46.5         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       73.5       69.5       70.8       53.4         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.9       0.7       0.7         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4       21.0       25.6       16.1         35. Injectables (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.5       9.9       8.8       15.5         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.3       3.6       3.2       5.2	24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	17	21	19	23
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)       38.3       39.5       39.1       39.7         27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       46.2       45.3       45.6       46.5         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       73.5       69.5       70.8       53.4         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.9       0.7       0.7         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4       21.0       25.6       16.1         35. Injectables (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need? (%)       6.5       9.9       8.8       15.5         37. Unmet need for spacing? (%)       2.3       3.6       3.2       5.2         Quality of Family Planning Services       20.3       20.1       20.2       15.2	Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)       46.2       45.3       45.6       46.5         Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)       73.5       69.5       70.8       53.4         29. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.9       0.7       0.7         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4       21.0       25.6       16.1         35. Injectables (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)       6.5       9.9       8.8       15.5         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.3       3.6       3.2       5.2         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       20.3       20.1       20.2       15.2	25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	36.2	30.6	32.4	27.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)         28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       73.5       69.5       70.8       53.4         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.9       0.7       0.7         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4       21.0       25.6       16.1         35. Injectables (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.5       9.9       8.8       15.5         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.3       3.6       3.2       5.2         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       20.3       20.1       20.2       15.2	26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	38.3	39.5	39.1	39.7
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       73.5       69.5       70.8       53.4         29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.9       0.7       0.7         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4       21.0       25.6       16.1         35. Injectables (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.5       9.9       8.8       15.5         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.3       3.6       3.2       5.2         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       20.3       20.1       20.2       15.2		46.2	45.3	45.6	46.5
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       59.5       57.1       57.8       49.3         30. Female sterilization (%)       17.8       29.8       26.0       27.4         31. Male sterilization (%)       0.2       0.9       0.7       0.7         32. IUD/PPIUD (%)       2.0       1.3       1.5       1.6         33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4       21.0       25.6       16.1         35. Injectables (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.5       9.9       8.8       15.5         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.3       3.6       3.2       5.2         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       20.3       20.1       20.2       15.2	Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
30. Female sterilization (%) 31. Male sterilization (%) 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 33. Pill (%) 34. Condom (%) 35.4 21.0 25.6 16.1 25.6 16.1 25.0 16.0 25.6 16.1 25.0 16.0 25.0 16.1 25.0 16.0 25.0 16.1 25.0 1	28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	73.5	69.5	70.8	53.4
31. Male sterilization (%) 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 33. Pill (%) 34. Condom (%) 35.4 21.0 25.6 16.1 25.6 16.1 25.0 16.2 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27.0 27	29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	59.5	57.1	57.8	49.3
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)  32. IUD/PPIUD (%)  33. Pill (%)  34. Condom (%)  35. I 21.0 25.6 16.1 25.6 16.1 25.1 25.6 16.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25	30. Female sterilization (%)				
33. Pill (%)       2.6       2.7       2.7       3.2         34. Condom (%)       35.4       21.0       25.6       16.1         35. Injectables (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       0.2         Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)         36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       6.5       9.9       8.8       15.5         37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)       2.3       3.6       3.2       5.2         Quality of Family Planning Services         38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)       20.3       20.1       20.2       15.2			0.9		
34. Condom (%) 35.4 21.0 25.6 16.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.6 0.3 0.4 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%) 6.5 9.9 8.8 15.5 37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%) 2.3 3.6 3.2 5.2 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 20.3 20.1 20.2 15.2		2.0			
35. Injectables (%)  Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)  36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)  37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)  20.3 3.6 3.2 5.2  Quality of Family Planning Services  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  20.3 20.1 20.2 15.2					
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)  36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)  37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)  2.3  3.6  3.2  3.5  2.2  2.3  3.6  3.2  5.2  2.3  3.6  3.2  5.2  3.6  3.2  5.2  3.6  3.2  5.2  3.6  3.2  5.2  3.6  3.2  5.2  3.6  3.2  5.2  3.6  3.2  5.2  3.6  3.2  5.2					
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%) 37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%) 2.3 3.6 3.2 5.2  Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 20.3 20.1 20.2 15.2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)  Quality of Family Planning Services  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  2.3  3.6  3.2  5.2  15.2					
Quality of Family Planning Services  38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)  20.3  20.1  20.2  15.2	, ,				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 20.3 20.1 20.2 15.2		2.3	3.6	3.2	5.2
	Quality of Family Planning Services				
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%) 62.0 60.3 60.7 45.4		20.3	20.1	20.2	15.2
	39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	62.0	60.3	60.7	45.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.

3Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

\*Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**Uttarakhand - Key Indicators** 

Ottaraknanu - Ney indicators	,			
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	<b>2020-2</b> 1	l)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.6	66.0	68.8	53.5
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	71.0	57.3	61.8	30.9
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.2	92.8	93.6	91.4
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.1	43.8	46.6	24.9
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.7	23.2	25.0	7.2
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.5	96.9	97.1	93.4
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	84.0	75.0	78.0	54.8
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,124	3,447	3,343	2,618
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	7.7	1.7	3.1	2.4
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health				
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	84.1	76.4	78.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	89.4	80.4	83.2	68.6
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	52.3	53.8	53.3	43.8
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.3	4.4	3.4	4.6
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	86.6	82.4	83.7	71.2
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.6	16.7	20.4	13.1
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.0	40.9	43.3	36.4
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.4	10.7	14.0	9.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	82.0	80.2	80.8	57.6
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	86.0	89.9	88.6	71.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.5	96.5	95.2	92.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	85.3	83.4	84.0	67.9
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	91.8	88.7	89.7	79.9
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	91.1	90.3	90.6	80.4
vaccine (MCV) (%)	41.0	33.4	35.8	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	38.5	29.4	32.3	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.6	85.7	86.6	59.4
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	58.7	51.4	53.7	40.2
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.7	96.0	95.3	91.0
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.3	2.0	3.0	6.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.1	4.1	4.4	17.0
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(62.6)	52.0	55.9	56.0
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(40.8)	23.8	30.1	30.3
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(91.2)	72.8	79.6	73.7
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.0	1.9	2.3	4.6
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	70.3	71.4	71.0	79.0
9 Includes methors with two injections during the programmy for their last high or two or more injections (the last within 2)				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

10 Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

**Uttarakhand - Kev Indicators** 

Ottaraknana - Ney maicators				
In Protein		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		2020-21		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	42.8	40.6	41.3	27.8
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	45.0	56.4	52.5	51.2
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(58.9)	47.0	50.6	46.7
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.4	13.1	13.2	8.6
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.1	8.6	10.3	7.8
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.3	12.2	12.5	8.5
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	24.3	28.2	27.0	33.5
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	17.4	11.3	13.2	19.5
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.7	4.7	4.7	9.0
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.0	20.9	21.0	26.6
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.5
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	11.6	14.9	13.9	18.4
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	20.7	14.1	16.2	16.1
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	39.1	25.4	29.7	20.4
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	31.4	25.0	27.1	17.7
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	62.8	63.0	62.9	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	60.4	53.9	56.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	63.8	56.6	58.8	59.8
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.6	41.0	42.4	45.1
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.9	44.3	46.4	46.5
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.8	41.1	42.6	45.2
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	41.0	40.9	40.9	46.4
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (</sup> %)	14.2	15.6	15.1	15.6
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(31.2)	26.3	27.6	22.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.4	4.1	4.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.6	4.8	5.6	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.0	9.6	10.8	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.4	5.7	5.6	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.7	6.6	7.6	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	40.0	40.0	440	
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.3	13.3	14.3	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	440	40.4	40.7	
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or	14.3	13.4	13.7	na
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	6.3	6.3	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking		0.0	0.0	nα
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.4	22.0	22.9	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.2	19.6	20.1	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	10.2	9.2	9.5	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	24.0	20.5	24.0	
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	34.8	30.5	31.8	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

**Uttarakhand - Key Indicators** 

Indicators	(	NFHS-5 2020-21	)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	0.2	0.4	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	0.5	0.3	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	0.5	0.4	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	33.6	20.6	24.5	28.6
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	42.1	33.3	36.1	36.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	80.4	71.0	73.8	65.3
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	91.4	91.6	91.5	83.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions 25 (%)	91.8	90.6	91.0	89.8
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	20.2	22.2	21.6	15.5
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	23.3	25.1	24.6	29.2
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	81.3	79.8	80.2	58.5
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	73.1	55.7	60.9	55.4
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	94.5	89.7	91.2	69.9
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	12.5	16.2	15.1	12.7
pregnancy (%)	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.4
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.8	5.4	4.6	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	27.6	36.8	33.7	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.7	27.5	25.5	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

# **UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET**

# **CHANDIGARH**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Chandigarh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Chandigarh was conducted from 5<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 6<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM). Information was gathered from 761 households, 746 women, and 104 men.

Sharangarii Roy inaloatore	Onandigarii - Ney indicators				
In all and a ma		NFHS-5		NFHS-4	
Indicators		(2020-21		(2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban		Total	Total	
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.8	(69.2)	86.7	83.7	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.2	32.3	23.3	22.9	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	918	868	917	934	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	820	*	838	981	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.0	*	97.6	95.1	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	93.6	*	93.6	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.6	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source (%)	99.1	100.0	99.1	100.0	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	85.4	47.6	85.0	83.7	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	95.8	*	95.8	93.9	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.8	*	96.8	99.0	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	32.3	*	32.2	21.3	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.4	*	6.3	na	
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)					
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	78.9	(57.7)	78.7	na	
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	90.2	*	90.2	na	
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.9	(30.8)	59.6	59.2	
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	64.5	*	64.5	65.9	
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	75.2	*	75.2	na	
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	91.9	*	91.9	na	
Marriage and Fertility					
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.8	*	9.7	12.7	
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*	*	*	
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	*	1.4	1.6	
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.8	*	0.8	2.1	
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	9	0	9	20	
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)					
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	*	*	*	*	
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	*	*	*	
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	*	*	*	
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)					
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	77.5	*	77.4	74.0	
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	55.8	*	55.6	58.2	
30. Female sterilization (%)	19.0	*	19.0	20.6	
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	*	0.3	1.3	
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.3	*	4.2	5.4	
33. Pill (%)	0.4	*	0.5	3.6	
34. Condom (%)	31.2	*	31.1	27.3	
35. Injectables (%)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)					
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.0	*	6.9	6.3	
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.5	*	2.5	1.8	
Quality of Family Planning Services					
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	34.3	*	34.0	25.1	
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	(91.5)	*	(91.7)	62.6	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19. <sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other methods that are not shown separately.

Tunmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

<sup>·</sup> Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Chandigarn - Rey indicators			_	
	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators	(	2020-2°	1)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.2	*	82.3	67.4
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	79.1	*	78.7	64.5
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	93.1	*	93.2	95.1
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	73.9	*	73.9	44.9
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.3	*	64.5	29.8
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.4	*	97.2	98.0
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	90.5	*	90.6	89.0
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	5,586	*	5,546	2,357
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health				ļ
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.4	*	89.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	97.0	*	96.9	91.6
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	83.4	*	83.2	72.4
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	*	0.2	1.7
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	97.0	*	97.0	93.3
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.7	*	31.3	22.6
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(44.8)	*	(44.3)	(44.0)
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.6	*	30.4	19.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(81.7)	*	(80.9)	(79.5)
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)	(83.6)	*	(82.8)	(93.2)
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(96.7)	*	(96.8)	(95.9)
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(81.7)	*	(80.9)	(79.5)
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(88.7)	*	(87.9)	(95.9)
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing	(00.1)		(0.10)	(55.5)
vaccine (MCV) (%)	(88.7)	*	(87.9)	(95.9)
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	(45.4)	•	(45.0)	
vaccine (MCV) (%)	(15.1)	· .	(15.0)	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine 14 (%)	(85.7)	*	(84.9)	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(85.7)	•	(84.9)	(82.7)
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	72.4	•	72.6	56.1
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(92.8)	*	(92.9)	(93.1)
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(7.2)	*	(7.1)	(6.9)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	*	4.3	4.6
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	*	*
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	*	*
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	*	*
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	*	0.3	2.8
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health				
facility or health provider (%)	*	*	*	*

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

10 Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Chandigain - Rey indicators		NEUC 4		
Indicators		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
		2020-21	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural *	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	63.7	*	63.7	33.5
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%) 77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	*	*
77. Children age 6-6 months receiving solid of serm-solid food and breasthink (%)  78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(22.9)	*	(22.7)	(0.0)
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	(22.9)	*	(22.1)	(0.0)
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	(19.1)	*	(19.0)	0.0
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.2	*	25.3	28.7
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	8.3	*	8.4	10.9
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	2.4	*	2.3	3.9
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.2	*	20.6	24.5
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.9	*	1.9	1.1
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	13.1	*	13.0	13.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	15.1	*	15.1	21.7
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	43.9	*	44.0	41.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	34.4	*	34.4	32.0
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	60.4	*	60.7	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	66.9	*	66.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.0	*	54.6	73.1
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.1	*	60.1	75.9
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	*	*
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.3	(64.0)	60.3	75.9
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.5	*	57.7	74.7
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (</sup> %)	8.1	*	8.1	19.3
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	*	(22.4)
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.0	(3.5)	6.0	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.0	(13.8)	12.0	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	19.0	(17.2)	19.0	na
Men		4>		
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.1	(8.0)	7.1	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.8	(8.0)	8.8	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.6	(16.0)	16.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	10.0	(10.0)	10.0	i ia
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.4	(20.0)	14.5	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or		( /		
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.5	(6.7)	5.6	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking		(00.0)		
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.0	(30.0)	25.0	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	18.6	(19.2)	18.7	na
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or	10.0	(13.2)	10.7	na
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.6	(15.4)	8.7	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking		` '		
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.6	(34.6)	30.6	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

<u> </u>				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	2020-21	)	(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.4	*	1.4	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	*	0.0	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	*	0.4	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	(2.4)	*	(2.4)	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	20.3	*	20.3	41.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	53.6	*	53.6	66.4
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	72.3	*	72.3	87.6
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	85.0	*	85.0	92.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	94.6	*	94.6	96.6
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	22.0	*	22.0	32.6
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	30.4	*	30.4	21.6
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	87.1	*	87.1	79.6
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	70.0	*	70.0	74.2
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	93.3	*	93.4	92.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	9.7	*	9.7	22.5
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.0	*	0.0	3.5
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	*	*	*	(0.0)
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.6	(0.0)	0.6	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	12.0	(23.7)	12.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	(0.0)	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.5	(31.6)	18.6	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



#### Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

## NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

# UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET NCT DELHI



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for NCT Delhi. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for NCT Delhi was conducted from 4<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> November 2020 to 20<sup>th</sup> January 2021 post lockdown by Population Research Centre (PRC), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG). Information was gathered from 9,486 households, 11,159 women, and 1,700 men. Fact sheets for each district in NCT Delhi are also available separately.

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.8	82.6	83.8	80.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.3	25.6	24.3	25.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	914	859	913	854
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	927	792	923	812
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	94.2	99.7	94.4	88.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	89.1	(83.1)	89.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.5	98.0	99.4	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	81.0	87.3	81.1	75.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	99.0	97.6	98.9	97.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.8	98.4	96.8	98.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	25.0	27.1	25.0	15.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	16.0	(9.4)	15.8	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.6	87.8	83.7	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	90.2	(93.5)	90.2	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.5	68.7	59.7	54.2
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.7	(70.1)	60.9	54.8
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	63.7	(69.2)	63.8	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	85.1	(87.4)	85.2	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.8	11.4	9.9	14.3
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	12.1	*	12.0	21.0
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.8
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.2	9.7	3.3	2.1
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	18	42	19	21
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	17.0	*	17.5	17.8
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	24.2	*	24.5	31.2
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	30.5	*	30.6	42.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	76.5	71.3	76.4	54.9
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	57.6	59.7	57.7	48.6
30. Female sterilization (%)	18.0	18.6	18.0	19.8
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	6.6	11.0	6.7	5.4
33. Pill (%)	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.9
34. Condom (%)	28.4	23.3	28.3	20.0
35. Injectables (%)	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.1	8.0	6.1	15.0
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.0	1.1	2.0	4.5
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.9	18.3	16.9	12.1
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method8 (%)	70.1	(84.1)	70.8	40.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>\*</sup> Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.

3Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately, Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

<sup>·</sup> At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

<sup>·</sup> Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

<sup>·</sup> Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.5	73.5	76.4	63.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	77.1	83.1	77.2	67.9
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	93.5	89.1	93.4	90.6
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	68.9	75.7	69.1	53.8
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.8	54.1	49.0	29.9
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.1	89.5	94.0	86.6
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	85.6	81.0	85.4	62.3
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,577	1,402	2,548	8,518
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	4.4	*	4.5	2.3
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	86.9	81.6	86.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	91.8	90.4	91.8	84.4
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.8	51.9	62.4	55.5
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.4	0.7	2.3	3.6
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	93.5	91.1	93.4	86.6
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.4	28.2	23.6	26.7
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.9	40.8	42.8	41.5
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.5	24.0	17.7	26.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	76.0	(74.7)	76.0	68.8
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	79.4	(79.9)	79.4	79.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.6	(100.0)	96.8	95.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	80.1	(81.3)	80.2	79.0
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	84.9	(87.0)	85.0	84.8
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	90.1	(89.5)	90.1	91.1
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	37.6	(27.3)	37.2	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	26.5	(29.5)	26.6	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.9	(82.2)	81.9	62.7
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	53.0	50.7	52.9	61.4
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	88.5	(93.7)	88.7	92.9
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	11.3	(6.3)	11.1	6.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.5	11.9	10.6	9.6
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	65.8	*	64.5	62.1
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	33.7	*	32.8	25.3
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	78.6	*	78.2	80.6
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.6	6.0	5.6	2.4
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	76.5	(81.9)	76.7	81.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup> Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

NCT Deint - Key Indicators	•				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4	
Indicators		2020-21	)	(2015-16)	
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	51.3	49.3	51.2	28.0	
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed16 (%)	64.3	*	64.3	49.6	
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	63.2	*	62.9	35.4	
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	18.3	(29.5)	18.8	4.3	
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.6	*	9.5	9.4	
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	16.4	(28.4)	16.8	5.2	
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.0	26.3	30.9	31.9	
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	11.4	7.6	11.2	15.9	
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.9	3.7	4.9	4.6	
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	22.2	11.3	21.8	27.0	
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.0	4.5	4.0	1.2	
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)					
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.1	6.8	10.0	14.9	
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	9.2	(2.2)	9.1	17.7	
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	41.2	44.6	41.3	33.5	
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	37.9	(43.7)	38.0	24.6	
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	67.6	69.0	67.7	na	
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	62.1	(44.2)	61.8	na	
Anaemia among Children and Adults					
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	68.7	81.7	69.2	59.7	
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.9	59.7	50.2	54.7	
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	42.2	*	42.2	46.1	
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.7	58.6	49.9	54.3	
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.5	52.3	51.6	55.1	
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (</sup> %)	12.5	(20.2)	12.6	21.7	
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	18.7	*	18.9	25.9	
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)					
Women					
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.2	4.9	4.2	na	
100. Blood sugar level - high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.3	5.3	6.3	na	
101. Blood sugar level - very high (>100 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				Πα	
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.3	10.8	12.2	na	
Men					
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.3	6.6	5.3	na	
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.4	5.0	7.3	na	
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood					
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.0	14.8	14.1	na	
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)					
Women					
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	14.7	13.5	14.7	na	
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or					
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	3.4	5.9	na	
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.2	20.2	24.1	na	
Men					
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.9	18.1	21.8	na	
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.7	10.5	8.7	na	
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.8	31.0	32.8	na	
medicine to control blood pressure (76)					

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
 <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
 <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or nilk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

20 Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>2</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	2020-21	)	(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.7	0.5	0.7	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.3	0.5	0.3	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.9	1.1	0.9	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.5	*	0.5	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	29.4	(38.0)	29.5	32.7
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	44.1	(28.1)	43.9	27.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	82.3	(83.4)	82.3	72.6
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	93.0	(87.3)	92.9	83.3
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	92.0	(94.3)	92.0	73.8
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	25.0	(17.2)	24.9	21.1
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	22.6	(27.4)	22.7	34.9
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	72.3	(84.8)	72.5	64.5
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	73.7	(81.0)	73.8	66.6
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	96.9	98.4	96.9	90.7
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	22.8	(10.3)	22.6	26.8
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.7	(0.0)	3.6	3.4
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.6	*	1.6	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.2	3.4	2.2	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	26.2	32.1	26.3	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	0.3	0.5	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.6	22.9	21.6	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

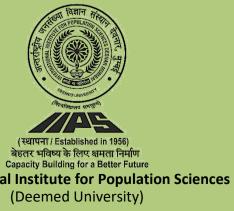


Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

# **UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET PUDUCHERRY**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Puducherry. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Puducherry was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. Information was gathered from 3,520 households, 3,669 women, and 534 men. Fact sheets for each district in Puducherry are also available separately.

T dadonon'y Troy maioatoro	•	NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(2020-21)		(2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.7	78.0	84.6	81.4
Population below age 15 years (%)	20.7	19.7	20.4	23.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,086	1,172	1,112	1,068
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	857	1,268	959	843
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.0	100.0	99.3	99.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	92.2	92.7	92.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	89.8	74.0	84.9	64.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	95.8	84.6	92.3	84.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.2	86.9	93.4	92.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	30.0	30.5	30.1	32.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	24.5	(21.4)	23.6	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		(= )		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	90.7	87.4	89.7	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	93.2	95.5	93.8	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	68.9	57.8	65.4	60.3
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	78.0	64.5	74.2	66.1
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	66.9	50.4	61.9	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	85.1	69.4	80.7	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.6	1.0	6.5	10.7
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	10.6	*	6.5	5.1
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.7
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.5
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	30	15	25	23
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	3.2	*	2.3	5.8
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	4.1	*	2.9	15.7
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	4.1	*	3.9	16.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.8	66.4	66.0	61.9
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	61.2	64.3	62.1	61.2
30. Female sterilization (%)	51.7	58.5	53.8	57.4
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.6
33. Pill (%)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
34. Condom (%)	5.8	3.1	5.0	0.8
35. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	10.7	10.2	10.5	8.3
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.9	29.4	25.7	35.9
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	61.4	66.5	63.0	70.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>\*</sup> Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart

with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately, Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. 7Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

<sup>·</sup> Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

<sup>·</sup> Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

<sup>·</sup> At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

<sup>·</sup> Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Maternal and Child Health		Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	87.8	68.6	82.4	80.6
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	90.0	78.9	86.9	87.7
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.5	90.5	91.9	82.1
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	82.4	88.4	84.1	66.3
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	61.7	73.1	64.9	36.3
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.6	99.5	98.8	98.0
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.9	96.2	93.1	84.9
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,778	4,297	3,259	2,101
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.1	97.4	95.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.9
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.4	86.7	76.6	82.0
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.9	29.9	36.3	33.6
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.8	(68.9)	42.0	48.3
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.0	24.2	34.8	30.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	85.5	(68.4)	82.0	91.3
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	90.2	*	89.7	92.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.8	(91.3)	96.4	99.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	91.8	(69.9)	87.3	95.4
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	92.6	(89.8)	92.0	96.0
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	97.2	(89.3)	95.6	95.4
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	55.7	(35.8)	51.6	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	10.0	(0.0)	8.0	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	89.0	(87.9)	88.8	89.4
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	80.8	82.5	81.2	77.2
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.3	(100.0)	97.1	89.7
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.3	(0.0)	2.6	10.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.9	5.7	3.7	11.3
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	*	71.2
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	*	69.6
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	*	73.6
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.2	1.5	4.9	3.0
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(56.9)	*	64.3	74.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine.

12 Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

r dddcherry - Key malcators		NIEU 10 6		NEUO 4
Indicators	NFHS-5		NFHS-4	
Indicators Child Fooding Province and Nutritional Status of Children		2020-21	<del></del>	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  75. Children under age 3 years broasted within one hour of high 15 (9/)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	51.6	62.2	54.1	65.3
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%) 77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	71.4	*	64.8	45.5
	(59.7)		(65.6)	76.8
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%) 79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	17.6	(42.0)	(22.7	21.8 54.8
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	(27.7)		(23.6)	34.6 31.1
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.6 21.7	(31.9) 15.6	22.9	23.7
82. Children under 5 years who are stuffled (fieight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)			20.0	
83. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	12.1 4.2	12.9 2.5	12.4 3.7	23.6 7.8
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84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.9 2.7	13.7 6.5	15.3	22.0
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.1	0.5	3.8	2.2
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	7.0	40.0	0.0	44.0
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	7.6	12.0	9.0	11.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)	11.2	10.7	11.1	10.2
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	47.6	43.2	46.2	36.7
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	43.6	42.5	43.3	37.1
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	55.4	52.0	54.3	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	50.2	63.0	53.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.3	60.8	64.0	44.9
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	53.0	61.0	55.5	53.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	35.2	*	42.5	26.0
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.3	61.4	55.1	52.4
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.1	53.0	58.4	55.0
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (%)</sup>	20.0	18.4	19.5	15.9
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	35.8	*	30.7	40.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.2	7.4	7.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.4	9.4	10.1	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	21.2	17.8	20.1	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0	7.0	7.0	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.5	9.3	12.2	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.2	18.3	21.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.4	11.7	12.1	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.4	3.0	4.0	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.3	20.2	23.0	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.0	17.1	19.1	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	7.4	6.4	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.1	28.0	30.1	na
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

18 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

19 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

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		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	2020-21	)	(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	5.0	12.6	7.4	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	4.1	4.5	4.2	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.0	0.4	1.5	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	30.2	30.2	30.2	25.4
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	35.2	25.4	32.5	18.0
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	80.8	75.9	79.3	72.7
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	91.4	87.5	90.3	84.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	98.4	96.6	97.9	85.1
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)		44.8	38.2	21.2
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	36.8	38.3	37.3	40.3
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	90.9	96.7	92.6	68.2
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)		76.6	82.9	67.3
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	99.1	99.1	99.1	96.9
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	29.8	32.5	30.5	34.6
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.3	2.4	1.6	4.6
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.2	5.6	2.6	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	13.8	17.3	14.8	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	0.5	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.7	30.1	27.7	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

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