

Government of India Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Fact Sheets

KEY INDICATORS

22 STATES/UTS FROM PHASE - I

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-20



International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)



सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas



डॉ हर्ष वर्धन Dr Harsh Vardhan

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी व पथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री, भारत सरकार

Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare, Science & Technology and Earth Sciences Government of India



MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to release the key findings of the Fifth Round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 2019-20 for 22 States/UTs included in Phase-I of the Survey.

In this compendium of Factsheets, I am told, that the highlights for 22 States/UTs on key indicators providing State/UT wise estimates on population, health, family planning and nutrition related key indicators like fertility, mortality, maternal, child and adult health, women and child nutrition, domestic violence, etc. have been presented. For a majority of these key indicators, the district level estimates are also available. These indicators throw light on important aspects of family well-being of the population of different States/UTs.

I hope the data generated under NFHS-5 will be utilized to track the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). I also hope that these estimates would enable the Government and the stakeholders to arrive at informed decision-making and policy interventions related to areas of health, population resources, and nutritional levels of women and children, and help in taking corrective measures and policy decisions in the right direction.

(Dr. Harsh Vardhan)

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अश्विनी कुमार चौबे Ashwini Kumar Choubey



सर्वेसन्तु निरामया

भारत वम स्वच्छता की ओग

स्वास्थ्य एवं परि्वार कल्याण राज्य मंत्री भारत सरकार MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



MESSAGE

I am extremely happy that this Ministry is releasing the much awaited key findings of 22 Phase-I States /UTs of Fifth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 2019-20. The survey got disrupted in 14 States/UTs due to recent COVID-19 pandemic and has now been resumed.

NFHS-5 results presented in this compendium of factsheets is a vital source of state and district level information on a range of topics on population, health, family welfare, women and child nutrition, and others. I am aware of the extensive use of NFHS data in planning of newer policies, implementing various welfare programmes and tracking the ongoing health schemes in the country.

I have also been informed that the estimates of key indicators given under NFHS-5 will be helpful in monitoring the progress of various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG-3, which says 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages'.

I am confident that on the basis of the data generated under NFHS-5, Government would be enabled to take important policy decisions and strategies for intervention at state and district level. Also, it will provide helpful insights to researchers who are working in the area of health, population resources, and nutritional levels of women children.

(Ashwini Kumar Choubey)

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राजेश भूषण, _{आईएएस} सचिव RAJESH BHUSHAN, IAS SECRETARY



भारत सरकार स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय Government of India

Department of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



FOREWORD

The National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has played a crucial role in providing the Government of India and the stakeholders with reliable inputs to monitor the progress of various flagship programmes as well as the vision of the National Health Policy. The NFHS-5, with a reference period 2019-2020 would provide vital information on reproductive and child health, fertility and family planning, health insurance, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases and many other related issues. The compendium of fact sheets covers 22 States/UTs in Phase-I. It provides a useful demographic and health database which will facilitate a stock taking of government programmes, and the progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 2030.

Over the years, NFHS has expanded its scope and coverage to fill the gap in the data requirements of the Government, Entities outside the Government and researchers in the field of population and health. Like in the previous round, NFHS-5 has adopted a modular approach to arrive at estimates of crucial indicators at the State/UT level and a subset of these indicators at the district level. This compendium of fact sheets for Phase-I of NFHS-5 releases findings for 22 States/UTs. The estimates of some of the major indicators are also available at the district level. I hope this crucial information will be effectively utilized for right policy decisions.

A large-scale survey like NFHS-5 could be accomplished and conducted successfully in the 22 Phase-I States/UTs only because of the extensive support and involvement of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), the Chairman & members of the Technical and Administrative Committees, USAID and ICF. The Phase-II survey covering 14 States/UTs is currently in progress. I am thankful and greatly appreciate the support and contribution of all who have helped to accomplish this ambitious task.

(Rajesh Bhushan) 10th December 2020



RATNA A. JENA

Director General (Stats)

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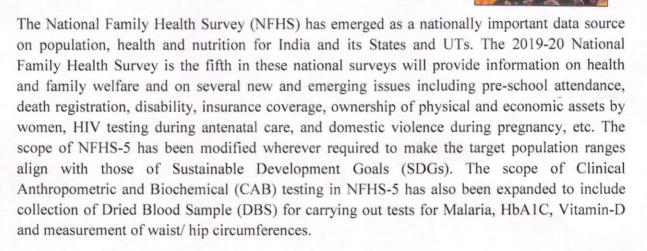
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सत्यमेव जयते

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MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY BULDING, NEW DELHI - 110011

PREFACE



The survey used a uniform sample design, questionnaires (translated into regional languages), field procedures and biomarker measurements for facilitating comparability across the States/UTs and ensuring the highest possible data quality. The first phase of NFHS-5 covered 17 States and 5 Union Territories of India. The survey work for the second phase of NFHS-5 in the remaining 14 States/UTs is currently under progress, that got delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. The 22 States/UTs factsheets of Phase-I is providing estimates on 131 key indicators. The factsheets provide an overview of the prevailing status in the States/UTs in terms of key indicators covering a range of areas.

We are pleased to release NFHS-5 Phase-I States/UTs factsheets and also, districts level factsheets for selected key indicators. I hope that the information given in this compendium will provide inputs for policy makers and planners to make informed decisions for managing effectively health and family welfare programmes with an emphasis on issues related to maternal and child health.

(Ratna Anjan Jena)

December, 2020

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Healthy Village, Healthy National

एड्स - जानकारी ही बचाव है Talking about AIDS is taking care of each other





भारत सरकार स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली – 110011

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Additional Secretary & Mission Director (NHM)



PROLOGUE

I am delighted to note that the NFHS-5 fact sheets presenting key indicators on Population, Health, and Nutrition for 22 States/UTs included in Phase 1 are available for the use of States/UTs and Ministry of Health & Family welfare. As with previous rounds, the much-awaited NFHS-5 estimates will help understand the current levels and track the key indicators' progress. These results will be crucial to assess the performance of the various flagship programmes launched by the Government in recent years and will help to adapt and frame new policies and plans for the future.

The findings from NFHS have always provided valuable pointers to assess the extent of utilization of various services extended by the Government, particularly in the field of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services. Also, the findings from previous rounds were instrumental in framing several policies and programmes to tackle various issues in MCH, adolescent health, child protection etc. Likewise, NFHS-5 results, with information on several new aspects including, expanded domains of child immunization, components of micro-nutrients to children, frequency of alcohol and tobacco use and additional components of Non-communicable diseases (NCD) and expanded age ranges for measuring hypertension and diabetes among all aged 15 years or above etc., will give direction to strengthen the existing programmes and identify areas for launching new schemes.

Another significant contribution of NFHS-5 is to provide recent estimates of over 30 SDG health indicators for tracking the progress made and would help the government to plan towards achieving the SDGs by the year 2030.

I want to congratulate the NFHS team at MoHFW and IIPS for making this valuable contribution to the development of the community and country at large.

Vandana Gurnani

स्वच्छ भारत-स्वस्थ भारत

Sr. No.: /

International Institute for Population Sciences

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान संस्थान

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(रथापना/ Established in 1956) बेहलर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण Capacity Building for a Better Futur (Deemed University)* An Autonomous Organization of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai -400 088. INDIA



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first phase of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) has been completed in 22 States/UTs with joint efforts and involvements of numerous organizations and individuals at different survey stages. At the outset, we are grateful to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for their overall guidance and support.

I wish to place on record our sincere thanks to Shri Rajesh Bhushan, Secretary Health and Family Welfare, Ms Vandana Gurnani, Additional Secretay and Mission Director, Dr. D.S Gangawar, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser and former Secretaries Ms. Preeti Sudan, and Shri C.K. Mishra and Ms. Vijaya Srivastava, Special Secretary and Financial Advisor and Mr. Manoj Jhalani, Special Secretary & MD, NHM, for their guidance, support, and contribution to the survey.

I want to place our deep sense of gratitude to Ms. Ratna Jena, DG (Stat), Ms. Nivedita Gupta, CD (Stat), Mr. P.K. Srivastava, JD (Stat), and Ms. Nidhi Satia, J.D (Stat.) for their unwavering support and guidance at different stages and in various activities of NFHS-5. We also express our gratitude to Ms. Shalini Ashok Bhoyar, former Director-General (Stats.), Dr. V. K. Srivastava, Chief Director (Stats.), Mr. Janardan Yadav, DDG (Stats.), Mr. Biswajit Das, Director (Stats.), and Ms. A. P. Meera Dy. Director (Stats.) for their constant support at every stage of the survey.

I express our sincere gratitude to all the Steering Committee, Administrative & Financial Management Committee, Project Management Committee, and the Technical Advisory Committee, especaily the Chaiperson, Dr. N.S. Sastry and Co-Chair, Dr. Arvind Pandey for their contribution and for providing valuable guidance for implementing the project.

I congratulate all the Principal Investigators (Profs Balram Paswan, S K Singh, Hemkothang Lhungdim, Chander Shekhar, Dr. Laxmi Kant Dwivedi and Dr. Sarang Pedgaonkar) at the Institute for their dedication, enthusiasm and unstinting efforts in bring out the factsheet on time. I appreciate and acknowledge the untiring efforts and initiative taken by Dr. Fred Arnold, Dr. Sunita Kishor, and other staff members/consultants of ICF, the USA at every stage of the project. We also acknowledge the contribution of NFHS-5 Senior Project Officers, Project Officers, and other staff members for their constant support to the project.

I sincerely thank the Heads and staff of Field Agencies (FAs) for successfully carrying out the task of data collection in their respective states. This acknowledgment cannot be completed without expressing our appreciation for the hard work put in by the field teams in data collection and maintaining the quality of data.

Finally, credit goes to all the eligible women, men, and children who spared their valuable time to participate in the survey.

Dr. K S James Director and Senior Professor



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5 2019-20

UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS



(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 2019-20 (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 staved 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 Andaman & Nicobar Islands. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Andaman & Nicobar Islands was conducted from 17 October, 2019 to 2 February, 2020 by Sigma Research and Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 2,624 households, 2,397 women, and 367 men. Fact sheets for each district in Andaman & Nicobar Islands are also available separately.

Andaman & Neobar Islands Rey Indicators						
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4		
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)		
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total		
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.5	81.8	83.5	84.7		
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.7	19.7	20.8	23.9		
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,023	929	963	977		
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	941	891	914	859		
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.9	97.8	97.4	97.9		
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(94.8)	88.8	90.9	na		
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	96.5	97.6	97.2		
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.0	95.3	96.3	95.0		
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	88.0	88.0	88.0	75.4		
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	95.6	71.0	79.8	63.5		
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.3		
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	1.4	1.6	1.6	5.7		
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	*	33.7	42.6	na		
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)						
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	86.6	85.6	86.0	na		
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	89.3	94.7	92.5	na		
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.7	47.6	52.5	49.1		
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.4	47.7	52.3	52.6		
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	44.1	27.9	34.8	na		
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	54.6	41.1	46.5	na		
Marriage and Fertility						
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.4	15.3	16.2	16.4		
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(5.8)	(7.1)	9.7		
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4		
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.5	4.0	3.0	4.7		
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	36	13	22	28		
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)						
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	*	(2.8)	(12.3)	7.3		
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	(8.4)	(20.6)	9.8		
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	(9.5)	(24.5)	13.0		
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)						
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	54.4	73.4	65.8	50.8		
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.5	63.9	57.7	48.3		
30. Female sterilization (%)	31.0	44.6	39.2	39.9		
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0		
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.2	5.0	3.9	2.1		
33. Pill (%)	2.2	4.5	3.6	2.2		
34. Condom (%)	12.1	8.2	9.8	4.2		
35. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0		
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)						
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	18.3	10.3	13.5	15.5		
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	8.8	4.3	6.1	8.1		
Quality of Family Planning Services						
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	30.1	31.0	30.6	37.2		
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(88.0)	80.5	83.4	66.4		
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.	. ,					

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

For all indicators other than 26, 27, 28: () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases; * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases;

For indicators 26, 27 and 28: () Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death; * Based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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.

^oAny 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:

 \cdot 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.

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		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.2	73.5	77.1	68.4
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	86.0	81.0	83.4	92.1
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.8	89.0	90.8	91.8
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	81.2	80.7	80.9	58.4
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.8	41.0	52.1	33.7
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	97.9	98.9	97.7
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.4	88.5	88.9	75.0
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	4,230	2,089	2,924	1,278
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 (%)	90.0	91.8	91.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	01.0	01.0	na
50. Institutional births (%)	99.2	98.7	99.0	96.4
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	81.8	92.1	87.3	92.0
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	96.7	97.8	97.3	97.2
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.8	20.2	29.9	19.3
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*	(79.2)	*
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.6	15.8	23.6	16.9
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 (%)	(72.1)	84.8	77.8	73.2
 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	*	96.8	96.0	84.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	95.9	98.2	87.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	(75.7)	87.4	80.9	83.9
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(93.1)	92.1	92.6	83.5
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(79.3)	85.5	82.1	76.4
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing				na
vaccine (MCV) (%)	(34.6)	28.6	31.9	
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	(0.0)	0.7	0.3	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(83.0)	88.4	85.4	83.1
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	84.3	87.2	86.0	76.0
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	(90.9)	100.0	94.9	94.4
facility (%)	(5.7)	0.0	3.2	5.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.3
salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	(65.0)	(65.0)
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	(44.1)	(8.3)
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	(83.3)	(53.5)
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	3.1	1.7	1.5
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(81.0)	64.6	72.7	75.8
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	ears of the l	ast live birth) or three (or more

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 policy vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Indicators NFHIS-20 (2019-20) NFHIS-20 (2019-20) NFHIS-20 (2019-20) Childre nucler age 3 years breasted within one hour of brin ¹⁶ (%) 458 47.8 46.9 41.9 75. Children under age 6 monts secularly breasted ¹⁶ (%) 458 47.8 (7.3.9) (6.8) 77. Children under age 6 monts receiving an adequate det ^{15,17} (%) (24.3) 12.4 18.5 17.6 78. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{15,17} (%) (27.7) 10.6 19.5 14.2 81. Children under 5 years who are sturted (height-16-raeght) ¹⁶ (%) 18.2 28.4 1.8 1.8 2.5 2.3 2.3 82. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-16-rheight) ¹⁶ (%) 15.1 1.4 4.8 7.5 83. Children under 5 years who are overweight or obes (MM) is below normal (MM <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁷ (%) 11.3 8.2 9.4 13.1 84. Children under 5 years who are overweight or obes (MM > 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 5.2 .4 0.3 85. Children under 5 years who are overweight or obes (MM > 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 7.5 6.4 8.3 8.4	Anuaman & Nicobar Islands - Key mulcators						
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Urban Rurd Total Total 75. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of brith ¹⁶ (%) 45.8 47.8 46.9 41.9 75. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled ¹⁷ (%) *							
75 Children under age 3 months exclusively breasted***(*) 45.8 47.8 46.9 41.9 75 Children under age 6 months ecclusively breasted***(*) - (73.3) (64.3) 77 Children under age 6 months receiving and adequate diet****(%) - (73.5) (75.5) 78 Prostheden phildren age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet****(%) 27.77 10.6 19.5 11.2 80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet****(%) 12.8 12.2 24.3 12.5 13.5 81. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)**(%) 12.8 12.8 19.0 16.0 18.5 82. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height)**(%) 15.1 13.1 2.7 2.1.6 83. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height)**(%) 13.1 8.7 5.2 2.4 3.0 84. Schildren under 5 years who are anserveity wasted (Weight-for-height)**(%) 13.1 8.7 5.2 2.4 3.0 85. Ohren who are overweight (weight-for-height)**(%) 17.3 7.8 7.8 3.1 3.8 80. Moren who are overweight (weight-for-height)**(%) 7.8 <td< th=""><th></th><th colspan="2"></th><th><u> </u></th></td<>				<u> </u>			
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The Diministration of the Diministration of the Diministration of	76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	*	*	(73.3)	66.8		
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		6.5	6.4	6.5			
medicine to control blood pressure (%) 28.2 31.2 30.2				_	na		
	medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.2	31.2	30.2			

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.

²²Above +2 standard deviations, based on the who standard.
 ²²Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/d). 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.

	NFHS-5		
			NFHS-4 (2015-16) Total na na na na 29.3 44.0 59.5 75.3 92.6 21.0 29.7 81.8
((2019-20))	(2015-16)
Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1.7	2.8	2.4	na
0.0	2.6	1.6	na
10.0	10.2	10.1	na
3.5	4.0	3.8	na
10.1	18.4	14.9	29.3
36.8	33.4	34.7	44.0
-	-		
67.5	62.2	64.3	75.3
93.0	95.5	94.5	92.6
34.7	17.1	24.6	21.0
10.9	19.4	15.8	29.7
88.5	89.8	89.2	81.8
80.8	80.9	80.8	66.9
98.5	99.1	98.9	90.3
23.2	13.2	17.2	18.4
(0.0)	0.5	0.3	3.2
1.4	2.2	1.8	2.9
15.0	41.1	31.3	na
44.7	66.4	58.7	na
0.7	7.6	5.0	na
33.8	41.9	39.1	na
	1.7 0.0 10.0 3.5 10.1 36.8 81.4 67.5 93.0 34.7 10.9 88.5 80.8 93.0 34.7 10.9 88.5 80.8 98.5 23.2 (0.0) 1.4 15.0 44.7 0.7	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1.7 & 2.8 \\ 0.0 & 2.6 \\ 10.0 & 10.2 \\ \end{array} \\ 3.5 & 4.0 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} & & & & \\$	$\begin{array}{c cccccc} 1.7 & 2.8 & 2.4 \\ 0.0 & 2.6 & 1.6 \\ 10.0 & 10.2 & 10.1 \\ \hline \\ 3.5 & 4.0 & 3.8 \\ \hline \\ 9.6 & 3.3 & 3.4 \\ \hline \\ 9.6 & 3.4$

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 ⁴⁵Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
 ²⁶Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

STATE FACT SHEET

ANDHRA PRADESH



Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 staved 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 Andhra Pradesh. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Andhra Pradesh was conducted from 2 July, 2019 to 14 November, 2019 by Sigma Research and Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 11,346 households, 10,975 women, and 1,558 men. Fact sheets for each district in Andhra Pradesh are also available separately.

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	75.5	61.2	65.6	62.0	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.3	22.6	22.2	23.7	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,024	1,055	1,045	1,021	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	877	957	934	914	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.8	91.6	92.2	82.7	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	89.4	76.6	80.2	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.2	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.4	95.4	96.7	95.6	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	89.1	72.1	77.3	54.4	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	96.6	77.9	83.6	62.0	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	89.3	80.4	83.1	81.6	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	62.2	73.7	70.2	74.6	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.2	9.8	9.9	na	
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)					
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	79.0	63.8	68.6	na	
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	86.4	76.3	79.5	na	
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.2	34.3	39.6	34.3	
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.5	42.5	47.9	51.3	
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	33.9	15.4	21.0	na	
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	65.1	41.5	48.8	na	
Marriage and Fertility					
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.7	32.9	29.3	33.0	
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	13.1	15.2	14.5	15.8	
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.3	14.1	12.6	11.8	
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	40	80	67	83	
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)					
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	14.4	22.1	19.9	23.6	
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	29.8	30.4	30.3	34.9	
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	33.7	35.8	35.2	40.8	
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)					
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	70.8	71.2	71.1	69.5	
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	70.3	71.1	70.8	69.4	
30. Female sterilization (%)	68.3	70.2	69.6	68.3	
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
33. Pill (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
34. Condom (%)	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	
35. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)					
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	
Quality of Family Planning Services					
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.6	18.6	18.6	19.7	
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	33.6	27.1	28.9	25.0	
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.

NFH					
Indicators	(NFHS-5 (2019-20		(2015- 16)	
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)					
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.7	81.3	81.7	82.3	
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	67.2	67.6	67.5	76.3	
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.5	92.9	92.8	94.9	
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	76.7	67.6	70.3	56.1	
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	45.6	39.3	41.1	30.6	
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.2	97.5	96.5	92.6	
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.2	90.1	90.7	79.7	
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,659	3,248	3,105	2,322	
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(14.2)	17.2	9.3	
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.9	92.1	92.3	na	
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	02.0	0	0210	The second	
50. Institutional births (%)	98.6	95.7	96.5	91.5	
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.8	53.7	50.4	38.3	
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.0	1.4	1.3	3.7	
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	98.3	95.2	96.1	92.1	
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.5	39.3	42.4	40.1	
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	66.1	61.4	63.0	57.0	
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.9	25.2	26.6	25.5	
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 (%)	69.3	74.7	73.0	65.3	
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	89.1	87.5	88.0	79.9	
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.4	95.6	94.6	97.3	
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	70.6	76.9	75.0	72.3	
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	84.8	89.9	88.4	89.0	
 Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 	83.7	88.6	87.1	89.4	
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing					
vaccine (MCV) (%)	27.1	31.3	30.0	na	
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	72.0	77.0	75.5	na	
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	83.0	86.4	85.3	68.8	
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	81.7	79.7	80.3	79.3	
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	86.4	97.4	94.2	91.6	
facility (%)	11.5	1.3	4.3	8.4	
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration	6.2	7.6	7.2	6.6	
salts (ORS) (%)	(64.2)	61.9	62.5	47.6	
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(32.8)	44.7	41.8	30.1	
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	(77 ~)	70.0	74.0	70 7	
provider (%) 73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the	(77.6)	73.3	74.3	72.7	
survey (%) 74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health	2.0	2.5	2.4	0.5	
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 ye	69.2	70.6	70.2	77.3	

Plocludes 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

¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MR/Measles, and 3 ¹³Not including 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.

Indicators (2015-6) (2015-6) (2015-6) Child reading Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Urban Rural Total 55. Children under age 5 years breastled within one hour of birth ¹⁶ (%) 61.4 52.2 62.0 40.0 70. Children age 6-3 months exclusively breastled "(%) (67.3) 45.4 50.8 56.1 78. Dreastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 15.2 5.8 8.2 6.5 78. Orchiesta strundt (highlight-for-haghlight) ¹⁶ (%) 16.7 6.3 9.3 7.6 81. Children under 5 years who are waterkit (highlight-for-haghlight) ¹⁶ (%) 17.6 17.2 18.1 82. Children under 5 years who are overveight registrot (weight-for-heghlight) ¹⁶ (%) 2.6 4.4 5.8 11.4 2.9.6 3.1 4.2 3.1 4.2 3.1 4.2 3.1 4.2 3.1 3.2 7.1 85. Children under 5 years who are severely water (heighlight-for-heghlight) ¹⁶ (%) 1.1 3.0 2.2 1.1 3.1.3 86. Women whore Sody Mass index (BM) is below normal (BM <18.5 kg/m) ¹⁷ (%) 1.1	Andma Tradesh - Key indicator		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of ChildrenUtbanRuntTotalTotal76. Children under age 3 years breastifed within one hour of birth* 6 (%)51.652.252.040.076. Children under age 6.3 months exclusively breastifed * 6 (%)(67.3)44.550.870.277. Children age 6.3 months receiving an adequate diet* ${}^{1.7}$ (%)15.25.88.26.578. Non-breastfeeding children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate diet* ${}^{1.7}$ (%)15.77.812.111.980. Total children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate diet* ${}^{1.7}$ (%)15.76.33.37.681. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-heigh)" (%)23.134.231.131.482. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-heigh)" (%)3.02.62.712.2Nutritional Status of Aduits (ago 15-49 yours)8.66.45.86.031.980. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²)*(%)11.916.214.817.681. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m ²)* (%)58.765.063.333.233.289. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m ²)* (%)58.765.063.258.663.333.290. Women who have high risk waist-oh-pri at (2.0 g/d)* (%)57.859.559.060.258.659.060.258.659.060.258.765.263.752.958.660.058.765.063.258.660.2<	Indicators				
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108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)19.216.917.6na109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)7.46.97.1na110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking7.46.97.1na		27.5	24.3	25.3	na
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Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)7.46.97.1na110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking7.46.97.1na		19.2	16.9	17.6	na
		7.4	6.9	7.1	na
		32.2	27.6	29.0	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.

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	4.3	4.8	4.7	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.7	0.8	0.8	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	8.3	6.8	7.3	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	7.3	5.9	6.3	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	29.1	22.6	24.6	29.0
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	47.1	34.7	38.6	55.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	70.8	59.7	63.0	57.5
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	88.4	80.0	82.6	83.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	83.4	84.3	84.1	79.9
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	36.5	44.5	42.1	42.1
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	41.4	50.6	47.8	44.7
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	86.7	79.6	81.8	66.3
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	67.4	40.9	48.9	36.2
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	90.6	82.5	85.1	67.5
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	28.8	30.5	30.0	43.4
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	0.5			4.0
pregnancy (%)	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.9
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	3.8	3.7	3.7	6.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	1.0			
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.9	4.7	3.8	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	15.8	25.6	22.6	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.6	0.5	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	20.5	24.5	23.3	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

Assam

2019-20



Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 Assam. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Assam was conducted from 17 June, 2019 to 21 December, 2019 by Nielsen India Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 30,119 households, 34,979 women, and 4,973 men. Fact sheets for each district in Assam are also available separately.

Indicators				NFHS-5 (2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.9	76.5	78.2	75.0			
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.3	29.5	28.3	30.3			
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	982	1,017	1,012	993			
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	916	970	964	929			
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.0	96.2	96.3	94.2			
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	80.5	62.8	65.5	na			
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.0	91.5	92.6	78.3			
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	92.3	85.0	86.0	84.2			
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.7	68.4	68.6	49.0			
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	85.5	33.7	42.1	25.1			
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.6	98.6	98.8	99.6			
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	50.1	61.9	60.0	10.4			
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.1	4.4	4.4	na			
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)							
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	87.5	75.4	77.2	na			
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	92.6	82.8	84.3	na			
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.0	26.2	29.6	26.2			
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.2	32.2	35.5	33.2			
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	49.0	24.4	28.2	na			
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	67.4	37.8	42.3	na			
Marriage and Fertility							
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.3	33.4	31.8	30.8			
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	18.3	22.5	21.8	15.0			
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.2			
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.8	12.5	11.7	13.6			
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	41	64	61	72			
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)							
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	15.2	23.4	22.5	32.8			
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	22.7	33.1	31.9	47.6			
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	33.0	39.9	39.1	56.5			
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)							
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	61.4	60.7	60.8	52.4			
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	42.3	45.8	45.3	37.0			
30. Female sterilization (%)	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.5			
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.2			
33. Pill (%)	21.2	28.6	27.5	22.0			
34. Condom (%)	7.6	4.4	4.9	2.7			
35. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1			
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)							
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	9.9	11.1	11.0	14.2			
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.1	4.3	4.1	5.8			
Quality of Family Planning Services							
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.0	22.1	21.4	17.2			
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	67.4	70.3	70.0	55.3			
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.

NFHS-5 NI						
Indicators		NFHS- (2019-2		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
Maternal and Child Health		Rural		Total		
	Urban	Rurai	TOLAT	TOLAI		
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)						
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.7	62.7	63.8	55.1		
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	62.6	49.2	50.7	46.4		
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus9 (%)	96.2	94.3	94.5	89.8		
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.4	46.6	47.5	32.0		
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.6	18.0	18.5	5.6		
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.9	98.7	98.7	96.3		
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	76.8	63.8	65.3	54.0		
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	6,651	5,269	5,415	3,821		
 Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.9		
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	80.7	68.5	69.9	na		
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)						
50. Institutional births (%)	93.5	82.9	84.1	70.6		
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.3	75.4	74.4	60.0		
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.9		
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	94.9	85.1	86.1	74.3		
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.2	15.6	18.1	13.4		
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	78.8	66.9	70.6	53.3		
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	26.7	13.9	15.2	12.9		
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 (%)	63.2	66.9	66.4	47.1		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	70.6	72.0	71.8	67.8		
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.6	92.5	92.5	82.3		
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	69.3	74.0	73.4	56.0		
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	79.7	82.0	81.7	66.5		
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing	77.3	02 C	02.0	71.4		
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing		83.6	82.8			
vaccine (MCV) (%)	12.5	20.3	19.4	na		
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	44.8	45.5	45.4	na		
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	72.7	75.4	75.1	52.0		
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	64.0	57.4	58.2	57.9		
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	88.4	96.6	95.6	93.3		
facility (%)	9.2	1.3	2.3	5.3		
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.7	5.0				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration	2.7	5.8	5.5	2.9		
salts (ORS) (%)	(81.0)	68.4	69.1	51.9		
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(27.0)	28.0	28.0	22.0		
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)72. Description of the survey in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(61.8)	53.0	53.5	50.8		
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0		
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	55.0	50.8	51.2	46.8		
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3	vears of th	e last live b	oirth), or thre	e or more		

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

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

¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measies-containing vaccine (wcv)/with vivie acies, and o docor station, participation (acies, participation), and o docor station, participation (acies, participation), and o docor station, participation, participation, and o docor station, participation, participation, and a docor station, and a docor station, participation, and a docor station, and a doc

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)) (2015-16)		
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total		
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	48.5	49.2	49.1	64.4		
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	67.3	63.0	63.6	63.5		
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(57.6)	51.2	51.7	49.9		
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.7		
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	5.9	5.4	10.8		
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.9		
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	29.8	36.0	35.3	36.4		
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	19.1	22.1	21.7	17.0		
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.0	9.2	9.1	6.2		
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.9	33.6	32.8	29.8		
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	8.0	4.5	4.9	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 (%)	13.9	18.3	17.6	25.7		
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.3	13.8	13.4	20.7		
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	23.8	13.6	15.2	13.2		
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	25.4	14.5	16.2	12.9		
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	66.6	67.3	67.2	na		
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	54.2	43.2	44.9	na		
Anaemia among Children and Adults						
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	66.4	68.6	68.4	35.7		
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	66.0	66.4	66.4	46.1		
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	41.4	55.9	54.2	44.8		
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	65.2	66.0	65.9	46.0		
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	67.4	67.0	67.0	42.7		
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	27.6	37.5	36.0	25.4		
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	34.6	40.4	39.6	23.5		
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)						
Women						
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.4	6.6	6.9	na		
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	7.0	4.5	4.9	na		
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	7.0	4.0	4.0	na		
sugar level ²³ (%)	16.6	12.1	12.8	na		
Men						
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.8	8.3	8.4	na		
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	9.5	5.6	6.2	na		
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood			•			
sugar level ²³ (%)	20.4	15.2	16.0	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) (%)	12.0	10.8	11.0	na		
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.1	4.7	4.8	na		
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.5	18.5	19.1	na		
Men						
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.8	12.7	12.9	na		
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.3	4.2	4.4	na		
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.8	19.6	20.3	na		
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey. ¹⁶ Based on the youngest child living with the mother.						

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.

Indicators	(NFHS-5 (2019-20)		
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.6	0.1	0.2	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	0.2	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 (%)	0.0	1.6	1.4	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	24.1	18.3	19.2	9.4
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	29.0	24.6	25.3	22.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting	_			
HIV/AIDS (%)	76.3	70.6	71.5	44.6
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	86.9	84.9	85.2	70.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	93.9	91.8	92.1	87.4
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	17.2	19.3	19.0	17.0
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	36.3	43.9	42.7	52.3
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	81.9	77.9	78.5	45.4
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	75.4	53.9	57.2	46.0
 Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period²⁶ (%) 	82.9	63.8	66.3	44.8
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	26.6	32.9	32.0	24.5
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	7.4	8.1	8.0	5.8
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 (%)	16.2	23.2	22.1	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	43.9	53.3	51.8	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.6	8.2	7.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.3	25.9	25.1	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

BIHAR

2019-20



(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 2019-20 (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 staved 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 Bihar. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Bihar was conducted from 9 July, 2019 to 2 February, 2020 by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). Information was gathered from 35,834 households, 42,483 women, and 4,897 men. Fact sheets for each district in Bihar are also available separately.

Dinal Rey maleators				
	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20		(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	74.2	58.7	61.1	56.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.6	37.2	36.4	39.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	982	1,111	1,090	1,062
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	940	903	908	934
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	75.4	75.7	75.6	60.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	47.7	35.5	37.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.2	96.3	96.3	60.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.5	99.2	99.2	98.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.2	45.7	49.4	26.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	78.6	30.3	37.8	17.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.2	92.8	93.3	93.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	11.6	15.1	14.6	12.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	18.5	10.5	11.5	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	74.9	54.5	57.8	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	84.0	77.0	78.5	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	48.0	25.2	28.8	22.8
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.1	38.9	42.8	42.5
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	38.4	17.0	20.6	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	58.4	39.4	43.6	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	27.9	43.4	40.8	42.5
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	18.3	34.3	30.5	35.3
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.4
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.4	11.6	11.0	12.2
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	60	80	77	77
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	29.5	35.2	34.5	36.7
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	43.1	47.3	46.8	48.1
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	50.0	57.4	56.4	58.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	62.3	54.6	55.8	24.1
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	47.0	43.9	44.4	23.3
30. Female sterilization (%)	31.8	35.3	34.8	20.7
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.5
33. Pill (%)	3.6	1.8	2.0	0.8
34. Condom (%)	7.3	3.4	4.0	1.0
35. Injectables (%)	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	11.5	13.9	13.6	21.2
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.0	6.3	6.1	9.4
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.5	20.7	20.2	12.0
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	49.3	50.0	49.9	34.4
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey				

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

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.

Dinal - Rey indicators				
	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	<u></u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.8	51.9	52.9	34.6
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	32.4	24.0	25.2	14.4
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	90.5	89.4	89.5	89.6
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.0	16.7	18.0	9.7
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.3	8.3	9.3	2.3
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.0	90.2	89.5	79.9
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	62.6	56.5	57.3	42.3
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,511	2,771	2,848	1,784
 Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 	3.1	2.9	2.9	1.8
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health				
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	66.1	58.2	59.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	84.1	75.0	76.2	63.8
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.4	58.3	56.9	47.6
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.6	6.5	6.1	8.2
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	83.1	78.3	79.0	70.0
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.7	8.8	9.7	6.2
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.7	40.6	39.6	31.0
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.7	3.5	3.6	2.6
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 (%)	66.7	71.6	71.0	61.7
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	77.4	83.4	82.7	77.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.3	95.6	95.5	91.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	71.1	76.2	75.5	72.9
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	83.0	85.3	85.0	80.1
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	84.2	86.0	85.7	79.4
vaccine (MCV) (%)	35.1	29.1	29.9	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	4.9	3.1	3.4	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	80.2	82.6	82.3	65.5
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	52.5	56.5	56.0	63.3
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.1	97.4	96.6	95.5
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	7.4	1.4	2.2	3.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	12.6	13.9	13.7	10.4
 Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 	56.7	58.4	58.2	45.2
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	25.3	25.6	25.6	43.2 20.1
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.1
provider (%)	63.2	64.9	64.7	54.9
 73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 74. Obilities with force or surgestations of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.5
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	67.8	69.6	69.4	59.8
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	ears of the l	ast live birth), or three of	or more

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

	NFHS-4 015-16)	
75. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%) 35.1 30.5 31.1 76. Children under age 6 amonths ecclusively breastled ¹⁶ (%) 38.8 39.0 39.0 77. Children age 6-32 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 8.2 11.2 10.8 79. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 9.2 11.2 10.9 81. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%) 21.6 23.1 2.1 21.9 82. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%) 21.6 23.1 2.1 2.9 83. Children under 5 years who are overeweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%) 2.2 2.4 2.4 Numbers body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%) 2.2 2.4 2.4 Numbers body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁷ (%) 2.5 14.2 15.9 Biomonthe receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 2.2 2.4 2.4 Numbers body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁷ (%) 2.2 2.4 2.4 Numbers body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 16.7 3.6	Total	
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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.

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.6	0.9	0.8	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 (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.3	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 (%)	13.5	9.7	10.3	10.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	33.1	23.0	25.2	26.3
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	66.6	55.6	57.4	33.5
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	82.7	79.8	80.4	67.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	84.0	87.0	86.5	75.2
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	11.7	12.8	12.6	12.5
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	53.4	55.7	55.3	58.8
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	79.1	76.2	76.7	26.4
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	61.8	49.3	51.4	40.9
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	74.7	56.0	58.8	31.0
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	40.6	39.9	40.0	43.7
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.9	3.0	2.8	4.8
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	7.1	8.5	8.3	14.2
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 (%)	3.6	5.3	5.0	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	40.3	50.7	48.8	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	0.4	0.4	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.0	15.8	15.5	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5 2019-20

UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU



(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 2019-20 (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 Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu was conducted from 27 July, 2019 to 30 November, 2019 by Centre for Operations Research and Training (CORT). Information was gathered from 2,676 households, 2,713 women, and 427 men. Fact sheets for each district in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu are also available separately.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - Key Indicators

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		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	85.8	65.0	74.4	73.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.4	26.4	25.4	26.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	775	875	827	813
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	705	940	817	983
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.6	99.5	98.1	93.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	91.5	99.6	95.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.5	99.7	98.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	97.9	93.2	95.4	94.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	68.5	63.3	65.8	44.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	95.2	62.6	79.9	63.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.1	78.4	89.1	80.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	39.5	66.3	52.0	25.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.2	1.3	3.7	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	87.7	67.9	77.3	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	95.4	91.6	93.4	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	48.6	24.2	35.8	40.3
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.8	40.7	49.4	52.6
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	49.4	23.8	36.7	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	76.2	61.3	68.3	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.7	26.2	26.4	26.8
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(20.6)	(7.4)	12.6	29.9
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.9	5.8	4.3	8.5
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	32	45	40	54
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	(20.3)	(22.5)	21.4	13.9
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	(33.3)	(30.4)	31.8	33.4
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	(43.8)	(30.4)	37.0	39.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	63.5	72.4	68.0	36.2
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	53.6	66.0	59.8	35.8
30. Female sterilization (%)	30.9	52.4	41.6	29.7
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.0	1.5	2.2	1.7
33. Pill (%)	3.5	2.8	3.1	1.2
34. Condom (%)	15.6	7.8	11.7	3.2
35. Injectables (%)	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	15.4	8.5	11.9	19.5
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	7.4	3.2	5.3	10.7
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.6	23.2	25.3	15.5
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	66.9	72.2	69.9	43.4
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.				

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

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

For all indicators other than 26, 27, 28: () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

For indicators 26, 27 and 28: () Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - Key Indicators

Daura & Nagar Haven and Daman & Diu - r				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.8	84.0	77.7	66.9
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	77.9	94.8	86.2	71.9
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	78.7	90.8	84.6	82.3
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.0	63.7	59.8	42.3
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	35.2	37.2	36.2	26.2
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.8	99.9	98.8	89.8
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.5	91.7	91.6	64.8
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,132	329	677	692
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	6.1
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.1	89.8	91.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	02.1	00.0	0110	na
50. Institutional births (%)	96.4	96.7	96.5	88.5
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	60.4	82.9	30.3 71.9	60.0
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.7
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	97.0	98.5	97.8	86.1
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.9	16.1	22.9	16.1
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.9 44.5	37.3	42.5	33.2
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.0	13.3	17.3	11.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	20.0	10.0	17.0	
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card				
or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	90.0	100.0	94.9	50.5
 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	91.9	94.8	93.4	66.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.2	100.0	98.1	87.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	92.4	100.0	96.1	63.3
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.5	100.0	97.2	73.5
 62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 	92.6	100.0	96.2	80.9
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	25.0	F0 7	44.0	
vaccine (MCV) (%)	35.2	53.7	44.2	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	5.7	1.5	3.7	na 54.0
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	89.0	97.5 96 2	93.1 96.2	54.8
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	86.0	86.3	86.2	67.2
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	94.8	100.0	97.3	85.0
facility (%)	5.2	0.0	2.7	15.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	3.0	2.6	4.1
 Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 	*	*	*	(84.9)
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	*	(12.9)
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	*	(86.2)
 Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.5
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	88.9	(94.8)	90.7	77.5
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	ears of the	last live hirth)	or three (or more

^aIncludes 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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - Key Indicators

Indicators (2015-16) (2015-16) Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Urban Rural Total 75. Children under age 3 years breastled "Within one hour of birth ¹⁶ (%) 19.4 31.8 25.9 50.0 76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled "(%) (64.8) (63.3) (79.4 67.9 77. Children age 6-23 months receiving and adequate diel ^{16,17} (%) 9.8 11.4 10.7 1.8 78. Drob-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel ^{16,17} (%) 9.0 11.3 10.2 2.1 13. Children under 5 years who are wastwittel (heighth ¹¹ (%) 22.1 21.1 21.6 2.1 23. Children under 5 years who are overweight receiving an adequate (weight-for-height ¹⁹ (%) 33.6 43.5 38.7 35.8 35. Children under 5 years who are overweight receivinght ¹⁹ (%) 12.2 2.5 13.5 35.8 36. Worme whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ¹³) ²¹ (%) 20.7 20.0 25.1 25.4 24.1 25.0 kg/m ¹³ (%) 12.2 17.5 18.3 16.3 80. Worm	Dadra & Nagar Haven and Daman & Did -	itey ii			
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Urban Rural Total Total 75: Children under age 3 years breasted within one hour of birth "(%) 19.4 31.8 25.9 50.0 76: Children under age 6 months receiving asolid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%) * (43.3) (19.4) 77: Children age 6-3 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 17} (%) 8.8 11.4 10.7 1.8 78: Drastfeeding children age 6-3 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 17} (%) 9.0 11.3 10.2 2.1 80: Total children age 6-3 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 17} (%) 9.0 11.3 10.2 2.1 81: Children under 5 years who are swatel (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 2.2 1.2 2.5 1.9 3.9 Nutritional Staux of Aduits (age 15-49 years) 8.6 Children under 5 years who are wenely (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 12.2 2.5 1.9 3.9 Nutritional Staux of Aduits (age 15-49 years) 8.8 Children under 5 years who are averely waistof (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 12.2 2.5 1.9 3.9 Nutritional Staux of Aduits (age 15-49 years) 8.6 20.7	Indiantava		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
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B4. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 33.6 43.5 38.7 35.8 85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 1.2 2.5 1.9 3.9 86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 19.2 17.5 18.3 16.3 87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 34.0 20.3 26.8 23.3 89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 34.0 20.3 26.8 23.3 90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 45.7 18.4 31.1 na Anaenia among Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 75.0 76.8 75.8 82.0 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 60.5 64.4 62.5 72.9 94. Hreignant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 60.5 64.4 62.5 72.9 95. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 17.9 30.3 24.6 27.6 96. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 17.9 33.3 46.6 76.6					
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86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 20.7 29.0 25.1 23.4 87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%) 19.2 17.5 18.3 16.3 88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%) 27.6 16.0 21.4 26.3 90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 46.2 44.7 45.4 1n.a 91. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%) 75.0 76.8 75.8 82.0 92. Children ang 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 60.4 64.5 62.6 73.4 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 60.1 66.3 63.9 75.9 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 60.1 66.3 63.9 75.9 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 60.1 66.3 63.9 75.9 96. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²¹ (%) 17.9 30.3 24.6 27.6 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 17.9 30.3 24.6 27.6 98. Bod sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.2	2.5	1.9	3.9
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%) 19.2 17.5 18.3 16.3 88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 39. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 39. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 39. Mom who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 46.2 44.7 45.4 na 10. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 46.7 18.4 31.1 na Anaemia among Children and Adults 92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 60.4 64.5 62.6 73.4 49. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 60.5 64.4 64.5 62.6 73.4 40.4 Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 60.1 66.3 63.9 75.9 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 60.1 66.3 63.9 75.9 97. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 80.4 Il women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 16-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 16-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 16-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 16-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 16-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 16-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 16-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81.0 age 16-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 82.0 age 16-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 83.0 age 16-7 7.7 na 83.0 age 16-7 7.7 na 84.0 age 16.5 13.6 14.9 na 84.0 age 16-7 7.7 na 10.8 Middy elevated blood pressure (S	Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
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89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%) 27.6 16.0 21.4 26.3 90. Wornen who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.35) (%) 46.2 44.7 45.4 na 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 75.0 76.8 75.8 82.0 93. Non-pregnant wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 60.4 64.5 62.6 73.4 94. All wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 60.1 66.3 63.9 75.9 95. All wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 60.1 66.3 63.9 75.9 96. All worne age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 60.1 (60.3 63.9 75.9 96. All worne age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 17.9 30.3 24.6 27.6 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 17.9 30.3 24.6 27.6 99. Blood sugar level - whigh (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 7.5 6.6 na 101. Blood sugar level - whigh (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 14.0 13.3 13.6 na 99. Blood sugar level - whigh (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 7.6 8.3 8.0 <td>87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) (%)</td> <td>19.2</td> <td>17.5</td> <td>18.3</td> <td>16.3</td>	87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	19.2	17.5	18.3	16.3
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) 92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (×10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (×10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (×10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 99. Blood sugar level shigh (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.9 mm of Hg) (%) 10. Moderately or severely el	88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	34.0	20.3	26.8	23.3
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) Anaemia among Children and Adults 92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 96. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 99. Blood sugar level s high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 11.0 13.3 13.6 na 11.0 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 11.0 13.3 13.6 na 11.0 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 11.0 13.3 13.6 na 11.0 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 13.3 13.6 na 14.0 13.3 13.6 na 14.0 13.3 13.6 na 14.0 13.3 13.6 na 14.0 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2+00 mm of Hg) (%) 10. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Dia		27.6	16.0	21.4	
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Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.97.89.8na109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or11.97.89.8na					
	Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.9	7.8	9.8	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking	Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.1	4.3	3.7	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 17.0 13.9 15.4 na 15Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.	medicine to control blood pressure (%)		13.9	15.4	na

⁵Based 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.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu - Key Indicators

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Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	0.0	0.4	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.5	0.0	0.2	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.5	0.0	0.3	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.1	0.0	1.1	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	31.4	19.0	25.3	16.4
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	35.2	21.5	28.1	11.3
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	75.8	51.7	63.8	45.6
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	81.3	77.1	79.1	47.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	95.7	87.4	91.9	81.5
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	23.5	39.5	31.5	19.2
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	51.9	59.7	55.8	23.8
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	78.0	89.3	83.6	46.5
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	75.4	45.5	60.5	46.0
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	91.0	95.6	93.6	62.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	21.8	10.8	16.8	30.0
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.3	7.8	4.3	5.4
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	4.4	4.1	4.3	6.4
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 (%)	2.4	3.3	2.9	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	39.6	37.5	38.6	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	1.6	1.1	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	29.1	26.5	27.8	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 ⁴⁵Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
 ²⁶Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5 2019-20

STATE FACT SHEET

स्यापना / Established in 1956) बहत्तर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण Capacity Building for a Better Future GOA

International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 Goa. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Goa was conducted from 30 August, 2019 to 26 November, 2019 by Nielsen India Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 1,856 households, 2,030 women, and 313 men. Fact sheets for each district in Goa are also available separately.

	NFHS-5			NFHS-4	
Indicators		(2019-20		(2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.2	87.2	89.0	85.0	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.8	18.1	19.1	23.2	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	985	1,092	1,027	1,018	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	822	864	838	966	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.0	97.8	98.5	96.7	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	89.0	86.4	87.9	78.7	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	98.8	93.1	96.5	84.1	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.7	97.4	97.6	95.7	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	65.1	67.5	66.0	15.9	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	19.5	(18.2)	19.0	na	
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)					
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	92.6	93.4	93.0	na	
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	94.9	98.5	96.3	na	
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	73.0	69.3	71.5	58.2	
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	75.0	79.4	76.6	63.6	
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	78.1	68.3	73.7	na	
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	86.1	76.6	82.9	na	
Marriage and Fertility					
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.7	3.2	5.8	9.8	
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(12.1)	*	(8.9)	8.4	
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	17	11	14	16	
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)					
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	*	*	(5.6)	(12.9)	
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	*	(5.6)	(12.9)	
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	*	(10.6)	(12.9)	
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)					
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	72.3	61.1	67.9	26.3	
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	65.0	52.4	60.1	24.8	
30. Female sterilization (%)	33.2	24.9	29.9	16.3	
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.9	
33. Pill (%)	3.4	1.7	2.7	0.3	
34. Condom (%)	24.6	21.1	23.2	7.1	
35. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)					
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	7.3	10.1	8.4	17.5	
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.5	4.7	4.0	8.3	
Quality of Family Planning Services					
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.2	28.4	27.7	44.2	
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	86.4	(83.1)	85.5	(76.0)	
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.		· · ·		•	

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

For all indicators other than 26, 27, 28: () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases; * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted case;

For indicators 26, 27 and 28: () Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death; * Based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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.

Goa - Rey mulcators	·			
la d'antaux		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.5	76.2	70.3	84.4
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	92.9	93.1	93.0	89.0
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	98.0	94.2	96.5	96.2
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	87.0	88.2	87.5	67.4
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	61.4	70.5	65.0	52.8
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.7	100.0	99.8	96.3
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	96.5	93.7	95.4	92.1
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,875	3,706	3,804	5,012
 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 (%)	97.4	95.7	96.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	99.6	100.0	99.7	96.9
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.1	61.1	56.2	58.2
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	98.6	100.0	99.1	97.5
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.1	40.1	39.5	31.4
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	46.6	56.6	50.0	51.3
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.9	29.6	31.5	19.9
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 (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card	(77.9)	(88.1)	81.9	88.4
only ¹² (%)	(87.7)	*	91.0	95.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(96.5)	(100.0)	97.9	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	(83.8)	(95.1)	88.4	92.9
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(89.3)	(92.9)	90.8	94.2
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%)	(92.9)	(92.9)	92.9	96.5
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	(00.0)	(40.5)	04 7	
vaccine (MCV) (%)	(23.2)	(19.5)	21.7	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	(2.3)	(12.3)	6.3	na or o
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(95.2)	(89.2)	92.8	85.2
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	94.4	88.1	91.9	91.8
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(90.8)	(95.6)	92.7	77.2
 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 	(9.2)	(4.5)	7.3	22.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.1	5.0	3.2	3.8
 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 (%)	0.0	2.4	0.9	1.4
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(82.2)	*	86.6	89.0
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	. ,	ast live hirth		

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	60.7	62.9	61.6	73.3
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	*	*	(61.4)	(60.9)
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} (%)	18.9	(21.8)	20.2	9.1
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	*	*	(15.1)
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	21.1	(22.2)	21.5	10.4
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	24.3	28.2	25.8	20.1
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	17.7	21.5	19.1	21.9
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	6.4	9.4	7.5	9.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	22.5	26.6	24.0	23.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.7
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 (%)	13.1	15.0	13.8	14.7
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	9.3	18.4	12.5	10.8
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	38.1	33.1	36.1	33.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.6
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	51.1	51.0	51.1	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	34.2	37.8	35.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults	•			
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	53.3	53.1	53.2	48.3
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	39.9	37.5	38.9	40.3 31.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(46.1)	*	(41.0)	(26.7)
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	(40.1) 40.0	37.4	39.0	31.3
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	40.0	45.7	44.5	30.5
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	43.3 13.3	9.5	12.0	11.0
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/d) ²² (%)		9.5		6.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	(11.9)		(15.8)	0.0
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.2	9.1	8.6	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.7	9.5	9.6	na
 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 	20.6	21.1	20.8	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	10.3	10.3	10.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	10.8	12.9	11.6	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	23.0	25.9	24.1	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) (%)	12.6	11.5	12.1	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	3.8	3.6	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.6	27.4	27.5	na
Men	21.0	21.7	21.0	na
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.4	15.5	14.8	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.7	4.7	4.7	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.9	28.2	26.8	na

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

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹²Breastfed 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.

¹²Below -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.

			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1.6	0.6	1.2	na
1.3	1.2	1.3	na
0.8	0.4	0.6	na
0.6	2.1	1.1	na
47.7	50.6	49.0	34.6
62.8	74.7	67.2	41.9
89.4	90.8	90.1	77.4
98.0	97.5	97.8	89.2
89.3	98.6	93.1	93.8
35.2	27.9	31.9	23.6
22.4	24.1	23.2	33.9
85.1	92.4	88.3	82.8
94.5	87.1	91.2	80.9
96.2	97.6	96.8	89.3
6.0	11.4	8.3	12.9
0.9	2.7	1.6	1.6
1.6		4.6	1.3
2.4	2.8	2.6	na
19.5	16.3	18.2	na
5.6	5.3	5.5	na
38.2	34.9	36.9	na
	1.6 1.3 0.8 0.6 47.7 62.8 89.4 98.0 89.3 35.2 22.4 85.1 94.5 96.2 96.2 96.2 6.0 0.9 1.6 0.9 1.6	(2019-20) Urban Rural 1.6 0.6 1.3 1.2 0.8 0.4 0.6 2.1 47.7 50.6 62.8 74.7 89.4 90.8 98.0 97.5 89.3 98.6 35.2 27.9 22.4 24.1 85.1 92.4 94.5 87.1 96.2 97.6 6.0 11.4 0.9 2.7 1.6 8.8 19.5 16.3 5.6 5.3	1.6 0.6 1.2 1.3 1.2 1.3 0.8 0.4 0.6 0.6 2.1 1.1 47.7 50.6 49.0 62.8 74.7 67.2 89.4 90.8 90.1 98.0 97.5 97.8 89.3 98.6 93.1 35.2 27.9 31.9 22.4 24.1 23.2 85.1 92.4 88.3 94.5 87.1 91.2 96.2 97.6 96.8 96.2 97.6 96.8 2.4 2.8 2.6 1.6 8.8 4.6 0.9 2.7 1.6 1.6 8.8 4.6 1.5 16.3 18.2 5.6 5.3 5.5

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 ²⁵Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
 ²⁶Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.
 ²⁷Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

GUJARAT

2019-20



Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 staved 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 Gujarat. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Gujarat was conducted from 23 June, 2019 to 30 November, 2019 by Centre for Operations Research and Training (CORT) and TALEEM Research Foundation. Information was gathered from 29,368 households, 33,343 women, and 5,351 men. Fact sheets for each district in Gujarat are also available separately.

Gujarat - Key Indicators

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In Produce		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.7	65.4	72.9	72.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.2	25.3	24.0	26.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	929	991	965	950
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	931	969	955	906
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.7	96.7	97.5	95.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	95.7	91.6	93.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	96.2	97.6	96.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.4	95.7	97.2	95.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	89.3	63.3	74.0	63.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	94.3	46.1	66.9	52.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.4	94.3	95.6	95.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	36.3	41.1	39.0	23.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.7	5.8	6.9	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	86.8	69.0	76.5	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	95.4	87.5	90.9	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.9	23.6	33.8	33.0
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	56.9	36.9	45.6	43.0
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	48.9	17.5	30.8	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	72.9	48.0	58.9	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.2	26.9	21.8	24.9
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	18.7	33.9	27.7	28.4
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.6	6.7	5.2	6.5
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	24	40	34	41
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	16.8	24.8	21.8	26.8
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	24.1	35.5	31.2	34.2
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	26.7	44.2	37.6	43.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	69.5	62.2	65.3	46.9
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	54.0	53.3	53.6	43.1
30. Female sterilization (%)	29.1	40.8	35.9	33.6
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.2	2.4	3.1	3.0
33. Pill (%)	3.1	1.8	2.3	1.4
34. Condom (%)	16.8	7.5	11.4	4.9
35. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	9.7	10.8	10.3	17.0
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.0	4.8	4.5	6.7
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.5	28.8	29.8	18.9
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	78.1	71.8	74.1	47.0

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.

Guiarat - Key Indicators

Gujarat - Key Indicators	-			
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	<i>'</i>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.7	76.4	79.3	73.8
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	82.4	73.3	76.9	70.5
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	91.4	87.6	89.1	86.6
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	62.0	58.7	60.0	36.8
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	45.5	41.8	43.2	18.5
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.7	98.3	97.7	89.0
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.1	87.5	89.7	63.3
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,027	1,535	1,697	2,136
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(2.4)	7.7	6.9	3.7
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health				
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.8	86.6	88.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	97.8	92.2	94.3	88.5
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	36.6	47.3	43.3	32.6
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.1	1.9	1.6	2.2
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	96.8	91.1	93.2	87.1
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.7	15.3	21.0	18.4
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.0	25.0	30.8	26.6
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.3	8.8	12.4	10.8
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 (%)	77.0	75.9	76.3	50.4
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	82.9	86.2	85.0	78.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.6	94.2	94.7	87.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	79.7	79.5	79.6	62.3
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	85.2	86.6	86.1	72.7
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.5	85.8	86.8	75.0
 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 	24.3	29.0	27.3	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	2.9	1.8	27.0	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.0	84.9	84.9	38.6
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	86.8	84.8	85.6	74.7
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	83.4	97.4	92.1	87.1
 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 	16.4	2.3	7.6	12.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	10.7	2.0	7.0	12.0
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.7	9.7	8.2	8.4
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration	69.8	65.4	66.5	46.2
salts (ORS) (%) 71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	09.8 31.7	36.8	35.4	40.2 17.4
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	51.7	50.0	55.4	17.4
provider (%)	70.5	69.3	69.6	65.4
 73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 74. Object on substance of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health 	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	76.0	74.8	75.2	70.2
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 ye	ears of the l	ast live birth	or three	or more

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Gujarat - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	34.4	39.9	37.8	49.9
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	70.3	62.4	65.0	55.8
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	40.8	42.6	42.0	49.4
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.5	5.6	5.9	5.8
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.2	5.1	6.0	2.8
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.6	5.5	5.9	5.2
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.4	43.0	39.0	38.5
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	22.4	26.7	25.1	26.4
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.7	11.1	10.6	9.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.3	43.5	39.7	39.3
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.6	3.5	3.9	1.9
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 (%)	17.2	30.9	25.2	27.2
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	16.0	24.7	20.9	24.7
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	30.4	17.0	22.6	23.7
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	25.6	15.6	19.9	19.7
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥ 0.85) (%)	47.2	41.2	43.7	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	43.3	39.0	40.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults		0010		110
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	77.6	81.2	79.7	62.6
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)				55.1
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	61.4 55.6	67.7 66.4	65.1 62.6	55.1 51.3
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.3	67.6	65.0	51.3 54.9
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	63.0	72.3	69.0	56.5
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	23.3	29.1	26.6	21.6
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	31.5	39.2	36.0	31.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.4	7.9	8.1	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.6	6.1	6.7	na
 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 	17.6	14.6	15.8	22
	17.0	14.0	15.0	na
	0.5	0.5	0.0	
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.5	8.5	9.0	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.3	6.9	7.1	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	17.8	16.2	16.9	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) (%)	11.4	12.0	11.7	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.8	5.1	4.6	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.1	20.1	20.6	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.7	13.3	13.1	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.9	4.8	4.4	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.3	20.3	20.3	na
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.		-		

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 time of 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.

Gujarat - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.3	0.2	0.2	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 (%)	0.5	0.9	0.7	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	36.3	22.8	28.5	18.4
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	40.7	31.9	35.7	31.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	79.1	57.6	66.7	43.2
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	89.1	77.5	82.5	68.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	94.4	90.7	92.2	85.4
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	26.4	34.1	30.8	30.2
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	41.6	43.3	42.6	27.2
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	73.5	67.5	70.0	48.6
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	66.0	36.2	48.8	47.9
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	77.6	58.6	65.8	60.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	10.0	16.8	14.0	20.2
pregnancy (%)	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.9
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	3.0	4.0	3.6	5.2
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	11.0	8.7	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.6	46.7	41.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.8	0.6	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	4.6	6.8	5.8	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5 2019-20

STATE FACT SHEET

HIMACHAL PRADESH



(Deemed University)

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 staved 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 Himachal Pradesh. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Himachal Pradesh was conducted from 16 July, 2019 to 5 November, 2019 by Population Research Centre, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla. Information was gathered from 10,698 households, 10,368 women, and 1,477 men. Fact sheets for each district in Himachal Pradesh are also available separately.

Himachal Pradesh - Kev Indicators

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20))	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	92.4	79.3	81.0	79.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.7	22.0	21.8	24.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	936	1,057	1,040	1,078
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	843	880	875	937
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.9	97.9	97.9	95.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	95.8	93.7	94.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.4	95.9	96.2	94.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	85.0	81.3	81.8	72.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	94.7	44.5	51.7	36.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	37.1	34.1	34.5	25.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	12.3	3.4	4.6	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	95.0	91.2	91.7	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	91.7	95.4	94.9	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	79.8	63.8	65.9	59.4
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	78.7	70.1	71.3	71.2
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	78.9	45.2	49.7	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	83.7	65.1	67.9	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.2	5.1	5.4	8.6
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	4.1	4.6	7.3
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.5	3.3	3.4	2.6
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	21	22	22	25
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	*	21.3	20.5	25.5
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	27.1	25.6	34.3
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	30.9	28.9	37.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	75.2	74.1	74.2	57.0
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	59.3	64.0	63.4	52.1
30. Female sterilization (%)	21.7	40.2	37.7	34.5
31. Male sterilization (%)	2.5	3.5	3.3	2.4
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9
33. Pill (%)	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5
34. Condom (%)	31.9	17.3	19.2	12.7
35. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	9.3	7.7	7.9	15.7
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.7	2.6	2.8	4.8
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.3	19.5	19.3	15.8
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(67.2)	57.1	58.1	40.1
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available				

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

For all indicators other than 26, 27, 28: * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

For indicators 26, 27 and 28: * Based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death 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.

Himachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Filliachai Prauesh - Key Indicati				
La Produce	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		2019-20	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.6	71.2	72.4	70.5
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	77.3	69.3	70.3	69.1
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	86.7	90.5	90.0	86.2
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	72.9	66.4	67.2	49.4
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	44.4	42.8	43.0	22.7
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.8	98.8	98.7	95.4
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	88.8	86.0	86.3	70.2
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	9,411	3,138	3,760	3,329
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	8.2	7.6	1.5
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.5	85.5	86.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	00.0	00.0	na
50. Institutional births (%)	93.1	87.6	88.2	76.4
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.2	72.7	71.7	61.6
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	04.2	1.8	1.7	3.4
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	90.3	86.6	87.1	78.9
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	26.2	20.3	21.0	16.7
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	46.7	52.6	51.4	44.4
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.8	17.2	17.4	16.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	10.0	11.2	17.4	10.4
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card				
or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	(94.1)	88.5	89.3	69.5
 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	(100.0)	95.8	96.4	85.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(97.7)	98.2	98.2	94.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	(95.4)	89.3	90.1	82.4
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(94.1)	96.4	96.1	85.0
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(96.4)	95.9	95.9	87.5
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	()			
vaccine (MCV) (%)	(30.6)	44.2	42.4	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	(73.4)	90.0	87.9	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(94.1)	96.6	96.3	74.1
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	71.6	78.1	77.3	72.1
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	(93.6)	98.1	97.5	97.9
facility (%)	(5.1)	1.3	1.8	1.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.6	4.9	4.7	6.6
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	74.6	73.7	62.7
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	19.8	19.5	15.0
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	69.5	67.9	67.7
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0	1.1	1.5	1.6
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(67.3)	77.9	76.2	78.4
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 ye				

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Himachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

Thinachai Fradesh - Key Indicat		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators				
	Urban	(2019-20) Rural		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children 75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	43.8	45.3	Total 45.1	Total
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	43.8	45.3 71.3	45.1 69.9	41.1 67.2
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	69.5	68.3	52.9
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(15.1)	09.5 18.5	18.0	52.9 11.2
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(15.1)	23.2	21.6	10.0
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{16, 17}$ (%)	14.4	23.2 19.7	21.0 19.0	10.0
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	27.0	31.3	30.8	26.3
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	16.2	17.6	17.4	13.7
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	6.3	7.0	6.9	3.9
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	24.6		25.5	21.2
		25.6		
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	5.4	5.7	5.7	1.9
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	0.0	445	12.0	10.0
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	9.8	14.5	13.9	16.2
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.6	12.7	11.8	18.0
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	38.3	29.2	30.4	28.6
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	35.7	29.8	30.6	22.0
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	60.3	62.1	61.9	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	61.2	50.8	52.3	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	58.2	55.0	55.4	53.7
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.6	53.6	53.4	53.6
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	*	43.9	42.2	50.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.0	53.3	53.0	53.5
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	59.8	52.3	53.2	52.7
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ^{22 (%})	8.6	20.3	18.6	20.1
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	*	22.4	22.1	25.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.8	6.3	6.4	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.1	6.3	6.4	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level ²³ (%)	15.4	13.7	13.9	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.9	6.6	6.8	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.7	6.5	6.7	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	40.0	44.0	447	
sugar level ²³ (%)	18.3	14.2	14.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	0.5	40.0		
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.5	12.2	11.9	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.9	5.1	5.1	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.1	22.2	22.2	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.0	16.2	16.5	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	4.7	4.9	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.1	23.6	24.4	na
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey. ¹⁶ Based on the youngest child living with the mother.	-			

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.

Himachal Pradesh - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.4	0.5	0.9	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.5	0.3	0.4	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	0.3	0.3	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.6	0.8	1.1	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	46.1	34.7	36.2	30.9
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	46.9	39.8	40.8	44.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	92.7	74.1	76.6	68.6
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	90.4	84.6	85.5	89.0
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	93.8	93.9	93.9	90.8
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	36.3	17.7	20.2	17.0
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	21.1	23.4	23.1	11.3
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	88.8	82.2	83.1	68.8
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	90.9	77.8	79.5	73.9
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	96.3	90.8	91.5	84.3
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	6.0	8.7	8.3	5.9
pregnancy (%)	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.5
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	2.8	2.5	2.8
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 (%)	1.2	1.7	1.7	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	25.4	33.4	32.3	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.7	0.6	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	30.4	32.1	31.9	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5 2019-20

UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET

JAMMU & KASHMIR



िस्वारमा में इसकाजिल भा मुठेक) 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 2019-20 (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 Jammu & Kashmir. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Jammu & Kashmir was conducted from 1 July, 2019 to 30 January, 2020 by Karvy Data Management Services Ltd. Information was gathered from 18,086 households, 23,037 women, and 3,087 men. Fact sheets for each district in Jammu & Kashmir are also available separately.

Indicators		NFHS-5 2019-20	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.0	67.9	70.1	65.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.1	25.2	24.1	27.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	961	944	948	971
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	978	976	976	923
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.8	94.6	95.3	77.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	83.4	73.9	76.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.0	99.3	97.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.3	89.6	91.9	89.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	85.6	72.3	75.7	53.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	95.8	58.9	69.2	57.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.0	97.7	98.1	95.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	19.2	10.2	12.7	4.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.0	0.9	1.6	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	84.3	74.7	77.3	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	91.8	91.4	91.5	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.1	46.2	51.3	37.1
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	73.8	66.0	68.2	49.0
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	55.0	38.9	43.3	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	79.4	68.8	72.0	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.0	5.3	4.5	8.7
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	9.6	8.2	8.5	10.5
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.0
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.5	1.1	1.0	3.0
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	5	10	9	19
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	7.5	10.5	9.8	23.1
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	14.7	16.7	16.3	32.4
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	15.7	19.4	18.5	37.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	59.2	60.0	59.8	57.1
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	53.5	52.1	52.5	45.8
30. Female sterilization (%)	21.6	20.9	21.1	24.4
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	7.2	5.4	5.9	2.4
33. Pill (%)	7.7	9.5	9.0	6.3
34. Condom (%)	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.3
35. Injectables (%)	4.0	3.4	3.6	0.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	6.1	8.4	7.8	12.4
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.2	4.1	3.9	5.8
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	11.6	10.9	11.1	9.6
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	71.5	61.5	64.0	38.5
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.		0.10	0.10	00.0

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

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

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.

	015			
	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20))	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	90.0	85.5	86.6	76.7
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	83.1	80.2	80.9	81.2
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.4	91.1	91.9	87.3
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.0	28.5	29.8	30.2
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.6	14.1	15.9	16.7
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.3	97.3	97.3	88.7
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.4	82.6	84.2	74.7
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	5,680	4,971	5,145	4,225
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	3.5	3.3	1.0
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	85.6	80.2	81.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	98.6	90.5	92.4	85.5
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	87.4	86.6	86.8	77.9
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.6	3.8	3.0	2.2
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	98.8	94.0	95.1	87.4
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	54.7	37.8	41.7	33.4
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	91.0	74.4	82.1	75.5
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.9	40.2	42.7	35.5
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 (%)	83.0	87.2	86.2	75.0
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	99.8	95.6	96.5	84.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.0	96.4	95.1	95.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	83.0	89.0	87.6	83.8
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	90.0	93.6	92.8	88.1
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.7	92.6	91.7	86.1
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	36.5 4.0	32.0 5.7	33.1 5.3	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	4.0 88.0	92.4	91.4	na 70.1
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	86.0	81.2	82.3	69.4
67. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last o months (70)67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.8	99.2	99.1	97.5
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	1.2	0.2	0.4	2.2
facility (%) Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	1.2	0.2	0.4	2.2
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.4	6.3	5.6	7.6
 70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 	(81.2)	80.7	80.8	69.1
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(50.5)	50.5	50.5	39.3
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	(00.0)	50.5	50.5	09.0
72. Children with diamode in the 2 weeks preceding the solvey taken to a health facility of health provider (%)73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the	(76.1)	74.7	74.9	74.2
 73. Frevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory intection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health 	2.9	4.1	3.9	5.5
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	63.7	62.1	62.3	78.5

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 policy vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

	015	NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	54.9	55.9	55.6	45.7
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	68.1	59.9	62.0	65.4
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(44.3)	41.0	41.8	50.2
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	11.9	12.5	12.4	21.8
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(15.0)	24.5	22.2	32.0
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	12.3	14.0	13.6	23.5
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.1	25.9	26.9	27.4
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	17.6	19.4	19.0	12.2
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.6	9.7	9.7	5.6
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	19.4	21.5	21.0	16.6
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	10.8	9.3	9.6	5.7
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 (%)	3.7	5.8	5.2	12.2
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	2.5	5.0	4.3	11.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	33.4	27.9	29.3	29.3
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	40.8	28.2	31.6	20.5
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	89.2	87.3	87.8	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	66.0	58.7	60.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	70.1	73.5	72.7	53.8
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	62.5	69.0	67.3	49.0
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.1	44.1	44.1	46.9
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.4	67.5	65.9	48.9
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	71.5	77.5	76.2	49.9
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ^{22 (%)}	28.0	40.0	36.7	20.4
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	37.9	60.1	53.5	29.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	01.0	00.1	00.0	20.0
Women				
	2.0	12	4.2	20
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.9 3.4	4.3 3.0	4.2 3.1	na
101. Blood sugar level - very high (>100 mg/d) ²⁴ (%)	3.4	3.0	3.1	na
sugar level ²³ (%)	9.2	8.6	8.7	na
Men	0.2	0.0	0.1	na
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.0	4.4	4.3	na
102. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	2.9	2.7	2.7	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	2.5	2.1	2.1	na
sugar level ²³ (%)	8.1	8.0	8.0	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) (%)	11.4	11.8	11.7	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	3.1	3.0	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.2	19.6	20.0	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.5	12.2	12.3	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	2.8	2.7	2.8	na
 110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 	20.1	18.5	18.9	na
¹⁵ Based 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 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.

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.3	0.6	0.5	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.1	0.4	0.3	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	0.9	0.7	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	1.6	1.1	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	17.4	15.2	15.8	18.9
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	27.3	36.0	33.6	24.6
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	72.0	62.7	65.3	68.5
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	65.5	78.1	74.6	83.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	81.3	81.7	81.6	84.0
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	18.1	18.5	18.4	12.3
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	48.2	60.8	57.3	33.1
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	88.5	83.5	84.9	60.0
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	80.4	73.3	75.2	53.9
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	85.8	69.6	73.4	66.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	5.9	11.0	9.6	9.4
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.3
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.4	5.0	4.0	3.1
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 (%)	1.8	4.2	3.6	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	32.0	40.6	38.3	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	7.7	9.2	8.8	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-20

STATE FACT SHEET

KARNATAKA



Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 Karnataka. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Karnataka was conducted from 10 July, 2019 to 11 December, 2019 by Nielsen India Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 26,574 households, 30,455 women, and 4,516 men. Fact sheets for each district in Karnataka are also available separately.

Karnataka - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.0	67.0	73.0	70.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.4	23.2	22.9	24.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,034	1,035	1,034	979
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,063	931	978	910
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.8	96.8	97.5	94.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	88.7	85.5	86.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	99.0	99.1	98.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	97.3	94.1	95.3	95.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	84.4	68.5	74.8	57.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	94.5	69.3	79.7	54.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.7	89.4	92.8	86.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	28.2	28.0	28.1	28.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	18.9	16.3	17.3	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	85.1	71.0	76.7	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	90.5	87.0	88.5	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.3	42.0	50.2	45.5
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	64.8	50.6	56.5	55.2
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	50.1	24.8	35.0	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	71.5	55.6	62.4	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.1	24.7	21.3	21.4
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	4.5	7.2	6.1	9.1
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.4	6.6	5.4	7.8
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	27	47	40	51
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	15.1	16.2	15.8	18.5
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	21.4	27.8	25.4	26.9
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	24.5	32.5	29.5	31.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	69.6	68.2	68.7	51.8
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	68.8	67.7	68.2	51.3
30. Female sterilization (%)	55.2	58.9	57.4	48.6
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.4	2.5	2.9	0.8
33. Pill (%)	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
34. Condom (%)	6.0	2.9	4.1	1.3
35. Injectables (%)	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	7.3	5.9	6.5	10.4
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.2	3.4	3.8	6.0
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	36.6	35.2	35.8	19.8
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	79.7	68.7	72.9	41.6
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.				

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases 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.

Karnataka - Kev Indicators

Kalilalaka - Key Illulcalui S				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.7	69.3	71.0	65.9
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	71.2	70.6	70.9	70.1
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.9	92.8	93.6	88.1
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.7	40.9	44.7	45.2
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.5	23.7	26.7	32.6
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.8	98.2	97.6	89.3
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	87.4	87.4	87.4	65.5
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	5,042	4,911	4,954	4,824
 Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 	(2.5)	15.3	12.3	5.6
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health	86.4	84.9	85.5	22
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	00.4	04.9	05.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	00.0	07.0	04.0
50. Institutional births (%)	98.3	96.2	97.0	94.0
 51. Institutional births in public facility (%) 52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel¹⁰ (%) 	56.0 1.1	70.0 2.0	64.8 1.6	61.2 3.1
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	96.2	92.5	93.8	93.7
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	90.2 35.2	92.5 29.4	93.0 31.5	93.7 23.6
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	52.3	29.4 52.8	52.5	23.6 40.3
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	52.3 23.3	52.0 22.2	52.5 22.6	40.3 16.9
	23.3	22.2	22.0	10.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
 57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 50. Ultil a state of the state of the	80.0	86.5	84.1	62.6
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	88.3	88.3	88.3	72.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.6	97.5	97.2	92.5
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	82.5	90.5	87.6	74.6
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	91.3	92.5	92.1	77.9
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.0	92.5	91.2	82.4
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	34.4	32.9	33.4	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	7.6	4.9	5.9	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.6	90.1	88.8	58.9
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	86.7	86.0	86.2	82.4
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	81.9	97.4	91.7	88.2
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health				
facility (%)	18.0	2.0	7.9	11.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.6	5.6	5.3	4.5
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration				
salts (ORS) (%)	79.1	67.5	71.3	52.8
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	47.2	44.7	45.5	34.3
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	74.4	72.9	73.4	69.7
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.2
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	60.8	67.8	65.7	76.9
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 ye	ears of the l	ast live birth)	or three	or more

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Karnataka - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		мгнэ-э (2019-20)		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	51.8	47.5	49.1	56.3
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	56.7	63.0	61.0	54.2
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	50.4	43.6	45.8	46.0
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.0	12.1	11.0	5.8
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	19.6	19.4	19.5	14.4
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	11.4	13.7	12.8	8.2
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.2	37.2	35.4	36.2
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.5	20.1	19.5	26.1
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.6	8.3	8.4	10.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	29.4	34.9	32.9	35.2
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.8	2.9	3.2	2.6
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.0
	12.0	10.0	17.0	20.7
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	12.9	19.9	17.2	20.7
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.5	16.2	14.3	16.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	37.1	25.6	30.1	23.3
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	39.4	25.0	30.9	22.1
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	46.8	43.9	45.1	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	41.2	37.4	38.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	62.8	67.1	65.5	60.9
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.1	50.3	47.8	44.8
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	37.3	50.6	45.7	45.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	43.9	50.3	47.8	44.8
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	48.0	50.2	49.4	45.3
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	17.3	21.2	19.6	18.3
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	26.4	26.5	26.5	24.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.4	5.3	5.7	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.0	6.1	6.8	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level ²³ (%)	16.2	12.6	14.0	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.7	6.0	6.6	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.6	7.0	7.6	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level ²³ (%) Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	18.0	14.1	15.6	na
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.3	13.8	14.8	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	6.2	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 (%)	27.4	23.4	25.0	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.5	16.5	17.2	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	6.6	6.7	na
 Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 	29.2	25.5	26.9	na
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.		_0.0		114

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.

Karnataka - Key Indicators

· · ·			
			NFHS-4
	<u>`</u>	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Urban	Rural	Total	Total
0.6	0.5	0.5	na
0.4	0.3	0.4	na
0.5	0.4	0.5	na
0.3	0.4	0.3	na
30.0	20.8	24.5	9.5
28.0	25.6	26.6	26.4
-	-	-	50.0
88.6	87.3	87.8	65.9
86.2	80.5	82.7	80.4
30.5	41.4	37.0	29.1
64.5	69.7	67.6	51.8
90.2	87.7	88.7	59.4
74.2	53.4	61.8	47.1
90.9	79.8	84.2	70.3
44.5	44.4	44.4	20.6
4.9	6.4	5.8	6.5
10.9	11.2	11.0	10.3
4.6	11.1	8.5	na
21.5	30.8	27.1	na
0.9	1.0	0.9	na
15.3	17.4	16.5	na
	0.4 0.5 0.3 30.0 28.0 84.2 88.6 86.2 30.5 64.5 90.2 74.2 90.9 44.5 4.9 10.9 4.6 21.5 0.9	(2019-20) Urban Rural 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.4 30.0 20.8 28.0 25.6 84.2 76.1 88.6 87.3 0.5 41.4 64.5 69.7 90.2 87.7 74.2 53.4 90.9 79.8 44.5 44.4 4.9 6.4 10.9 11.2 4.6 11.1 21.5 30.8 0.9 1.0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

KERALA

2019-20



Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 staved 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 Kerala. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Kerala was conducted from 20 July, 2019 to 2 December, 2019 by Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM). Information was gathered from 12,330 households, 10,969 women, and 1,473 men. Fact sheets for each district in Kerala are also available separately.

Kerala - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	97.0	94.1	95.5	95.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.7	20.5	20.6	20.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,138	1,105	1,121	1,049
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	983	922	951	1,047
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.5	98.5	99.0	97.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	98.0	96.9	97.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.3	99.6	99.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	96.4	93.6	94.9	94.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	99.0	98.5	98.7	98.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	78.5	66.3	72.1	57.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.6	99.2	99.3	98.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	47.2	55.4	51.5	47.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	33.1	25.6	29.0	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	99.1	97.5	98.3	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	99.2	97.4	98.2	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	78.8	75.3	77.0	72.2
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	76.8	70.2	73.3	70.5
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	64.9	57.5	61.1	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	78.3	74.2	76.1	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.1	8.2	6.3	7.6
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	0.0	2.5	1.4	2.8
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.8	3.0	2.4	3.0
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	15	21	18	21
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	2.6	4.2	3.4	4.4
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	3.5	5.2	4.4	5.6
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	3.9	6.4	5.2	7.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	61.4	60.1	60.7	53.1
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	50.6	54.8	52.8	50.3
30. Female sterilization (%)	43.6	49.4	46.6	45.8
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
33. Pill (%)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
34. Condom (%)	4.0	2.9	3.4	2.6
35. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	13.0	12.0	12.5	13.7
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	7.2	6.8	7.0	8.3
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	13.7	16.1	15.0	17.0
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	62.2	62.1	62.2	55.6
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. The decrease in 4 or more antenatal care visits (Indicator 41) in some distri The decline may be due to flooding, in-migration, or other reasons in recent years.				

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/composing 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.

⁶Equivalent 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.

Kerala - Key Indicators

Refata - Rey Indicators	·			
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	93.9	93.3	93.6	95.1
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	79.3	78.0	78.6	90.1
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.7	95.7	95.2	96.4
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	80.5	79.5	80.0	67.1
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.2	67.7	67.0	47.4
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.9	92.5	91.3	84.2
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.1	93.4	93.3	88.7
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	6,602	6,789	6,710	6,901
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 (%)	90.4	92.0	91.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	30.2	37.7	34.1	38.3
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.1	38.7	38.9	35.8
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.4	40.4	39.9	38.6
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.8	36.1	37.2	31.4
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 (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card	77.6	78.0	77.8	82.1
only ¹² (%)	83.3	87.1	85.2	88.3
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.2	97.0	97.6	98.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	85.8	82.5	84.1	88.5
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.1	84.3	85.2	90.4
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%)	86.4	90.1	88.3	89.4
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%)	16.9	14.2	15.5	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	10.0	9.1	9.5	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.3	80.9	83.0	82.4
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	85.3	83.0	84.1	78.4
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	83.9	90.4	87.3	77.6
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	16.1	8.7	12.3	22.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.4
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration				
salts (ORS) (%)	(65.9)	56.8	61.1	49.4
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(35.4)	10.6	22.4	14.1
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health			00.0	
provider (%)	(90.0)	84.1	86.9	76.3
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.9	2.8	2.4	0.8
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	85.7	86.7	86.2	90.1
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 ye	ears of the l	ast live birth)	or three	or more

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Kerala - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	66.8	66.6	66.7	64.3
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	50.3	59.5	55.5	53.3
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	73.1	69.5	71.3	63.1
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	22.2	25.0	23.6	21.3
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(14.3)	(30.0)	22.2	22.3
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	21.5	25.4	23.5	21.4
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	20.1	26.4	23.4	19.7
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	16.0	15.5	15.8	15.7
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	7.0	4.6	5.8	6.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	19.4	19.9	19.7	16.1
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.4
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	10.4	10.1	9.7
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	6.9	12.7	10.0	8.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	40.4	36.0	38.1	32.4
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	40.1	33.2	36.4	28.5
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	71.1	70.2	70.7	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	57.2	56.5	56.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	38.9	39.8	39.4	35.7
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	37.0	36.1	36.5	34.7
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	35.4	27.1	31.4	22.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	37.0	35.8	36.3	34.3
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	33.6	31.6	32.5	37.8
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	19.5	16.4	17.8	11.8
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) 22 (%)	24.0	30.7	27.4	14.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	24.0	50.7	21.4	14.5
Women				
	0.0	0.4	0.0	
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.2	8.4	8.3	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	13.0	13.1	13.1	na
 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 	24.8	24.8	24.8	na
Men	21.0	21.0	21.0	na
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	10.1	9.6	9.8	na
102. Blood sugar level - right (141-100 fig/df) (78) 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	14.1	13.6	13.8	na
104. Blood sugar level - very high (>100 mg/dl) (>100 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	14.1	15.0	15.0	Па
sugar level ²³ (%)	27.4	26.7	27.0	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) (%)	15.4	15.5	15.5	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.2	7.0	6.6	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.7	31.0	30.9	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.1	19.3	19.2	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	7.3	6.7	na
 110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 	32.6	32.9	32.8	na
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.			•	

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.

Kerala - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.8	3.2	3.5	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	2.8	2.0	2.4	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.8	0.6	0.7	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	0.9	0.5	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	35.5	34.2	34.8	43.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	44.2	46.4	45.4	50.8
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	73.5	74.7	74.1	74.2
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	82.2	86.5	84.5	84.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	93.6	94.6	94.1	92.1
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	25.8	25.8	25.8	20.4
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	25.3	29.2	27.3	34.9
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	78.9	78.2	78.5	70.6
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	86.2	86.9	86.6	81.2
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	94.9	91.4	93.0	90.0
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	9.9	9.9	9.9	14.3
pregnancy (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.8	1.3	1.6	5.0
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 (%)	1.3	3.0	2.2	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.0	19.6	16.9	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.3	0.2	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.7	21.0	19.9	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5 2019-20

UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET

LAKSHADWEEP



(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 2019-20 (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 Lakshadweep. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Lakshadweep was conducted from 1 December, 2019 to 15 January, 2020 by Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM). Information was gathered from 921 households, 1,234 women, and 135 men.

				NFHS-4
		NFHS-5		
Indicators	((2019-20)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	91.9	96.9	93.0	91.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.7	24.6	22.3	23.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,193	1,166	1,187	1,022
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	964	(1,361)	1,051	905
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	98.4	*	96.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	94.6	86.7	92.9	91.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	68.5	24.7	59.4	31.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.8	100.0	96.7	96.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	58.4	66.7	60.1	2.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	37.4	*	32.0	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	96.4	96.8	96.5	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	100.0	(96.3)	99.1	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	68.2	66.3	67.8	56.8
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	84.9	(69.4)	80.9	76.3
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	61.8	(36.0)	56.4	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.5	(77.0)	80.3	na
Marriage and Fertility	0110	(1110)	0010	110
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	1.9	(0.0)	1.3	1.9
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(0.0)	*	(0.0)
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	(5.1)	1.1	0.0
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	2	(0.1)	2	8
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)	-	U	-	U
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	*	*	(0.0)	(23.3)
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	*	(0.0)	(23.3)
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	*	(0.0)	(30.2)
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)			(0.0)	(30.2)
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	51.8	55.4	52.6	29.7
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	31.0	27.1	30.1	15.7
30. Female sterilization (%)	21.4	18.1	20.7	10.7
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.0
33. Pill (%)	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.0
34. Condom (%)	4.7	2.2	4.1	0.0 4.1
35. Injectables (%)	4.7 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	13.6	7.6	12.3	16.9
36. Total unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	8.9	7.6 4.9	12.3 8.0	
	8.9	4.9	8.0	12.7
Quality of Family Planning Services	45.0	40.0	44.0	60 A
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	15.3	13.0	14.8	23.8
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(88.8)	*	(85.0)	*
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.				

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

For all indicators other than 26, 27, 28: () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases; * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

For indicators 26, 27 and 28: () Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death; * Based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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.

			_	
La Produce		NFHS-		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	99.5	100.0	99.6	90.6
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	86.2	94.2	88.3	82.3
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	99.5	99.0	99.4	93.6
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	83.6	70.4	80.1	81.7
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	62.2	60.2	61.7	59.1
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.7	41.6	77.8	96.3
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	90.7	97.8	92.6	92.7
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,054	1,769	2,533	4,580
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 (%)	91.4	100.0	93.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	99.5	100.0	99.6	99.3
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.3	92.0	65.3	64.3
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.7	33.2	31.3	38.4
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.1	*	37.7	59.9
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	26.7	30.7	28.2	27.1
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 (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card	(87.0)	*	(86.1)	89.0
only ¹² (%)	(93.0)	*	(91.7)	93.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(93.9)	*	(94.2)	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	(87.0)	*	(86.1)	92.1
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(93.9)	*	(91.0)	95.1
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing	(00.0)	+	(04.0)	00.7
vaccine (MCV) (%)	(93.9)	^	(91.0)	93.7
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(12.4)	*	(11.7)	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	(12.4)	*	(11.7)	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavitas vaccine (%)	(90.8)	*	(88.9)	88.9
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	44.7	(45.0)	44.8	51.7
67. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin'r dose in the last o mentile (v)		(40.0)	-11.0	01.7
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	(100.0)	*	(100.0)	100.0
facility (%)	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.0	6.2	2.3	6.3
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 (%)	1.9	0.0	1.4	0.9
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	*	(86.5)
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	ears of the l	ast live birth	n), or three	· /

^aIncludes 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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

				NFHS-4		
lu alta stara		NFHS-5				
Indicators		(2019-20)	Tatal	(2015-16)		
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total		
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	77.2	(74.0)	76.3	57.7		
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(77.3)	*	(67.0)	(54.8)		
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(00.4)	*	20.2	10.0		
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(23.4)	*	20.2	16.8		
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(04.0)	*	10.0	15.0		
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(21.8)		19.0 22.0	15.9		
 81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)¹⁸ (%) 82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)¹⁸ (%) 	30.7 18.5	35.6	32.0 17.4	26.8 13.7		
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.7	14.2 8.9	8.7	2.9		
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.5	8.9 18.4	25.8			
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	10.0	11.8	25.8 10.5	23.6 1.6		
	10.0	11.0	10.5	1.0		
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	67	10.4	0.0	12.5		
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	6.7	12.4	8.0	13.5		
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	2.4	(14.1)	5.5	8.2		
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	34.2	31.0	33.5	40.6		
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	42.0	(39.4)	41.3	24.1		
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	69.1	66.2	68.4	na		
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	57.4	(44.0)	53.9	na		
Anaemia among Children and Adults						
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	45.5	36.1	43.1	53.6		
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	26.5	24.1	26.0	46.3		
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(22.3)	*	(20.9)	(39.0)		
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	26.4	23.7	25.8	46.0		
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	31.2	(31.9)	31.4	59.0		
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	3.5	(11.4)	5.6	11.4		
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	*	*	*	*		
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)						
Women						
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.9	6.5	8.4	na		
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.4	11.6	9.9	na		
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	10.0	40.0	40 5			
sugar level ²³ (%)	19.9	18.3	19.5	na		
Men						
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	11.1	7.0	10.2	na		
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.0	5.3	8.1	na		
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	22.9	13.0	20.7	na		
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	22.5	15.0	20.7	Πά		
Women						
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.4	11.8	13.9	na		
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or	14.4	11.0	10.0	Πά		
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.2	3.5	6.5	na		
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking						
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.5	18.4	24.8	na		
Men						
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or						
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.5	13.4	16.6	na		
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or	E 4	A A	E 4			
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	5.4	4.1	5.1	na		
medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) of taking	25.9	20.7	24.7	na		
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.	_0.0	_0.1		Πά		
Based on the tast clinid born in the 5 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.

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.8	1.1	1.7	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.3	0.0	0.3	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	*	0.0	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	50.2	(34.8)	46.9	22.0
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	60.6	(79.6)	65.5	31.2
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	75.7	(72.0)	74.9	46.7
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	96.6	(94.3)	96.0	55.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	91.9	*	92.2	82.1
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	10.4	(12.9)	10.9	20.9
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	31.1	(29.4)	30.7	42.6
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	66.9	(67.0)	66.9	74.4
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	85.1	(80.1)	84.0	64.9
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	97.7	100.0	98.3	97.0
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	1.0	*	1.3	8.9
pregnancy (%)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.0	*	0.8	2.5
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 (%)	16.6	21.1	17.5	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	25.9	37.8	28.5	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 (%)	0.4	0.5	0.4	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5 2019-20

UNION TERRITORY FACT SHEET

LADAKH



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 2019-20 (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 Ladakh. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Ladakh was conducted from 3 August, 2019 to 26 September, 2019 by Karvy Data Management Services Ltd. Information was gathered from 1,818 households, 2,355 women, and 307 men. Fact sheets for each district in Ladakh are also available separately.

Indiantara	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators Penulation and Household Profile		(2019-20		(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.7	67.8	68.0	62.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.9	22.8	22.8	28.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	994	966	971	1,000
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	897	1,193	1,125	823
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	100.0	98.2	98.6	77.3
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	(82.9)	72.4	74.9	na
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.1	99.5	99.5	98.7
	97.2	86.7	88.7	83.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	74.7	34.8	42.3	17.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	97.2	71.3	76.3	67.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.3	98.7	98.8	98.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	26.7	12.1	14.9	2.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	*	0.0	0.7	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	77.7	76.6	76.8	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	91.9	94.2	93.7	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.8	49.2	50.0	44.6
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	64.1	74.8	72.7	57.1
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	66.5	54.0	56.4	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	(82.9)	64.3	67.8	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	0.0	3.1	2.5	4.9
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(21.9)	(20.2)	12.4
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.3
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	0	2	2	9
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	*	(12.1)	11.4	25.7
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	(17.4)	20.0	35.3
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	(27.4)	29.5	40.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	50.6	51.5	51.3	66.6
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	46.0	48.5	48.0	64.7
30. Female sterilization (%)	16.6	16.8	16.7	21.8
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	8.1	7.9	7.9	30.1
33. Pill (%)	5.3	6.9	6.6	3.4
34. Condom (%)	8.2	9.1	9.0	7.4
35. Injectables (%)	6.2	6.1	6.2	1.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	11.5	7.0	7.9	9.6
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.0	3.8	4.0	5.9
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	11.8	12.4	12.2	8.8
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	68.8	57.3	59.4	28.1
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available				

For all indicators other than 26, 27, 28: () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases; * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases;

For indicators 26, 27 and 28: () Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death;

* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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.

Lauakii - Key Indicators				
Indiastara		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.5	86.1	85.8	79.5
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	78.2	78.5	78.4	87.5
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	95.6	93.9	94.2	91.9
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.8	14.5	14.3	29.5
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.8
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.2	97.4	97.8	93.7
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	80.1	79.5	79.6	83.3
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,911	3,779	3,807	2,669
 Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 	*	*	*	0.0
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	82.9	75.1	76.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	02.0	10.1	10.1	i i d
50. Institutional births (%)	99.1	94.0	95.1	90.8
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	98.4	94.0 93.7	94.7	30.0 89.4
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.9	2.6	2.3	2.0
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	100.0	96.2	97.0	91.5
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.7	35.0	37.6	16.1
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*	*	*
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.8	37.0	39.3	17.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	11.0	01.0	00.0	
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card				
or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	*	91.9	88.2	81.9
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	*	100.0	100.0	92.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	100.0	99.1	98.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	*	91.9	88.2	87.0
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	*	94.8	95.0	89.7
 62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 	*	94.8	92.9	92.2
 Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 	*	41.6	43.2	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	*	9.9	10.6	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	94.8	94.1	82.2
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	94.2	85.2	87.1	72.7
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		0.0	0.0	0.0
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	13.7	7.1	8.5	3.1
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration	*			
salts (ORS) (%)		(88.9)	(78.3)	
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(53.1)	(54.5)	*
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(79.6)	(75.0)	*
 Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 	10.5	4.0	5.3	1.0
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(53.1)	58.8	57.3	(74.8)
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	, ,			

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

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.

Indicators		NFHS-5		
	(2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	59.2	57.6	57.9	60.0
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	*	(66.6)	70.9	64.1
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(00.0)	*	(42.2)
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	19.9	20.7	(42.2) 22.0
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ⁽⁷⁶⁾ (%)	*	19.9	20.7	22.0 *
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	(25.2)	22.6	24.0	22.0
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	(25.3) 28.2	23.6 31.1	24.0 30.5	23.9 30.9
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	14.8	18.2	30.5 17.5	9.3
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	5.8	10.2	9.1	9.3 5.1
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	17.0	21.2	20.4	18.7
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	17.0	12.4	13.4	4.0
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	17.0	12.4	15.4	4.0
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	3.7	4.5	4.4	10.5
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	2.7	4.5 2.0	4.4 2.1	10.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$) ²¹ (%)	2.7	2.0	28.3	16.3
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	43.4	20.2 36.4	37.8	18.8
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	88.6	85.8	86.3	
	63.3	60.2	60.3 60.8	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%) Anaemia among Children and Adults	03.3	00.2	00.0	na
	04.4	05.4	00.5	04.4
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	84.1	95.1	92.5	91.4
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	91.0	94.3	93.7	78.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(67.5)	80.8	78.1	79.3
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	89.5	93.5	92.8	78.4
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	92.4	97.8	96.9	81.6
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ^{22 (%)}	72.4	76.4	75.6	41.2
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	*	(95.8)	(93.1)	57.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.4	4.0	3.9	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	1.7	1.8	1.8	na
 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 	6.4	6.8	6.7	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.3	4.7	4.4	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	0.8	2.9	2.5	na
 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 	5.4	8.9	8.3	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
 Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 	8.2	10.9	10.4	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	1.6	1.7	1.7	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	13.5	16.3	15.7	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	11.9	11.2	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	1.5	2.5	2.3	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	14.5	18.1	17.4	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 and the 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 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

	NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16
Urban	Rural	Total	Total
0.4	0.2	0.3	na
0.0	0.2	0.2	na
0.0	0.2	0.2	na
(0.0)	0.0	0.0	na
15.6	26.4	24.3	26.4
54.4	23.7	29.6	12.1
			68.8
87.8	78.7	80.4	80.6
(81.2)	80.3		87.6
			16.4
			42.6
-			75.9
80.8	81.2	81.2	71.2
90.9	75.2	78.2	64.0
30.3	10.2	10.2	04.0
(11.7)	10.0	18.1	8.5
(11.7)	19.0	10.1	0.0
(0.0)	1.2	1.1	0.0
(6.1)	9.0	8.7	1.2
. /			
3.5	3.1	3.2	na
39.8	34.8	35.7	na
5.3	3.4	3.8	na
21.1	24.2	23.6	na
	Urban 0.4 0.0 0.0 (0.0) 15.6 54.4 80.1 87.8 (81.2) 28.6 69.0 87.2 80.8 90.9 (11.7) (0.0) (6.1) 3.5 39.8 5.3	(2019-20) Urban Rural 0.4 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2 (0.0) 0.0 15.6 26.4 54.4 23.7 80.1 72.4 87.8 78.7 80.3 28.6 28.6 28.3 69.0 73.0 87.2 88.7 80.8 81.2 90.9 75.2 (11.7) 19.0 (0.0) 1.2 (6.1) 9.0 3.5 3.1 39.8 34.8 5.3 3.4	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c } (2019-20) \\ \hline Urban Rural Total \\ \hline 0.4 Rural 0.2 0.3 \\ 0.0 0.2 0.2 \\ 0.0 0.2 0.2 \\ 0.0 0.2 0.2 \\ 0.0 0.2 0.2 \\ 0.0 0.0 0.0 \\ 0.0 0.0 \\ 0.0 0.0 \\ 0.0 0.0$

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.



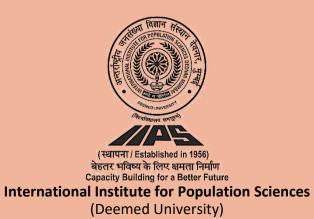
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

MAHARASHTRA

2019-20



Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 Maharashtra. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Maharashtra was conducted from 19 June, 2019 to 30 December, 2019 by Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR) and TRIOs Development Support (P) Ltd. Information was gathered from 31,643 households, 33,755 women, and 5,497 men. Fact sheets for each district in Maharashtra are also available separately.

Maharashtra - Key Indicators

Indicators NFHS-5 VEFHS-5	Wanalashira - Key maleators				
Population and Household Profile Uban Rural Total Total 1. Fernale population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%) 87.2 73.1 79.6 77.4 2. Population below age 15 years (%) 21.9 23.6 22.8 73.1 79.6 952 3. Sex ratio of the total population (ternales per 1,000 males) 878 944 973 924 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 92.5 85.6 68.7 79.7 8. Depulation living in households with an improved dinking-water source! (%) 99.3 88.5 93.5 92.5 9. Population living in households with an improved dinking-water source! (%) 98.3 94.2 96.2 96.4 11. Households using oldcate all (%) 98.3 94.2 96.2 96.4 96.1 12. Households using oldcate all (%) 96.3 94.5 93.0 94.6 na 13. Children and librate' (%) 96.3 94.5 95.4 96.1 96.3 94.5 96.1 96.3 96.3 96.4 75.5 84.6			NFHS-5		NFHS-4
1. Fernale population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%) 27.2 7.3.1 79.6 77.4 2. Population below age 15 years (%) 21.9 23.6 22.8 24.5 3. Sox ratio of the total population (females per 1.000 males) 954 977 966 952 4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1.000 males) 976 941 913 924 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 92.9 87.6 89.7 na 5. Population living in households with an improved dinking-water source ¹ (%) 93.1 86.5 93.5 92.5 9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility?(%) 75.1 69.4 72.0 25.3 10. Households using oldized sait (%) 98.3 94.2 96.4 72.0 73.8 84.6 na 12. Households using oldized sait (%) 99.1 96.5 96.4 72.0 73.8 84.6 na 13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 20.1 19.0 70.4 78.0 14. Women who are literate ⁶ (%) 94.6 91.6 96.4	Indicators		(2019-20))	(2015-16)
2. Population below age 15 years (%) 23.6 21.9 23.6 22.8 24.5 3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1.000 males) 964 977 966 952 4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1.000 males) 978 941 913 924 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 92.9 96.5 96.1 96.3 95.1 6. Dearts in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%) 99.3 88.5 93.5 92.5 9. Population living in households with a ein moreved anking-water source ¹ (%) 99.3 88.5 93.5 92.5 9. Population living in households with an ein moreved anking water source ¹ (%) 98.3 94.2 96.2 96.4 12. Households using ionized salt (%) 81.6 93.3 84.2 96.2 96.4 13. Children age 5 years who are literatef (%) 94.6 91.5 93.0 na 14. Women who are literatef (%) 94.6 91.5 93.0 na 14. Women who are literatef (%) 66.3 54.3 21.0 56.1 19. Mor who are literatef (%) 68.3	Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1.000 males) 974 977 966 952 4. Sex ratio at bith for children born in the last five years (females per 1.000 males) 878 941 913 924 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 96.5 96.1 96.3 95.7 na 7. Population living in households with an extericity (%) 99.1 99.3 88.5 93.5 92.5 9. Population living in households with an extericity (%) 95.6 65.4 79.7 59.9 9. Population living in households with an exterior source ¹ (%) 96.3 94.2 96.2 96.4 12. Households with any usen member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 20.1 19.9 20.0 15.0 na 14. Women who are literate ¹ (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na na 15. Mem who are literate ¹ (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 16. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 16. Women who are literate ¹ (%) 96.1 11.3 10.5 T1.4 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%	1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.2	73.1	79.6	77.4
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1.000 males) 978 941 913 924 5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 92.9 87.6 89.7 na 7. Population living in households with a lectricity (%) 99.3 88.5 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 9.7 93.5 82.5 93.5 92.5 9.7 93.8 93.1 11.1 10.1 10.9 10.0 10.5 13.1 10.1 10.9 90.0 15.0 13.0 <td< td=""><td>2. Population below age 15 years (%)</td><td>21.9</td><td>23.6</td><td>22.8</td><td>24.5</td></td<>	2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.9	23.6	22.8	24.5
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%) 96.5 96.1 96.3 95.1 6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%) 92.9 87.6 89.7 na 7. Population living in households with electricity (%) 99.1 96.7 7.8 93.5 8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source (%) 98.3 85.5 95.5 22.5 9. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source (%) 98.6 66.4 72.0 52.3 10. Households using indiced salt (%) 98.6 66.4 79.7 59.9 11. Households using indiced salt (%) 98.1 97.5 84.6 na 11. Households using indiced salt (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 15. Men who are literate ¹ (%) 91.4 97.5 84.6 na 16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 54.3 25.7 87.6 98.0 na 18. Women woh have ever used the internet (%) 54.3 21.7 1.6 1.6 56.	3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	954	977	966	952
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%) 92.9 87.6 89.7 na 7. Population living in households with electricity (%) 99.1 96.7 97.8 93.5 9. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source! (%) 99.3 88.5 92.5 9. Population living in households with an improved sanitation facility? (%) 95.6 65.4 70.7 55.9 10. Households using clean fuel for cooking? (%) 98.3 94.2 96.2 96.4 12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/linancing scheme (%) 20.1 19.9 20.0 15.0 13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 29.8 27.3 28.4 na 14. Women who are literate? (%) 94.6 91.5 93.0 na 15. Men who are literate? (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 54.3 61.3 61.0 61.5 na 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na	4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	878	941	913	924
7. Population living in households with electricity (%) 99.1 99.7 97.8 93.5 8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source! (%) 95.1 68.4 72.0 52.3 9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility² (%) 75.1 68.4 77.7 55.9 11. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.5 65.4 77.7 55.9 12. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.3 94.2 96.2 69.4 12. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.1 97.2 72.8 82.4 na Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) 20.1 19.9 20.0 15.0 13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 29.3 7.3 84.6 na 15. Men who are literate ¹ (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 16. Wornen who have ever used schooling (%) 61.1 47.2 61.5 na 16. Wornen who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 15.6 14.2 20. Worne age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		96.5	96.1	96.3	95.1
8. Population living in households with an improved siniking-water source! (%) 99.3 88.5 93.5 92.5 9. Population living in households with any can improved sanitation facility? (%) 75.1 69.4 72.0 52.3 10. Households using clean fuel for cooking? (%) 95.6 65.4 79.7 59.9 11. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 21.1 19.9 20.0 15.0 12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 29.9 27.3 28.4 na Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) Usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 20.2 79.5 84.6 na 14. Women who are literate! (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 14. Women who are literate! (%) 66.3 64.3 61.0 30.0 na 15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 66.3 64.3 61.0 61.3 61.3 61.3 61.1 40.7 63.6 19. Mem who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2		92.9	87.6	89.7	na
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%) 75.1 69.4 72.0 52.3 10. Households using oldard salt (%) 95.6 65.4 79.7 59.9 11. Households using oldard salt (%) 95.6 65.4 79.7 59.9 13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 20.1 19.9 20.0 15.0 13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 20.2 73.5 84.6 na 15. More who are literate ⁴ (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 16. Wornen with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 18. Wornen who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 20. Vornen age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 21. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Wornen age 15-19 years who were already mothers	7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	96.7	97.8	93.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%) 95.6 65.4 97.7 59.9 11. Households using iodized salt (%) 96.3 94.2 96.4 12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 20.1 19.9 20.0 15.0 13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 29.9 27.3 28.4 na Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) It is work and the school year 2019-20 (%) 29.9 27.3 28.4 na It is work and the school year 2019-20 (%) 29.9 27.3 28.4 na Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) It is work and the interate (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 15. Men who are iterate (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 64.3 61.0 36.8 66.2 61.8 80.8 na Marriage and Fertility 20.7 61.5 na Marriage and Fertility 77.6 83.0 na 1.5 1.9 1.1 <		99.3	88.5	93.5	92.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%) 98.3 94.2 96.2 96.4 12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 20.1 19.9 20.0 15.0 13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 29.9 27.3 28.4 na Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) 14. Women who are literate' (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 15. Men who are literate' (%) 90.4 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 78.8 72.7 78.0 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 78.8 72.6 21.9 26.3 21. Total fertility rate (fulldren per woman) 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 22. Total fertility rate (fulldren per woman) 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate (NMR)		75.1	69.4	72.0	52.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%) 20.1 19.9 20.0 15.0 13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 29.9 27.3 28.4 na Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%) 90.6 91.5 93.0 na 16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 54.3 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 54.3 23.7 38.0 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 54.3 23.7 21.6 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 1.5 1.4 22.7 21.9 26.3 21.1 19.9 21.7 1.9 23.4 21.9 28.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 23.2 23.7 23.2 23.7 23.2 23.7 23.2 23.7 23.2 23.7 23.2 23.7 23.2		95.6	65.4	79.7	59.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%) 29.9 27.3 28.4 na Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%) 94.6 91.5 93.0 na 15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%) 94.6 91.5 93.0 na 16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 54.3 61.0 53.6 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na Marriage and Fertility 77.6 21.9 26.3 21.9 26.3 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.7 7.7.6 21.9 26.3 21. Notal fertility rate (children per woman) 15.5 1.5 1.5 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate (ron women age 15-19 years ⁵ 29 63 47 59 Infant			94.2	96.2	96.4
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) 14. Vomen who are literate ⁴ (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%) 91.6 91.5 93.0 na 16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 54.3 61.0 53.6 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 18. Moren age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 9.6 11.3 10.5 11.4 21. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years 5 29 63 47 59 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 25. Noenatal mortality rate (INMR) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 26. Infant mortality rate (INMR) 22.6 23.7 23.2		20.1	19.9	20.0	15.0
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%) 90.2 79.5 84.6 na 15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%) 94.6 91.5 93.0 na 16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 54.3 23.7 38.0 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 54.3 23.7 38.0 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.7 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate (or women age 15-19 years ⁵ 22 62.3 7.2.2 23.7 23.2 23.7 25. Neonatal mortality rate (UMR) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 26. Infart mortality rate (UMR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 Current Use of Family		29.9	27.3	28.4	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%) 94.6 91.5 93.0 na 16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 54.3 23.7 38.0 na 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 54.3 23.7 38.0 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na Marriage and Fertility 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 11 years (%) 9.6 11.3 10.5 11.4 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the surve(%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate (NMR) 26. 23.7 23.2 23.7 23.2 23.7 25. Neonatal mortality rate (USMR) 26. 23.7 64.5 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.6 66.	Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 61.1 40.7 50.4 42.0 17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 54.3 61.0 53.6 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na Marriage and Fertility 77.8 47.2 61.5 na Marriage and Fertility 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 21 years (%) 96 11.3 10.5 11.4 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 96 11.3 10.5 11.4 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate (fWR) 29 63 47 59 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 21.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 27. Under-five mortality rate (IMR) 26. 27.9 28.0 </td <td>14. Women who are literate⁴ (%)</td> <td>90.2</td> <td>79.5</td> <td>84.6</td> <td>na</td>	14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	90.2	79.5	84.6	na
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%) 68.3 54.3 61.0 53.6 18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 9.6 11.3 10.5 11.4 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the surve(%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate (NMR) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 26. Infant mortality rate (NMR) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 26. Infant mortality rate (NMR) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 27. Under-five mortality rate (NMR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 28. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 62.7	15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	94.6	91.5	93.0	na
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%) 54.3 23.7 38.0 na 19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na Marriage and Fertility 61.5 76.8 47.2 61.5 na Marriage and Fertility 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 9.6 11.3 10.5 11.4 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁶ 29 63 47 59 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 25. Neonatal mortality rate (IMR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 26. Infant mortality rate (USMR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 28. Any method ⁶ (%) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4	16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	61.1	40.7	50.4	42.0
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%) 76.8 47.2 61.5 na Marriage and Fertility	17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	68.3	54.3	61.0	53.6
Marriage and Fertility 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 9.6 11.3 10.5 11.4 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵ 29 63 47 59 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 22.6 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.3,7 23.2 2.6 64.8 62.6 64.8 62.6	18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	54.3	23.7	38.0	na
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) 15.7 27.6 21.9 26.3 21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 9.6 11.3 10.5 11.4 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵ 29 63 4.7 5.9 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 2.6 2.3.7 2.3.2 2.3.7 25. Neonatal mortality rate (INMR) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 2.6 2.3.7 2.3.2 2.3.7 27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR) 28.2 2.7.9 28.0 2.8.7 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) 28. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 1.4.1	19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	76.8	47.2	61.5	na
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%) 9.6 11.3 10.5 11.4 22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵ 29 63 47 59 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 26. Infant mortality rate (USMR) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 26. Infant mortality rate (USMR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 28. Any method ⁶ (%) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 30. Female sterilization (%) 1.1 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 31. Male sterilization (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 1.4 7.1 10.2 7.1 33. Pill (%)	Marriage and Fertility				
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman) 1.5 1.9 1.7 1.9 23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵ 29 63 47 59 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 25. Neonatal mortality rate (IMR) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) 28. 66.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 61. 0.6 0.4 0.4 20. UD/PPIUD (%) 3.1 40.0 53.3 49.1 50.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.7	27.6	21.9	26.3
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 3.9 10.6 7.6 8.3 24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵ 29 63 47 59 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 26. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 28. Any method ⁶ (%) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 61.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 30. Female sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	9.6	11.3	10.5	11.4
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵ 29 63 47 59 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 26. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years) 28. 66.5 66.5 66.2 64.8 30. Female sterilization (%) 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 30. Female sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.2 1.6 1.9 1.6 33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Ummet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years) 0.2 0.2 0.2 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 0.9 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37	22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.9
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) 25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 26. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) 28. Any method ⁶ (%) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 30. Female sterilization (%) 44.0 53.3 49.1 50.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 <td>23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>10.6</td> <td>7.6</td> <td>8.3</td>	23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.9	10.6	7.6	8.3
25. Neonatal mortality rate (INMR) 15.1 17.6 16.5 16.2 26. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) 28. Any method ⁶ (%) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 30. Female sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8	24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	29	63	47	59
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR) 22.6 23.7 23.2 23.7 27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) 28. Any method ⁶ (%) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 30. Female sterilization (%) 44.0 53.3 49.1 50.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.2 1.6 1.9 1.6 33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 1.9 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services	Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 28.2 27.9 28.0 28.7 Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) 28. Any method ⁶ (%) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 30. Female sterilization (%) 44.0 53.3 49.1 50.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.2 1.6 1.9 1.6 33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 14.1 7.1 10.2 7.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5	25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	15.1	17.6	16.5	16.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 28. Any method ⁶ (%) 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 30. Female sterilization (%) 44.0 53.3 49.1 50.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.2 1.6 1.9 1.6 33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 14.1 7.1 10.2 7.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Guality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 <td>26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)</td> <td>22.6</td> <td>23.7</td> <td>23.2</td> <td>23.7</td>	26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	22.6	23.7	23.2	23.7
28. Any method ⁶ (%) 65.8 66.5 66.2 64.8 29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 30. Female sterilization (%) 44.0 53.3 49.1 50.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.2 1.6 1.9 1.6 33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 14.1 7.1 10.2 7.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5		28.2	27.9	28.0	28.7
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%) 62.7 64.7 63.8 62.6 30. Female sterilization (%) 44.0 53.3 49.1 50.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.2 1.6 1.9 1.6 33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 14.1 7.1 10.2 7.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5	Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
30. Female sterilization (%) 44.0 53.3 49.1 50.7 31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.2 1.6 1.9 1.6 33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 14.1 7.1 10.2 7.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5		65.8	66.5	66.2	64.8
31. Male sterilization (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.4 32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.2 1.6 1.9 1.6 33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 14.1 7.1 10.2 7.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5	•	62.7	64.7	63.8	
32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 2.2 1.6 1.9 1.6 33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 14.1 7.1 10.2 7.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5	30. Female sterilization (%)	44.0	53.3	49.1	50.7
33. Pill (%) 1.9 1.7 1.8 2.4 34. Condom (%) 14.1 7.1 10.2 7.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5			0.6	0.4	0.4
34. Condom (%) 14.1 7.1 10.2 7.1 35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5	32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.6
35. Injectables (%) 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) 36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 5.8. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5				1.8	2.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)36. Total unmet need? (%)9.99.39.69.737. Unmet need for spacing? (%)4.03.83.94.3Quality of Family Planning Services38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)21.722.121.918.5					
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%) 9.9 9.3 9.6 9.7 37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%) 4.0 3.8 3.9 4.3 Quality of Family Planning Services 38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 21.7 22.1 21.9 18.5		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
37. Unmet need for spacing7 (%)4.03.83.94.3Quality of Family Planning Services38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)21.722.121.918.5					
Quality of Family Planning Services38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)21.722.121.918.5					
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)21.722.121.918.5		4.0	3.8	3.9	4.3
	Quality of Family Planning Services				
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%) 51.2 52.8 52.1 36.3		21.7	22.1	21.9	18.5
	39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	51.2	52.8	52.1	36.3

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.

Maharashtra - Kev Indicators

Manalashtra - Key mulcators		NFHS-4		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	` <u> </u>	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Orban	Ruru	Total	Total
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.5	72.0	70.9	67.6
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	72.2	68.7	70.3	72.2
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	91.2	89.3	90.1	90.4
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	51.2 51.4	45.7	48.2	40.6
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.6	28.8	30.9	28.0
 45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 	93.8	96.8	95.5	90.9
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health	87.3			78.5
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)		83.8	85.4	
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of	3,390	2,675	2,966	3,578
birth (%)	5.6	7.2	6.8	6.4
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.2	87.4	89.1	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	96.7	93.1	94.7	90.3
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	50.8	59.5	55.8	48.9
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.1	2.6	2.0	3.6
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	95.9	92.2	93.8	91.1
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.6	21.5	25.4	20.1
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.9	37.3	39.1	33.1
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.2	15.1	18.3	13.1
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 (%)	71.7	74.7	73.5	56.2
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	81.6	81.7	81.7	78.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.0	95.1	93.8	90.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	76.4	80.9	79.0	67.0
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	81.5	84.8	83.4	74.9
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	82.7	86.2	84.7	82.8
vaccine (MCV) (%)	22.5	29.1	26.3	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	7.2	8.9	8.2	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	74.3	76.6	75.6	60.8
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	72.4	72.0	72.2	73.6
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	82.2	94.6	89.5	86.2
facility (%)	17.3	4.8	10.0	13.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.6	10.7	8.9	8.5
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	64.3	57.3	59.5	60.5
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	25.7	28.1	27.3	13.0
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	73.9	71.6	72.3	77.6
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the	2.4	3.8	3.2	2.4
survey (%) 74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	2.4 81.2	3.8 75.1	3.2 77.5	2.4 84.7
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 ye				

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Maharashtra - Kev Indicators

Wanarashtra - Key Indicators	NEUS-5			NFHS-4		
Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	(2019-20) Rural	Total	(2015-16) Total		
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	51.8	54.3	53.2	57.5		
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	66.9	54.5 74.1	53.2 71.0	56.6		
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	49.9	54.8	52.7	43.3		
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	49.9 8.5	8.4	8.4	43.3 5.3		
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.2		
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.2	9.0	9.0	6.5		
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	34.9	35.5	35.2	34.4		
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	23.0	27.3	25.6	25.6		
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight for height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.5	11.9	10.9	9.4		
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.3	38.0	36.1	36.0		
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	5.2	3.4	4.1	1.9		
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	0.2	0.4	7.1	1.5		
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	15.8	25.0	20.8	23.5		
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	15.3	25.0 16.9	16.2	19.1		
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	29.6	18.3	23.4	23.4		
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	28.9	21.3	23.4 24.7	23.4		
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥ 0.85) (%)	20.9 51.5	38.6	24.7 44.5			
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	43.2	38.7	44.5 40.7	na		
	43.2	30.7	40.7	na		
Anaemia among Children and Adults				50.0		
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	66.3	70.7	68.9	53.8		
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.3	56.4	54.5	47.9		
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.2	46.5	45.7	49.3		
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.0	56.1	54.2	48.0		
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	56.4	57.7	57.2	49.7		
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	17.4	25.4	21.9	17.7		
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	19.0	34.2	27.9	27.5		
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)						
Women						
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.2	5.2	5.7	na		
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.5	4.5	5.4	na		
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	14.6	10.7	12.4	na		
sugar level ²³ (%) Men	14.0	10.7	12.4	na		
	7.0	6.0	6.5	20		
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.0	6.2		na		
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.8	5.2	5.9	na		
 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 	15.3	12.4	13.6	na		
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				110		
Women						
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or						
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	13.4	13.7	na		
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.4	5.5	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 (%)	23.8	22.6	23.1	na		
Men	20.0	22.0	20.1	na		
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.8	15.4	16.0	na		
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or						
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	5.0	5.5	5.3	na		
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.7	23.5	24.4	na		
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey. ¹⁶ Based on the youngest child living with the mother.						

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.

Maharashtra - Key Indicators

	-			
Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	<u>` </u>	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.5	2.1	2.3	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.6	1.0	1.3	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.7	0.9	1.3	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.5	0.6	0.6	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	39.2	30.1	34.4	30.0
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	50.7	35.1	42.6	44.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	76.3	68.5	72.1	67.9
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	89.6	79.8	84.5	86.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	90.7	89.2	89.8	89.3
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	29.1	39.6	34.7	28.9
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	21.1	24.5	22.9	34.3
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	75.0	70.9	72.8	45.3
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	68.2	43.1	54.8	45.6
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	90.2	80.1	84.8	66.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	21.0	28.6	25.2	21.3
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.5	4.0	3.3	2.9
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	4.5	7.6	6.2	2.9
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 (%)	6.6	14.7	10.9	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	26.2	40.6	33.8	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.5	0.4	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.0	14.7	13.9	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5 2019-20

STATE FACT SHEET

MEGHALAYA



्रितार भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण Capacity Building for a Better Future International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 Meghalaya. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Meghalaya was conducted from 8 July, 2019 to 15 November, 2019 by IQVIA Consulting and Information Services India Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 10,148 households, 13,089 women, and 1,824 men. Fact sheets for each district in Meghalaya are also available separately.

meghalaya ricy maloators	NEUS-5			
La Prostana		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		2019-20	·	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	94.7	83.4	85.9	83.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.7	39.2	37.3	36.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,118	1,020	1,039	1,005
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	915	1,001	989	1,009
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.5	81.2	82.1	79.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	60.9	52.8	54.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.3	90.6	91.9	91.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	93.6	75.6	79.2	70.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	81.3	83.3	82.9	61.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	76.7	21.7	33.7	21.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.5	88.7	90.6	99.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	52.8	66.5	63.5	34.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	36.3	30.3	31.2	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	97.1	85.5	88.2	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	92.9	81.5	83.7	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	61.4	27.3	35.1	33.6
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.9	27.7	34.7	34.5
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	57.8	28.0	34.7	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	59.2	38.5	42.1	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.1	19.1	16.9	16.9
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(4.8)	20.8	17.9	13.6
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	3.3	2.9	3.0
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.2	8.4	7.2	8.6
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	18	58	49	48
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	(14.2)	20.6	19.8	18.3
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	(23.4)	33.6	32.3	29.9
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	23.4	42.6	40.0	39.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	25.9	27.8	27.4	24.3
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	21.0	22.9	22.5	21.9
30. Female sterilization (%)	7.1	5.2	5.6	6.2
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.9	4.7	4.4	2.1
33. Pill (%)	6.0	8.9	8.3	11.7
34. Condom (%)	3.9	2.4	2.7	1.3
35. Injectables (%)	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	21.9	28.2	26.9	21.2
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	13.3	19.5	18.3	15.3
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.7	30.4	27.4	24.2
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	61.4	68.4	67.2	61.3
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.				

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

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

For all indicators other than 26, 27, 28: () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

For indicators 26, 27 and 28: () Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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.

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

meghalaya - Key indicators				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	`	2019-20		(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.2	52.3	53.9	53.3
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	67.5	49.6	52.2	50.0
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	84.8	81.6	82.1	79.2
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	47.5	42.3	43.1	36.2
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.7	19.2	20.6	13.0
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.5	94.3	93.3	93.6
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	54.8	42.0	43.9	47.5
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,353	3,190	3,219	3,319
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.4
 49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	59.1	42.5	44.9	na
	59.1	42.5	44.9	Па
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.7	E4 0	EQ 1	E1 4
50. Institutional births (%)	82.7 57.4	54.3 47.9	58.1 49.1	51.4 39.5
 51. Institutional births in public facility (%) 52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel¹⁰ (%) 	2.2	47.9 7.3	49.1 6.6	39.5 2.6
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.2 82.4	7.3 61.2	64.0	2.0 53.8
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.6	6.1	8.2	7.6
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.0 51.0	34.6	40.8	31.4
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.2	8.1	40.8 9.2	9.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	10.2	0.1	5.2	5.0
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card				
or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	58.3	64.7	63.8	61.4
 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	76.0	80.5	80.0	81.3
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.1	88.7	89.3	85.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	63.5	69.3	68.5	71.0
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	69.6	73.7	73.1	73.9
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				- / -
vaccine (MCV) (%)	70.4	72.8	72.5	71.8
 Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 	12.2	14.5	14.2	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	5.5	3.9	4.1	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	56.0	67.3	65.7	62.8
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.3	59.7	61.0	57.8
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	00.0	00.1	01.0	01.0
facility (%)	78.3	96.1	93.6	92.4
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health				
facility (%)	17.0	1.3	3.5	4.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	11.8	10.2	10.4	10.6
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration				
salts (ORS) (%)	60.9	75.5	73.2	77.4
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	42.2	40.2	40.5	57.8
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	60.1	60.2	60.2	60.0
provider (%) 73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the	69.1	69.2	69.2	69.9
survey (%)	5.8	4.7	4.8	5.8
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health				
facility or health provider (%)	66.6	74.0	72.9	74.9
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 ye	ars of the la	st live birth),	or three or	more injections

^aIncludes 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

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.

mognalaya Roy maloatoro	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		2019-20)		(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 (%)	70.8	79.9	78.8	60.6
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(64.5)	79.9 39.2	42.7	35.8
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(04.5)	59.2 66.2	42.7 66.8	55.8 67.4
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	37.5	28.0	29.0	24.2
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(43.7)	20.0 30.1	29.0 32.5	19.5
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{16, 17}$ (%)	39.5	28.4	29.8	23.5
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	35.1	48.2	46.5	43.8
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	13.0	12.0	12.1	15.3
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.6	4.7	4.7	6.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	22.2	27.3	26.6	28.9
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	7.4	1.0	1.0	0.0
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	10.2	11.0	10.8	12.1
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	8.6	9.1	9.0	11.6
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^{-21}$ (%)	17.9	9.7	11.5	12.2
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI \ge 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	30.2	10.6	13.9	10.1
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥ 0.85) (%)	55.7	61.9	60.6	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.00) (%)	28.5	24.0	24.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults	20.5	24.0	24.1	Πά
	20.0	40.0	45 4	40.0
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	38.8	46.0	45.1	48.0
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.4	54.9	54.4	56.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	40.2	45.9	45.0	53.3
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.8	54.3	53.8	56.2
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	44.6 16.1	54.6 27.4	52.5 25.5	52.1
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)		27.4 35.0	25.5 30.1	32.4 25.2
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%) Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	(7.4)	35.0	30.1	25.2
Women				
	2.0		5.0	
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.0	5.5	5.0	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	4.8	2.5	3.0	na
sugar level ²³ (%)	10.3	9.3	9.5	na
Men	10.0	0.0	0.0	na
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.6	9.0	8.6	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	7.6	3.5	4.2	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	7.0	0.0	7.2	Πά
sugar level ²³ (%)	16.0	13.4	13.9	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) (%)	13.6	9.0	10.0	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.9	3.6	3.9	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.6	17.1	18.7	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.8	13.3	14.2	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.8	3.4	3.8	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.5	19.9	21.4	na
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey. ¹⁶ Based on the youngest child living with the mother.				

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.

Nomen 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 na 111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 1.3 0.2 0.5 na 112. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.4 0.4 0.4 na 113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 2.3 0.9 1.2 na View Men 2.3 0.9 1.2 na Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 23.8 11.8 14.5 13.3 115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 23.8 11.8 14.5 13.3 116. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 32.5 11.9 15.9 14.2 119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%) 93.3 92.0 92.3 91.4 120. Women who invok or savings account that they themselves use (%) 78.0 68.2 70.4 54.4 119. Currently married women who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%) 78.0 68.2 70.4 </th <th>mognalaya noy maloatoro</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>-</th>	mognalaya noy maloatoro				-
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years) Urban Rural Total Total Nomen 111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.6 0.6 0.6 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 (%) 0.4 0.4 0.4 na Men					
Nomen 0.6 0.7 0.8 113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 2.3 0.9 1.2 na Vomen who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 23.8 11.8 14.5 13.3 115. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 32.5 11.9 15.9 14.2 119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%) 93.3 92.0 92.3 91.4 20. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 43.1 39	Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 na 112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.3 0.2 0.5 na 113. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.4 0.4 0.4 na Men	Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.3 0.2 0.5 na 113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 na Men 114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 2.3 0.9 1.2 na Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 2.3.8 11.8 14.5 13.3 116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 32.5 11.9 15.9 14.2 117. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 32.5 11.9 15.9 14.2 117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 70.6 60.6 62.2 54.1 47.0 118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 70.6 60.6 52.2 54.1 47.0 119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%) 93.3 92.0 92.3 91.4 120. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 47.8 70.1 65.0 57.3 122. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 78.0	Women				
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.40.40.40.4naMen114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)2.30.91.2naKnowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)23.811.814.513.3115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge2 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)23.811.814.513.3116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge2 ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)23.811.814.513.3117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)60.652.254.147.0118. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions25(%)93.392.092.391.420. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)43.139.140.035.9121. Women having a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)47.870.165.057.3122. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)78.068.270.454.4124. Women age 18-49 years who have experienced spousal violence2785.059.164.963.7Cancer HIV/AIDS (%)79.664.46.75.1Colspan="4">Currently married women age 18-49 years who have experienced spousal violence2785.059.164.963.7					

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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5 2019 - 20

STATE FACT SHEET

MANIPUR



Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 Manipur. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Manipur was conducted from 25 July, 2019 to 27 January, 2020 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 7,881 households, 8,042 women, and 1,162 men. Fact sheets for each district in Manipur are also available separately.

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la d'actour	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	88.4	81.2	84.0	81.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.5	29.5	28.0	29.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,077	1,060	1,066	1,049
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,010	947	967	962
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	88.2	87.1	87.4	64.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	42.5	41.8	42.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	97.5	98.1	92.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	90.4	68.9	77.1	63.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	60.6	67.5	64.9	52.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	86.4	60.7	70.4	42.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	12.3	15.3	14.2	3.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	31.3	21.8	25.0	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	92.1	84.8	87.6	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	96.9	94.0	95.2	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.0	40.6	48.1	45.9
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.9	52.7	58.7	54.9
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	50.8	40.4	44.8	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.5	68.2	73.9	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.2	17.6	16.3	13.7
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	11.9	17.8	15.3	15.1
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.6
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.6	9.1	8.6	7.4
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	43	43	43	43
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	5.7	22.7	17.2	15.6
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	12.2	31.1	25.0	21.7
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	17.1	36.2	30.0	25.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	61.5	61.2	61.3	23.6
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	19.3	17.5	18.2	12.7
30. Female sterilization (%)	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.1
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	5.5	4.5	4.9	3.7
33. Pill (%)	3.0	5.2	4.4	4.2
34. Condom (%)	6.1	4.0	4.8	1.3
35. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	12.7	12.0	12.2	30.1
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.3	4.4	4.7	12.7
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	7.0	5.2	6.0	8.7
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	45.1	45.5	45.4	46.7
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available				

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.

²/Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

· 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.

Manipul - Key malcators	·		_	
		NFHS-		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-2)	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.0	77.7	79.9	77.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	88.8	74.5	79.4	69.0
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	91.8	87.4	88.9	88.8
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	63.0	46.8	52.3	39.2
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.0	27.4	30.3	16.3
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	74.9	71.9	72.9	32.8
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	86.2	66.8	73.4	64.6
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	16,197	13,564	14,518	10,348
 Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health				-
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	82.6	63.9	70.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	92.5	73.9	79.9	69.1
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.5	56.9	59.4	45.7
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.1	7.1	5.8	8.0
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	95.6	80.8	85.6	77.2
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.0	19.7	25.6	21.1
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	57.8	49.6	53.2	46.2
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.9	19.7	24.7	22.6
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 (%)	75.1	65.9	68.8	65.8
 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	79.6	73.9	75.7	78.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.2	95.5	95.4	91.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	80.7	73.3	75.6	76.6
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	87.8	78.4	81.4	77.8
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	83.7	73.3	76.6	74.2
vaccine (MCV) (%)	18.1	14.1	15.3	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	9.6	5.5	6.8	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.5	76.5	80.0	69.8
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	48.7	43.0	44.9	39.0
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	88.6	94.0	92.3	92.9
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	11.4	2.9	5.6	6.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		2.0	0.0	0.1
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration				
salts (ORS) (%)	(66.7)	71.2	69.8 26.1	60.2
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(28.2)	25.1	26.1	14.1
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(45.9)	49.2	48.2	31.2
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	44.8	39.3	41.2	39.1
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3)	ears of the	last live birt	h) or three	or more

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Manipal Rey maleators						
Le Produise		NFHS-5		NFHS-4		
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)		
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total		
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	48.9	56.0	53.7	65.4		
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	65.7	73.4	70.7	73.6		
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(83.5)	77.4	78.9	78.8		
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	19.6	19.1	19.3	19.3		
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	21.4	22.4	14.0		
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	20.0	19.4	19.6	18.8		
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	20.1	25.1	23.4	28.9		
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	9.8	10.0	9.9	6.8		
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	2.6	3.8	3.4	2.2		
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	12.9	13.5	13.3	13.8		
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.9	3.6	3.4	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 (%)	6.1	7.9	7.2	8.8		
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.6	8.3	8.0	11.1		
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	39.0	31.0	34.1	26.0		
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	33.4	27.9	30.3	19.8		
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	69.7	63.1	65.7	na		
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	53.4	45.2	48.7	na		
Anaemia among Children and Adults		-	-			
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.0	42.2	42.8	23.9		
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	30.5	28.6	29.3	26.4		
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic $(<12.0 \text{ g/dl})^{-2}$ (%)	30.5 31.7	32.7	29.3 32.4	20.4 26.0		
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	30.5	28.8	32.4 29.4	26.4		
	30.5 30.4					
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)		26.7	27.9	21.1		
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ^{22 (%)}	5.3	6.5	6.0	9.5		
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(8.5)	7.4	7.8	9.2		
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)						
Women						
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	5.7	6.2	na		
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.4	5.5	6.3	na		
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	10.0	40.4	40.0			
sugar level ²³ (%)	16.0	12.1	13.6	na		
Men						
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.3	6.8	7.0	na		
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	10.6	6.8	8.3	na		
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	19.2	14.7	16 5	22		
• ()	19.2	14.7	16.5	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) (%)	15.9	12.1	13.6	na		
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	6.1	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 (%)	26.0	21.1	23.0	na		
Men						
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	22.7	19.6	20.8	na		
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	10.3	8.6	9.3	na		
 110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 	37.5	30.4	33.2	na		
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.	0110		0012	110		

⁵Based 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.

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.5	1.9	2.1	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	2.2	1.1	1.6	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.0	0.3	1.0	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.1	0.6	0.8	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	54.8	47.5	50.6	40.7
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	61.6	51.6	55.9	57.9
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	91.3	85.2	87.8	79.0
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	94.1	94.4	94.3	87.3
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	94.4	95.0	94.8	96.2
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	39.5	44.0	42.1	40.9
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	57.6	58.9	58.4	69.9
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	78.6	70.7	74.0	34.8
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	77.8	68.2	72.2	63.1
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	88.6	79.8	82.9	76.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	35.0	42.8	39.6	53.2
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.6	3.8	2.9	3.4
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.0	8.4	5.4	14.0
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 (%)	37.7	46.6	43.1	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	51.4	62.4	58.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.0	0.8	0.9	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	34.6	39.2	37.5	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

MIZORAM

2019-20



(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 2019-20 (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 Mizoram. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Mizoram was conducted from 8 July, 2019 to 17 November, 2019 by IQVIA Consulting and Information Services India Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 7,257 households, 7,279 women, and 1,105 men. Fact sheets for each district in Mizoram are also available separately.

Mizoram - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	97.6	87.5	93.2	91.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.7	30.5	27.3	30.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,043	988	1,018	1,012
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	907	1,038	969	949
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.4	99.4	99.4	97.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	90.4	85.2	88.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	96.4	98.2	96.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.4	92.6	95.8	93.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	97.1	93.2	95.3	84.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	97.9	66.4	83.8	66.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	41.2	52.8	46.4	45.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.9	3.2	5.0	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	99.1	87.7	94.4	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	99.2	94.2	97.1	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.3	32.7	50.0	39.9
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.1	35.9	49.1	43.2
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	83.8	48.0	67.6	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	92.7	63.9	79.7	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	3.2	14.0	8.0	10.9
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	8.9	15.0	11.0	14.3
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.3
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.1	6.9	4.1	7.2
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	9	42	22	38
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	14.4	8.4	11.4	11.2
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	20.6	22.0	21.3	40.1
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	21.8	26.2	24.0	46.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	29.1	33.5	31.2	35.3
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	28.6	33.2	30.8	35.2
30. Female sterilization (%)	13.7	12.3	13.0	17.4
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.4
33. Pill (%)	10.9	15.2	12.9	13.2
34. Condom (%)	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.3
35. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	21.4	16.1	18.9	20.0
	14.2	11.4	12.8	12.4
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)				
Quality of Family Planning Services	11.8	18.5	14.5	14.2
	11.8 48.4	18.5 67.5	14.5 58.4	14.2 52.8

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.

²Unmet 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:

 \cdot 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.

Mizoram - Kev Indicators

Wizoram - Key mulcators				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.0	63.9	72.7	65.6
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	70.3	45.0	58.0	61.4
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	84.6	75.1	80.0	82.5
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	65.0	58.6	61.9	53.6
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.6	7.3	10.5	2.7
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.0	96.3	96.1	96.6
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	75.9	59.6	68.0	64.5
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	8,840	4,901	7,008	4,298
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	1.2	2.0	2.4
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	39.7	33.9	36.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	98.8	72.5	85.8	79.7
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	79.8	67.7	73.8	63.7
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.3	6.7	3.5	3.9
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	99.1	76.0	87.7	83.6
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.8	4.8	10.8	12.7
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.7	29.4	30.4	30.1
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.7	5.0	9.8	12.3
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 (%)	69.6	75.2	72.5	50.7
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	82.2	85.1	83.7	71.3
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	81.5	85.2	83.4	75.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	73.9	78.2	76.2	61.8
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	81.6	80.0	80.7	61.9
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	79.9	81.9	80.9	61.3
vaccine (MCV) (%)	35.0	17.4	25.8	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	14.4	0.6	7.2	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	74.6	78.1	76.4	57.0
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.8	61.5	65.7	69.4
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.8	98.7	96.9	92.4
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.2	0.0	2.4	7.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.8	3.7	4.3	7.6
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(59.9)	(86.5)	71.4	70.0
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(26.0)	(34.9)	29.8	29.0
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	()	()		
72. Ormalish that alatheod in the 2 works proceeding the carry function (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the	(49.8)	(37.7)	44.6	42.0
survey (%)	0.9	0.2	0.6	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 (%)	56.8	45.8	53.0	50.1
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	ears of the I	ast live birth)	or three	or more

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 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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Mizoram - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4		
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)		
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total		
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	61.5	58.6	60.1	70.3		
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	74.3	62.2	67.9	61.1		
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(63.6)	46.6	56.9	68.2		
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	16.2	8.3	12.5	14.6		
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(13.9)	22.3	18.5	13.3		
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	15.9	10.8	13.4	14.5		
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.5	31.9	28.9	28.1		
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	8.3	11.2	9.8	6.1		
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	3.6	6.1	4.9	2.3		
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	9.3	15.8	12.7	12.0		
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	12.1	8.1	10.0	4.2		
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 (%)	4.2	6.8	5.3	8.4		
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	2.6	8.0	5.1	7.3		
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	29.7	16.9	24.2	21.0		
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	38.3	24.2	31.9	20.9		
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	47.8	47.3	47.6	na		
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	30.1	25.6	28.1	na		
Anaemia among Children and Adults						
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	42.8	49.6	46.4	19.3		
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	30.8	40.1	34.8	24.7		
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	31.9	35.9	34.0	27.0		
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	30.8	39.9	34.8	24.8		
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	30.3	40.8	34.9	21.3		
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ^{22 (%)}	13.3	18.3	15.6	12.1		
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) 22 (%)	23.8	18.9	21.5	14.4		
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	20.0	10.3	21.5	14.4		
Women						
	0.0	<u> </u>	0.0			
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	6.9	6.9	na		
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.7	4.6	5.7	na		
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	15.0	12.3	13.8	na		
Men						
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.3	8.3	7.8	na		
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.7	5.2	6.0	na		
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	16.4	14.3	15.4	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) (%)	12.3	8.7	10.7	na		
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.3	3.0	3.2	na		
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.0	13.5	17.7	na		
Men	21.0	10.0		na		
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or						
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.0	15.2	16.2	na		
 109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) ar taking 	6.4	4.2	5.4	na		
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.7	21.1	25.2	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.

²²Have spregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. ²²Havenoglobin 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.

Mizoram - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5		
		(2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	9.4	3.3	6.9	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	3.6	1.3	2.7	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.4	0.3	0.9	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	2.4	1.2	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	70.8	56.0	64.1	66.2
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	66.6	64.3	65.6	68.3
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting	L			
HIV/AIDS (%)	95.7	86.0	91.3	91.2
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	98.6	90.5	95.1	94.0
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	99.6	98.0	98.8	96.0
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.4
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	14.5	28.4	20.8	19.6
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	85.4	75.0	80.7	57.1
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	91.8	70.6	82.3	77.0
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	93.6	84.6	89.8	93.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	11.3	10.3	10.9	17.1
pregnancy (%)	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.1
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.4	2.7	2.0	4.0
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 (%)	56.6	68.5	61.6	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	69.5	77.4	72.9	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.0	0.8	0.9	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	22.8	25.2	23.8	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

NAGALAND

2019-20



(स्थापना / Established in 1956) बेहतर भविष्य के लिप क्षमता निर्माण Capacity Building for a Better Future International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 staved 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 Nagaland. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 10,112 households, 9,694 women, and 1,456 men. Fact sheets for each district in Nagaland are also available separately.

	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	92.1	81.9	85.2	81.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	92.1 22.1	25.9	24.7	32.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	22.1 980	1,020	1,007	968
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	980 949	943	945	908 953
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	949 79.9	70.8	943 73.2	68.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	79.9 59.3	33.8	40.3	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.0	40.3 98.6	na 96.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.0 93.5	98.0 89.8	90.0 91.0	90.7 82.4
				62.4 76.7
 9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility² (%) 10. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%) 	82.2 81.1	90.4 24.9	87.7 43.0	32.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.3	98.8	99.0 20 5	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.0	23.1	20.5	6.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.5	6.3	6.1	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	91.5	82.7	85.8	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	97.7	90.7	93.3	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.7	34.1	44.4	33.3
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	75.6	39.8	53.1	37.7
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	66.5	40.3	49.9	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.0	55.2	64.6	na
Marriage and Fertility	_			
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.4	7.3	5.6	13.4
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	8.7	2.8	5.0	8.0
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.7
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.5	4.4	3.8	5.7
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	10	23	19	42
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	8.4	10.8	10.2	16.5
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	17.0	25.8	23.4	29.5
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	22.5	36.8	33.0	37.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	61.0	55.7	57.4	26.5
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.5	43.8	45.3	21.3
30. Female sterilization (%)	13.6	14.8	14.4	9.1
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	20.1	19.7	19.8	6.7
33. Pill (%)	9.1	5.1	6.4	4.0
34. Condom (%)	4.2	2.8	3.3	1.3
35. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	9.3	9.1	9.1	22.3
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.3	4.5	4.5	11.3
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	8.9	10.2	9.7	6.4
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	55.3	62.4	60.2	32.0
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. LHV = Lady health visitor: ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife: na = Not available				

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 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:

 \cdot 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.

Nagalanu - Key mulcators				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20))	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	64.5	43.6	49.5	24.7
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	39.9	13.1	20.7	15.0
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	89.3	78.1	81.3	63.7
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.5	7.7	10.2	4.4
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.7	3.1	4.1	2.2
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.8	92.7	92.4	73.6
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	62.9	36.3	43.9	22.3
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	7,035	5,175	5,778	5,880
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health				
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	59.2	34.9	41.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_			
50. Institutional births (%)	65.0	38.8	45.7	32.8
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.5	33.7	35.8	25.1
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	11.6	9.9	10.4	8.8
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	75.4	48.2	55.3	41.3
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.8	3.6	5.2	5.8
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.7	30.1	23.6	31.5
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.5	6.1	8.0	13.4
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 (%)	68.9	53.7	57.9	35.4
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	77.0	68.8	71.3	61.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.8	84.3	85.5	68.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	72.0	63.0	65.4	52.1
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	80.6	68.1	71.5	51.6
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	83.6	70.1	73.8	50.1
vaccine (MCV) (%)	25.2	18.7	20.5	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	11.4	4.6	6.5	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	76.5	62.6	66.4	45.3
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	57.1	41.4	45.6	30.6
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	89.2	94.8	93.2	91.6
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	10.0	1.8	4.1	7.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.5	4.1	3.4	5.1
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	54.4	54.5	40.3
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	6.5	9.1	16.0
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	29.2	31.5	21.8
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	46.0	24.4	30.9	31.3
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y				

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Nagalana Ney maloators				
In Produce	,	NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	54.3	59.2	57.9	53.1
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(43.2)	43.2	43.2	44.3
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(67.6)	70.0	69.4	70.7
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.8	13.4	12.6	17.5
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	23.5	15.4	18.0	21.9
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	15.8	14.1	14.5	18.8
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	27.1	34.7	32.7	28.6
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	21.7	18.2	19.1	11.3
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	11.0	6.8	7.9	4.2
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	24.5	27.7	26.9	16.7
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.8
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	10.8	11.1	12.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.4	7.5	7.5	11.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	17.1	13.0	14.4	16.2
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	31.0	19.8	23.9	13.9
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.6	63.4	62.0	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	32.7	27.5	29.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.4	41.4	42.7	26.4
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	27.5	30.3	29.3	27.7
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic $(<11.0 \text{ g/dl})^{-2}$ (%)	22.3	22.1	22.2	32.7
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	27.3	29.8	28.9	27.9
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	34.0	33.9	33.9	26.3
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ^{22 (%)}	10.8	9.5	10.0	11.7
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) 22 (%)	(15.5)	21.6	19.6	12.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	(10.0)	21.0	15.0	12.2
Women				
	5.0	5.0	5.0	20
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.3	5.2	5.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.8	3.7	3.8	na
 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 	9.3	9.2	9.3	na
Men	0.0	0.2	0.0	Πα
	5.9	6.9	6.6	20
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)		0.9 4.7		na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	6.9	4.7	5.5	na
sugar level ²³ (%)	13.4	11.9	12.4	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				110
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	14.7	13.8	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	7.9	7.6	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.9	23.6	22.4	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.7	20.3	19.1	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.0	9.3	8.9	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.0	30.1	28.7	na
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.				

⁵Based 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 twice 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.

Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years) Urban Rural Total Total Women 111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.4 0.2 0.3 na 111. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.4 0.2 0.3 na 111. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 0.3 0.4 na Men					
Women 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 na 111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.4 0.2 0.3 na 112. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 0.3 0.4 na Men 114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.1 0.3 0.2 na Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 114. Kown who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 25.5 25.7 25.6 12.5 116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 30.7 45.6 40.1 24.1 117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 30.7 45.6 40.1 24.1 118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 56.1 75.8 68.5 63.6 Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 28.6 20.7 23.6 22.7 120. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 93.0 76.3 82.5 70.4 124. Women age 15-24 years who have ever experien	Indicators				NFHS-4 (2015-16)
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 na 112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.6 0.3 0.4 na 113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 0.3 0.4 na 113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.1 0.3 0.2 na 114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.1 0.3 0.2 na Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 0.1 0.3 0.2 na 115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 25.5 25.7 25.6 12.5 116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 30.7 45.6 40.1 24.1 117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 56.1 75.8 68.5 63.6 Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years) 98.1 99.8 99.2 97.4 120. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 23.6 62.7 23.6 22.7 23.6 22.7 23.6 <	Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.4 0.2 0.3 na 113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 0.3 0.4 na Men	Women				
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.4 0.2 0.3 na 113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 0.3 0.4 na Men	111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	na
Men114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.10.30.2naKnowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)77525.525.725.612.5115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)30.745.640.124.1117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)62.960.561.439.9118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)56.175.868.563.6Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)75.888.199.899.297.4119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)88.199.899.297.4120. Women having a bause and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)23.428.926.935.2122. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)77.955.463.738.8123. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their mentrul period* (%)87.176.680.272.4Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years who have experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)5.27.06.413.1125. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)5.27.06.413.1126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)5.27.06.413.1126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any		0.4	0.2	0.3	na
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.1 0.3 0.2 na Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 25.5 25.7 25.6 12.5 115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 30.7 45.6 40.1 24.1 117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 62.9 60.5 61.4 39.9 118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 56.1 75.8 68.5 63.6 Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years) 62.9 60.5 61.4 39.9 119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%) 98.1 99.8 99.2 97.4 20. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 28.6 20.7 23.6 22.7 12.5 68.7 38.8 120. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 77.9 55.4 63.7 38.8 123. Women age 15-24 years who have experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 93.0 76.3 82.5 70.4 124. Women age 18-29 years who have experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 5.2	113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	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 (%) 25.5 25.7 25.6 12.5 116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 30.7 45.6 40.1 24.1 117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 62.9 60.5 61.4 39.9 118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 56.1 75.8 68.5 63.6 Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years) 745.6 20.7 23.6 22.7 119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%) 98.1 99.8 99.2 97.4 120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 23.4 28.9 26.9 35.2 121. Women aving a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 77.9 55.4 63.7 38.8 123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 93.0 76.3 82.5 70.4 124. Women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 5.2 7.0 6.4 <td< td=""><td>Men</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Men				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 25.5 25.7 25.6 12.5 116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 30.7 45.6 40.1 24.1 117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 62.9 60.5 61.4 39.9 118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 56.1 75.8 68.5 63.6 Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years) 119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%) 98.1 99.8 99.2 97.4 120. Women having a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 23.4 28.9 26.9 35.2 122. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 77.9 55.4 63.7 38.8 123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 93.0 76.3 82.5 70.4 124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%) 87.1 76.6 80.2 72.4 125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years 18.49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 5.2 7.0 6.4 13.1	114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	0.3	0.2	na
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%) 30.7 45.6 40.1 24.1 117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 62.9 60.5 61.4 39.9 118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 56.1 75.8 68.5 63.6 Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years) 119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%) 98.1 99.8 99.2 97.4 120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 28.6 20.7 23.6 22.7 121. Women aving a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 23.4 28.9 26.9 35.2 122. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 77.9 55.4 63.7 38.8 123. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%) 87.1 76.6 80.2 72.4 Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years) 125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 5.2 7.0 6.4 13.1 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced spousal violence during any pregnancy (%)	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
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HIV/AIDS (%) 62.9 60.5 61.4 39.9 118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 56.1 75.8 68.5 63.6 Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years) 56.1 75.8 68.5 63.6 119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%) 98.1 99.8 99.2 97.4 120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 28.6 20.7 23.6 22.7 121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 23.4 28.9 26.9 35.2 122. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 77.9 55.4 63.7 38.8 123. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%) 87.1 76.6 80.2 72.4 Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years 82.5 70.0 6.4 13.1 125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 5.2 7.0 6.4 13.1 126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 2.4 1.3 1.6 7.6 127. Y	116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge24 of HIV/AIDS (%)	30.7	45.6	40.1	24.1
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 56.1 75.8 68.5 63.6 Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years) 119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%) 98.1 99.8 99.2 97.4 120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 28.6 20.7 23.6 22.7 121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 23.4 28.9 26.9 35.2 122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 77.9 55.4 63.7 38.8 123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 93.0 76.3 82.5 70.4 124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%) 87.1 76.6 80.2 72.4 Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years) 125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷⁷ (%) 5.2 7.0 6.4 13.1 126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%) 0.0 0.6 0.4 1.5 127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) 2.4 1.3					
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions25 (%)98.199.899.297.4120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)28.620.723.622.7121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)23.428.926.935.2122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)77.955.463.738.8123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)93.076.382.570.4124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period26 (%)87.176.680.272.4Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence27 (%) pregnancy (%)0.00.60.41.5127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)2.41.31.67.6Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na	HIV/AIDS (%)	62.9	60.5	-	39.9
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions 25 (%)98.199.899.297.4120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)28.620.723.622.7121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)23.428.926.935.2122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)77.955.463.738.8123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)77.955.463.738.8124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period26 (%)87.176.680.272.4Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence27 (%) pregnancy (%)5.27.06.413.1126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)0.00.60.41.5127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)2.41.31.67.6Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na		56.1	75.8	68.5	63.6
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%) 28.6 20.7 23.6 22.7 121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 23.4 28.9 26.9 35.2 122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 77.9 55.4 63.7 38.8 123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 93.0 76.3 82.5 70.4 124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%) 87.1 76.6 80.2 72.4 Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years) 87.1 76.6 80.2 72.4 125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 5.2 7.0 6.4 13.1 126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced spousal violence during any pregnancy (%) 0.0 0.6 0.4 1.5 127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) 2.4 1.3 1.6 7.6 128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 16.0 12.6 13.7 na 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 1.5 0.7 0.9	Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 23.4 28.9 26.9 35.2 122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 77.9 55.4 63.7 38.8 123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 93.0 76.3 82.5 70.4 124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%) 87.1 76.6 80.2 72.4 Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years) 87.1 76.6 80.2 72.4 125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 5.2 7.0 6.4 13.1 126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%) 0.0 0.6 0.4 1.5 127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) 2.4 1.3 1.6 7.6 Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 16.0 12.6 13.7 na 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 47.4 48.9 48.4 na 130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 1.5 0.7 0.9		98.1	99.8	99.2	97.4
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)77.955.463.738.8123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)93.076.382.570.4124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period26 (%)87.176.680.272.4Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence27 (%) pregnancy (%)5.27.06.413.1126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)0.00.60.41.5127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)2.41.31.67.6Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na	120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	28.6	20.7	23.6	22.7
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)93.076.382.570.4124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period26 (%)87.176.680.272.4Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence27 (%) pregnancy (%)5.27.06.413.1126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)0.00.60.41.5127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)2.41.31.67.6128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na	121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	23.4	28.9	26.9	35.2
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period26 (%)87.176.680.272.4Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence27 (%) pregnancy (%)5.27.06.413.1126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)0.00.60.41.5127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)2.41.31.67.6128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na	122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	77.9	55.4		38.8
menstrual period ²⁶ (%) 87.1 76.6 80.2 72.4 Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years) 125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 5.2 7.0 6.4 13.1 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%) 0.0 0.6 0.4 1.5 127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) 2.4 1.3 1.6 7.6 127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) 2.4 1.3 1.6 7.6 127. Young women age 18-29 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 16.0 12.6 13.7 na 128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 16.0 12.6 13.7 na 129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 47.4 48.9 48.4 na 130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 1.5 0.7 0.9 na		93.0	76.3	82.5	70.4
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence27 (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)5.27.06.413.1127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)0.00.60.41.5127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)2.41.31.67.6 Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 16.012.613.7na128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na		87.1	76.6	80.2	72.4
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)0.00.60.41.5127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)2.41.31.67.6Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na	Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
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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 (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na				-	1.5
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na		2.4	1.3	1.6	7.6
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na	Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na		16.0	12.6	13.7	na
o	129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	47.4	48.9	48.4	na
	130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.5	0.7	0.9	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 26.8 22.5 24.0 na	131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.8	22.5	24.0	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.



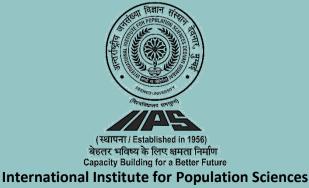
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

SIKKIM

2019-20



(Deemed University)

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 Sikkim. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Sikkim was conducted from 1 August, 2019 to 28 December, 2019 by Karvy Data Management Services Ltd. Information was gathered from 3,516 households, 3,271 women, and 469 men. Fact sheets for each district in Sikkim are also available separately.

OKKIII Key Indicators				
Indiatara		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators Population and Household Profile		(2019-20) Rural		(2015-16) Total
	Urban			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.3	79.5	83.7	79.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.2	19.7	19.5	23.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,033	964	990	942
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	(1,520)	746	969	809
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	95.4	97.2	96.5	98.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(64.6)	79.7	75.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	99.1	99.3	99.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	97.6	89.9	92.8	97.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	84.0	89.3	87.3	89.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	97.5	64.4	78.4	59.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.9	98.5	98.3	99.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	31.2	21.6	25.7	30.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	*	41.6	41.2	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	92.8	86.2	88.9	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	96.9	90.3	93.0	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.2	41.2	49.0	40.7
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	70.7	44.2	55.0	45.1
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	90.0	68.1	76.7	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	(94.2)	69.5	78.2	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.5	12.5	10.8	15.0
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	11.7	5.1	10.7
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.2
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.9	4.3	3.1	2.8
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	19	24	22	22
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	*	7.8	5.0	20.8
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	*	17.8	11.2	29.5
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	*	17.8	11.2	32.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	_			
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	55.5	77.3	69.1	46.7
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	43.6	61.8	54.9	45.9
30. Female sterilization (%)	14.3	14.6	14.5	17.6
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	2.5	1.7	3.4
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.6	7.1	6.2	6.3
33. Pill (%)	9.7	23.4	18.2	11.6
34. Condom (%)	10.7	8.4	9.3	5.2
35. Injectables (%)	3.9	3.2	3.5	1.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	18.2	8.2	11.9	21.7
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	8.4	2.9	4.9	8.9
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.2	20.7	18.9	19.6
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(63.2)	59.7	60.8	57.9
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.				

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

(i) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases; For all indicators other than 26, 27, 28: * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases; For indicators 26, 27 and 28: * Based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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.

			_	· · · · · · · ·
Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural) Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	orban	Kurai	Total	Total
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.5	66.5	63.7	76.2
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	51.4	62.3	58.4	70.2 74.7
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.2	02.3 91.8	92.0	97.2
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	92.2 48.4	58.2	92.0 54.7	97.2 52.8
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.6	32.5	31.5	26.8
 45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 	96.1	93.8	94.6	99.1
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	58.9	75.0	69.3	74.2
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	(9,015)	8,028	8,334	3,993
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	(0.0)
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	56.2	71.7	66.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	92.0	96.3	94.7	94.7
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.6	85.6	78.6	82.7
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.0	1.9	2.6	2.4
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	93.5	98.2	96.5	97.1
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.1	26.9	32.8	20.9
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	44.0	55.4	49.3
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.4	25.9	30.4	18.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
 57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 50. Ot it has a factor of the fact	*	83.2	80.6	83.0
 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	*	88.7	87.6	94.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	95.3	96.6	98.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	*	89.9	89.0	87.7
 61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 	*	88.0 91.9	91.4 90.5	93.0 93.3
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	*	34.2	29.0	93.3 na
vaccine (MCV) (%) 64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	*	0.0	29.0	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	86.8	89.1	84.1
 66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health 	(92.6)	85.0	89.1 87.5	86.7
 67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public realth facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health 	*	100.0	100.0	94.1
facility (%) Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	*	0.0	0.0	5.9
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.3	3.3	5.5	1.8
 70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 	*	*	(64.2)	*
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	(50.0)	*
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	(56.6)	*
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3
 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 year) 	*	57.4	59.5	(63.8)

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

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.

ORKIII Rey Indicators				
la d'actour		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)	-	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	(32.9)	33.1	33.0	66.5
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	*	29.7	28.3	54.6
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(58.2)	(57.4)	61.8
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	29.0	23.0	23.1
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	*	(35.0)	*
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	31.9	24.7	23.1
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	15.1	25.6	22.3	29.6
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	13.2	13.9	13.7	14.2
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	6.4	6.7	6.6	5.9
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	9.0	14.9	13.1	14.2
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.5	12.2	9.6	8.6
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 (%)	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.4
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	5.8	4.4	4.9	2.4
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	41.0	30.8	34.7	26.7
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	40.1	33.9	36.3	34.8
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	71.9	78.0	75.6	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	36.6	69.3	56.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	54.8	57.1	56.4	55.1
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	42.2	42.0	42.1	35.2
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	*	34.0	40.7	23.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	42.4	41.9	42.1	34.9
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	(53.0)	43.7	46.7	48.7
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ^{22 (} %)	15.0	21.0	18.7	15.8
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	*	(23.1)	17.6	16.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.6	5.5	6.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.9	4.5	4.7	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood		-		
sugar level ²³ (%)	14.6	10.9	12.2	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	7.7	7.5	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.1	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 (%)	16.2	15.5	15.7	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) (%)	16.7	19.5	18.5	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	10.7	12.4	11.8	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.3	35.8	34.5	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	24.5	25.2	25.0	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	11.1	15.2	13.9	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	38.6	43.1	41.6	na
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.			-	

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 and the 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 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.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.7	0.5	0.6	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.4	0.4	0.8	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	(7.1)	2.3	4.0	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	34.1	17.2	23.9	25.5
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	23.4	15.2	18.5	36.1
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	80.1	67.1	72.2	62.7
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	80.0	86.2	83.7	72.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	(80.5)	93.9	89.7	95.3
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	38.1	29.3	32.7	19.9
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	56.9	50.6	53.1	24.8
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	76.0	76.7	76.4	63.5
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	96.9	83.3	88.6	79.8
 Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period²⁶ (%) 	87.1	85.7	86.3	84.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	(13.1)	11.7	12.1	2.6
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	· · /			
pregnancy (%)	(0.4)	2.4	1.9	0.4
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	(3.2)	3.1	3.2	1.4
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 (%)	7.9	14.1	11.7	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	38.0	43.3	41.3	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.7	18.4	16.2	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	37.6	41.1	39.8	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

TELANGANA

2019-20



्रिवारमा टेडवेक्राजीव्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण Capacity Building for a Better Future International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 staved 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 Telangana. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Telangana was conducted from 30 June, 2019 to 14 November, 2019 by Karvy Data Management Services Ltd. Information was gathered from 27,351 households, 27,518 women, and 3,863 men. Fact sheets for each district in Telangana are also available separately.

Telangana Rey indicators	-			· ·
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20))	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	75.9	52.4	60.9	62.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.4	22.0	22.5	25.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,015	1,070	1,049	1,007
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	873	907	894	872
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	92.9	88.0	90.0	83.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	79.0	71.3	73.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.4	99.6	98.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.4	98.4	98.7	97.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	81.8	72.9	76.2	52.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	98.2	88.3	91.8	67.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.8	94.8	95.8	95.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	52.9	65.0	60.8	66.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	16.7	14.3	15.3	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	81.0	58.1	66.6	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	90.2	81.3	84.8	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.9	36.3	45.5	43.6
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	71.0	54.6	61.2	54.5
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	43.9	15.8	26.5	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	72.3	46.7	57.4	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.7	27.4	23.5	26.2
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	9.1	21.1	16.3	17.8
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.1	7.4	5.8	10.6
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	34	56	48	67
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)	40.0	10.0	10.0	20.0
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)	13.8	18.8	16.8	20.0
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	22.0	29.3	26.4	27.7
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	24.7	32.4	29.4	31.7
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	69.0	67.6	68.1	57.2
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	66.9	66.5	66.7	57.0
30. Female sterilization (%)	61.3	62.2	61.9	54.2
31. Male sterilization (%)	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.6
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
33. Pill (%)	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.3
34. Condom (%)	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5
35. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	0	5	2	0.0
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	7.1	6.1	6.4	7.4
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.8
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.2	16.9	17.0	9.6
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	52.4	47.2	49.2	25.1
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.				20.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

²Flush to gived waters, boiling the 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.

relangana - Key indicators				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	89.8	87.6	88.5	83.1
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	71.1	70.0	70.4	74.9
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	89.5	89.7	89.6	88.8
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	63.2	54.6	57.9	52.7
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	37.0	32.7	34.4	28.8
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.8	97.8	96.7	89.1
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	88.0	87.3	87.6	81.7
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,594	3,966	3,846	4,218
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	14.6	15.6	9.0
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health				
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.5	88.9	90.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	97.7	96.6	97.0	91.5
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	43.4	53.6	49.7	30.5
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.7	1.7	1.3	2.8
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	94.6	92.9	93.6	91.3
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	64.3	58.4	60.7	57.7
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	82.7	80.6	81.5	74.5
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	44.8	44.3	44.5	40.3
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 (%)	74.7	81.5	79.1	67.5
 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	85.7	88.3	87.4	79.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.4	95.3	93.5	97.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	77.0	84.0	81.6	75.2
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	84.3	91.9	89.2	87.9
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing	~~ -			
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	86.7	92.7	90.6	90.1
vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.7	40.1	36.4	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	3.9	6.1	5.3	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	80.0	89.9	86.4	70.5
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	68.7	74.9	72.4	81.3
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	88.8	96.9	94.1	83.6
facility (%)	8.5	2.4	4.5	16.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.5	8.6	7.4	8.2
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration				
salts (ORS) (%)	61.8	54.1	56.3	56.8
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	39.3	38.2	38.5	31.6
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	74 4	70.0	74.0	744
provider (%)	71.1	72.2	71.9	74.1
 73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 74. Ot it has a fill for a survey (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.0
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	76.8	73.7	74.8	76.3
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 ye	ears of the l	ast live birth	or three	or more

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Foldingand Roy maloatoro	NFHS-5			NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20))	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	38.8	36.0	37.1	36.9
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	59.1	73.4	68.2	67.0
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	53.1	50.1	51.3	57.5
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.9
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	8.9	22.1	15.3	11.2
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	8.4	9.7	9.2	10.1
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.1	35.7	33.1	28.0
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	20.0	22.6	21.7	18.1
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.2	8.2	8.5	4.8
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.8	35.0	31.8	28.4
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.2	3.0	3.4	0.7
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 (%)	13.5	21.6	18.8	22.9
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	15.2	16.8	16.2	21.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^{2})^{21}$ (%)	41.7	23.8	30.1	28.6
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$) (%)	40.2	28.1	32.3	24.2
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥ 0.85) (%)	47.5	42.3	44.1	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	47.6	45.3	46.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults	47.0	40.0	40.1	na
-	647	70.0	70.0	c0 7
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	64.7	72.8	70.0	60.7
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	55.4	59.1	57.8	56.9
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	50.4	54.4	53.2	48.2
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.2	58.9	57.6	56.6
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	63.6	65.2	64.7	59.7
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	13.2	16.5	15.3	15.3
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	25.8	24.7	25.1	19.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.2	5.7	5.8	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.3	6.0	7.0	na
 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 	18.4	13.0	14.7	na
Men	10.4	15.0	14.7	Πά
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.3	6.7	6.9	D 2
102. Blood sugar level - high $(141-100 \text{ high})^{-1}(\%)$ 103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	11.4	8.4	9.3	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	11.4	0.4	9.5	na
sugar level ²³ (%)	21.4	16.6	18.1	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) (%)	14.3	13.2	13.6	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.3	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 (%)	29.1	24.7	26.1	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.5	17.5	18.5	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	9.1	7.6	8.1	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking				
medicine to control blood pressure (%) ¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.	36.8	28.9	31.4	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.

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.3	3.9	3.3	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	3.2	2.1	2.5	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.9	3.0	2.6	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	36.9	26.9	30.7	29.5
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	33.0	28.9	30.5	50.1
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	74.7	65.4	68.9	59.1
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	78.0	73.5	75.3	81.5
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	88.9	86.2	87.2	81.0
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	28.2	55.5	45.1	44.7
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	53.9	74.5	66.6	50.3
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	83.0	85.2	84.4	59.5
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	75.2	50.6	60.0	47.4
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	95.2	90.3	92.1	76.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%) 126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any	27.3	42.3	36.9	42.9
pregnancy (%)	2.1	5.1	4.0	5.9
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	3.1	6.0	5.0	7.4
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 (%)	2.6	7.2	5.6	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	15.2	26.5	22.3	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.6	9.0	6.7	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	33.9	49.0	43.3	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.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

TRIPURA

2019-20



Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 staved 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 Tripura. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tripura was conducted from 4 July, 2019 to 10 November, 2019 by Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). Information was gathered from 7,209 households, 7,314 women, and 990 men. Fact sheets for each district in Tripura are also available separately.

		NFHS-4		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	89.1	78.9	81.8	81.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.6	25.4	23.7	24.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	956	1,033	1,011	998
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,024	1,029	1,028	969
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	95.6	93.2	93.8	91.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	86.0	77.1	79.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	97.7	98.2	92.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.2	84.0	88.0	86.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	78.5	71.6	73.6	63.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	75.4	32.6	45.3	31.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	24.9	36.5	33.0	58.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	29.8	22.1	24.2	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	89.9	76.9	80.6	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	93.5	86.0	88.2	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.6	17.9	23.2	23.4
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.7	25.1	29.4	35.5
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	36.6	17.7	22.9	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	47.0	45.2	45.7	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	33.7	42.4	40.1	33.1
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	23.9	20.4	16.2
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	14.4	24.3	21.9	18.8
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	58	102	91	82
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	(13.9)	25.5	22.9	13.2
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	(23.2)	41.8	37.6	26.7
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	(24.4)	49.0	43.3	32.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	76.9	68.9	71.2	64.1
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	53.4	47.4	49.1	42.8
30. Female sterilization (%)	14.2	9.1	10.5	13.9
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
33. Pill (%)	33.0	32.6	32.8	26.3
34. Condom (%)	5.0	2.6	3.3	1.9
35. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	4.7	9.6	8.2	10.7
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	1.1	3.1	2.5	4.1
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	9.7	10.3	10.2	8.2
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	40.4	42.5	41.9	39.5
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. The decrease in health insurance/financing scheme (Indicator 12) and 4 or more ante	enatal care v	risits (Indicato	r 41) in Trip	oura should be

interpreted with caution. The decline may be due to many factors, including compositional changes of the population in the newly formed districts. LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

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

For all indicators other than 26, 27, 28: () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

For indicators 26, 27 and 28: () Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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).

 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.

Inpula - Key indicators		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)			(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	/ Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Urban	Kurai	Total	Total
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.8	60.5	63.2	66.4
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	64.2	49.1	52.7	64.3
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	97.7	49.1 94.0	94.9	93.0
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.7	26.0	26.7	13.4
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	8.2	9.1	8.9	1.6
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP)	0.2	0.1	0.0	
card (%) 46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health	96.1	92.0	93.0	83.0
personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	83.6	68.3	71.9	62.1
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	6,223	6,774	6,640	4,784
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	2.7	3.6	0.0
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	83.0	69.6	72.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	0010		
50. Institutional births (%)	94.8	87.5	89.2	79.9
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.2	78.9	78.7	69.1
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	96.8	87.0	89.2	80.9
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.5	18.6	25.1	20.5
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(95.7)	54.7	69.3	73.7
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.4	17.6	22.7	18.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				1011
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card				
or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	82.4	65.5	69.5	54.5
 58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	(88.2)	73.5	77.1	77.3
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.9	93.7	94.7	82.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	85.3	69.7	73.4	70.1
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	90.1	84.6	85.9	71.1
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	91.5	84.7	86.3	69.7
vaccine (MCV) (%)	28.0	19.9	21.9	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	66.0	57.6	59.6	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.1	80.7	82.5	54.4
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.6	68.0	70.4	66.5
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.8	97.4	97.3	97.4
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.2	0.8	1.4	2.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.9	6.9	6.2	4.9
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration	*			
salts (ORS) (%)	*	63.3	67.2	46.3
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		15.2	16.7	19.1
provider (%)	*	61.2	63.1	65.7
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.8	1.5	1.3	2.6
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(67.8)	63.5	64.2	73.0
9Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	ears of the l	ast live birth	, or three of	or more

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

Inputa Rey Indicators		NFHS-5		
Indicators		(2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	38.3	35.9	36.4	44.4
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	*	64.8	62.1	70.7
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)		45.6	53.1	13.6
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	13.5 *	13.3 *	13.3	5.3
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)			(16.3)	5.0
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	14.7	13.1	13.5	5.9
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	27.1	33.9	32.3	24.3
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	17.1	18.6	18.2	16.8
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	5.2	8.0	7.3	6.3
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	16.4	28.3	25.6	24.1
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	9.3	7.8	8.2	3.0
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 (%)	14.6	16.9	16.2	18.9
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	13.2	12.1	12.4	15.7
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	29.2	18.4	21.5	16.0
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	28.3	21.4	23.4	15.9
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	67.7	60.4	62.5	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	46.3	40.2	42.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.3	66.5	64.3	48.3
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	66.2	67.8	67.4	54.5
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(62.1)	61.3	61.5	54.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	66.1	67.6	67.2	54.5
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.7	69.8	67.9	52.2
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² %)	41.7	34.9	36.9	24.7
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	*	24.7	27.2	22.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.0	8.7	8.8	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	10.8	6.8	8.0	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	10.0	0.0	0.0	na
sugar level ²³ (%)	21.1	16.3	17.7	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.8	9.6	9.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	10.8	8.1	8.9	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	10.0	0.1	0.0	na
sugar level ²³ (%)	21.2	18.5	19.3	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) (%)	13.3	10.1	11.0	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	4.4	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 (%)	26.4	18.6	20.9	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.4	12.5	13.4	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or	~ ~	4.0	F 0	
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.2	4.8	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 (%)	27.3	20.6	22.7	na
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.	21.0	20.0	1	nu

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 twice 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.

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)	\	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.2	0.4	0.7	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.8	0.2	0.4	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.8	0.5	0.6	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	0.3	0.2	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	19.7	13.7	15.4	28.0
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	40.6	25.6	30.0	36.8
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	62.8	58.3	59.5	57.6
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	89.4	83.6	85.3	81.5
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	94.9	89.5	90.9	91.7
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	15.8	25.9	23.1	26.3
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	16.8	17.3	17.2	57.3
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	74.9	77.7	76.9	59.2
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	66.2	48.0	53.1	43.9
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	83.4	63.8	68.8	43.5
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	14.0	23.4	20.7	28.1
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.1	2.9	2.1	2.3
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	3.5	8.4	7.0	10.2
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 (%)	46.1	52.2	50.4	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	51.6	59.3	56.9	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	8.4	6.2	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.9	35.9	33.1	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.



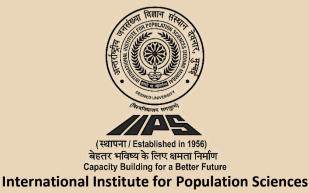
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5



STATE FACT SHEET

WEST BENGAL



(Deemed University)

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (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 staved 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 West Bengal. NFHS-5 fieldwork for West Bengal was conducted from 21 June, 2019 to 8 November, 2019 by Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). Information was gathered from 18,187 households, 21,408 women, and 3,021 men. Fact sheets for each district in West Bengal are also available separately.

West Deligar - Rey Indicators				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	84.1	73.3	76.8	74.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.2	25.1	23.5	25.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,016	1,065	1,049	1,011
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	921	993	973	960
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.1	98.3	98.2	96.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	88.0	74.6	78.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	96.6	97.5	94.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.6	96.9	97.5	97.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	75.0	64.7	68.0	52.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	80.3	20.5	40.2	27.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.1	93.2	94.5	94.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	25.9	31.0	29.3	33.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	20.8	19.9	20.1	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	83.4	72.5	76.1	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	89.8	77.8	81.6	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.6	25.9	32.9	26.5
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.4	26.9	34.7	33.8
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	48.1	14.0	25.5	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	64.6	38.3	46.7	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.2	48.1	41.6	41.6
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	8.4	25.3	20.0	17.3
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.5	19.6	16.4	18.3
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	51	93	81	90
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	16.1	15.3	15.5	22.0
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	21.0	22.4	22.0	27.5
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	23.0	26.2	25.4	31.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	77.5	73.0	74.4	70.9
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	61.0	60.6	60.7	57.0
30. Female sterilization (%)	26.8	30.5	29.4	29.3
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.2
33. Pill (%)	20.1	20.4	20.3	20.0
34. Condom (%)	10.1	5.6	7.0	5.9
35. Injectables (%)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.2	7.8	7.0	7.5
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.0	3.4	3.0	3.0
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.4	18.1	17.5	12.3
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	54.0	53.4	53.6	49.6
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.	04.0	00.4	00.0	40.0

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.

west bengar - Key mulcators	•			
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	<u> </u>	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.9	71.8	72.6	54.9
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	81.2	73.8	75.8	76.4
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	96.0	94.2	94.6	95.4
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.4	61.8	62.5	28.0
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.6	29.7	30.8	6.0
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.7	99.1	98.4	97.4
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	74.1	65.7	68.0	61.1
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,675	2,686	2,683	7,919
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.6	10.4	8.8	4.6
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	79.1	75.9	76.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	92.3	91.6	91.7	75.2
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.8	75.8	72.4	56.6
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.7	2.6	2.6	6.8
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	95.2	93.7	94.1	81.6
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.5	28.6	32.6	23.8
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	80.2	84.4	82.7	70.9
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.7	20.3	22.9	18.8
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 (%)	83.6	89.3	87.8	84.4
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only¹² (%) 	88.1	91.8	90.8	92.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.5	99.0	98.6	97.5
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	85.3	92.7	90.8	87.9
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	93.1	95.6	95.0	92.7
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	92.4	95.1	94.4	92.8
vaccine (MCV) (%)	35.8	47.5	44.4	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	3.0	1.4	1.8	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	90.3	92.6	92.0	86.4
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health	66.0	69.3	68.4	75.0
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	90.2	98.5	96.3	96.6
facility (%)	8.7	0.3	2.5	3.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.9	6.7	6.5	5.9
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	76.9	74.8	75.3	64.7
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	36.0	35.9	36.0	20.8
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	78.1	74.3	75.2	74.7
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.1	3.1	2.8	3.3
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	77.3	69.5	71.3	73.5
⁹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 ye	ears of the l			

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 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/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.

West Bengar - Rey maleators		NFHS-5	NFHS-4	
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	60.7	59.0	59.4	47.4
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	51.2	54.0	53.3	52.3
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	75.6	65.5	67.8	52.0
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	25.4	23.5	24.0	19.1
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	(19.5)	16.0	17.0	25.7
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{16, 17}$ (%)	24.9	22.9	23.4	19.6
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.1	34.4	33.8	32.5
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	20.2	20.4	20.3	20.3
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight for height) ¹⁹ (%)	7.9	6.9	7.1	6.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.7	33.5	32.2	31.6
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	6.0	3.6	4.3	2.1
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	0.0	5.0	4.5	2.1
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	9.5	17.4	14.8	21.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	11.5	16.8	14.0	19.9
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^{2})^{21}$ (%)	27.9	20.3	22.7	19.9
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	20.0	20.3 14.5	16.2	19.9
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥ 0.85) (%)	20.0 80.1	72.1	74.7	
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	60.1 60.5	55.7	57.2	na
	00.5	55.7	57.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults		74.0		54.0
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	63.0	71.3	69.0	54.2
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.2	74.8	71.7	62.8
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	60.3	63.0	62.3	53.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	65.1	74.4	71.4	62.5
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	64.7	73.2	70.8	62.2
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ^{22 (%)}	30.9	42.4	38.9	30.3
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	27.6	42.8	38.7	31.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.7	8.5	8.9	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.6	7.2	7.7	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	40.4	40 5	47 5	
sugar level ²³ (%)	19.4	16.5	17.5	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	11.2	10.6	10.8	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	10.6	9.0	9.5	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	23.1	20.4	21.3	D 2
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	23.1	20.4	21.5	na
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.3	11.1	11.5	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or	12.0	11.1	11.5	Па
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.9	5.5	5.3	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.5	19.9	20.5	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.5	12.3	13.1	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.2	4.2	4.2	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking				
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.3	19.0	20.1	na
¹⁵ Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey. ¹⁶ Based on the youngest child living with the mother.				

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 twice 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.

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-20)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	<u> </u>	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	0.1	0.2	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	0.1	0.2	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	0.8	0.7	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	30.8	12.3	18.5	18.6
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	21.3	12.8	15.5	25.9
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	73.3	53.8	60.4	53.9
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	81.8	68.4	72.7	82.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions 25 (%)	96.1	85.8	88.9	89.9
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	20.2	20.2	20.2	22.8
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	24.7	22.5	23.2	23.8
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	82.9	73.2	76.5	43.5
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	71.9	39.1	50.1	41.8
 Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period²⁶ (%) 	91.2	79.7	83.0	54.9
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	22.9	28.7	27.0	33.1
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.3	4.0	3.5	5.0
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	6.7	10.9	9.7	8.9
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 (%)	8.0	12.3	10.8	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	44.7	49.9	48.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	1.3	1.1	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.9	17.7	18.1	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.

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