

## **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4**

2015-16

# STATE FACT SHEET

# **ANDHRA PRADESH**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Andhra Pradesh. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Andhra Pradesh was conducted from 6 May 2015 to 4 August 2015 by GFK Mode Private Limited and gathered information from 10,265 households, 10,428 women, and 1,398 men. Fact sheets for each district of Andhra Pradesh are also available separately.

		NFHS-4	
Indicators		(2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total
Population and Household Frome     Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	74.3	56.6	62.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.2	23.9	23.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,027	1,018	1,020
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,027	880	914
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	90.1	79.9	82.7
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.4	98.8
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source (%)	70.7	73.6	72.7
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	70.7 77.4	43.1	53.6
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	89.7	49.7	62.0
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	91.1	77.4	81.6
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or	91.1	77.4	01.0
health insurance (%)	61.1	80.5	74.6
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)	01.1	00.0	7 4.0
12. Women who are literate (%)	74.9	57.4	62.9
13. Men who are literate (%)	90.2	73.6	79.4
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.1	28.4	34.3
Marriage and Fertility			00
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.3	35.5	32.7
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	13.5	28.3	23.5
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	2.0	1.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the			_
survey (%)	8.8	13.2	11.8
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)			
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	20	40	35
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	29	45	41
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 year			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	68.4	70.0	69.5
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	68.1	70.0	69.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	65.6	69.5	68.3
24. Male sterilization (%)	1.2	0.3	0.6
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.5	0.1	0.2
26. Pill (%)	0.4	0.1	0.2
27. Condom (%)	0.5	0.0	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>			
28. Total unmet need (%)	6.1	4.0	4.7
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	3.9	2.8	3.1
Quality of Family Planning Services			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.2	20.4	19.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	26.9	23.7	24.6

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household. Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

#### 'na' not available

Includes other methods that are not shown separately 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 amenorrheic 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.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

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

Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Andria Frauesii-Rey indicator	<u> </u>	NEUO 4	
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)			
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	87.9	80.3	82.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	79.6	75.1	76.3
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	95.0	95.0	95.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	55.9	56.3	56.2
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	45.4	43.3	43.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection			
(MCP) card (%)	88.1	94.1	92.6
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	84.7	77.8	79.7
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for	40.0	00.4	47.4
births delivered in an institution (%)	10.2	20.4	17.4
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.) 41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours	2,115	2,145	2,138
of birth (%)	*	8.2	9.3
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/			
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	30.2	27.8	28.5
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)			
43. Institutional births (%)	96.5	89.7	91.6
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	34.8	39.6	38.3
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%) 46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	1.9 96.0	4.4 90.8	3.7 92.2
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.4	37.1	40.1
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	60.9	55.2	57.0
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.0	23.7	25.5
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation			
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio			
and DPT) (%)	60.4	67.2	65.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	97.7 64.9	97.1 75.2	97.3 72.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	84.9	90.6	89.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	92.0	88.4	89.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	62.1	71.5	68.8
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	73.5	71.6	72.1
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	83.4	94.9	91.6
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health	40.0	<b>5</b> 4	0.4
facility (%)	16.6	5.1	8.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.7	6.9	6.6
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	5.7	0.9	0.0
(ORS) (%)	(54.9)	45.3	47.6
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	(33.5)	29.1	30.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	(83.2)	69.4	72.7
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	0.4	0.5
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken	0.0	0	0.0
to a health facility (%)	73.9	78.6	77.3
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children			
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	43.6	38.8	40.1
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%) 67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	67.0 (72.8)	71.1 50.6	70.2 56.1
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	(72.8) 7.3	6.3	6.5
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	13.5	11.0	11.9
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	9.0	7.1	7.6
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	28.3	32.5	31.4
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	15.5	17.8	17.2
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	4.8	4.4	4.5
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last w	28.4	33.1	31.9

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or for more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or for more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or for more injections at any time prior to the last birth. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

Andhra Pradesh-Key Indicator	5	<del>-</del>	
Indicators		NFHS-4	
Indicators Nutritional Status of Adulta (ago 15 40 years)	Urban	(2015-16) Rural	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) 75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²)14 (%)	11.5	20.3	17.6
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	11.5	20.3 16.5	14.8
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	45.6	27.6	33.2
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	44.4	28.0	33.5
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>		20.0	00.0
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.4	60.8	58.6
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.2	61.5	60.2
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	57.1	51.6	52.9
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	57.2	61.1	60.0
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	19.2	30.8	26.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>			
Women			
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	11.1	6.9	8.2
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	6.5	4.3	4.9
Men			
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	11.3	9.0	9.8
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	7.8	5.0	5.9
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)			
Women			
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	0.5	7.0	7.0
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	7.3	7.6
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.1 0.8	1.5 0.7	1.7
Men	0.6	0.7	0.7
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or			
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.1	11.0	11.0
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	3.9	3.6
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.0	1.4	1.6
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:			
94. Cervix (%)	35.9	32.5	33.6
95. Breast (%)	4.9	5.2	5.1
96. Oral cavity (%)	16.2	10.9	12.5
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)	04.7	07.7	20.0
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%) 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	31.7	27.7	29.0
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	62.4	51.9	55.5
HIV/AIDS (%)	64.7	54.2	57.5
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting			
HIV/AIDS (%)	86.3	81.9	83.4
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)			
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	78.8	80.4	79.9
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	29.2	48.2	42.1
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	42.4	43.6	43.2
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	3.8 42.8	5.3	4.8 44.7
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	42.6 58.9	45.6 69.9	66.3
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	54.1	27.8	36.2
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their	01.1	27.0	00.2
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	77.6	63.0	67.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)			
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.0	2.9	2.3
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	19.7	30.5	26.8
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	0.6	0.4
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	29.6	37.7	34.9
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	(38.0)	37.8	37.8
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past	(00.0)	00	00
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	31.9	33.5	33.1
18 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. 15 Haemoglobin in grams per de	ecilitre (q/dl).	Amona children.	prevalence

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>19</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>8</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

emerging national and global needs based on values of inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection."

Mission: "The Institute will strive to be a centre of excellence on population, health and development issues

through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and

exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

#### For additional information, please contact:

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24. Male sterilization (%)	1.2	0.3	0.6
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.5	0.1	0.2
26. Pill (%)	0.4	0.1	0.2
27. Condom (%)	0.5	0.0	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>			
28. Total unmet need (%)	6.1	4.0	4.7
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	3.9	2.8	3.1
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30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.2	20.4	19.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	26.9	23.7	24.6

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household. Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

#### 'na' not available

Includes other methods that are not shown separately 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 amenorrheic 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.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

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

Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Andria Frauesii-Rey indicator	<u> </u>	NEUO 4	
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)			
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	87.9	80.3	82.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	79.6	75.1	76.3
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	95.0	95.0	95.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	55.9	56.3	56.2
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	45.4	43.3	43.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection			
(MCP) card (%)	88.1	94.1	92.6
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	84.7	77.8	79.7
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for	40.0	00.4	47.4
births delivered in an institution (%)	10.2	20.4	17.4
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.) 41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours	2,115	2,145	2,138
of birth (%)	*	8.2	9.3
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/			
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	30.2	27.8	28.5
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)			
43. Institutional births (%)	96.5	89.7	91.6
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	34.8	39.6	38.3
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%) 46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	1.9 96.0	4.4 90.8	3.7 92.2
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.4	37.1	40.1
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	60.9	55.2	57.0
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.0	23.7	25.5
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation			
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio			
and DPT) (%)	60.4	67.2	65.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	97.7 64.9	97.1 75.2	97.3 72.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	84.9	90.6	89.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	92.0	88.4	89.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	62.1	71.5	68.8
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	73.5	71.6	72.1
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	83.4	94.9	91.6
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health	40.0	<b>5</b> 4	0.4
facility (%)	16.6	5.1	8.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.7	6.9	6.6
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	5.7	0.9	0.0
(ORS) (%)	(54.9)	45.3	47.6
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	(33.5)	29.1	30.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	(83.2)	69.4	72.7
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	0.4	0.5
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken	0.0	0	0.0
to a health facility (%)	73.9	78.6	77.3
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children			
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	43.6	38.8	40.1
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%) 67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	67.0 (72.8)	71.1 50.6	70.2 56.1
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	(72.8) 7.3	6.3	6.5
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	13.5	11.0	11.9
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	9.0	7.1	7.6
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	28.3	32.5	31.4
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	15.5	17.8	17.2
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	4.8	4.4	4.5
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last w	28.4	33.1	31.9

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or for more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or for more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or for more injections at any time prior to the last birth. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

Andhra Pradesh-Key Indicator	5	<del>-</del>	
Indicators		NFHS-4	
Indicators Nutritional Status of Adulta (ago 15 40 years)	Urban	(2015-16) Rural	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years) 75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²)14 (%)	11.5	20.3	17.6
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	11.5	20.3 16.5	14.8
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	45.6	27.6	33.2
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	44.4	28.0	33.5
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>		20.0	00.0
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.4	60.8	58.6
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	57.2	61.5	60.2
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	57.1	51.6	52.9
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	57.2	61.1	60.0
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	19.2	30.8	26.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>			
Women			
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	11.1	6.9	8.2
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	6.5	4.3	4.9
Men			
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	11.3	9.0	9.8
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	7.8	5.0	5.9
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)			
Women			
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	0.5	7.0	7.0
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	7.3	7.6
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.1 0.8	1.5 0.7	1.7
Men	0.6	0.7	0.7
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or			
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.1	11.0	11.0
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	3.9	3.6
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.0	1.4	1.6
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:			
94. Cervix (%)	35.9	32.5	33.6
95. Breast (%)	4.9	5.2	5.1
96. Oral cavity (%)	16.2	10.9	12.5
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)	04.7	07.7	20.0
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%) 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	31.7	27.7	29.0
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	62.4	51.9	55.5
HIV/AIDS (%)	64.7	54.2	57.5
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting			
HIV/AIDS (%)	86.3	81.9	83.4
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)			
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	78.8	80.4	79.9
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	29.2	48.2	42.1
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	42.4	43.6	43.2
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	3.8 42.8	5.3	4.8 44.7
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	42.6 58.9	45.6 69.9	66.3
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	54.1	27.8	36.2
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their	01.1	27.0	00.2
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	77.6	63.0	67.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)			
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.0	2.9	2.3
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	19.7	30.5	26.8
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	0.6	0.4
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	29.6	37.7	34.9
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	(38.0)	37.8	37.8
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past	(00.0)	00	00
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	31.9	33.5	33.1
18 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. 15 Haemoglobin in grams per de	ecilitre (q/dl).	Amona children.	prevalence

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>19</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>8</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and

exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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# **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4**

2015-16

# STATE FACT SHEET

# **BIHAR**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Bihar. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Bihar was conducted from 16 March 2015 to 8 August 2015 by Academy of Management Studies (AMS) and gathered information from 36,772 households, 45,812 women, and 5,431 men. Fact sheets for each district of Bihar are also available separately.

#### **Bihar-Key Indicators**

		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
		<u> </u>	T	_ `
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.5	54.8	56.9	39.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	34.0	40.1	39.3	43.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	977	1,075	1,062	1,083
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	942	933	934	893
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	64.5	60.3	60.7	5.8
6. Households with electricity (%)	88.2	54.1	58.6	27.7
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.8	98.2	98.2	96.1
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	54.9	20.7	25.2	14.6
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	63.8	10.8	17.8	9.9
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.4	93.0	93.6	94.7
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or	0.0	10.7	40.0	0.0
health insurance (%)	9.8	12.7	12.3	0.9
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	70.6	46.3	49.6	37.0
13. Men who are literate (%)	88.8	75.3	77.8	70.4
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	44.3	19.5	22.8	13.2
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.9	40.9	39.1	60.3
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	27.2	42.6	40.0	47.2
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.4	3.6	3.4	4.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.3	12.8	12.2	25.0
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	34	49	48	61
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	40	60	58	84
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 year	ars)			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	34.6	22.6	24.1	34.1
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	32.1	22.0	23.3	28.9
23. Female sterilization (%)	26.8	19.8	20.7	23.8
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
26. Pill (%)	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3
27. Condom (%)	2.3	0.8	1.0	2.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>				
28. Total unmet need (%)	19.1	21.5	21.2	23.9
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	8.1	9.6	9.4	10.4
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	15.2	11.6	12.0	5.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	36.9	34.1	34.4	11.7

'na' not available

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.

Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.
Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**Bihar-Key Indicators** 

Binar-Rey indicators		NEUO 4		NELIO
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Orban	Nuiai	Total	lotai
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	50.4	32.7	34.6	18.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	26.3	13.0	14.4	11.2
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	93.1	89.2	89.6	73.2
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they				
were pregnant (%)	12.3	9.4	9.7	6.3
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	6.6	3.0	3.3	4.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	76.2	80.3	79.9	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other	70.2	00.5	13.3	na
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	52.6	41.1	42.3	13.4
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for				
births delivered in an institution (%)	40.0	55.8	53.9	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	1,777	1,718	1,724	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours	2.1	17	1.0	0.4
of birth (%) 42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/	2.1	1.7	1.8	0.4
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	16.5	10.1	10.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
43. Institutional births (%)	74.3	62.7	63.8	19.9
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	42.7	48.2	47.7	3.5
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	5.7	8.5	8.2	9.7
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	79.0	69.0	70.0	29.3
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.9	5.4	6.2	3.1
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.1	29.5	31.0	17.2
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.0	2.3	2.6	7.6
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)	59.7	61.9	61.7	32.8
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.5	91.7	91.7	64.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	71.6	73.0	72.9	82.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	79.3	80.2	80.2	46.1
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	77.3	79.6	79.4	40.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	64.7	65.6	65.5	na
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	58.6	62.7	62.3	25.1
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health	07.0	00.4	05.5	70.0
facility (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health	87.0	96.4	95.5	73.2
facility (%)	11.4	3.2	3.9	9.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.0	10.7	10.4	10.7
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	00.4	40.0	45.0	00.0
(ORS) (%)	62.1	43.8	45.2	20.9
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	27.2 56.3	19.5 54.7	20.1 54.8	na 56.1
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks	30.3	54.7	54.0	30.1
preceding the survey (%)	1.7	2.6	2.5	6.8
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken	<b>57</b> 0	00.4	50.0	04.0
to a health facility (%)	57.0	60.1	59.8	61.9
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	44.0	24.2	24.0	4.0
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	41.8 46.8	34.2 54.2	34.9 53.5	4.0 28.0
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	40.6 41.2	29.5	30.7	26.0 54.5
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%)	8.4	7.1	7.3	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	11.0	9.0	9.2	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	8.8	7.4	7.5	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	39.8	49.3	48.3	55.6
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	21.3	20.8	20.8	27.1
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	7.9	6.9	7.0	8.3
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	37.5	44.6	43.9	55.9

<sup>74.</sup> Children under 5 years who are underweight (Weight-Iof-age) (%) 37.5 44.6 43.9 55.9 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live 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. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children ded with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

**Bihar-Key Indicators** 

Binar-Key indicators	•			
		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>14</sup> (%) 76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	22.2	31.8	30.4	45.0
76. Well whose Body Mass fluex (BMI) is below floring (BMI < 16.5 kg/m²) (%)  77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) 14 (%)	18.9 23.5	26.9 9.7	25.4 11.7	35.3 4.6
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	20.1	10.9	12.6	6.3
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>	20.1	10.9	12.0	0.5
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	58.8	64.0	63.5	78.0
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.5	60.7	60.4	68.2
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	61.7	58.0	58.3	60.2
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	58.7	60.5	60.3	67.4
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	24.2	34.1	32.2	34.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>				
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	5.0	4.1	4.2	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	2.3	1.8	1.9	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	8.0	6.4	6.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	4.0	3.1	3.3	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	4.2	4.5	4.4	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	8.0	0.9	0.9	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.3	7.0	7.6	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.7	1.2	1.3	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.6	0.5	0.5	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:				
94. Cervix (%)	10.9	12.3	12.1	na
95. Breast (%)	3.8	4.6	4.5	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	7.7	5.5	5.8	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	21.7	8.1	10.1	11.7
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	38.1	23.6	26.2	24.4
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	<b>545</b>	00.0	20.5	00.0
HIV/AIDS (%)  100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	54.5	29.8	33.5	22.8
HIV/AIDS (%)	76.6	64.8	67.0	62.3
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	77.6	74.8	75.2	69.2
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	11.6	12.6	12.5	17.2
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	40.2	43.7	43.2	59.0
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	6.8	4.5	4.8	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	46.8	60.9	58.8	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	36.9	24.6	26.4	8.2
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	50.0	39.3	40.9	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period 18 (%)	55.6	27.3	31.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)	55.6	21.3	31.0	na
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.5	3.0	2.8	8.0
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	43.1	51.7	50.1	66.5
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	26.2	29.5	28.9	34.9
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	35.1	25.1	25.8	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past	27.0	24.2	22.2	
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	37.8	31.3	32.3	na

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>18</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and

exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4

2015-16

# STATE FACT SHEET

GOA



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Goa. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Goa was conducted from 20 January 2015 to 6 April 2015 by Goa Institute of Management (GIM) and gathered information from 1,588 households, 1,696 women, and 761 men. Fact sheets for each district of Goa are also available separately.

**Goa-Key Indicators** 

			NFHS-3
	(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Urban	Rural	Total	Total
87.1	81.6	85.0	78.0
25.0	20.0	23.2	23.9
996	1,054	1,018	1,028
894	1,109	966	921
98.9	99.0	98.9	94.7
99.8	99.9	99.8	96.4
97.8	93.7	96.3	79.9
76.8	80.8	78.3	60.9
91.0	72.0	84.1	61.3
97.6	92.5	95.7	77.3
18.5	11.4	15.9	11.1
88.0	90.8	89.0	83.6
93.5	96.6	94.7	90.3
58.5	57.7	58.2	48.9
14.8	2.7	9.8	11.7
(17.3)	(0.0)	10.6	7.2
1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
3.6	1.8	2.9	3.6
*	*	13	15
*	*	13	20
ars)			
33.2	13.5	26.3	48.2
31.6	12.0	24.8	37.2
21.6	6.3	16.3	25.8
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3
0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5
8.5	4.4	7.1	7.5
16.9	18.7	17.5	15.2
8.0	8.8	8.3	7.5
49.6	36.8	44.2	19.4
	*		38.4
	87.1 25.0 996 894 98.9 99.8 97.8 76.8 91.0 97.6 18.5 88.0 93.5 58.5 14.8 (17.3) 1.7 3.6 * * * * * * * * * * * * *	87.1 81.6 25.0 20.0 996 1,054 894 1,109 98.9 99.0 99.8 99.9 97.8 93.7 76.8 80.8 91.0 72.0 97.6 92.5 18.5 11.4  88.0 90.8 93.5 96.6 58.5 57.7  14.8 2.7 (17.3) (0.0) 1.7 1.6 3.6 1.8  * * * * ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	Urban         Rural         Total           87.1         81.6         85.0           25.0         20.0         23.2           996         1,054         1,018           894         1,109         966           98.9         99.0         98.9           99.8         99.9         99.8           97.8         93.7         96.3           76.8         80.8         78.3           91.0         72.0         84.1           97.6         92.5         95.7           18.5         11.4         15.9           88.0         90.8         89.0           93.5         96.6         94.7           58.5         57.7         58.2           14.8         2.7         9.8           (17.3)         (0.0)         10.6           1.7         1.6         1.7           3.6         1.8         2.9           *         *         *         13           *         *         *         13           *         *         *         13           *         *         *         13           *         *

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.

'na' not available

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.

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

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

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

Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

**Goa-Key Indicators** 

Goa-Key Indicators				
L. Bartana		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.7	83.9	84.4	85.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	90.6	86.2	89.0	92.4
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus (%)	97.6	93.9	96.2	86.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.3	69.5	67.4	59.6
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	64.4	61.6	63.4	57.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection	01.1	01.0	00.1	07.4
(MCP) card (%)	99.5	91.0	96.3	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other				
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.0	90.5	92.1	75.3
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for	0.0	0.4	7.4	
births delivered in an institution (%)	6.8	8.4	7.4	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	4,159	5,941	4,836	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	0.0
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/				0.0
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	50.3	48.1	49.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
43. Institutional births (%)	95.8	98.8	96.9	92.3
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.3	59.9	58.2	43.2
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	2.8	0.0	1.8	1.9
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	97.5	97.6	97.5	94.0
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.5	27.7	31.4	25.7
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	58.9	37.7	51.3	36.7
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.8	21.8	19.9	17.9
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio	(07.7)	(00.4)	00.4	70.6
and DPT) (%) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(87.7) (100.0)	(90.1) (100.0)	88.4 100.0	78.6 96.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	(93.7)	(91.4)	92.9	90.8 87.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	(94.0)	(94.7)	94.2	87.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	(95.6)	(98.2)	96.5	91.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(89.7)	(75.9)	85.2	na
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	88.3	91.7	89.5	31.0
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health				
facility (%)	(72.7)	(86.4)	77.2	83.2
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health	(07.0)	(42.6)	22.0	45.5
facility (%)	(27.3)	(13.6)	22.8	15.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	2.0	F 0	2.0	0.0
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	3.0	5.2	3.8	6.8
(ORS) (%)	*	*	*	50.6
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	*	*	*	na
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	*	*	*	72.1
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks				
preceding the survey (%)	0.9	2.4	1.4	3.6
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	(89.1)	(88.7)	89.0	83.2
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	(00.1)	(00.1)	00.0	00.2
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	72.5	74.7	73.3	59.7
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	*	*	(60.9)	17.7
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	*	*	*	66.8
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	(9.3)	(8.6)	9.1	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%)	*	*	(15.1)	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	11.5	8.2	10.4	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	18.3	23.2	20.1	25.6
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	27.7	11.5	21.9	14.1
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	13.7	2.1	9.5	5.6
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	25.3	21.2	23.8	25.0

<sup>74.</sup> Clinider under 5 years who are underweight (weight-ion-age) (%)

1ncludes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at least birth. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Sased on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Sased on the youngest child living with the mother. Exastfed 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).

12 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

#### **Goa-Key Indicators**

Goa-Rey illuicators				
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	10.3	22.2	10tai 14.7	27.9
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	8.4	14.7	10.8	24.7
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	36.3	28.5	33.5	20.2
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	35.3	28.2	32.6	15.5
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>	33.3	20.2	32.0	10.0
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	52.2	41.2	48.3	38.2
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	30.9	32.1	31.4	37.9
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	30.9 *	32. i *	(26.7)	36.9
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	30.8	32.0	31.3	38.0
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	12.3	8.7	11.0	10.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>	12.0	0.7	11.0	10.1
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	8.4	9.8	8.9	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	4.9	5.8	5.2	na
Men	1.0	0.0	0.2	Πα
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	12.6	11.9	12.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	7.9	6.3	7.3	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)	7.0	0.0	, .5	Πα
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.7	5.6	6.3	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.4	1.7	1.5	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.8	0.6	0.7	na
Men	0.0	0.0	<b></b>	
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.4	14.0	10.5	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.8	2.6	2.7	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:				
94. Cervix (%)	51.3	47.6	49.9	na
95. Breast (%)	44.6	45.9	45.1	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	51.6	52.3	51.8	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	36.0	32.2	34.6	28.5
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	42.9	40.4	41.9	30.3
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	80.8	71.5	77.4	47.6
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	00.0	71.5	11.4	47.0
HIV/AIDS (%)	91.9	84.7	89.2	56.8
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	94.5	92.6	93.8	91.1
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	24.7	21.7	23.6	33.2
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	15.3	8.7	12.9	16.8
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.9	0.9	1.6	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	33.4	34.8	33.9	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	84.4	79.9	82.8	42.4
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	81.5	79.8	80.9	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their		A. =		
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	94.1	81.7	89.3	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)	. =	0.5		
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.7	2.3	1.9	4.4
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	22.1	18.6	20.8	27.8
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	4.2	4.4	4.2	2.1
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	49.4	37.0	44.7	40.0
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	*	*	(21.9)	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past			(= /.0)	110
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.1	9.5	6.6	na
<sup>14</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per de	ocilitro (a/dl)	Among children	nrovalonco i	ic adjusted for

<sup>14</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>18</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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# **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4**

2015-16

# STATE FACT SHEET

# **HARYANA**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Haryana. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Haryana was conducted from 13 February 2015 to 24 June 2015 by Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses (SPYM) and gathered information from 17,332 households, 21,652 women, and 3,380 men. Fact sheets for each district of Haryana are also available separately.

**Haryana-Key Indicators** 

		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.8	65.6	70.3	59.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.4	28.1	27.8	34.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	846	895	876	897
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	785	867	836	762
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	94.0	94.3	94.2	71.7
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.3	98.8	91.5
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	88.0	94.3	91.7	95.6
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	81.7	77.4	79.2	40.0
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	84.9	28.9	52.2	29.9
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.3	91.1	92.8	71.8
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or				
health insurance (%)	16.3	9.3	12.2	6.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	80.3	72.1	75.4	60.4
13. Men who are literate (%)	93.0	88.9	90.6	83.4
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.1	39.7	45.8	29.6
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.6	17.8	18.5	39.8
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	25.7	35.8	31.3	41.6
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the				
survey (%)	4.9	6.4	5.9	12.1
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	31	33	33	41
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	36	44	41	52
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 year	rs)			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	60.0	66.2	63.7	63.4
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	55.1	62.2	59.4	58.3
23. Female sterilization (%)	31.0	42.7	38.1	38.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	6.2	5.4	5.7	4.7
26. Pill (%)	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.8
27. Condom (%)	13.9	10.7	12.0	11.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>				
28. Total unmet need (%)	10.9	8.3	9.3	9.5
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.0
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.0	23.0	23.0	11.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	66.8	61.4	63.3	41.4

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which

'na' not available

are not shared with any other household. Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**Haryana-Key Indicators** 

Haryana-Key indicators		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.5	63.0	63.2	51.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	49.3	42.6	45.1	41.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	93.0	91.9	92.3	83.4
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they				
were pregnant (%)	31.3	33.2	32.5	17.7
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	21.4	18.3	19.5	11.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.1	92.5	92.0	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other				
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.4	67.3	67.3	39.3
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for	0.0	40.0	40.5	
births delivered in an institution (%) 40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	9.3 2,300	16.0 1,104	13.5 1,503	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours	2,300	1,104	1,503	na
of birth (%)	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.0
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/				
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	19.6	22.6	21.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
43. Institutional births (%)	80.6	80.4	80.5	35.7
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	46.3	55.2	52.0	13.9
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	6.5	5.3	5.8	13.3
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	85.0	84.5	84.7	48.9
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.6	10.6	11.7	5.3
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	25.3 10.7	25.3 7.6	25.3 8.6	15.2
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation	10.7	7.0	0.0	14.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio				
and DPT) (%)	57.0	65.1	62.2	65.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.8	92.3	92.8	84.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	72.1	77.0	75.3	82.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	71.6	79.2	76.5	74.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	78.8	79.1	79.0	75.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	50.8	56.2	54.3	na
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	65.7	67.3	66.7	10.5
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	91.4	96.6	94.8	92.6
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health	01.1	00.0	0 1.0	02.0
facility (%)	8.6	3.1	5.1	6.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.6	7.7	7.7	10.3
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	67.0	57.1	60.6	24.3
(ORS) (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	19.5	23.3	21.9	na
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	79.3	76.2	77.3	81.7
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks	70.0	70.2	77.0	01
preceding the survey (%)	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.7
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken	80.2	80.0	80.1	88.9
to a health facility (%)  Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	00.2	80.0	60.1	00.9
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	38.3	44.6	42.4	22.3
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	46.6	52.4	50.3	16.9
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	38.8	34.5	35.9	42.6
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	7.1	7.0	7.0	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	10.7	9.5	10.0	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	7.8	7.4	7.5	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	33.4	34.3	34.0	45.7
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	21.0	21.3	21.2	19.1
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	9.2	8.9	9.0	5.0
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	28.5	29.9	29.4	39.6

74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (Weight-For-age) (%) 28.5 29.9 29.4 39.6 Ye. Children under 5 years of the last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live 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. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

**Haryana-Key Indicators** 

naryana-key mulcators		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>14</sup> (%)	12.2	18.2	15.8	31.4
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	9.0	12.9	11.3	30.9
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	24.3	18.8	21.0	17.4
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	21.0	19.3	20.0	10.8
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>				
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	69.6	72.9	71.7	72.3
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	61.4	64.2	63.1	55.2
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	50.2	58.1	55.0	69.7
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	60.8	63.9	62.7	56.1
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	20.1	21.5	20.9	19.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>				
Women		4.0	4.0	
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	5.7	4.2	4.8	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	2.3	1.4	1.8	na
Men  OC Diocel gurger level, bink (+140 mg/dl) (0(-))	0.0	0.4	0.4	
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	6.2	6.1	6.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)  Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)	1.9	2.3	2.1	na
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	0.2	7.0	7.6	20
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	8.2	7.2	7.6	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.5 0.6	0.8 0.5	1.1 0.5	na na
Men	0.0	0.5	0.5	IIa
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.7	14.2	14.4	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.7	1.8	1.8	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:				
94. Cervix (%)	30.5	34.3	32.8	na
95. Breast (%)	17.0	14.9	15.7	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	27.0	26.3	26.6	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	37.1	26.9	31.1	24.7
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	50.3	47.2	48.5	39.0
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	76.7	68.0	71.6	46.0
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	70.7	00.0	71.0	40.0
HIV/AIDS (%)	88.3	87.4	87.8	79.2
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	77.0	76.4	76.7	83.8
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	18.7	16.8	17.6	15.5
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	25.1	37.1	32.0	27.3
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.0	6.3	4.9	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	34.8	36.6	35.8	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	51.4	41.5	45.6	12.4
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	63.9	41.1	50.5	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	82.5	75.9	78.4	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)	02.0	75.9	70.4	IIa
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.3
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.6	39.7	35.8	3.3 46.3
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	24.9	24.2	24.5	27.7
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	20		_ 1.0	_,
12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	37.3	32.1	34.2	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past				
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	19.4	15.9	17.2	na

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>18</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco.

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

emerging national and global needs based on values of inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection."

Mission: "The Institute will strive to be a centre of excellence on population, health and development issues

through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and

exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4

2015-16

# STATE FACT SHEET KARNATAKA



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Karnataka. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Karnataka was conducted from 25 February 2015 to 20 July 2015 by Vimarsh Development Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (VIMARSH) and gathered information from 23,842 households, 26,291 women, and 3,743 men. Fact sheets for each district of Karnataka are also available separately.

#### **Karnataka-Key Indicators**

Trainatana Itoy maroato		NEUC 4		NEUC 2
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)
		<u> </u>		
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	81.4	63.1	70.7	62.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.5	25.0	24.4	30.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	963	990	979	1,028
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	875	935	910	922
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	95.0	94.9	94.9	58.3
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.0	97.0	97.8	89.3
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	89.8	88.9	89.3	86.1
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	77.3	42.6	57.8	33.5
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	83.8	32.1	54.7	29.3
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.0	82.0	86.8	66.0
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or				
health insurance (%)	23.4	31.8	28.1	10.3
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	81.8	63.8	71.7	59.7
13. Men who are literate (%)	90.0	81.2	85.1	75.3
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.9	35.1	45.5	27.8
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.9	27.0	23.2	41.2
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	8.5	12.5	10.9	18.1
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the				
survey (%)	5.3	9.6	7.8	17.0
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	19	34	28	43
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	23	39	32	54
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 ye	ars)			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	48.0	54.5	51.8	63.6
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	47.1	54.3	51.3	62.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	42.8	52.8	48.6	57.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.2	0.6	0.8	2.5
26. Pill (%)	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8
27. Condom (%)	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>				
28. Total unmet need (%)	12.6	8.8	10.4	10.1
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	7.0	5.3	6.0	5.7
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.4	20.9	19.8	16.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	40.7	42.0	41.5	30.3

<sup>1</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.
<sup>2</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.

'na' not available

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

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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

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

become pregnant.

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**Karnataka-Key Indicators** 

Maternal and Child Health   Works   Works   Total   Total   Total   Total   Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Karnataka-Key Indicator	3			
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)
3.2. Mothers who had antenata chack-up in the first trimester (%)   69.5   70.9   70.3   70.3   60.0   70.3   3.3   Mothers who had a teast a faretwist (%)   69.5   70.9   70.3   69.0   3.4   Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tearns' (%)   34.8   86.6   87.8   88.6   88.3   78.6   88.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.	Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
3.2. Mothers who had antenata chack-up in the first trimester (%)   69.5   70.9   70.3   70.3   60.0   70.3   3.3   Mothers who had a teast a faretwist (%)   69.5   70.9   70.3   69.0   3.4   Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tearns' (%)   34.8   86.6   87.8   88.6   88.3   78.6   88.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.5   89.	Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
3.3 Mohbres who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)   67.8   88.6   88.	• • •	64.2	67.3	66.0	70.9
3.4. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tolanus (%)   37.8   86.8   88.3   78.6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)   31.5   32.9   24.8   36. Mothers who had full antenatal care (*(%)   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.9   24.8   31.5   32.5   24.8   31.5   32.5   24.8   31.5   32.5	` ,				
were pregnant (%) 349 31.5 29.2 24.8 (8.0 Mohres who had full altenatal care* (%) 349 31.5 29.2 24.8 (8.0 Mohres who had full altenatal care* (%) 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 83.1 93.5 89.3 89.3 89.3 89.3 89.3 89.3 89.3 89.3					
38. Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)   31.5   32.9   24.8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	46.0	44.7	45.3	28.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)   83.1   93.5   89.3   na		34.9	31.5	32.9	24.8
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   58.6		83.1	93.5	89.3	na
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)   12.5   25.4   19.9   na 40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)   4,800   3,411   3,893   na 41.   1. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)   7.5   4.6   5.6   0.		66.7	64.9	65.6	56.6
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)   4,800   3,411   3,893   na	39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for				
4.1. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)   7.5   4.6   5.6   0.6	· ·				na
of brith (%)         2.1         23.2         22.3         na           MidWidFoldher health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)         21.1         23.2         22.3         na           Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)         4.4         Institutional births (%)         95.4         93.5         94.3         64.7           4.4         Institutional births (%)         50.2         68.9         61.4         43.8           4.5         Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)         23.3         6.31         6.8           4.6         Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)         29.2         19.9         23.6         15.5           4.8         Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)         41.3         39.1         40.3         31.9           4.9         Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)         21.0         14.8         16.9         17.2           Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation         59.8         64.8         62.6         55.0           5.1         Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG (%)         59.8         64.8         62.6         55.0           5.1         Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses		4,800	3,411	3,893	na
Pelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	of birth (%)	7.5	4.6	5.6	0.6
Name		21.1	22.2	22.2	no
43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 44. Institutional births in public facility (%) 45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%) 46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%) 47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 49. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 41.3 39.1 40.3 31.9 49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 41.3 39.1 40.3 31.9 49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 41.3 39.1 40.3 31.9 49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 41.6 14.8 16.9 77.2 41.6 14.8 16.9 77.2 41.6 14.8 16.9 77.2 42.1 77.2 14.8 16.9 77.2 43.1 14.8 16.9 77.2 44.9 Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 41.0 14.8 16.9 77.2 42.1 77.2 14.0 14.8 16.9 77.2 43.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1 14.1		21.1	23.2	22.3	na
44. Institutional births in public facility (%) 45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%) 45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%) 45. Births sissisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/AMMother health personnel (%) 47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 41. 3 39.1 40.3 31.9 49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 41. 3 39.1 40.3 31.9 49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 41. 3 59.1 41.8 16.9 17.2  Child mmunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation 50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Delio vaccine (%) 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 57. Children age 12-23 months who received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 59. To. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 59. To. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 50. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (CRS) (%) 50. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks baken to a health facility (%) 50. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks baken to a health facility (%) 50. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one ho		95.4	03.5	0/1/3	64.7
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)  46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)  47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)  48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  41. 3 39.1 40.3 31.9  419. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  41. 3 39.1 40.3 31.9  419. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  41. 3 39.1 40.3 31.9  419. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  41. 3 39.1 40.3 31.9  419. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  410. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  510. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)  511. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)  512. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)  513. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)  514. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)  515. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of DPT vaccine (%)  516. Children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine (%)  517. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)  518. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)  519. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  610. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts  610. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received gine buryey (%)  611. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received gine survey (%)  612. The diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received gine survey taken to a health facility (%)  613. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks  614. Children under age 3 years breastle					
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANMother health personnel (%)       92.8       94.6       93.9       68.7         47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       29.2       19.9       23.6       15.5         48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)       21.0       14.8       16.9       17.2         Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation       50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)       59.8       64.8       62.6       55.0         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       89.2       95.2       92.5       87.8         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)       70.0       78.2       74.6       73.8         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)       72.7       82.1       77.9       74.0         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)       80.7       83.8       82.4       72.0         55. Children age 12-23 months who received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)       75.1       81.3       82.4       72.0         56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)       75.1       81.3       82.4       72.0         57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the v					
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       29.2       19.9       23.6       15.5         48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)       21.0       14.8       16.9       17.2         49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)       21.0       14.8       16.9       17.2         Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation         50. Children age 12-23 months Willy immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)       59.8       64.8       62.6       55.0         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       89.2       95.2       92.5       87.8         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)       70.0       78.2       77.9       74.0         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of PPT vaccine (%)       80.7       83.8       82.4       72.0         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)       54.1       62.8       58.9       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)       75.1       81.3       78.7       13.6         56. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)       75.1       81.3       78.7       13.6         57. Children age 12					
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)   21.0   14.8   16.9   17.2					
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation  50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)  51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)  52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)  53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)  54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)  55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)  56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)  57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)  58. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)  59. Children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine (%)  50. Children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine (%)  50. Children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine (%)  51. Children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine (%)  52. Children age 12-23 months who received meast of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)  53. Children age 12-23 months who received meast of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)  54. Children age 12-23 months who received meast of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)  55. Children age 12-23 months who received meast of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)  56. Children of Children under age (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  57. Treatment of Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts  (ORS) (%)  58. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received rain (%)  59. Trevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  50. Children with facility (%)  51. The deding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  51. The deding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  51. Children under age	· · ·				
Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of PPT vaccine (%)   80.7   82.1   77.9   74.0   73.8   82.1   77.9   74.0   74.0   75.0   74.1   75.0   75.1   75.0   75.1   75.0   75.1   75.1   75.2					
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)   59.8   64.8   62.6   55.0   51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)   89.2   95.2   92.5   87.8   52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)   70.0   78.2   74.6   73.8   73.8   73.8   73.8   73.8   74.6   73.8   73.8   73.6   73.8		21.0	14.8	16.9	17.2
and DPT) (%)	• •				
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (CRS) (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 64. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 65. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 66. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 67. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 68. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 69. The preceding the survey (%) 60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 6	50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)	50.8	64.8	62.6	55.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 70.0 78.2 74.6 73.8 73.8 73.6 Nildren age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 72.7 82.1 77.9 74.0 74.0 74.0 14.0 Nildren age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 80.7 83.8 82.4 72.0 75.0 Nildren age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of PPT vaccine (%) 54.1 62.8 58.9 na 65.0 Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 54.1 62.8 58.9 na 65.0 Nildren age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 75.1 81.3 78.7 13.6 75.1 Nildren age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 77.8 96.1 88.2 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8					
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 57. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 50. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 50. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 51. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 52. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 53. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 54. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 55. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 56. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%) 57. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk (%) 58. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%) (%) 59. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%) (%) 59. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%) (%) 59. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) (%) 59. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 59. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 59. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 59. Children und	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
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55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 54.1 62.8 58.9 na 56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 75.1 81.3 78.7 13.6 75.1 Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 77.8 96.1 88.2 74.8 75.8 Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 21.3 3.9 11.4 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7	• , ,				
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58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)  Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)  59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts  (ORS) (%)  61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks  preceding the survey (%)  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  75. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  76. A. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 5. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	f 1114 (O()	77.8	96.1	88.2	74.8
facility (%)         21.3         3.9         11.4         19.7           Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)           59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)         4.8         4.3         4.5         8.6           60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)         29.1         38.1         34.3         na           61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)         29.1         38.1         34.3         na           62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)         64.2         73.8         69.7         67.2           63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)         1.0         1.3         1.2         1.7           64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)         77.8         76.4         76.9         78.1           Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children           65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)         53.7         58.2         56.4         35.6           66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)         46.9         58.2         54.2<				00.2	
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)  61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)  63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  66. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  67. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)		21.3	3.9	11.4	19.7
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%) 63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 65. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 66. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 67. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%) 68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 70. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%) 71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 72. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 77. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 78. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 79. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 79. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 79. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 79. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 79. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
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63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  77.8  76.4  76.9  78.1  Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  75. Page 4. And 1.3  76.4  76.9  76.1  76.9  76.4  76.9  76.4  76.9  76.4  76.9  76.4  76.9  76.9  76.1  76.9  76.4  76.9  76.4  76.9  76.4  76.9  76.4  76.9  76.9  76.4  76.9  76.9  76.1  76.9  7		29.1	38.1	34.3	na
preceding the survey (%)  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  77.8  76.4  76.9  78.1  Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  75. September 20.1  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.0	62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	64.2	73.8	69.7	67.2
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  77.8 76.4 76.9 78.1  Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  75. September 24.8 26.9 26.1 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 1					
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Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  76. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  77. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)		77.8	76.4	76.9	78.1
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67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk $^{10}$ (%) 52.4 42.8 46.0 69.7 68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{10,11}$ (%) 8.3 4.3 5.8 na 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{10,11}$ (%) 16.3 12.5 14.4 na 70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{10,11}$ (%) 10.9 6.3 8.2 na 71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) $^{12}$ (%) 32.6 38.5 36.2 43.7 72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) $^{12}$ (%) 24.8 26.9 26.1 17.6 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) $^{13}$ (%) 9.7 11.0 10.5 5.9					58.6
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69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  10. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  10.9  6.3  8.2  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  9.7  11.0  10.5  5.9					
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72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  24.8  26.9  26.1  17.6  5.9					
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 9.7 11.0 10.5 5.9					

74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) 12 (%) 31.5 37.7 35.2 37.6 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her 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. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days.

Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

### **Karnataka-Key Indicators**

Karnataka-key indicator	3			
		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	16.2	24.3	20.7	35.4
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	14.2	18.4	16.5	33.9
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	31.8	16.6	23.3	15.3
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	28.6	17.1	22.1	10.9
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>				
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	57.2	63.4	60.9	70.3
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	43.0	46.1	44.8	50.8
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	39.6	48.7	45.4	60.4
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	43.0	46.2	44.8	51.2
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	18.1	18.3	18.2	19.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>				
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	7.9	5.1	6.3	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	4.2	2.3	3.2	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	9.4	7.7	8.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	4.8	2.9	3.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	7.1	7.1	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.1	1.8	1.9	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.6	0.8	0.7	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.5	11.7	12.0	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.4	2.0	2.2	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.4	1.0	1.2	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:				
94. Cervix (%)	13.7	17.0	15.6	na
95. Breast (%)	11.7	13.6	12.8	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	19.5	14.7	16.8	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	9.8	9.3	9.5	11.6
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	27.5	25.2	26.3	29.1
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	58.4	42.8	50.0	34.8
HIV/AIDS (%)  100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	30.4	42.0	50.0	34.0
HIV/AIDS (%)	70.4	62.3	65.9	73.8
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	83.5	78.0	80.4	68.6
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	29.4	29.0	29.1	34.7
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.0
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	8.7	4.5	6.5	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	45.1	57.5	51.8	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	67.8	52.1	59.4	22.1
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	62.3	34.0	47.1	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their				
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	81.6	62.1	70.3	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	3.1	5.0	4.2	4.8
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	34.2	34.3	34.3	44.7
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	1.6	0.5	1.0	1.2
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	30.1	28.6	29.3	28.3
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	22.5	2= 2	<b>2=</b> =	
12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	20.5	27.9	25.5	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past 12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	25.5	32.9	29.6	na
12 Horitis) (76)  14 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. 15 Haemoglobin in grams per de				

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>18</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and

exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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## **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4**

2015-16

## STATE FACT SHEET

## **MADHYA PRADESH**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Madhya Pradesh. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 29 January 2015 to 24 July 2015 by Academy of Management Studies (AMS) & Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR University) and gathered information from 52,042 households, 62,803 women, and 9,510 men. Fact sheets for each district of Madhya Pradesh are also available separately.

#### **Madhya Pradesh-Key Indicators**

maanya i raassii ray mars		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.1	58.0	64.0	52.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.9	31.6	30.3	37.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	933	955	948	961
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	899	937	927	960
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	92.2	78.4	81.9	29.7
6. Households with electricity (%)	97.9	86.4	89.9	71.4
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	96.8	79.5	84.7	74.2
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	66.6	19.4	33.7	18.7
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	74.8	9.9	29.6	18.3
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.9	91.2	93.2	58.8
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or				
health insurance (%)	23.0	15.4	17.7	4.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	77.5	51.4	59.4	44.4
13. Men who are literate (%)	88.7	78.5	81.8	73.5
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.6	14.1	23.2	14.0
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.6	35.8	30.0	53.0
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	24.6	46.2	39.5	59.4
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.0	2.5	2.3	3.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the				
survey (%)	3.9	8.6	7.3	13.6
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	44	54	51	69
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	52	69	65	93
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 ye	•			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	51.6	51.3	51.4	55.9
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	49.0	49.8	49.6	52.8
23. Female sterilization (%)	35.0	45.2	42.2	44.3
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7
26. Pill (%)	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.7
27. Condom (%)	10.3	2.7	4.9	4.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>				
28. Total unmet need (%)	13.5	11.6	12.1	12.1
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.4
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	22.9	19.3	20.4	15.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	49.0	36.3	39.4	47.1

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.

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.
Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.
Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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

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

#### **Madhva Pradesh-Kev Indicators**

Mauriya Frauesh-Key muica	1013			
In all and a ma		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.5	47.9	53.1	39.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	51.6	29.6	35.7	22.3
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	93.8	88.3	89.8	70.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.6	20.5	23.6	7.1
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	19.5	8.3	11.4	4.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection	10.0	0.0		
(MCP) card (%)	94.3	91.3	92.2	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other				
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.1	50.3	55.0	24.9
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for				
births delivered in an institution (%)	49.3	66.6	61.1	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	1,746	1,259	1,387	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	6.7	2.1	2.5	0.2
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/	0.7	2.1	2.0	0.2
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	19.6	16.7	17.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
43. Institutional births (%)	93.8	76.4	80.8	26.2
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.9	70.3	69.5	18.4
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	1.5	2.6	2.3	6.6
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	90.4	73.8	78.1	32.7
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.1	5.1	8.6	3.5
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.7	38.0	40.8	28.8
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.4	3.9	5.8	6.8
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio				
and DPT) (%)	63.0	50.2	53.6	40.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.0	90.3	91.6	80.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	69.5	61.5	63.6	75.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	80.8	70.7	73.4	49.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	85.1	77.7	79.6	61.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	64.3	53.4	56.3	na 40.5
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health	65.6	58.6	60.4	12.5
facility (%)	88.9	98.3	95.7	86.7
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health				
facility (%)	10.8	1.0	3.7	6.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.7	9.4	9.5	12.1
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	62.8	52.5	55.2	29.8
(ORS) (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	26.1	26.8	26.6	na
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	71.5	67.0	68.2	58.5
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks	71.5	07.0	00.2	00.0
preceding the survey (%)	1.3	2.4	2.1	3.7
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken	70.0	00.0	70.0	05.4
to a health facility (%)	79.6	68.3	70.9	65.1
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	04.0	05.5	0.4.5	440
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	31.6	35.5	34.5	14.9
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	54.2	59.6	58.2	21.6
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	45.3	35.7	38.1	46.0
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%)	8.9	6.2 5.1	6.9	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	4.4	5.1 6.0	4.8	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	8.2 37.5	6.0	6.6	na 50.0
71. Children under 5 years who are stufted (height-for-leight) (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-leight) (%)		43.6 27.1	42.0 25.8	50.0
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)	22.0 8.1	27.1 9.6	25.8 9.2	35.0 12.6
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-neight) * (%)  74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) 12 (%)	36.5	9.6 45.0	9.2 42.8	60.0
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-ior-age) (%)				

<sup>7</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. <sup>8</sup> Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. <sup>9</sup> Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. <sup>10</sup> Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>11</sup> Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group). <sup>12</sup> Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

## **Madhya Pradesh-Key Indicators**

Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	madriya i radoshi koy maro		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Number   N	Indicators				
15.5 Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m)**(%)   22.6   31.1   28.4   41.6   77. Women who are overweight or obees (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m)**(%)   27.6   31.1   28.4   41.6   77. Women who are overweight or obees (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m)**(%)   76.8   78.8   10.9   4.3   41.6   77.8   78.8   79.9   4.3   41.6   78.8   78.8   79.9   4.3   41.6   78.8   78.8   79.9   4.3   41.6   78.8   78.8   79.9   4.3   41.6   78.8   78.8   79.9   4.3   41.6   78.8   78.8   79.5   41.5   78.8   79.5   41.5   78.8   79.5   41.5   78.8   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.5   41.5   79.		Urban	<u> </u>	Total	• •
56. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI : 18.5 kg/m²) (%)   22.8   9.1   13.6   7.6   7.8   10.9   4.3   7.8   7.8   10.9   4.3   7.8   4.5   7					
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m) "(%)					
Anaemia among Children and Adults   1	77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)			13.6	
79. Children age 6-59 months who are ansemic (<1-10 g/dl) (%)	78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	17.6	7.8	10.9	4.3
79. Children age 6-59 months who are ansemic (<1-10 g/dl) (%)	Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>				
8.1. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (~11.0 g/dl) (%) 42.2 56.4 52.6 52.8 52.8 52.8 52.8 53.8 52.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10		66.3	69.9	68.9	74.0
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%) (%)   27.4   27.5   25.5   55.9	80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	49.7	53.7	52.4	55.8
83. Man age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)   80.0 sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)**   Women	81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	49.2	56.4	54.6	57.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)   Supering Company	82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	49.7	53.8	52.5	55.9
Mathematics	83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	21.4	27.4	25.5	25.4
34. Blood sugar level - high (-140 mg/dl) (%)   3.0   1.7   2.1   na 8.5. Blood sugar level - high (-140 mg/dl) (%)   3.0   1.7   2.1   na 8.5. Blood sugar level - high (-140 mg/dl) (%)   8.1   6.0   6.7   na 8.7. Blood sugar level - high (-140 mg/dl) (%)   8.1   6.0   6.7   na 8.7. Blood sugar level - high (-140 mg/dl) (%)   3.9   2.4   2.9   na 8.7. Blood sugar level - very high (-160 mg/dl) (%)   3.9   2.4   2.9   na 8.7. Blood sugar level - very high (-160 mg/dl) (%)   3.9   2.4   2.9   na 8.7. Blood sugar level - very high (-160 mg/dl) (%)   5.5   5.9   6.1   na 8.5. Blightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)   6.5   5.9   6.1   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%)   0.7   0.6   0.6   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.6   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 2180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 2180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 2180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 2180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 2180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 2180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na 9.0   Very high (Systolic 2180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   0.7   0.7   0.7   0.7   0.7   0.7   0.7   0.7   0.7   0.7	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>				
S.S. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	Women				
Memory	84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	6.2	4.6	5.1	na
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)   3.9   2.4   2.9   na	85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	3.0	1.7	2.1	na
187. Blood sugar level - very high (~160 mg/dl) (%)   8.0 ms   8	Men				
Stylentension among Adults (age 15-49 years)	86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	8.1	6.0	6.7	na
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)  80. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)  80. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)  81. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%)  82. Moderately high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)  82. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)  83. Very high (Systolic 180-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)  84. Cervix (%)  84. Cervix (%)  85. Breast (%)  86. Diastolic 30-99 mm of Hg) (%)  87. Diastolic 30-99 mm of Hg) (%)  88. Men who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)  89. Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:  87. Women 411	87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	3.9	2.4	2.9	na
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 6.5 5.9 6.1 na 98. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 0.7 0.6 0.6 na 99. Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 0.7 0.6 0.6 na 99. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 0.7 0.6 0.6 na 99. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-199 mm of Hg) (%) 10.2 7.3 8.2 na 99. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 10.2 7.3 8.2 na 99. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 1.2 0.5 0.7 na 99. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 1.2 0.5 0.7 na 99. Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 94. Cervix (%) 29.1 21.8 24.0 na 95. Breast (%) 10.9 10.2 10.4 na 96. Oral cavity (%) 10.9 10.2 10.4 na 96. Whomen who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%) 39.7 24.4 29.3 38.9 99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 39.9 Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 81.4 20.3 67.1 67.1 67.1 67.1 67.1 67.1 67.1 67.1	Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)   6.5   5.9   6.1   na	Women				
83. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%)	88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)  91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)  92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)  92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)  10. 2 7.3 8.2 na  93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)  10. 2 10.5 0.7 na  93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)  10. 2 10.4 na  94. Cervix (%)  94. Cervix (%)  95. Breast (%)  96. Cral cavity (%)  10.9 10.2 10.4 na  96. Oral cavity (%)  10.9 10.2 10.4 na  96. Oral cavity (%)  17. Women who have comprehensive knowledge oral HIV/AIDS (%)  99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)  101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)  87. 80.8 82.8 68.5 82.8 10.2 Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)  102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)  103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)  104. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)  105. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  107. Women having a panboile phone that they themselves use (%)  108. Women having a panboile phone that they themselves use (%)  109. Women having a panboile phone that they themselves use (%)  109. Women having a pank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  109. Women having a pank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  109. Women having a pank or savings account that they themselves use (%)  109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)  100. Women	Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	5.9	6.1	na
## 1. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.4	1.1	1.2	na
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) a.2. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) a.5. 1.8 2.0 na 39. Woderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) a.1.2 0.5 0.7 na 39. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) a.1.2 0.5 0.7 na 39. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) a.1.2 0.5 0.7 na 39. Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:  94. Cervix (%) a.9.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.7	0.6	0.6	na
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)   22.5   1.8   2.0   na   32. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na   33. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na   33. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na   34. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na   34. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na   34. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na   34. Very High (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   1.2   1.0   1.2					
92. Moderately high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)   2.5   0.5   0.7   0.8     33. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)   2.0   0.5   0.7   0.7     34. Cervix (%)   29.1   21.8   24.0   0.8     35. Breast (%)   10.9   10.2   10.4   0.8     36. Gral cavity (%)   10.9   10.2   10.4   0.8     36. Oral cavity (%)   10.9   10.2   10.4   0.8     36. Oral cavity (%)   10.9   10.2   10.4   0.8     37. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)   31.1   12.1   18.1   20.3     38. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)   39.7   24.4   29.3   38.9     39. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)   39.7   24.4   29.3   38.9     39. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1     40.0 Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1     40.0 Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1     50.0 Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1     50.0 Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1     67.1 Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1     70.1 Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)   87.7   80.8   82.8   68.5   80.8   82.8   68.5   80.8					
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)   1.2   0.5   0.7   na	5, · · ,				
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:   94. Cervix (%)   29.1   21.8   24.0   na     95. Breast (%)   10.9   10.2   10.4   na     96. Oral cavity (%)   15.2   11.0   12.3   na     Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)   15.2   11.0   12.3   na     Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)   31.1   12.1   18.1   20.3     97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)   39.7   24.4   29.3   38.9     99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1     100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1     Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1     Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)   22.1   33.5   29.9   32.8     103. Ever-married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)   22.1   33.5   29.9   32.8     103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)   27.3   35.4   33.0   45.7     104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)   27.3   35.4   33.0   45.7     105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)   41.0   44.7   43.5   na     106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)   50.1   31.4   37.3   8.9     107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)   50.1   31.4   37.3   8.9     108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%)   65.5   12.1   10.4   16.0     109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)   53.1   62.4   59.5   68.5     111. Women who consume alcohol (%)   50.1   60.6   2.1   1.6   2.1     112. Men who consume alcohol (%)   50.8   36.8   36.8   36.8     114. Men who torisonume alcohol (%)   50.6   37.4   37.2   na     115. Men who torisonume alcohol (%)   50.6   37.4   37.2   na					
94. Cervix (%)		1.2	0.5	0.7	na
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HIV/AIDS (%)   81.4   64.8   70.1   67.1					
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114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past 12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%) 36.6 37.4 37.2 na		45.6	36.9	38.5	na
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%) 36.6 37.4 37.2 na	114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past				
	12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)				

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>18</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and

exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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## **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4**

2015-16

## STATE FACT SHEET

## **MEGHALAYA**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Meghalaya. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Meghalaya was conducted from 6 April 2015 to 19 September 2015 by Nielsen (India) Private Limited and gathered information from 7,327 households, 9,201 women, and 1,146 men. Fact sheets for each district of Meghalaya are also available separately.

#### **Meghalaya-Key Indicators**

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Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
	Urban		Total	
Population and Household Profile		<b>Rural</b> 80.2	Total	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	93.2 27.9	38.7	83.0 36.5	66.2 40.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%) 3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,067	991	1,005	1,005
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	891	1,030	1,005	907
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	89.2	78.4	79.8	43.3
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.0	89.2	91.4	70.4
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	85.2	62.9	67.9	63.1
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	67.9	58.1	60.3	37.6
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	65.7	9.3	21.8	21.1
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.7	99.3	99.1	97.1
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or	00.7	00.0	00.1	37.1
health insurance (%)	23.2	37.9	34.6	0.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	93.4	79.6	82.8	69.5
13. Men who are literate (%)	95.7	80.8	84.0	72.7
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.4	25.8	33.6	22.9
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.8	19.3	16.5	24.5
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(8.5)	22.4	19.6	33.3
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	3.5	3.0	3.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.4	10.1	8.6	8.3
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	15	32	30	44
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	20	43	40	70
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 year				
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	32.8	22.4	24.3	24.3
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	27.6	20.6	21.9	18.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	12.4	4.8	6.2	9.5
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.7	1.8	2.1	1.5
26. Pill (%)	7.8	12.5	11.7	5.0
27. Condom (%)	3.1	0.9	1.3	2.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)°				
28. Total unmet need (%)	21.2	21.2	21.2	35.8
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	13.9	15.6	15.3	23.2
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.6	26.5	24.2	7.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.7	61.2	61.8	44.7

'na' not available () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup> Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which

are not shared with any other household.

3 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.
4 Includes other methods that are not shown separately

Includes other interious triat are not shown separately

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**Meghalaya-Key Indicators** 

wegnalaya-key indicato	3	NEUC 4		MELIC 2
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	0.100			
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.3	50.7	53.3	32.6
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	71.3	46.3	50.0	42.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	89.2	77.6	79.3	51.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they	50.0	22.2		
were pregnant (%)  36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	53.8 38.4	33.2	36.2	5.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection	30.4	20.9	23.5	4.2
(MCP) card (%)	88.4	94.6	93.6	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	76.4	42.6	47.5	27.3
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for	70.4	42.0	47.5	27.3
births delivered in an institution (%)	26.2	28.6	28.0	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	2,475	2,987	2,892	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours				0.5
of birth (%) 42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/	3.2	1.3	1.4	0.5
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	14.5	8.1	9.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
43. Institutional births (%)	88.1	45.7	51.4	29.0
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.1	37.3	39.4	19.7
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.4
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	90.8	48.1	53.8	31.1
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.5	5.6	7.6	4.1
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	34.5	29.3	31.4	26.7
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)  Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation	16.0	8.5	9.8	8.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio				
and DPT) (%)	81.4	58.5	61.5	32.9
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.2	84.4	86.0	65.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	84.2	69.0	71.0	56.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	88.1	71.8	74.0	47.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	86.6	69.7	71.9	43.8
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	79.9	60.3	62.9	na
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health	63.7	52.9	54.4	14.9
facility (%)	81.1	94.3	92.4	87.0
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health				
facility (%)	18.9	2.5	4.9	8.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.6	10.9	10.6	5.7
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	77.6	77.4	77.5	65.1
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	54.5	58.4	58.0	na
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	76.0	69.3	70.0	72.2
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks	4.0	6.0	5.8	1.0
preceding the survey (%) 64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken	4.8	6.0	5.6	1.9
to a health facility (%)	87.3	72.7	74.9	54.8
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	55.8	61.4	60.6	58.6
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	34.7	36.0	35.8	26.3
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	(75.7)	66.2	67.4	77.5
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	24.9	24.1	24.2	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	(31.8)	16.9	19.8	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	26.6	23.1	23.6	na FF 1
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%) 72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	36.5	45.0 15.5	43.8	55.1
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%) 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)	13.7 6.5	15.5 6.5	15.3 6.5	30.7 19.9
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-neight) (%) 74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	6.5 22.9	29.9	29.0	48.8
/4. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-ior-age) (76)				

48.8 Cliniciter under 5 years who are underweight (weight-ion-age) (%)

22.9 29.0 48.8

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or for or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Because (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, 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).

### **Meghalaya-Key Indicators**

Wegitalaya-Ney ilidicator		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		лгпэ-з 2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)		<u> </u>		
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	Urban 11.4	Rural 12.3	Total 12.1	Total 14.6
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	13.6	11.1	11.6	14.0
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	18.4	10.2	12.2	5.3
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	17.1	8.1	10.1	5.9
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>	17.1	0.1	10.1	3.3
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	42.6	48.9	48.0	63.8
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	45.2	60.0	56.5	45.4
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	43.9	54.6	53.1	58.1
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	45.2	59.6	56.2	46.2
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	19.0	36.0	32.4	36.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>10</sup>				
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	5.1	4.0	4.3	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	2.5	1.6	1.8	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	7.9	6.0	6.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	5.0	2.3	2.9	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	7.4	7.2	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.9	1.9	1.9	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.8	0.8	0.8	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	13.4	6.4	7.9	no
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	13.4	1.4	7.9 1.5	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.9	1.4	1.0	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:	0.9	1.0	1.0	na
94. Cervix (%)	23.2	18.7	19.8	na
95. Breast (%)	15.9	11.4	12.4	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	29.1	12.7	16.5	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)	20.1	12.7	10.5	Πα
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	18.2	11.7	13.3	13.1
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	25.7	10.9	14.1	13.8
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	57.4	43.6	47.0	26.2
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	59.7	49.9	52.1	40.2
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	93.1	91.1	91.4	90.4
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	33.4	36.7	35.9	22.7
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	22.0	30.4	28.7	12.8
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.5	0.4	0.4	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	29.4	66.6	57.3	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	67.9	49.9	54.4	16.9
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	80.2	59.1	64.3	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	85.2	57.1	63.7	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)	00.2	37.1	03.7	Πα
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	28.6	33.5	32.3	31.9
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	65.9	73.9	72.2	69.3
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.8
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	40.7	45.7	44.6	49.2
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	10.1	,	0	.3.2
12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	48.3	24.6	29.4	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past				
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	29.3	14.9	17.8	na

<sup>\*\*</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. \*\*Is Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. \*\*Is Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). \*\*Is Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. \*\*Is Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. \*\*Is Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco\*\*

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and

exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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## NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4

2015-16

## STATE FACT SHEET

## **PUDUCHERRY**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Puducherry. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Puducherry was conducted from 17 June 2015 to 12 July 2015 by EHI International Pvt. Ltd. and gathered information from 3,205 households, 4,012 women, and 606 men. Fact sheets for each district of Puducherry are also available separately.

**Puducherry-Key Indicators** 

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.0	77.7	81.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.9	23.4	23.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,083	1,033	1,068
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	786	992	843
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	99.2	98.7	99.0
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.2	99.6
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	93.8	99.0	95.4
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	73.4	46.1	65.0
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	91.6	69.4	84.8
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.3	84.4	92.7
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	38.1	20.9	32.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)			
12. Women who are literate (%)	85.1	84.8	85.0
13. Men who are literate (%)	89.8	96.1	91.9
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	61.8	56.8	60.3
Marriage and Fertility			
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.9	10.2	10.7
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	10.4	(0.0)	6.3
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	1.7	1.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.7	3.2	3.5
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)			
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	10	(30)	16
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	10	*	16
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 year			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	62.4	60.9	61.9
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	61.5	60.5	61.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	58.5	54.8	57.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.1	3.7	2.6
26. Pill (%)	0.3	0.4	0.4
27. Condom (%)	0.6	1.2	0.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)°			
28. Total unmet need (%)	9.3	6.1	8.3
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	5.3	3.6	4.8
Quality of Family Planning Services			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	38.1	30.7	35.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	74.8	64.5	71.7

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.

Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

 Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
 Postpartum amenorrheic 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 pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

'na' not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

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

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

**Puducherry-Key Indicators** 

Puducherry-Key Indicators		NEUO 4	
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)			
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.0	67.5	80.6
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	90.1	81.7	87.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	84.9	75.2	82.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they			
were pregnant (%)	67.4	63.8	66.3
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	59.4	46.4	55.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.8	95.9	98.0
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other	00.0	00.0	00.0
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	88.3	76.6	84.9
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for			
births delivered in an institution (%)	22.8	17.8	21.4
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	2,176	1,627	1,999
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours			
of birth (%)	*	*	*
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/ midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	34.9	38.6	36.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	34.3	30.0	30.0
43. Institutional births (%)	99.9	100.0	99.9
44. Institutional births (76) 44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	77.9	91.3	82.0
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	0.1	0.0	0.1
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.9	39.8	33.6
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.1	(54.9)	48.3
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	26.4	38.3	30.4
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation			
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio			
and DPT) (%)	93.9	(85.4)	91.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	99.8	(100.0)	99.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	97.7	(90.3)	95.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	98.1	(91.5)	96.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	95.2	(95.9)	95.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	89.9	(88.4)	89.4
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health	77.0	70.3	75.0
facility (%)	86.2	(97.5)	89.7
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health		,	
facility (%)	13.8	(2.5)	10.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)			
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.9	14.7	11.3
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	(79.4)	(58.3)	71.2
(ORS) (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	(78.4)	(56.0)	69.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	(80.6)	(62.6)	73.6
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks	(00.0)	(02.0)	73.0
preceding the survey (%)	2.5	4.0	3.0
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken			
to a health facility (%)	77.8	(66.8)	74.0
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children			
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	70.3	53.2	65.3
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	57.4	*	45.5
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%) 68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	(78.3)		76.8
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	18.1	30.9	21.8
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	57.8 28.0	37.7	54.8 31.1
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	26.0 24.7	37.7 21.1	23.7
71. Children under 5 years who are started (height-for-height) (76)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (12)	24. <i>1</i> 26.1	17.4	23.6
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)	8.3	6.4	7.8
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	23.3	18.7	22.0
Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last high or two or more injections (the last w			

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

## **Puducherry-Key Indicators**

T daddnen y rtey maiedtere		NFHS-4	
Indicators		(2015-16)	
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>14</sup> (%)	10.5	13.2	11.3
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	9.3	11.8	10.2
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	38.1	33.6	36.7
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	40.5	30.8	37.1
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>			
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	43.4	48.5	44.9
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	52.3	55.7	53.4
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	23.6	(31.2)	26.0
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	51.4	54.8	52.4
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	16.2	15.3	15.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>			
Women			
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	6.8	8.6	7.3
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	4.1	5.2	4.4
Men			
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	7.9	6.7	7.5
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	5.2	5.0	5.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)	0.2	0.0	0.1
Women			
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	<b>5</b> 0	6.0
, , , ,	7.2	5.9	6.8
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.0 0.9	0.5	1.6
Men	0.9	0.4	0.7
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or			
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.2	6.2	11.5
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	0.8	5.4	2.4
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.3	1.2	1.2
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:			
94. Cervix (%)	20.1	22.2	20.7
95. Breast (%)	14.6	16.1	15.1
96. Oral cavity (%)	10.3	11.5	10.7
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)			
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	26.6	22.7	25.4
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	21.6	11.2	18.0
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting			
HIV/AIDS (%)	69.4	79.9	72.7
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting			
HIV/AIDS (%)	84.6	84.6	84.6
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)			
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	90.0	74.2	85.1
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	21.7	20.1	21.2
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	33.3	37.5	34.5
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.7	9.1	4.6
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	41.9	36.6	40.3
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	65.2	74.8	68.2
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	68.0	65.7	67.3
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their	96.5	97.8	96.9
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)  Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)	90.5	91.0	90.9
	0.0	1 0	1 1
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.8 13.2	1.8 16.7	1.1 14.4
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	0.7	0.6
111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	38.8	45.2	41.0
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	30.0	40.2	41.0
12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	*	*	(42.0)
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past			` -/
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	14.4	(7.7)	11.8
<sup>14</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per de	cilitre (a/dl)	Among children	revalence

<sup>12</sup> HIORITIS) (%) (7.7) 11.0

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>18</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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## **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4**

2015-16

## STATE FACT SHEET

## **SIKKIM**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Sikkim. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Sikkim was conducted from 30 January 2015 to 17 July 2015 by Development & Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS) and gathered information from 4,662 households, 5,293 women, and 803 men. Fact sheets for each district of Sikkim are also available separately.

#### **Sikkim-Key Indicators**

Indicators	•	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	85.6	77.2	79.7	65.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.2	23.5	23.1	30.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	936	944	942	936
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	632	911	809	984
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	98.6	98.4	98.5	85.7
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.0	99.6	99.4	92.2
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.3	96.8	97.6	77.6
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	76.0	94.2	88.2	60.7
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	93.0	42.4	59.1	42.4
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.8	99.5	99.6	97.1
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or				
health insurance (%)	32.6	29.2	30.3	7.0
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	89.5	85.2	86.6	72.3
13. Men who are literate (%)	93.3	90.0	91.5	83.1
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	50.2	36.1	40.7	22.5
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.1	13.6	14.5	30.1
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	18.8	18.1	18.5	31.5
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.4	3.0	2.8	12.0
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	(13)	38	29	34
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	(18)	39	32	40
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 ye	ars)			
21. Any method⁴ (%)	36.9	51.4	46.7	57.6
22. Any modern method⁴ (%)	35.6	50.9	45.9	48.7
23. Female sterilization (%)	13.1	19.7	17.6	21.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	1.6	4.3	3.4	4.5
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.5	7.1	6.3	3.0
26. Pill (%)	8.8	12.9	11.6	12.8
27. Condom (%)	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>				
28. Total unmet need (%)	24.5	20.3	21.7	20.4
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	9.8	8.4	8.9	5.8
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.6	21.4	19.6	13.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	46.5	61.4	57.1	56.5

· Postpartum amenorrheic 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.

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.

Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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 amenorrheic 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.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

## **Sikkim-Key Indicators**

Sikkiiii-Rey ilidicators		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.2	75.7	76.2	57.9
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	75.6	74.2	74.7	56.2
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus' (%) 35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they	98.5	96.6	97.2	81.1
were pregnant (%)	48.7	54.9	52.8	26.3
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	36.7	40.2	39.0	22.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection				
(MČP) card (%)	98.4	99.4	99.1	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other	70.0	74.6	74.2	44.0
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for	79.3	71.6	74.2	44.9
births delivered in an institution (%)	11.9	38.3	29.4	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	2,584	2,474	2,509	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours				
of birth (%)	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/	9.5	111	12.0	
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)  Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	9.5	14.4	12.8	na
43. Institutional births (%)	95.3	94.4	94.7	47.2
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	77.5	85.2	82.7	44.5
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	2.5	2.4	2.4	6.5
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	97.7	96.8	97.1	53.7
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.8	17.1	20.9	12.3
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	(48.3)	50.1	49.3	*
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	26.0	14.7	18.1	25.0
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio	(5.4.1)			
and DPT) (%)	(81.4)	83.7	83.0	69.6
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(98.2)	99.2	98.9	95.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	(87.1) (88.4)	88.0 95.0	87.7 93.0	85.6 84.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DFT vaccine (%)	(90.0)	95.0 94.8	93.3	83.1
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(78.9)	94.8 86.4	84.1	na
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	80.5	86.2	84.3	18.0
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health	00.0	33.2	05	20.0
facility (%)	(91.9)	95.1	94.1	98.6
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health				
facility (%)	(8.1)	4.9	5.9	0.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	2.6	1.0	16 5
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	0.3	2.6	1.8	16.5
(ORS) (%)	*	*	*	33.2
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	*	*	*	na
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	*	*	*	32.2
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks				
preceding the survey (%)	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.0
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken	*	(58.5)	(63.8)	49.7
to a health facility (%) Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		(36.3)	(03.6)	45.7
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	61.7	68.9	66.5	43.3
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	(70.7)	48.6	54.6	37.2
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	*	(61.9)	61.8	(85.4)
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	19.0	25.0	23.1	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	*	*	*	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	20.7	24.4	23.1	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	22.9	32.9	29.6	38.3
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	13.2	14.7	14.2	9.7
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.7	6.0	5.9	3.3
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	12.0	15.4	14.2	19.7

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her 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 live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

#### **Sikkim-Key Indicators**

Sikkiiii-Key iiidicators		NEUO 4		NEUO
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>14</sup> (%)	7.5	5.8	6.4	11.2
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	1.2	3.3	2.4	12.2
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	34.1	23.1	26.7	15.4
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	41.5	29.7	34.8	11.9
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>				
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	59.7	52.7	55.1	58.1
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	34.3	35.6	35.2	59.4
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(33.6)	19.6	23.6	62.1
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	34.3	35.1	34.9	59.5
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	12.4	18.2	15.7	24.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>10</sup>				
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	7.8	6.1	6.7	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	3.5	2.6	2.9	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	10.7	7.5	8.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	6.4	1.9	3.8	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.1	11.1	11.7	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	2.9	3.1	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.9	1.6	1.7	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.7	21.1	19.6	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	7.2	2.8	4.7	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	4.6	1.7	3.0	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:				
94. Cervix (%)	11.8	13.3	12.8	na
95. Breast (%)	6.0	7.2	6.8	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	36.7	29.9	32.1	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	31.5	21.3	25.5	22.2
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	37.7	34.9	36.1	26.1
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	68.4	58.9	62.7	56.5
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	00.1	30.3	02.7	30.3
HIV/AIDS (%)	74.9	71.3	72.8	71.2
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	95.7	95.0	95.3	93.6
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	22.4	18.2	19.9	22.0
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	0.4	4.2	2.6	16.3
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.0	0.6	0.4	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	19.4	28.5	24.8	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	68.9	59.7	63.5	20.9
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	87.1	74.8	79.8	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their				
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	92.7	80.8	84.6	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.2	6.9	7.3	18.7
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	39.6	40.8	40.3	61.8
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	22.7	23.1	23.0	19.2
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	48.9	52.9	51.2	45.4
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	23.4	18.1	20.0	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past				
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	10.3	15.9	13.5	na

<sup>\*\*</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. \*\*In Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. \*\*In Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. \*\*In Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults and prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Amon

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Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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## **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4**

2015-16

# STATE FACT SHEET TAMIL NADU



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tamil Nadu. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 23 February 2015 to 29 June 2015 by EHI International Pvt. Ltd. and gathered information from 26,033 households, 28,820 women, and 4,794 men. Fact sheets for each district of Tamil Nadu are also available separately.

**Tamil Nadu-Key Indicators** 

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.6	70.7	77.2	69.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.4	24.1	23.3	26.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,020	1,047	1,033	1,078
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	972	939	954	896
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	98.5	98.2	98.3	85.8
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.2	98.3	98.8	88.6
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	86.9	94.5	90.6	91.4
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	69.7	34.0	52.2	22.4
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	87.4	58.0	73.0	31.4
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	89.1	76.2	82.8	65.5
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or				
health insurance (%)	59.2	69.1	64.1	4.0
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	85.6	72.9	79.4	69.4
13. Men who are literate (%)	91.7	86.2	89.1	84.1
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.6	42.9	50.9	31.8
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.0	18.3	15.7	21.5
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	18.4	15.2	17.0	14.0
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.7	6.3	5.0	7.7
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	18	23	21	30
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	24	31	27	35
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 year	ars)			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	54.1	52.3	53.2	61.4
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	53.5	51.6	52.6	60.0
23. Female sterilization (%)	49.4	49.4	49.4	55.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.1
26. Pill (%)	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
27. Condom (%)	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>				
28. Total unmet need (%)	10.6	9.6	10.1	10.2
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.1
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	29.7	30.8	30.2	21.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	76.7	76.6	76.7	66.4

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.

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.
Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.
Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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

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

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

Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

### **Tamil Nadu-Key Indicators**

Tailli Nadd-Rey Illaicato	. •	NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.1	62.9	64.0	75.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	81.3	81.0	81.2	87.4
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	72.4	69.7	71.0	95.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	65.1	62.9	64.0	28.2
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	46.3	43.8	45.0	27.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection				
(MCP) card (%)	96.0	96.0	96.0	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	74.3	73.8	74.1	85.6
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for	05.0	22.5	20.5	
births delivered in an institution (%)	25.3	33.6	29.5	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.) 41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours	2,476	2,511	2,496	na
of birth (%)	*	(13.0)	(11.3)	2.1
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/			, ,	
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	34.9	35.8	35.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	00.7	20.0	27.0
43. Institutional births (%) 44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	99.2 58.7	98.7 73.8	99.0 66.7	87.8 48.1
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	0.6	73.8 0.6	0.6	2.9
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	99.6	99.0	99.3	90.6
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.1	32.3	34.1	20.3
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.6	55.2	51.3	33.0
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.0	25.1	26.3	14.9
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio	70.0		co =	22.2
and DPT) (%) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	73.3 96.2	66.8 93.9	69.7 94.9	80.9 99.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	96.2 84.4	95.9 80.7	94.9 82.3	99.5 87.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	86.3	83.1	84.5	95.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	85.9	84.4	85.1	92.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	70.9	66.1	68.2	na
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	65.9	70.5	68.3	33.1
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	78.7	91.9	86.1	75.0
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health				
facility (%)	21.3	8.1	14.0	25.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	7.0	0.0	Г 4
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	8.2	7.8	8.0	5.4
(ORS) (%)	65.0	58.7	61.8	32.2
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	46.6	36.3	41.3	na
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	73.9	72.5	73.2	62.0
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.7
preceding the survey (%) 64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.7
to a health facility (%)	83.4	81.1	82.2	77.5
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	55.4	54.2	54.7	55.2
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	47.8	48.7	48.3	34.1
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	76.4	59.8	67.5	81.2
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%)	20.9	21.8	21.4	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%)	42.6	51.5	47.1	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%)	29.4	31.7	30.7	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	25.5	28.6	27.1	30.9
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%) 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	19.0 8.2	20.3 7.6	19.7 7.9	22.2
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-neight) (%) 74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	21.5	7.6 25.7	7.9 23.8	8.9 29.8
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (76)				

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or four 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. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

#### **Tamil Nadu-Key Indicators**

Tailiii Nadu-Ney ilidicato	3			
		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	10.9	18.5	14.6	28.4
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	10.7	14.3	12.4	27.1
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	36.2	25.4	30.9	20.9
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	30.6	25.6	28.2	14.5
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>	40.0			64.0
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	48.6	52.5	50.7	64.2
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	53.9	56.9	55.4	53.1
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	37.2	52.1	44.4	54.7
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	53.4 16.9	56.8 24.3	55.1 20.4	53.2 16.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>10</sup>	10.9	24.5	20.4	10.0
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	8.0	6.3	7.1	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	4.5	3.4	3.9	na
Men	7.0	3.1	3.3	TIQ.
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	10.2	9.2	9.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	5.9	5.3	5.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)	0.0			
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	5.5	6.2	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.9	1.2	1.6	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.6	0.5	0.5	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	40.0	10.0	11 5	
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.2	10.8	11.5	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.0 1.2	2.5 1.2	2.8 1.2	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:	1.4	1.2	1.2	na
94. Cervix (%)	21.7	24.4	23.1	na
95. Breast (%)	14.0	16.9	15.4	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	11.2	13.0	12.1	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)		20.0		TIQ.
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	16.4	15.6	16.0	12.3
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	10.6	11.3	10.9	37.4
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	67.8	61.6	64.7	41.9
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	04.0	70.2	70.7	02.0
HIV/AIDS (%) Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)	81.2	78.2	79.7	82.0
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	02.2	94.7	94.0	97.4
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	83.3 25.2	84.7 35.7	84.0 30.5	87.4 45.7
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	37.2	44.2	40.6	41.9
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	5.0	7.5	6.2	
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	34.6	7.5 37.9	36.2	na na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	75.7	78.3	77.0	15.9
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	70.7	53.4	62.0	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their	70.7	33.4	02.0	IIa
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)				na
	93.5	89.5	91.4	
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)	93.5	89.5	91.4	
		89.5 3.0	2.2	2.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)	1.5	3.0	2.2	2.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)  109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)  110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.5 32.2	3.0 31.2	2.2 31.7	2.8 40.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)  109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)  110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)  111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	1.5 32.2 0.5	3.0 31.2 0.3	2.2 31.7 0.4	2.8 40.1 0.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)  109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)  110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)  111. Women who consume alcohol (%)  112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	1.5 32.2	3.0 31.2	2.2 31.7	2.8 40.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)  109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)  110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)  111. Women who consume alcohol (%)  112. Men who consume alcohol (%)  113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	1.5 32.2 0.5 46.0	3.0 31.2 0.3 47.4	2.2 31.7 0.4 46.7	2.8 40.1 0.1 41.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)  109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)  110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)  111. Women who consume alcohol (%)  112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	1.5 32.2 0.5	3.0 31.2 0.3	2.2 31.7 0.4	2.8 40.1 0.1

<sup>\*\*</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. \*\*In Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. \*\*In Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). \*\*In Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. \*\*In Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. \*\*In Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco\*\*

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## NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4

2015-16

## STATE FACT SHEET

## **TELANGANA**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Telangana. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Telangana was conducted from 23 February 2015 to 9 May 2015 by GFK Mode Private Limited and gathered information from 7,786 households, 7,567 women, and 1,058 men. Fact sheets for each district of Telangana are also available separately.

**Telangana-Key Indicators** 

Tolangana recy inaloators			
	NFHS-4		
Indicators		(2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.6	50.4	62.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.9	25.1	25.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	976	1,035	1,007
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	884	865	874
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	89.9	76.5	82.9
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.5	97.2	98.2
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	80.1	75.6	77.6
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	64.4	38.9	50.2
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	90.1	48.2	66.8
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.2	93.0	95.8
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or			
health insurance (%)	53.5	76.7	66.4
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)			
12. Women who are literate (%)	79.3	52.4	65.2
13. Men who are literate (%)	90.8	76.5	83.4
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.3	30.5	43.3
Marriage and Fertility			
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.7	35.0	25.7
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	14.5	32.3	23.9
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	1.9	1.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the			
survey (%)	6.5	13.8	10.6
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)			
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	20	35	28
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	25	38	32
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 year	-		
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	58.8	55.8	57.2
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	58.3	55.8	56.9
23. Female sterilization (%)	54.9	53.6	54.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	1.4	1.7	1.6
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.6	0.1	0.3
26. Pill (%)	0.5	0.1	0.3
27. Condom (%)	0.8	0.2	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>			
28. Total unmet need (%)	8.8	6.0	7.3
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	4.3	3.4	3.8
Quality of Family Planning Services			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	9.7	9.7	9.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	26.8	22.8	24.7

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.

Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

<sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

<sup>5</sup> Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

they want to become pregnant.

Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrheic 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.

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

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

**Telangana-Key Indicators** 

relangana-key indicators		NEUO 4	
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Ulbali	Nulai	Total
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	87.4	79.2	83.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	77.6	72.7	75.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	89.6	88.5	89.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they			
were pregnant (%)	58.8	47.5	52.8
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	47.7	37.3	42.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.4	92.2	89.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	84.8	79.1	81.8
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for	01.0	70.1	01.0
births delivered in an institution (%)	10.2	14.0	12.2
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	3,938	4,079	4,020
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	7.4	9.0
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/			
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	21.3	28.9	25.3
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	07.0	04.5
43. Institutional births (%)	96.3 27.1	87.3 34.4	91.5 31.0
44. Institutional births in public facility (%) 45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	1.7	34.4 4.0	2.9
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	94.8	88.4	91.4
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	63.2	53.4	58.0
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	74.8	75.1	74.9
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.2	39.5	40.6
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation			
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio	67.0	60.2	60.1
and DPT) (%) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	67.8 97.6	68.3 97.2	68.1 97.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	74.4	76.3	75.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	89.5	86.3	87.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	91.8	89.4	90.6
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	69.7	71.4	70.6
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	75.3	77.2	76.3
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	72.0	95.6	83.7
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health			
facility (%)	28.0	4.0	16.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.4		0.4
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	8.1	8.6	8.4
(ORS) (%)	61.8	52.5	56.8
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	30.2	32.7	31.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	79.5	69.4	74.0
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.2	2.0	2.1
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken	2.2	2.0	2.1
to a health facility (%)	82.0	72.1	76.2
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children			
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	38.8	35.6	37.1
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	68.0	66.8	67.3
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	(57.9) 14.8	56.4 5.4	57.1
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	(9.7)	5.4 13.7	9.6 11.4
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	13.9	6.3	9.9
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	20.9	33.3	28.1
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	14.6	20.4	18.0
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	3.7	5.6	4.8
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last wi	22.2	33.1	28.5

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Beeding 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 children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and 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).

**Telangana-Key Indicators** 

Telangana-Ney mulcators			
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	16.1	29.0	23.1
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	17.6	24.6	21.4
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	39.5	18.5	28.1
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	31.9	17.9	24.2
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>			
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	51.6	67.5	60.7
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.4	58.2	56.9
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	44.3	55.1	49.8
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	55.0	58.1	56.7
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	10.2	19.8	15.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>			
Women			
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	8.2	5.6	6.8
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	5.1	2.8	3.9
Men			
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	6.8	5.4	6.0
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	5.1	3.3	4.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)			
Women			
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or			
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.1	6.8	7.4
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.8	1.6	1.7
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.0	1.1	1.0
Men			
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or			
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.0	10.6	12.2
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.6	3.0	3.3
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	3.4	2.2	2.7
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:			
94. Cervix (%)	30.7	33.7	32.3
95. Breast (%)	11.1	8.1	9.5
96. Oral cavity (%)	12.5	8.6	10.5
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)			
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	39.1	20.8	29.5
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	55.1	45.0	49.8
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	C0 C	FO 4	FO 0
HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	68.6	50.1	59.0
HIV/AIDS (%)	85.4	77.5	81.3
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)			
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	82.1	80.3	81.1
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	28.1	60.8	45.2
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	36.9	47.6	43.0
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	4.4	7.0	5.9
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	42.2	58.2	50.5
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	60.7	58.7	59.7
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	63.1	33.8	47.8
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their			
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	86.7	67.2	76.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)			
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.1	4.4	2.8
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	25.0	31.4	28.3
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	2.7	14.3	8.8
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	46.0	61.2	53.9
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	(18.2)	38.9	35.0
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past	(10.2)	50.9	55.0
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	40.0	44.0	42.3
Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. 15 Haemoglobin in grams per de			

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>15</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>18</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

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## **NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4**

2015-16

## STATE FACT SHEET

## **TRIPURA**



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tripura. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Tripura was conducted from 2 February 2015 to 2 August 2015 by Development & Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS) and gathered information from 4,510 households, 4,804 women, and 819 men. Fact sheets for each district of Tripura are also available separately.

## **Tripura-Key Indicators**

Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	89.5	78.7	81.9	75.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.8	26.0	24.5	30.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,051	978	998	1,017
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,100	925	966	959
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	96.8	89.9	91.6	74.4
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.0	90.0	92.7	68.8
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.7	82.8	87.3	76.1
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	65.1	59.6	61.3	51.5
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	68.6	16.0	31.9	17.7
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.7	98.8	99.1	97.1
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or				
health insurance (%)	31.7	69.5	58.1	0.9
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	88.4	77.0	80.4	68.5
13. Men who are literate (%)	95.2	87.0	89.5	77.1
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.8	16.3	23.4	15.3
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.6	34.8	32.2	41.0
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(9.6)	25.8	22.2	18.9
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.3	20.7	18.8	18.5
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	(12)	31	27	51
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	(21)	36	33	59
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 ye	ars)			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	66.8	63.0	64.1	65.7
22. Any modern method⁴ (%)	43.1	42.7	42.8	44.9
23. Female sterilization (%)	17.6	12.4	13.9	17.6
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
26. Pill (%)	21.1	28.5	26.3	21.8
27. Condom (%)	3.4	1.2	1.9	3.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>				
28. Total unmet need (%)	11.1	10.5	10.7	12.4
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.7
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	9.7	7.6	8.2	3.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	43.6	38.1	39.6	36.1

• Postpartum amenorrheic 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.

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.

Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.
Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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 amenorrheic 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

 $<sup>^6</sup>$  Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

<sup>()</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted case:

**Tripura-Key Indicators** 

Tripura-Rey indicators		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Olbali	Kurai	I Otal	I Otal
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.1	62.7	66.4	47.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	77.0	59.9	64.3	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	99.0	90.9	93.0	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they				
were pregnant (%)	16.3	12.4	13.4	11.5
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	9.8	6.8	7.6	7.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection	00.7	02.7	02.0	
(MCP) card (%)	83.7	82.7	83.0	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	72.6	58.4	62.1	26.3
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for	72.0	33	02.1	20.5
births delivered in an institution (%)	21.3	37.3	32.6	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	4,909	4,248	4,412	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours	*			
of birth (%)	*	0.0	0.0	0.4
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/ midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	6.9	9.0	8.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	0.0	3.0	0.4	Πα
43. Institutional births (%)	92.6	75.7	79.9	46.9
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.7	69.2	69.1	
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	1.0	1.3	1.2	
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	93.6	76.8	80.9	
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	45.8	12.2	20.5	12.9
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	87.1	57.6	73.7	(69.5)
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.4	12.1	18.1	23.7
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio				
and DPT) (%)	64.2	51.2	54.5	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.5	80.0	82.4	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	78.9	67.2	70.1	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	77.4	68.9	71.1	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	76.9	67.3	69.7	
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	72.5 69.1	48.4 60.7	54.4 62.8	
57. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitariii A dose in last 6 months (76)	69.1	60.7	02.0	20.3
facility (%)	92.6	99.2	97.4	87.2
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health				
facility (%)	7.4	0.0	2.0	1.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.5	5.3	4.9	8.4
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	*	46.4	46.3	FO 1
(ORS) (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	*	19.1	19.1	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	*	64.0	65.7	
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks		04.0	03.7	04.5
preceding the survey (%)	2.1	2.8	2.6	14.2
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken				
to a health facility (%)	(79.5)	70.8	73.0	66.7
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	37.7	46.6	44.4	
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	(63.4)	72.9	70.7	
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	*	(18.2)	13.6	
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	6.5	4.9	5.3	
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	*	*	*	IIa
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	7.2	5.5	5.9	
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	17.2	26.8	24.3	
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	13.4	18.0	16.8	
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	5.3		6.3	
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	21.7	25.0	24.1	39.6

<sup>74</sup>. Children under 5 years who are underweight (Weight-ion-age) (%)

21.7 25.0 24.1 39.6

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at least or more injections at least within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. <sup>8</sup> Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. <sup>9</sup> Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. <sup>10</sup> Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>11</sup> Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

12 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. <sup>13</sup> Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

**Tripura-Key Indicators** 

Tripura-key indicators		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		NFNS-3 2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>14</sup> (%)	16.2	20.1	18.9	36.9
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	13.0	17.0	15.7	41.7
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	23.5	12.8	16.0	7.1
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	18.2	14.9	15.9	4.8
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>				
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	45.7	49.2	48.3	62.9
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	55.7	54.0	54.5	65.6
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	(49.8)	55.8	54.4	57.6
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	55.6	54.1	54.5	65.1
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	18.3	27.5	24.7	35.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>				
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	9.4	7.0	7.7	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	5.8	3.2	4.0	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	8.9	9.9	9.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	5.4	4.4	4.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.5	8.9	9.7	no
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.0	1.7	1.8	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.8	1.7	1.1	na na
Men	0.0	1.5	1.1	Ha
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	13.4	11.9	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.2	1.2	1.5	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.0	0.2	0.2	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:				
94. Cervix (%)	7.0	4.3	5.1	na
95. Breast (%)	1.5	1.2	1.3	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	9.2	5.7	6.8	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	44.3	21.0	28.0	11.8
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	50.9	30.5	36.8	21.2
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	740	<b></b>		
HIV/AIDS (%)	74.8	50.2	57.6	41.7
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	92.7	76.6	81.5	65.8
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)	32.1	70.0	01.5	05.0
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	96.7	89.7	91.7	77.9
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	23.5	27.5	26.3	24.9
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	16.7	32.4	27.9	44.1
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.5	2.5	2.2	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	56.0	57.8	57.3	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	69.4	54.8	59.2	18.7
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	67.6	33.7	43.9	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their				
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	56.5	38.6	43.5	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	37.9	44.0	42.2	48.2
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	57.5	72.3	67.8	76.0
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	6.7	4.8	9.6
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)				40.9
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	54.7	58.9	57.6	40.9
12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	24.7	16.6	18.8	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past	_ 1.1			·iu
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	13.9	9.6	10.7	na

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>18</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

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exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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2015-16

# STATE FACT SHEET UTTARAKHAND



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As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Uttarakhand. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Uttarakhand was conducted from 30 January 2015 to 19 July 2015 by Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR University) and gathered information from 15,171 households, 17,300 women, and 1,990 men. Fact sheets for each district of Uttarakhand are also available separately.

### **Uttarakhand-Key Indicators**

Ottaramana may maraa		NEUO 4		NEUO
		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.2	68.9	72.7	64.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.9	29.9	28.9	34.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	921	1,070	1,015	996
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	817	924	888	912
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.8	74.2	76.7	38.4
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.4	96.5	97.5	80.0
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.9	89.5	92.9	87.4
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	73.3	59.6	64.5	44.4
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	86.6	31.1	51.0	36.3
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.6	93.5	95.3	71.0
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or				
health insurance (%)	18.9	19.8	19.5	6.6
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	81.7	73.6	76.5	64.7
13. Men who are literate (%)	92.4	89.6	90.7	86.3
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	54.8	38.8	44.6	33.5
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.2	14.8	13.9	22.6
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	15.3	25.6	20.9	24.8
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the				
survey (%)	2.3	3.2	2.9	6.2
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	44	39	40	42
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	49	46	47	56
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 ye	ears)			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	53.9	53.2	53.4	59.3
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	48.4	49.8	49.3	55.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	18.7	32.2	27.4	32.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.8
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.5
26. Pill (%)	4.2	2.7	3.2	4.2
27. Condom (%)	22.7	12.4	16.1	15.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>				
28. Total unmet need (%)	14.0	16.4	15.5	12.6
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	4.0	5.9	5.2	4.4
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	14.5	15.5	15.1	6.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	47.3	43.9	45.0	39.3
31. Current users ever fold about side effects of current method (%)	47.3	43.9	45.0	39.3

'na' not available

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant.
Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.

Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

## **Uttarakhand-Kev Indicators**

Maternal and Child Health   Warba   Warba   Warba   Warba   Total   Total   Maternal and Child Health   Warba   Warb	Ottaraknand-Ney indicato	<del>510</del>			
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)			NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)   3.2 Mothers who had antenatal care (visite (%))   63.1   48.7   53.5   43.3   3.3 Mothers who had a fleast 4 antenatal care visite (%)   9.5   90.4   11.2   25.7   30.9   91.4   85.5   3.5 Mothers who had a fleast 4 antenatal care visite (%)   9.5   90.4   91.4   85.5   3.5 Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they   27.1   23.8   90.4   91.4   85.5   3.6 Mothers who had full antenatal care (*%)   15.6   9.4   11.5   12.7   3.6 Mothers who had full antenatal care (*%)   15.6   9.4   11.5   12.7   3.6 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/murse/LHV/ANM/midwlefother health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   92.7   93.8   93.4   ns.   3.6 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/murse/LHV/ANM/midwlefother health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   92.7   93.8   93.4   ns.   3.6 Mothers who received handla assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)   40.4   41.4   54.2   49.4   ns.   4.1 Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours   5.4   1.6   2.4   9.4   0.4   4.1 Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours   5.4   1.6   2.4   0.4					` ′
32. Mothers who had antenated heack-up in the first trimester (%)		Urban	Rural	Total	Total
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antendate care visits (%)   34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus" (%)   39.5   90.4   86.5   35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)   27.1   23.8   24.9   16.4   36. Mothers who had full antendatal care" (%)   15.6   9.4   11.5   12.7   37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)   92.7   93.8   93.4   na   38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   66.1   49.1   54.8   27.7   38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   24.4   49.4   16.6   19.3   16.4   24.5   24.4   24.5   24.4   24.5   24.4   24.5   24	, , ,				
34. Mothers whose lasts birth was protected against neonatal tetanus" (%)   30,5   90.4   91.4   88.5   85.5   Mothers who consumed from folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)   27.1   23.8   24.9   16.4   37.7   Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)   37.7   93.8   93.4   na.   38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctorinurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctorinurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   41.4   54.2   49.4   na.   40.4   40.					
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregname; (%)   16.4   36. Mothers who had full antenatal cares (%)   15.6   9.4   11.5   12.7   37.8   38.4   36.4   3	` '				
were pregnant (%)	<u> </u>	93.5	90.4	91.4	68.5
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)   12.7   37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)   92.7   93.8   93.4   na   37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)   92.7   93.8   93.4   na   93.4   35.4   82.7.7   38. Mothers who received prosthatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   41.4   54.2   49.4   na   40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)   2,435   2,332   2,339   na   10. Lindiran born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)   24.4   16.6   19.3   na   10. Lindiran born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)   24.4   16.6   19.3   na   10. Lindiran who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)   79.1   63.7   68.6   32.6   41. Institutional births (%)   41.1   49.4   40.5   43.8   15.7   43. Institutional births (%)   41.1   49.4   40.5   43.8   15.7   44.1   49.4   40.5   43.8   43.8   15.7   44.1   49.4   40.5   43.8   43.8   15.7   44.1   49.4   40.5   43.8   43.8   15.7   43.8		27 1	23.8	24 9	16.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) act of (%)   92.7   93.8   93.4   na   38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   66.1   49.1   54.8   27.7   39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraskha Vojana (JSY) for birth 56/19   24.4   54.2   49.4   na   40.4   40.4   54.2   49.4   na   40.4   40.4   54.2   49.4   na   40.4   40.4   40.4   40.4   54.2   49.4   na   40.4					
(MCP) card (%)   92.7   93.8   93.4   na   na   38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurser/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   66.1   49.1   54.8   27.7   39.8   Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)   41.4   54.2   49.4   na   41.4   41.4   54.2   49.4   na   41.4   41.4   54.2   49.4   na   41.4   41.		13.0	3.4	11.5	12.7
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)   39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)   41.4   54.2   49.4   na 41.0   Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)   2.485   2.382   2.399   na 1.4   2.40   2.		92.7	93.8	93.4	na
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)   24,35   2,382   2,399   na   40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)   2,455   2,382   2,399   na   24.   1. Children how more taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)   24.   16.6   19.3   na   14.   24	38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other				
biths delivered in an institution (%)   41.4   54.2   49.4   na		66.1	49.1	54.8	27.7
40, Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)   2,435   2,382   2,399   na     41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)   5.4   1.6   2.4   0.4     42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANW midwidoother health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)   24.4   16.6   19.3   na     54.		44.4	542	40.4	
1.1. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)   5.4   1.6   2.4   0.4   4.2. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/ midwfe/oftorhe health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)   24.4   16.6   19.3   na   19.2   19.3					
of birth (%)   24.4   16.6   19.3   na		2,435	2,382	2,399	na
A2. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANW midwife/other health personnel within 12 days of birth (%)   79.1   63.7   68.5   32.6		5.4	1.6	2 4	0.4
milwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)		5.4	1.0	2.7	0.4
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)   43. Institutional births (%)   43.   63.7   68.6   32.6   44. Institutional births (%)   42.3   44.5   43.8   15.7   45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)   81.6   66.3   71.2   38.5   45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (%)   81.6   66.3   71.2   38.5   47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)   19.4   10.2   13.1   8.1   48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)   37.4   35.4   36.4   27.5   49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)   31.2   7.5   9.3   22.2    Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation   75.0   75.5   75.7   75.7   75.7   75.7   50. Children age 12-23 months tully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)   56.5   58.2   57.7   60.0   51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)   90.4   94.0   92.9   83.5   52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)   67.2   68.4   68.0   80.3   53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)   67.2   68.4   68.0   67.1   54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)   77.7   81.8   80.6   71.6   55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)   81.0   96.8   96.9   12.8   57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)   67.6   92.4   91.0   81.7   58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)   77.7   81.8   81.6   63.3   12.4   58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)   78.0   12.8   59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)   77.3   16.8   17.0   12.8   60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received rain chydration salts (ORS) (%)   78.7   97.9   78.9   65.4   61. Children with diarrhoea in		24.4	16.6	19.3	na
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)					
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%) 46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%) 47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 40. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 41. Children age 12-23 months facility delivered by Caesarean section (%) 41. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%) 41. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 41. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 42. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 43. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 44. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 45. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 45. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 45. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 45. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 45. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 46. Children with diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 47. Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 48. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 49. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 40. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 41. A.8 A.6 A.3 42. Children under age 6 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%) 41. A.8 A.6 A.3 42. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%) 42. Children under age 6 months exclusively breast	43. Institutional births (%)	79.1	63.7	68.6	32.6
46. Births aesisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	42.3	44.5	43.8	15.7
46. Births aesisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	4.1	4.9	4.6	5.8
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 40. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 40. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%) 40. Children age 12-23 months Who have received BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 56. Children age 12-23 months who received a doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 57. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 50. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 64. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>8</sup> (%) 66. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>8</sup> (%) 67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>8</sup> (%) 68. Children u		81.6	66.3	71.2	38.5
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)   37.4   35.4   36.4   27.5   29.8   27.5   49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)   13.2   7.5   9.3   22.2   22.2   22.2   23.	, , ,				
### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of Peptaitis B vaccine (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of PDT vaccine (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of DPT vaccine (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of PPT vaccine (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)  ### Assistance of Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)  ### Assistance of Children under age 5 years)  ### Assistance of Children of Children under age 5 years  ### Assistance of Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)  ### Assistance of Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)  ### Assistance of Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ginc (%)  ### Assistance of Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ginc (%)  ### Assistance of Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ginc (%)  ### Assistance of Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ginc (%)  ### Assistance of Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ginc (%)  ### Assistance of Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ginc have the preceived ginc have the preceived ginc have the preceived ginc have the preceive					
Schildren age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)   56.5   58.2   57.7   60.0   51.0 hildren age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)   90.4   94.0   92.9   83.5   52.0 hildren age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)   67.2   68.4   68.0   80.3   53.0 hildren age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)   81.0   79.6   80.0   67.1   54.0 hildren age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)   77.7   81.8   80.6   71.6   75.0 hildren age 12-23 months who have received a vaccine (%)   77.7   81.8   80.6   71.6   75.0 hildren age 12-23 months who have received a vaccine (%)   56.6   59.8   59.4   na   56.0 hildren age 9.59 months who received a vaccine in a to 16.0 hildren age 9.59 months who received a vaccine in a to 16.0 hildren age 9.59 months who received a vaccine in a to 16.0 hildren age 9.59 months who received a vaccine in a public health facility (%)   76.0   92.4   91.0   81.7   81.8   81.7   81.7   81.8   81.7   81.7   81.8   81.7   81.7   81.8   81.7   81.7   81					
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)   56.5   58.2   57.7   60.0   51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)   90.4   94.0   92.9   83.5   52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)   67.2   68.4   68.0   80.3   53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)   81.0   79.6   80.0   671.1   67.5   67.1   67.5					
and DPT) (%)   56.5   58.2   57.7   60.0   51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)   90.4   94.0   92.9   83.5   52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)   67.2   68.4   68.0   80.3   53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)   81.0   79.6   80.0   67.1   54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)   77.7   81.8   80.6   71.6   55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)   58.6   59.8   59.4   na   56. Children age 9.59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)   36.9   36.9   36.9   36.9   12.8   57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)   87.6   92.4   91.0   81.7   58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)   87.6   92.4   91.0   81.7   58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)   10.3   4.6   6.3   12.4   10.3   4.6   6.3   12.4   10.3   4.6   6.3   12.4   10.3   4.6   6.3   12.4   10.3   4.6   6.3   12.4   10.3   4.6   6.3   12.4   10.3   4.6   6.3   12.4   10.3   4.6   6.3   12.4   10.3   4.6   6.3   12.4   10.3   10	• •	_			
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 67.2 68.4 68.0 80.3 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 77.7 81.8 80.6 67.1 67.6 Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 77.7 81.8 80.6 71.6 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 58.6 59.8 59.4 na 56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 12.8 57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 87.6 92.4 91.0 81.7 65. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 10.3 4.6 6.3 12.4 12.4 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5		56.5	58.2	57.7	60.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%) 81.0 79.6 80.0 67.1 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 77.7 81.8 80.6 71.6 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 58.6 59.8 59.4 na 56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 12.8 57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 87.6 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11	51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.4	94.0	92.9	83.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%) 77.7 81.8 80.6 71.6 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 58.6 59.8 59.4 na 56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 12.8 57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 87.6 92.4 91.0 81.7 10.3 87.6 10.3 4.6 6.3 12.4 10.3 4.6 6.3 12.4 10.3 4.6 6.3 12.4 10.3 4.6 6.3 12.4 10.3 10.3 4.6 6.3 12.4 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3	52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	67.2	68.4	68.0	80.3
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%) 58.6 59.8 59.4 na 56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 12.8 57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 87.6 92.4 91.0 81.7 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 10.3 4.6 6.3 12.4 12.4 12.8 12.9 12.8 12.9 12.8 12.9 12.8 12.9 12.8 12.9 12.9 12.8 12.9 12.9 12.9 12.9 12.9 12.9 12.9 12.9	53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	81.0	79.6	80.0	67.1
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%) 57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 59. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%) 63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 66. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 67. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%) 68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 71. Children under 5 years who are saveted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%) 72. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%) 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 74. 9,7 79. 5.3	54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	77.7	81.8	80.6	71.6
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)  58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)  10.3 4.6 6.3 12.4  Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)  59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 17.3 16.8 17.0 12.8  60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 63.8 52.4 56.1 33.1  61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 37.9 26.7 30.4 na 62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%) 76.6 72.2 73.6 62.4  63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 4.1 4.8 4.6 4.3  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 86.5 74.9 78.9 65.4  Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 51.2 51.0 51.0 31.2  67. Children under age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%) 48.6 45.8 46.7 47.8  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 11.7 5.7 7.9 na 70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 11.3 7.3 8.5 na 71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%) 32.5 34.0 33.5 44.4 72. Children under 5 years who are stunted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%) 18.6 19.9 19.5 18.8 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 7.4 9.7 9.0 5.3	55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	58.6	59.8	59.4	na
facility (%)  58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)  Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)  59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)  61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  66. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  67. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed food and breastmilk food food and breastmilk food food and breastmilk food food and breastmilk food food food food food food food foo	56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	36.9	36.9	36.9	12.8
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)  Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)  59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)  61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)  63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  64. Children with feever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Children with facility (%)  66. Children with facility (%)  67. Children with facility (%)  68. T4.9  78.9  65.4  Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>8</sup> (%)  67. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (0.11) (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (0.11) (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are saveted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are severe	57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health				
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)   59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)   17.3   16.8   17.0   12.8   16.0 (Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)   63.8   52.4   56.1   33.1   16.8 (Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)   37.9   26.7   30.4   na   62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)   76.6   72.2   73.6   62.4   63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)   4.1   4.8   4.6   4.3   4.6   4.5		87.6	92.4	91.0	81.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)  59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts  (ORS) (%)  61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  63. 8 52.4 56.1 33.1  61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)  63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Children with facility (%)  66. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  75. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  77. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health	40.0	4.6	6.2	12.4
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)  61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)  62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)  63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  66. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  67. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. 9.7  75. 10. 12.8  76. 63.8  77. 75. 16.6  78. 17. 16.8  77. 17. 18.8  78. 17. 18.8  78. 18.8  78. 18.8  78. 18.8  78. 18.8  78. 18.8  78. 18.8	• • •	10.3	4.6	6.3	12.4
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%) 63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 65. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed 10 (%) 69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk 10 (%) 69. Ron-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 10,11 (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6	, ,	47.0	16.0	17.0	12.0
(ORS) (%) 63.8 52.4 56.1 33.1 61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%) 63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 65. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%) 66. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 67. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%) 68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%) 72. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 74. 9.7 9.0 5.3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17.3	16.8	17.0	12.8
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%) 62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%) 63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%) 67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%) 68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%) 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 74. 9.7 75. 62. 76. 72.2 73.6 62.4 62.4 62.4 62.4 63. Prevalence of years who received an elath facility (%) 76.6 76. 76.6 72.2 73.6 62.4 62.4 62.4 62.4 63. Prevalence of years who received an elath facility (%) 86.5 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 74.9 75.5 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 75.5 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 75.5 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 75.5 74.9 75.5 74.9 78.9 65.4 74.9 75.5 74.9 75.5 74.9 75.7 79.9 79.0 70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 71.7 71.7 72.7 73.6 74.9 74.9 75.7 75.9 76.6 76.6 74.9 75.2 75.0 76.6 74.9 75.0 75.0 76.6 74.9 75.0 75.0 76.6 74.9 75.0 75.0 75.0 76.6 76.6 74.9 75.0 75.0 76.6 74.9 75.0 76.6 74.9 75.0 76.6 74.9 75.0 76.6 74.9 76.6 74.9 74.9 75.7 76.9 76.6 74.9 76.7 76.9 76.7 76.9 76.7 76.9 76.9 76		63.8	52 4	56.1	33.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%) 63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  66. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%) 66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%) 67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%) 68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%) 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 74. 9.7 75. 62. 76. 62.4 76.					
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)  4.1  4.8  4.6  4.3  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  74. 9.7  75. 3.0  76. 4.3  46. 4.3  47. 4.8  48. 4.6  48. 4.6  48. 4.6  48. 4.6  48. 4.6  48. 5.  49. 78.9  51.0  51	· ·				
preceding the survey (%)  64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed of od and breastmilk (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  74. 4.8  4.6  4.7  4.8  4.8  4.6  4.8  4.8  4.9  4.9  4.9  4.9  4.9  4.1  4.8  4.9  4.9  4.9  4.9  4.9  4.9  4.9		70.0	72.2	73.0	02.4
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)  Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  74. 9.7  78.9		4.1	4.8	4.6	4.3
to a health facility (%)  Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children  65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)  66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) (%)  74. 9.7  78.9					
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66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)  67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. 9.7  75. 8.6  76. na  77. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  75. 7.9  76. 7.9  77. 7.9  78. 7.9  79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79.	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)  48.6  45.8  46.7  47.8  68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  11.2  7.5  8.6  na  69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. 9.7  75. 8.6  76. na  77. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  78. Total children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  79. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  79. Total children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)		26.9	28.3	27.8	32.9
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 11.2 7.5 8.6 na 69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 11.7 5.7 7.9 na 70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%) 11.3 7.3 8.5 na 71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%) 32.5 34.0 33.5 44.4 72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%) 18.6 19.9 19.5 18.8 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 7.4 9.7 9.0 5.3		51.2	51.0	51.0	31.2
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. 9.7 9.0 5.3		48.6	45.8	46.7	47.8
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)  11.3  7.3  8.5  na  71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  32.5  34.0  33.5  44.4  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. 9.7  9.0  5.3		11.2	7.5	8.6	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. 49.7 9.0 5.3		11.7	5.7	7.9	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)  72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. 44.4  75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  76. 32.5  77. 44.4  78. 44.4  79.7  9.7  9.0  5.3	70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	11.3	7.3	8.5	na
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)  73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)  74. 18.6  75. 18.8  76. 19.9  77. 19.5  78. 19.5  78. 19.5  79.0  79.0  70.0	71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)				44.4
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%) 7.4 9.7 9.0 5.3	, , , , ,				
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%) 25.6 27.1 26.6 38.0					

74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-ior-age) (%)
25.6 27.1 26.6 38.0

Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or fur or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days.

Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

## **Uttarakhand-Key Indicators**

Ottaraknand-Ney indicator	3			
		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	15.5	20.0	18.4	30.0
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%) 77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	12.5	18.5	16.1	28.4
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)  78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	28.4	16.0	20.4	12.8
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>	23.0	14.1	17.7	7.9
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	61.3	59.1	59.8	60.7
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	43.4	46.1	45.1	54.8
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	44.5	47.5	46.5	50.8
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	43.4	46.2	45.2	54.7
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	15.0	15.9	15.5	28.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>	13.0	13.3	13.3	20.7
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	6.1	6.1	6.1	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	2.9	2.2	2.5	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	9.8	8.2	8.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	6.0	3.7	4.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.1	6.7	7.2	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	1.9	1.4	1.6	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	1.1	0.7	0.8	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.8	12.0	13.1	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	2.6	3.3	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.9	0.8	0.8	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:	0.0	0.0	0.0	TIQ.
94. Cervix (%)	19.3	15.2	16.7	na
95. Breast (%)	10.0	7.6	8.5	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	14.8	11.0	12.4	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	36.0	24.4	28.6	28.7
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	39.7	34.3	36.5	48.3
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	73.8	60.4	65.3	54.7
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	84.5	82.4	83.2	79.9
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)	04.5	02.4	03.2	73.3
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	92.6	88.2	89.8	71.5
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	17.4	14.4	15.5	15.6
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	12.1	13.1	12.7	27.8
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.1	1.5	1.4	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	27.2	30.4	29.2	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	65.5	54.6	58.5	20.1
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	63.5	50.7	55.4	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their				
menstrual period <sup>18</sup> (%)	78.9	65.0	69.9	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.4
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	39.4	46.6	43.7	53.3
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	33.7	36.2	35.2	39.1
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	30			
12 months <sup>19</sup> (%)	44.7	52.0	49.3	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past	<b>.</b>	26 =	22 =	
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)  14 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. 15 Haemoglobin in grams per deci	28.4	36.7	33.7	na adjusted for

Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>15</sup> Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. <sup>16</sup> Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). <sup>17</sup> Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. <sup>16</sup> Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. <sup>19</sup> Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

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Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

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## NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4

2015-16

# STATE FACT SHEET WEST BENGAL



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher 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 will be available at State and national level only.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India designated International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-4. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide essential data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-4 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress in health sector the country has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of the ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-4 help in identifying need for new programmes with area specific focus.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's and Biomarker - were canvassed in local language 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 and sanitation, health insurance, number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey etc. Information on the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, children's immunizations and childcare, nutrition, contraception, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, etc. was canvassed in the Woman's Schedule. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, etc. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and random blood glucose level for women aged 15-49 years and men aged 15-54 years. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV.

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for West Bengal. The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for West Bengal was conducted from 25 February 2015 to 21 July 2015 by Vimarsh Development Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (VIMARSH) and gathered information from 15,327 households, 17,668 women, and 2,389 men. Fact sheets for each district of West Bengal are also available separately.

### **West Bengal-Key Indicators**

Troot Bongai Hoy marcat		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	<u> </u>	Total	Total
•		Rural	74.0	64.0
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%) 2. Population below age 15 years (%)	81.5 22.6	70.4 26.8	74.0 25.4	31.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	991	1,020	1,011	1,016
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	902	984	960	976
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	97.3	96.7	96.9	75.8
6. Households with electricity (%)	97.2	92.0	93.7	52.5
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	93.5	95.1	94.6	93.7
8. Households using improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	62.0	45.5	50.9	34.7
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)				
	61.8	11.3	27.9	16.8
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.1	93.0	94.7	93.3
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	28.1	36.1	33.4	6.0
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)	20.1	00.1	00.4	0.0
12. Women who are literate (%)	79.4	66.9	71.0	58.8
13. Men who are literate (%)	83.9	79.7	81.1	73.9
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	40.0	20.1	26.5	15.7
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	27.7	46.3	40.7	53.3
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	19.7	26.5	24.0	32.4
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the				
survey (%)	12.4	20.6	18.3	25.3
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	16	32	27	48
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	16	38	32	59
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 year	-			
21. Any method <sup>4</sup> (%)	69.0	71.8	70.9	71.2
22. Any modern method <sup>4</sup> (%)	53.0	58.7	57.0	49.9
23. Female sterilization (%)	22.7	32.1	29.3	32.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.6
26. Pill (%)	16.9	21.4	20.0	11.7
27. Condom (%)	10.9	3.8	5.9	4.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) <sup>5</sup>	0.1	7.1	<b>-</b> -	0.5
28. Total unmet need (%)	8.4	7.1	7.5	9.5
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	2.7	3.2	3.0	4.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		40.0	40.5	0.6
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	9.7	13.8	12.3	6.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>6</sup> (%)	49.0	50.1	49.8	31.7

'na' not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which are not shared with any other household.

Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

Includes other methods that are not shown separately

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 amenorrheic 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.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years.

**West Bengal-Key Indicators** 

west bengar-key mulcato	/13			
		NFHS-4		NFHS-3
Indicators		(2015-16)		(2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.9	53.3	54.9	38.6
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	78.1	75.8	76.5	39.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>7</sup> (%)	95.0	95.6	95.4	90.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they				
were pregnant (%)	31.6	26.6	28.1	14.3
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care <sup>8</sup> (%)	25.2	20.4	21.8	9.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection				
(MCP) card (%)	95.7	98.1	97.4	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other				
health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	68.6	58.1	61.1	36.1
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for				
births delivered in an institution (%)	17.3	34.0	28.7	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	8,783	7,400	7,782	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours				
of birth (%)	4.3	4.7	4.6	0.5
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/	00.0	00.0	00.7	
midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	26.2	26.9	26.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
43. Institutional births (%)	83.7	71.9	75.2	42.0
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	55.5	57.0	56.6	31.8
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	4.9	7.6	6.8	5.8
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	88.5	79.0	81.7	47.6
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.6	18.9	23.8	10.2
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	74.7	68.1	70.9	47.6
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.1	15.3	18.8	16.6
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio				
and DPT) (%)	77.7	87.1	84.4	64.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.1	98.5	97.5	90.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	82.5	90.1	87.9	80.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	87.8	94.7	92.7	71.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	88.4	94.5	92.8	74.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	80.7	88.7	86.4	na
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	65.7	69.6	68.4	31.7
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health	00.4	00.0	06.6	92.5
facility (%) 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health	90.4	99.0	96.6	92.5
facility (%)	9.6	0.8	3.2	7.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.2
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.5
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts	5.0	5.9	5.5	0.5
(ORS) (%)	69.7	62.8	64.7	42.3
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	25.6	19.0	20.8	na
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	82.7	71.6	74.7	66.5
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks				
preceding the survey (%)	2.3	3.7	3.3	13.0
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken				
to a health facility (%)	78.2	72.0	73.5	69.7
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>9</sup> (%)	48.2	47.2	47.5	23.7
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)	61.1	49.6	52.3	58.6
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>10</sup> (%)	46.4	54.3	52.0	47.1
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	18.0	19.5	19.1	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	(33.0)	17.6	25.7	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,11</sup> (%)	19.8	19.5	19.6	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	28.5	34.0	32.5	44.6
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)	16.7	21.6	20.3	16.9
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>13</sup> (%)	6.0	6.7	6.5	4.5
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>12</sup> (%)	26.2	33.6	31.5	38.7
Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last	4!4l=!== 0	f 4b - 14 lb	1141	

74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-ior-age) (%) 26.2 33.6 31.5 38.7 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections any time prior to the last birth. Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and took iron folic acid tablets or syrup for 100 or more days. Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. Based on the youngest child living with the mother. Berastfed 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).

## **West Bengal-Key Indicators**

West Bengai Rey maisate		NEUC 4		NEUC 2
Indicators		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3
Indicators		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	T . 4 . 1	(2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>14</sup> (%)	14.0	24.6	21.3	39.1
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) (%)	19.0	20.3	19.9	35.2
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) <sup>14</sup> (%)	30.6	15.0	19.9	11.4
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	20.7	11.2	14.2	5.5
Anaemia among Children and Adults <sup>15</sup>	== 0	<b>50 7</b>	<b>540</b>	04.0
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	55.6	53.7	54.2	61.0
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	58.4	64.8	62.8	63.2
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	54.2	53.3	53.6	62.6
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	58.2	64.4	62.5	63.2
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	26.9	31.9	30.3	32.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) <sup>16</sup>				
Women	0.7	0.0	7.4	
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	8.7	6.8	7.4	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	4.2	3.2	3.5	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	12.9	10.6	11.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	7.2	5.3	5.9	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.1	7.2	7.8	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	2.1	1.7	1.8	na
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	0.8	0.7	0.7	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	40.0	0.0	0.0	
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	12.2 2.3	8.8	9.9	na
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.3 1.0	1.4 0.7	1.7 0.8	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:	1.0	0.7	0.6	na
94. Cervix (%)	4.6	3.9	4.1	na
95. Breast (%)	2.6	2.0	2.2	na na
96. Oral cavity (%)	4.5	2.7	3.3	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)	7.0	2.1	0.0	πα
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	23.9	16.1	18.6	9.8
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>17</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	37.2	20.2	25.9	14.6
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting	07.2	20.2	20.0	14.0
HIV/AIDS (%)	63.1	49.7	53.9	30.4
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	86.3	80.7	82.6	58.9
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	92.1	89.0	89.9	70.2
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	23.9	22.3	22.8	30.1
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	23.7	36.9	32.8	40.1
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	5.5	4.8	5.0	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	25.8	22.8	23.8	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	54.8	38.3	43.5	14.1
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	58.8	33.9	41.9	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period 18 (%)	72.0	47.6	55 O	20
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)	73.0	47.6	55.0	na
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.4	9.2	8.7	15.6
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.4 59.9	9.2 58.3	8. <i>1</i> 58.8	70.2
110. Well who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	59.9 0.7	0.9	0.8	70.2 1.7
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)  112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	35.7	0.9 25.1	28.7	34.0
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	33.1	20.1	20.1	34.0
12 months 19 (%)	26.5	25.9	26.1	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past	_0.5	_0.0		
12 months) <sup>19</sup> (%)	10.3	16.1	14.1	na
14 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. 15 Haemoglobin in grams per de	cilitro (a/dl)	Among children	orovolonoo i	a adjusted for

\*Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. \*\* Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. \*\* Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). \*\* Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting the two most common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. \*\* Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. \*\* Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

#### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Vision: "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to

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through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and

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