



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

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



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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Key Indicators Content

Content	Page No.
State	
India	1
District	
1. Arunachal Pradesh	7
2. Chhattisgarh	13
3. Haryana	19
4. Jharkhand	25
5. Madhya Pradesh	31
6. Odisha	37
7. Punjab	43
8. Rajasthan	49
9. Tamil Nadu	55
10. Uttar Pradesh	61
11. Uttarakhand	67
12. Chandigarh (UT)	73
13. NCT of Delhi (UT)	79
14. Puducherry (UT)	85



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

INDIA FACT SHEET



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
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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.

India - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
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 ¹ (%)	98.7	94.6	95.9	94.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	81.5	64.9	70.2	48.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	83.0	65.9	71.5	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	69.3	65.6	66.7	53.5
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	8.4	9.9	9.4	12.9
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 ⁸ (%)	64.7	61.5	62.4	46.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.
- 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

India - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	2.1	3.7	3.2	4.3
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	75.5	76.8	76.4	62.0
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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 ¹⁴ (%)	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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

¹⁴Since 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)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	44.7	40.7	41.8	41.6
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	59.6	65.1	63.7	54.9
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	52.0	43.9	45.9	42.7
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	11.8	10.8	11.1	8.7
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	14.2	12.0	12.7	14.3
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	12.3	11.0	11.3	9.6
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.1	37.3	35.5	38.4
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.5	19.5	19.3	21.0
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	27.3	33.8	32.1	35.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.2	3.2	3.4	2.1
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	13.2	21.2	18.7	22.9
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	13.0	17.8	16.2	20.2
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	33.2	19.7	24.0	20.6
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	29.8	19.3	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				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	64.2	68.3	67.1	58.6
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	54.1	58.7	57.2	53.2
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	45.7	54.3	52.2	50.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	53.8	58.5	57.0	53.1
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	56.5	60.2	59.1	54.1
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	20.4	27.4	25.0	22.7
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	25.0	33.9	31.1	29.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.7	5.9	6.1	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.0	5.5	6.3	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	16.3	12.3	13.5	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.8	7.0	7.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

India - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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	0.8	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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	28.6	18.2	21.6	20.9
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

ARUNACHAL PRADESH



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 7th December 2020 to 19th 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.

Arunachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
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 ¹ (%)	98.1	92.9	93.7	86.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	79.9	83.4	82.9	61.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	82.9	69.0	71.3	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	57.0	59.5	59.1	31.7
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	13.4	12.3	12.5	21.5
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	7.7	6.9	7.0	12.7
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	21.1	19.0	19.4	12.3
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	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

() 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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.

- 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Arunachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	3.2	4.1	4.0	2.1
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	66.8	64.6	64.9	38.2
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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) (%)	85.1	80.1	80.7	54.6
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.6	27.1	27.4	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Arunachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	54.0	51.7	52.0	58.6
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	66.2	62.9	63.4	57.0
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(42.3)	49.5	48.4	53.9
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	26.5	23.4	23.8	12.3
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(16.8)	12.8	13.1	26.1
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	25.7	21.4	22.0	14.0
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.4	27.9	28.0	29.4
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	10.1	13.6	13.1	17.3
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.7	6.8	6.5	8.0
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	13.1	15.8	15.4	19.4
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	9.6	9.7	9.7	4.9
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	5.6	5.7	5.7	8.5
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.4	4.6	4.9	8.3
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	28.9	22.9	23.9	18.8
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	32.4	26.6	27.6	20.6
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	66.6	69.4	68.9	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	47.9	45.7	46.1	na
Anaemia 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 (<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 (%)	23.4	28.6	27.9	37.8
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	36.5	41.0	40.3	43.2
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	43.5	49.6	48.5	48.2
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 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 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) ²³ (%)	4.7	4.6	4.6	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>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 ²³ (%)	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 level ²³ (%)	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 (%)	25.3	24.8	24.9	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.1	22.8	22.8	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	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 medicine to control blood pressure (%)	33.2	33.1	33.1	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Arunachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	11.1	12.5	12.3	16.0
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	18.5	26.0	24.8	31.0
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any 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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

CHHATTISGARH



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

Introduction

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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 16th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 5th December 2020 to 30th 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.

Chhattisgarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
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 ¹ (%)	98.6	94.7	95.5	91.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	88.2	73.5	76.8	34.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	83.4	69.1	72.5	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	71.3	66.8	67.8	57.7
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	8.0	8.3	8.3	11.1
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 ⁸ (%)	82.9	83.5	83.4	54.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

() 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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.

- 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Chhattisgarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	3.0	6.5	5.8	8.4
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	77.3	80.4	79.7	76.4
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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) (%)	87.7	90.9	90.2	93.9
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	34.8	29.1	30.4	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Chhattisgarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	30.0	32.8	32.2	47.1
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	73.8	81.5	80.3	77.2
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	41.8	41.2	41.3	53.9
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.4	9.7	9.7	11.1
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(4.7)	1.6	2.5	8.5
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.0	9.4	9.3	10.9
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.0	35.7	34.6	37.6
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.9	18.9	18.9	23.1
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.0	7.2	7.5	8.4
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.8	32.7	31.3	37.7
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	16.0	25.3	23.1	26.7
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.1	19.4	17.4	24.1
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	23.1	11.3	14.1	11.9
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	71.1	66.2	67.2	41.6
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.1	62.5	61.2	47.3
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	38.8	54.7	51.8	41.5
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	56.5	62.2	60.8	47.0
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	62.2	61.2	61.4	45.5
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	20.8	28.9	27.0	22.1
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	5.4	4.3	4.5	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	12.1	8.1	9.0	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.5	5.1	5.4	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.8	4.2	4.4	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.8	10.3	10.8	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) (%)	14.6	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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Chhattisgarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	na
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	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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	23.9	22.8	23.1	20.7
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	83.2	64.8	68.8	47.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	14.0	22.2	20.2	36.8
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.2	0.9	0.9	4.9
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.7
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 (%)	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
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.3	6.1	5.0	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	28.6	36.7	34.8	na

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

HARYANA



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 12th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21st December 2020 to 30th 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.

Haryana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
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 ¹ (%)	99.3	98.2	98.6	98.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	86.0	84.6	85.0	80.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	85.7	76.7	79.7	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	73.5	72.9	73.1	63.7
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	7.7	7.5	7.6	9.3
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 ⁸ (%)	71.6	68.2	69.1	63.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

() 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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.

- 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 infertile 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Haryana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	85.0	85.3	85.2	63.2
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	63.1	59.2	60.4	45.1
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	0.7	1.3	1.1	5.8
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 (%)	34.9	33.4	33.9	25.3
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.4	10.9	11.7	8.6
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 ¹¹ (%)	74.3	77.9	76.9	62.2
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	82.0	80.8	81.1	79.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.9	94.6	95.0	92.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	77.8	81.6	80.6	75.3
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	88.9	88.3	88.5	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 (%)	62.2	66.0	64.9	71.3
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	92.1	98.8	96.9	94.8
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.5	0.7	2.4	5.1
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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Haryana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	37.7	43.3	41.6	42.4
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	70.3	69.1	69.5	50.3
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	51.8	39.2	43.0	35.9
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.3	13.0	11.9	7.0
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.6	11.3	11.1	10.0
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.6	12.7	11.8	7.5
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	26.1	28.1	27.5	34.0
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	10.8	11.8	11.5	21.2
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.3	4.4	4.4	9.0
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	20.5	21.8	21.5	29.4
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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/m ²) ²¹ (%)	11.4	16.9	15.1	15.8
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	15.0	14.3	14.5	11.3
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	37.5	30.9	33.1	21.0
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	68.1	71.5	70.4	71.7
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.5	62.1	60.6	63.1
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	54.6	57.2	56.5	55.0
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	57.4	61.9	60.4	62.7
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	59.3	63.5	62.3	62.7
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	16.0	20.4	18.9	20.9
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	5.3	5.4	5.4	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	13.5	11.2	11.9	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.0	6.1	6.4	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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 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				
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 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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Haryana - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	22.0	18.7	19.7	31.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	18.0	18.2	18.2	32.0
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any 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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

JHARKHAND



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 20th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 5th December 2020 to 18th 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

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.7	60.2	64.5	61.1
2. 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 ¹ (%)	94.6	84.1	86.6	78.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	75.9	50.8	56.7	25.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	80.1	55.6	61.7	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	66.0	60.4	61.7	40.4
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	11.2	11.6	11.5	18.4
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 ⁸ (%)	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

() 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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.

- 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 infertile 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.

⁸Based 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)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.2	66.2	68.0	52.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	48.5	36.4	38.6	30.3
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	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 personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	79.8	66.7	69.1	44.4
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)				
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 ¹⁰ (%)	4.2	9.3	8.4	8.0
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	67.8	75.1	73.9	61.9
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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 ¹⁴ (%)	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 (%)	72.5	70.6	70.9	56.6
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	89.1	98.0	96.5	95.3
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	10.9	1.4	2.9	4.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
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 (%)	42.2	26.4	28.9	19.1
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	66.9	58.3	59.7	56.7
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.6	2.2	2.1	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 (%)	68.4	58.2	59.8	67.2

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Jharkhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	22.5	21.3	21.5	33.1
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	61.6	78.6	76.1	64.8
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	33.5	39.9	38.8	47.2
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.6	9.9	10.0	7.2
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(7.3)	18.6	16.3	7.1
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.3	10.5	10.5	7.2
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	26.8	42.3	39.6	45.3
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	23.0	22.3	22.4	29.0
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	10.7	8.8	9.1	11.4
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.0	41.4	39.4	47.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.5
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	17.3	29.2	26.2	31.5
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	12.1	18.9	17.1	23.8
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	21.6	8.6	11.9	10.3
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	65.5	67.9	67.5	69.9
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	61.6	67.0	65.7	65.3
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	45.5	59.2	56.8	62.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.1	66.7	65.3	65.2
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	63.2	66.5	65.8	65.0
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	27.1	30.5	29.6	29.8
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	5.8	5.2	5.4	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	12.5	9.5	10.2	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	6.9	6.9	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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 child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Jharkhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	21.7	11.2	13.8	15.8
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	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)				
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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

MADHYA PRADESH



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 6th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 30th 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.

Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
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 ¹ (%)	97.9	85.7	89.0	85.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	81.2	59.2	65.1	34.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	81.5	59.2	65.4	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	71.4	71.9	71.7	51.4
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	8.4	7.4	7.7	12.1
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 method ⁸ (%)	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

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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.
- 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	96.4	94.5	95.0	89.8
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.6	49.1	51.4	23.5
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.6	30.3	31.8	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 (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	1.2	2.9	2.5	2.3
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	76.5	77.3	77.1	53.6
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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 vaccine (MCV) (%)	32.7	35.9	35.2	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	73.5	70.1	70.9	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 (%)	36.9	35.1	35.6	26.6
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	68.6	64.6	65.6	68.2
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.2	2.5	2.6	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 (%)	69.6	62.4	64.3	70.9

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	36.2	42.8	41.3	34.4
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	68.8	75.2	74.0	58.2
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	42.7	38.5	39.5	38.1
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	11.2	8.9	9.4	6.9
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.7	7.6	7.7	4.9
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.6	8.7	9.2	6.6
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.1	37.3	35.7	42.0
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	19.9	18.7	19.0	25.8
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	7.0	6.3	6.5	9.2
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.6	34.2	33.0	42.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.7
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	17.1	25.2	23.0	28.4
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	17.7	21.8	20.8	28.4
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	26.0	13.0	16.6	13.6
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	72.5	72.7	72.7	68.9
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.7	55.9	54.7	52.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	45.1	54.9	52.9	54.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.5	55.8	54.7	52.5
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	57.4	58.3	58.1	53.2
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	21.0	22.9	22.4	25.5
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	5.4	5.2	5.3	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.9	3.6	3.9	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.2	9.4	9.8	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.2	6.7	6.6	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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 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 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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	26.7	16.0	18.7	18.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

ODISHA



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 19th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 30th November 2020 to 31st 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.

Odisha - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.1	69.1	71.5	67.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.0	25.6	24.9	26.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	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 ¹ (%)	97.3	89.8	91.1	89.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	72.3	58.0	60.5	30.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	81.9	66.7	69.5	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	76.9	73.6	74.1	57.3
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	6.6	7.3	7.2	13.6
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 ⁸ (%)	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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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.

²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.

- 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Odisha - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	1.0	2.1	1.9	3.3
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	92.0	90.2	90.5	78.6
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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 ¹⁴ (%)	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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Odisha - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	67.9	68.6	68.5	68.5
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	68.3	73.7	72.9	65.6
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(51.1)	69.6	67.5	54.9
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	14.0	21.3	20.3	8.9
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	22.3	22.5	5.0
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	14.7	21.4	20.4	8.5
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	24.9	32.0	31.0	34.1
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	14.9	18.6	18.1	20.4
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	3.9	6.4	6.1	6.4
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	21.5	31.0	29.7	34.4
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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/m ²) ²¹ (%)	12.6	22.6	20.8	26.5
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.9	16.5	15.3	19.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	40.1	19.2	23.0	16.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	56.2	65.6	64.2	44.6
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	61.6	65.0	64.4	51.2
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	59.5	62.2	61.8	47.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.5	64.9	64.3	51.0
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.4	66.3	65.5	51.0
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	24.0	29.6	28.5	28.3
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	7.1	6.4	6.5	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.9	6.2	6.6	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	17.4	13.3	14.0	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.5	7.3	7.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Odisha - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	25.1	20.5	21.4	20.3
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

PUNJAB



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 5th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 6th December 2020 to 31st 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.

Punjab - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
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 ¹ (%)	99.4	98.5	98.8	99.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	87.8	85.9	86.6	82.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	81.6	78.0	79.4	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	68.4	65.4	66.6	75.8
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	8.8	10.5	9.9	6.2
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 ⁸ (%)	78.9	77.9	78.2	79.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.
- 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Punjab - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	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)				
50. Institutional births (%)	92.0	95.5	94.3	90.5
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.0	57.6	53.9	51.7
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.0	2.3	2.6	4.5
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	93.7	96.6	95.6	94.1
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.8	38.4	38.5	24.6
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	53.4	57.0	55.5	39.7
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.4	29.1	29.9	17.8
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 ¹¹ (%)	73.2	77.9	76.2	89.1
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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) (%)	85.9	89.4	88.1	93.1
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing 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)				
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 (%)	81.9	74.9	78.0	87.2
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the 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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Punjab - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	52.3	53.5	53.1	30.7
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	52.6	57.0	55.5	53.0
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	60.7	38.8	46.2	41.1
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.8	10.9	10.5	5.7
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	20.2	14.4	16.3	6.7
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	12.2	11.8	11.9	5.9
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.7	23.9	24.5	25.7
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	11.7	10.0	10.6	15.6
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.3	3.3	3.7	5.6
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	17.9	16.4	16.9	21.6
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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/m ²) ²¹ (%)	11.9	13.1	12.7	11.7
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.2	13.5	12.5	10.9
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	44.3	38.8	40.8	31.3
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	71.0	71.1	71.1	56.6
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	59.3	58.6	58.8	54.0
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.2	54.4	51.7	42.0
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	59.0	58.5	58.7	53.5
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	58.6	61.3	60.3	58.0
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	20.2	24.3	22.6	25.9
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	5.8	5.8	5.8	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	15.5	14.3	14.7	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.7	6.0	6.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Punjab - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	24.0	18.4	20.6	49.3
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	10.2	12.6	11.6	20.5
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any 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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

RAJASTHAN



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 2nd January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 10th December 2020 to 1st 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

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.9	59.4	63.5	57.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.9	29.4	28.3	31.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	968	1,022	1,009	973
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 (%)	95.3	90.5	91.4	66.6
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 electricity (%)	99.7	97.7	98.1	91.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.1	95.6	96.5	93.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	87.2	66.1	71.1	46.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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/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
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	80.1	59.9	64.7	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 (%)	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 ⁵	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 (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 ⁶ (%)	74.2	71.7	72.3	59.7
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	6.9	7.8	7.6	12.3
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	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

() 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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.

- 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 infertile 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 (%)	16.7	13.7	14.4	6.0
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) 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 ¹⁰ (%)	0.8	1.6	1.4	3.2
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	83.2	79.7	80.4	54.8
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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 ¹⁴ (%)	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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	37.1	41.6	40.7	28.4
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	70.6	70.3	70.4	58.2
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	51.6	34.5	38.0	30.1
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.0	8.3	8.4	3.4
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	13.5	5.7	7.5	3.7
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.7	8.0	8.3	3.4
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.3	32.6	31.8	39.1
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.3	16.4	16.8	23.0
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.0	7.5	7.6	8.6
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.4	28.1	27.6	36.7
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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/m ²) ²¹ (%)	14.0	21.3	19.6	27.0
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.0	15.0	14.0	22.7
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	20.6	10.5	12.9	14.1
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	68.3	72.4	71.5	60.3
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	50.2	56.1	54.7	46.8
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	41.4	47.5	46.3	46.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	49.9	55.7	54.4	46.8
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	56.6	60.1	59.4	49.1
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	19.2	24.6	23.2	17.2
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	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 level ²³ (%)	7.9	7.0	7.2	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.0	5.0	5.0	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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 (%)	16.9	14.9	15.4	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	12.6	12.7	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.9	3.6	3.6	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.2	17.4	17.9	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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	0.8	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	32.1	25.1	26.8	19.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	22.4	24.9	24.3	25.2
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any 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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 6th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21st December 2020 to 31st 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

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. 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
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 ¹ (%)	99.1	98.1	98.6	97.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	82.8	63.3	72.6	52.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	88.9	79.6	84.0	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	67.6	69.5	68.6	53.2
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	8.1	6.9	7.5	10.1
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 ⁸ (%)	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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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.

²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.
- 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.

⁸Based 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)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.7	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 ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	86.4	91.7	89.2	69.7
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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 ¹⁴ (%)	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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	60.0	60.4	60.2	54.7
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	45.5	61.9	55.1	48.3
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	70.2	64.0	66.5	67.5
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	14.9	11.2	12.8	21.4
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	23.5	24.6	24.1	47.1
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	17.9	15.0	16.3	30.7
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	22.2	27.2	25.0	27.1
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	13.9	15.2	14.6	19.7
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	5.3	5.6	5.5	7.9
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	20.0	23.5	22.0	23.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	5.1	3.7	4.3	5.0
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	9.7	15.2	12.6	14.6
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.3	12.8	12.1	12.4
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	46.1	35.4	40.4	30.9
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	43.1	31.6	37.0	28.2
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	58.3	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) ²² (%)	53.7	60.4	57.4	50.7
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.5	55.4	53.6	55.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	42.6	53.1	48.3	44.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.3	55.3	53.4	55.0
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	50.6	54.9	52.9	54.2
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	15.0	15.5	15.2	20.4
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	8.2	6.9	7.5	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	13.2	9.4	11.1	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	23.8	18.0	20.7	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.7	7.6	8.1	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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 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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	24.6	22.8	23.6	16.0
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

UTTAR PRADESH



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th 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 - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. 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
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 source ¹ (%)	99.4	99.1	99.2	98.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	80.9	64.8	68.8	36.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	77.2	62.4	66.1	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	67.6	60.8	62.4	45.5
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	9.2	14.0	12.9	18.1
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 method ⁸ (%)	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

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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.
- 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.

⁸Based 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-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.1
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 (%)	42.6	37.8	39.4	31.3
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.4	4.7	6.2	4.7
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 ¹¹ (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	71.4	75.1	74.3	68.3
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.4	81.5	80.8	66.5
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing 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 ¹⁴ (%)	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 (%)	73.1	74.1	73.9	43.8
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	89.7	95.6	94.4	84.5
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.7	1.0	2.2	5.1
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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	24.9	23.7	23.9	25.2
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	54.8	60.9	59.7	41.6
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	35.9	29.9	31.0	32.6
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.7	5.7	5.9	5.3
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.4	6.8	7.0	5.3
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.8	5.9	6.1	5.3
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.0	41.3	39.7	46.3
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.7	17.0	17.3	17.9
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.2	7.1	7.3	6.0
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.2	33.1	32.1	39.5
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.6	2.9	3.1	1.5
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	13.6	20.8	19.0	25.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	13.4	19.5	17.9	25.9
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	30.6	18.3	21.3	16.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	24.9	16.2	18.5	12.5
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	61.7	55.2	56.8	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	56.2	50.6	52.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.3	66.7	66.4	63.2
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 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 (%)	37.1	47.9	45.9	51.0
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	50.1	50.5	50.4	52.4
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	53.4	52.8	52.9	53.7
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	18.0	22.7	21.5	23.7
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	22.5	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) ²³ (%)	5.0	4.7	4.7	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	11.3	9.6	10.0	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.1	5.7	5.8	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	11.0	11.5	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.5	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 (%)	20.9	17.6	18.4	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated 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) (%)	6.0	5.0	5.2	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.8	20.7	21.7	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	18.3	11.5	13.1	17.5
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	32.7	35.5	34.8	36.7
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any 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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

STATE FACT SHEET

UTTARAKHAND



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 7th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 5th December 2020 to 31st 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

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
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)	943	1,052	1,016	1,015
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,094	937	984	888
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 (%)	81.4	68.4	72.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	99.6	99.6	97.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.6	94.2	95.9	93.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	81.0	77.7	78.8	66.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	92.9	42.9	59.2	51.0
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 (%)	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
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	83.4	78.0	79.8	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 (%)	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)	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 ⁵	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 (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 ⁶ (%)	73.5	69.5	70.8	53.4
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	6.5	9.9	8.8	15.5
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	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

() 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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.
- 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 infertile 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Uttarakhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	1.3	4.4	3.4	4.6
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	82.0	80.2	80.8	57.6
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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) (%)	91.1	90.3	90.6	80.4
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	41.0	33.4	35.8	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Uttarakhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	42.8	40.6	41.3	27.8
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	45.0	56.4	52.5	51.2
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(58.9)	47.0	50.6	46.7
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	13.4	13.1	13.2	8.6
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	13.1	8.6	10.3	7.8
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	13.3	12.2	12.5	8.5
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	24.3	28.2	27.0	33.5
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	17.4	11.3	13.2	19.5
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.7	4.7	4.7	9.0
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	21.0	20.9	21.0	26.6
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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/m ²) ²¹ (%)	11.6	14.9	13.9	18.4
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	20.7	14.1	16.2	16.1
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	39.1	25.4	29.7	20.4
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	63.8	56.6	58.8	59.8
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	45.6	41.0	42.4	45.1
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.9	44.3	46.4	46.5
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	45.8	41.1	42.6	45.2
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	41.0	40.9	40.9	46.4
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	14.2	15.6	15.1	15.6
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(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) ²³ (%)	4.4	4.1	4.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	14.0	9.6	10.8	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.4	5.7	5.6	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.7	6.6	7.6	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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 Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.3	13.4	13.7	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or 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 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 medicine to control blood pressure (%)	34.8	30.5	31.8	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Uttarakhand - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	33.6	20.6	24.5	28.6
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	12.5	16.2	15.1	12.7
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any 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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET

CHANDIGARH



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 5th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 6th December 2020 to 31st March 2021 post lockdown by Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM). Information was gathered from 761 households, 746 women, and 104 men.

Chandigarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
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 ¹ (%)	99.1	100.0	99.1	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	85.4	47.6	85.0	83.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	78.9	(57.7)	78.7	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	77.5	*	77.4	74.0
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	7.0	*	6.9	6.3
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 method ⁸ (%)	(91.5)	*	(91.7)	62.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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.

²Flush 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.
 - 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Chandigarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 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 ¹⁰ (%)	0.0	*	0.2	1.7
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	(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 ¹³ (%)	(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 vaccine (MCV) (%)	(88.7)	*	(87.9)	(95.9)
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing 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 (%)	*	*	*	*

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Chandigarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	63.7	*	63.7	33.5
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	*	*	*	*
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*	*	*
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(22.9)	*	(22.7)	(0.0)
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	*	*	*
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(19.1)	*	(19.0)	0.0
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.2	*	25.3	28.7
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	8.3	*	8.4	10.9
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	2.4	*	2.3	3.9
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	20.2	*	20.6	24.5
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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/m ²) ²¹ (%)	13.1	*	13.0	13.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	15.1	*	15.1	21.7
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	43.9	*	44.0	41.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	55.0	*	54.6	73.1
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	60.1	*	60.1	75.9
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 ²² (%)	60.3	(64.0)	60.3	75.9
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	57.5	*	57.7	74.7
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	8.1	*	8.1	19.3
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	*	*	*	(22.4)
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.0	(3.5)	6.0	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	19.0	(17.2)	19.0	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.1	(8.0)	7.1	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	16.6	(16.0)	16.6	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) (%)	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 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 Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.6	(19.2)	18.7	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or 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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Chandigarh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	20.3	*	20.3	41.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET

NCT DELHI



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 4th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21st November 2020 to 20th 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.

NCT Delhi - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. 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 ¹ (%)	99.5	98.0	99.4	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	81.0	87.3	81.1	75.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	83.6	87.8	83.7	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	76.5	71.3	76.4	54.9
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	6.1	8.0	6.1	15.0
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 method ⁸ (%)	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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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.

²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.

- 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

NCT Delhi - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	2.4	0.7	2.3	3.6
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	76.0	(74.7)	76.0	68.8
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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 ¹⁴ (%)	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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

NCT Delhi - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	51.3	49.3	51.2	28.0
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	64.3	*	64.3	49.6
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	63.2	*	62.9	35.4
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	18.3	(29.5)	18.8	4.3
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.6	*	9.5	9.4
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	16.4	(28.4)	16.8	5.2
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	31.0	26.3	30.9	31.9
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	11.4	7.6	11.2	15.9
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.9	3.7	4.9	4.6
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	22.2	11.3	21.8	27.0
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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/m ²) ²¹ (%)	10.1	6.8	10.0	14.9
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.2	(2.2)	9.1	17.7
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	41.2	44.6	41.3	33.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	68.7	81.7	69.2	59.7
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	49.9	59.7	50.2	54.7
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	42.2	*	42.2	46.1
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	49.7	58.6	49.9	54.3
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.5	52.3	51.6	55.1
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	12.5	(20.2)	12.6	21.7
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	4.2	4.9	4.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.3	5.3	6.3	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.3	10.8	12.2	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.3	6.6	5.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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 Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.7	13.5	14.7	na
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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NCT Delhi - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	29.4	(38.0)	29.5	32.7
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	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 ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

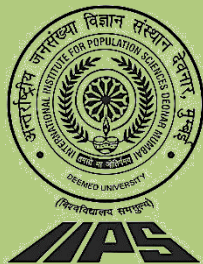
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2020-21

UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET

PUDUCHERRY



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

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 6th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21st December 2020 to 31st 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.

Puducherry - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.7	78.0	84.6	81.4
2. 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 ¹ (%)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	89.8	74.0	84.9	64.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	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 ⁴ (%)	90.7	87.4	89.7	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	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 ⁵	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 ⁶ (%)	65.8	66.4	66.0	61.9
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	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 ⁷ (%)	10.7	10.2	10.5	8.3
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	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 ⁸ (%)	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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 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.

²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, 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.

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

⁵Equivalent 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.

⁶Any 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.

- 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.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Puducherry - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
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 ⁹ (%)	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 ¹⁰ (%)	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	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 ¹¹ (%)	85.5	(68.4)	82.0	91.3
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	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 ¹³ (%)	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 ¹⁴ (%)	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

⁹Includes 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.

¹¹Vaccinated 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.

¹²Among 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.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Puducherry - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	51.6	62.2	54.1	65.3
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	71.4	*	64.8	45.5
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(59.7)	*	(65.6)	76.8
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	17.6	(42.0)	22.7	21.8
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(27.7)	*	(23.6)	54.8
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	20.6	(31.9)	22.9	31.1
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	21.7	15.6	20.0	23.7
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	12.1	12.9	12.4	23.6
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.2	2.5	3.7	7.8
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	15.9	13.7	15.3	22.0
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.7	6.5	3.8	2.2
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	7.6	12.0	9.0	11.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.2	10.7	11.1	10.2
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	47.6	43.2	46.2	36.7
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	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) ²² (%)	65.3	60.8	64.0	44.9
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	53.0	61.0	55.5	53.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	35.2	*	42.5	26.0
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.3	61.4	55.1	52.4
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.1	53.0	58.4	55.0
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	20.0	18.4	19.5	15.9
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	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) ²³ (%)	7.2	7.4	7.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	21.2	17.8	20.1	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.0	7.0	7.0	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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 ²³ (%)	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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed 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).

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

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

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

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Puducherry - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2020-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
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 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	30.2	30.2	30.2	25.4
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ 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 ²⁵ (%)	98.4	96.6	97.9	85.1
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	35.4	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 (%)	85.5	76.6	82.9	67.3
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	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 ²⁷ (%)	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

²⁴Comprehensive 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.

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Vision: “To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to emerging national and global needs based on values of inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection.”

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