

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

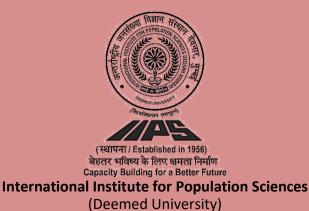
## **Compendium of Fact Sheets**

# **KEY INDICATORS**

## STATE AND DISTRICTS OF MADHYA PRADESH

## National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-21



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For related information, visit http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs or http://www.iipsindia.ac.in

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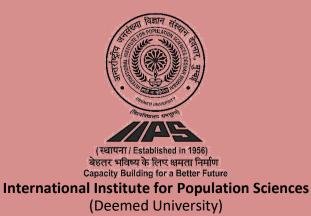
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

### **STATE FACT SHEET**

### MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Madhva Pradesh - Kev Indicators

Indicators         NFHS-5         NFHS-4           Indicators         (2019-21)         (2015-16)           Population and Household Profile         Urban         Rural         Total         Total           1. Female population below age 15 years (%)         2.9         27.5         26.5         30.3           3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)         948         959         956         927           5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)         95.5         93.7         94.1         81.9           6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)         95.5         93.7         94.1         81.9           8. Depulation living in households with a electricity (%)         99.4         98.0         98.4         90.9           9. Population living in households with a usen improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)         97.5         94.4         95.3         93.2           11. Households using iodized salt (%)         84.3         23.6         40.1         29.6           12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)         14.4         36.8         38.1         17.7           13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)         15.2         9.0
Population and Household Profile         Urban         Rural         Total         Total           1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)         80.5         62.6         67.5         64.0           2. Population below age 15 years (%)         23.9         27.5         26.5         30.3           3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)         953         976         970         948           4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)         955.         93.7         94.1         81.9           6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)         95.5         93.7         94.1         81.9           9. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)         97.9         85.7         89.0         88.2           10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)         81.2         59.2         65.1         34.8           10. Households using indized salt (%)         97.5         94.4         95.3         93.2           12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)         11.4         86.8         88.1         17.7           13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)         15.2         9.0         10.5 </th
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)       80.5       62.6       67.5       64.0         2. Population below age 15 years (%)       23.9       27.5       26.5       30.3         3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)       948       959       956       927         5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)       94.8       95.5       93.7       94.1       81.9         6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)       99.4       98.0       98.4       90.9         8. Population living in households with alctricity (%)       99.4       98.0       98.4       90.9         8. Population living in households with as registered with the civil authority (%)       97.9       85.7       89.0       85.2         9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility² (%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         10. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%)       81.3       23.6       40.1       29.6         11. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na
2. Population below age 15 years (%)       23.9       27.5       26.5       30.3         3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)       953       976       970       948         4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)       948       955       93.7       94.1       81.9         5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)       95.5       93.7       94.1       81.9         6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)       95.4       98.0       98.4       90.9         8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       97.5       94.4       95.2       65.1       34.8         10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         11. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       96.3       93.2         12. Households using iodized salt (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na         14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)       953       976       970       948         4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)       948       955       937.       941.       81.9         5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)       95.5       74.3       na         7. Population living in households with electricity (%)       99.4       98.0       98.4       90.9         8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       97.5       89.0       85.2         9. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)       81.4       22.6       51.3       38.2         11. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         12. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       11.4       36.8       38.1       17.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       13.1       35.0       39.3       93.4         14. Women who are lite
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)       948       959       956       927         5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)       95.5       93.7       94.1       81.9         6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)       85.1       70.5       74.3       na         7. Population living in households with electricity (%)       85.1       70.5       74.3       na         9. Population living in households with a improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       97.9       85.7       89.0       85.2         9. Population living in households with an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         10. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         12. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         12. Households using iodized salt (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       90.1       10.5       na         14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)       95.5       93.7       94.1       81.9         6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)       85.1       70.5       74.3       na         7. Population living in households with electricity (%)       99.4       98.0       98.4       90.9         8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       97.9       85.7       89.0       85.2         9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         10. Households using iodized salt (%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         11. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       14.4       86.8       38.1       17.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na         14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       88.3       78.7       81.3       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       88.3       78.7       81.3       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       49.1<
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)       85.1       70.5       74.3       na         7. Population living in households with electricity (%)       99.4       98.0       98.4       90.9         8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       97.9       85.7       89.0       85.2         9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)       84.3       23.6       40.1       29.6         11. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       41.4       36.8       38.1       17.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na         Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)         14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       53.1       35.0       39.9       34.3         18.
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)       99.4       98.0       98.4       90.9         8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       97.9       85.7       89.0       85.2         9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       41.4       36.8       38.1       17.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na         Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)         III. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       49.1       21.7       29.3       23.2         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       53.1       35.0       39.9       34.3         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       46.5       20.1       26.9       na         19. M
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)       97.9       85.7       89.0       85.2         9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)       84.3       23.6       40.1       29.6         11. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       41.4       36.8       38.1       17.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na <b>Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b> 14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       88.3       78.7       81.3       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       43.1       35.0       39.9       34.3         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       72.7       49.3       55.7       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married befor
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility²(%)       81.2       59.2       65.1       34.8         10. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%)       84.3       23.6       40.1       29.6         11. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       41.4       36.8       38.1       17.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na <b>Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b> 14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       81.3       78.7       81.3       na         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       46.5       20.1       26.9       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       72.7       49.3       55.7       na         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 19 years <sup>5</sup> <td< td=""></td<>
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)       84.3       23.6       40.1       29.6         11. Households using iodized salt (%)       97.5       94.4       95.3       93.2         12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       41.4       36.8       38.1       17.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na <b>Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years) Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b> 14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       49.1       21.7       29.3       23.2         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       46.5       20.1       26.9       na         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       46.5       20.1       26.9       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 18 years (%)       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)
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12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)       41.4       36.8       38.1       17.7         13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na <b>Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b> 14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       88.3       78.7       81.3       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       49.1       21.7       29.3       23.2         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       46.5       20.1       26.9       na         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       46.5       20.1       26.9       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       72.7       49.3       55.7       na <b>Marriage and Fertility</b> 20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       15.8       35.1       30.1       31.2         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.6       2.1       2.0       2.3         23. Women age 15-19
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)       15.2       9.0       10.5       na         Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)         14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       88.3       78.7       81.3       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       49.1       21.7       29.3       23.2         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       53.1       35.0       39.9       34.3         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       46.5       20.1       26.9       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       72.7       49.3       55.7       na         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       15.8       35.1       30.1       31.2         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.6       2.1       2.0       2.3         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.5       5.9       5.1       7.3         24. Adolescent fertility rate (on women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 19       4
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)         14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       81.5       59.2       65.4       na         15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)       88.3       78.7       81.3       na         16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       49.1       21.7       29.3       23.2         17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)       53.1       35.0       39.9       34.3         18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       46.5       20.1       26.9       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       72.7       49.3       55.7       na         Marriage and Fertility       20.       Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       15.8       35.1       30.1       31.2         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.6       2.1       2.0       2.3         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.5       5.9       5.1       7.3         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 19       43       37       53         Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)       24.0 <t< td=""></t<>
14. Women who are literate4 (%)81.559.265.4na15. Men who are literate4 (%)88.378.781.3na16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)49.121.729.323.217. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)53.135.039.934.318. Women who have ever used the internet (%)46.520.126.9na19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)72.749.355.7naMarriage and Fertility20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)13.026.623.132.421. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)15.835.130.131.222. Total fertility rate (children per woman)1.62.12.02.323. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)2.55.95.17.324. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 19433753Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)25. Neonatal mortality rate (IMR)24.030.429.036.926. Infant mortality rate (IMR)33.943.541.351.227. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)38.252.549.264.6
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18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)       46.5       20.1       26.9       na         19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       72.7       49.3       55.7       na         Marriage and Fertility       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       15.8       35.1       30.1       31.2         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.6       2.1       2.0       2.3         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.5       5.9       5.1       7.3         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 19       43       37       53         Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)       24.0       30.4       29.0       36.9         25. Neonatal mortality rate (IMR)       24.0       30.4       29.0       36.9         26. Infant mortality rate (USMR)       33.9       43.5       41.3       51.2         27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)       38.2       52.5       49.2       64.6
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)       72.7       49.3       55.7       na         Marriage and Fertility       13.0       26.6       23.1       32.4         20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)       15.8       35.1       30.1       31.2         21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)       15.8       35.1       30.1       31.2         22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)       1.6       2.1       2.0       2.3         23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)       2.5       5.9       5.1       7.3         24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup> 19       43       37       53         Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)       24.0       30.4       29.0       36.9         25. Neonatal mortality rate (IMR)       24.0       30.4       29.0       36.9         26. Infant mortality rate (USMR)       33.9       43.5       41.3       51.2         27. Under-five mortality rate (USMR)       38.2       52.5       49.2       64.6
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27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)         38.2         52.5         49.2         64.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)       71.4       71.9       71.7       51.4
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)       63.8       66.1       65.5       49.6
30. Female sterilization (%)         41.5         55.7         51.9         42.2
31. Male sterilization (%)         0.8         0.7         0.7         0.5
32. IUD/PPIUD (%) 1.4 0.9 1.1 0.5
33. Pill (%) 2.6 1.7 1.9 1.3
34. Condom (%) 15.8 5.3 8.1 4.9
35. Injectables (%) 0.6 0.3 0.4 0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)       8.4       7.4       7.7       12.1
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)         3.9         3.8         3.9         5.7
Quality of Family Planning Services
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)26.928.728.220.4
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%) 77.2 $67.9$ $69.9$ $39.3$

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

#### Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Mauriya Fradesh - Key mulcat				
		NFHS-		NFHS-4
Indicators	(	(2019-2 <sup>,</sup>	1)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.4	74.4	75.4	53.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	63.3	55.6	57.5	35.7
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.4	94.5	95.0	89.8
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.6	49.1	51.4	23.5
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.6	30.3	31.8	9.2
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.5	97.4	96.7	92.2
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	87.6	82.2	83.5	54.9
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,969	1,523	1,619	1,481
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	11.4	9.2	9.4	2.5
<ol> <li>Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)</li> </ol>	89.0	82.3	83.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	89.0	02.5	03.9	Tid
50. Institutional births (%)	95.8	89.2	90.7	80.8
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	93.8 71.9	82.6	80.2	69.4
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.2	2.9	2.5	2.3
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	92.5	88.4	89.3	78.0
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.3	8.8	12.1	8.6
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.4	53.2	52.3	40.8
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.3	6.5	8.2	5.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	76.5	77.3	77.1	53.6
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only<sup>12</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	83.5	83.2	83.3	76.3
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.3	95.4	95.4	91.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	81.0	81.5	81.4	63.6
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	89.3	86.9	87.4	73.4
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing				-
vaccine (MCV) (%) 63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing	89.1	87.7	88.0	79.6
vaccine (MCV) (%)	32.7	35.9	35.2	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	73.5	70.1	70.9	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.2	84.7	85.0	56.3
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.4	77.9	78.1	66.2
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.1	99.3	98.4	95.7
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)</li> </ol>	4.4	0.3	1.2	3.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.2	6.2	6.4	9.5
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	67.6	64.4	65.2	55.2
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	36.9	35.1	35.6	26.6
<ul><li>72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)</li></ul>	68.6	64.6	65.6	68.2
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the				
survey (%) 74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.1
facility or health provider (%) <sup>9</sup> Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3)	69.6	62.4	64.3	70.9

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

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

<sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Madriya i radeshi - Key malcak		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)			(2015-16)
		·		<u> </u>
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%) 76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	36.2	42.8	41.3	34.4
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	68.8	75.2	74.0 20.5	58.2
	42.7	38.5	39.5	38.1
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.2	8.9	9.4	6.9
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.7	7.6	7.7	4.9
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	10.6	8.7	9.2	6.6
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.1	37.3	35.7	42.0
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.9	18.7	19.0	25.8
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.0	6.3	6.5	9.2
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.6	34.2	33.0	42.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.7
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	47.4			
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	17.1	25.2	23.0	28.4
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	17.7	21.8	20.8	28.4
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	26.0	13.0	16.6	13.6
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) (%)	25.7	12.1	15.6	10.9
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	42.0	39.9	40.5	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	39.8	38.8	39.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	72.5	72.7	72.7	68.9
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.7	55.9	54.7	52.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.1	54.9	52.9	54.6
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.5	55.8	54.7	52.5
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.4	58.3	58.1	53.2
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22 (</sup> %)	21.0	22.9	22.4	25.5
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.0	30.3	30.5	36.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.4	5.2	5.3	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	3.6	3.9	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	- i -			
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.2	9.4	9.8	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.2	6.7	6.6	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	4.6	4.9	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood				
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.1	11.9	12.2	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.9	12.9	13.2	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	5.2	5.2	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.5	19.9	20.6	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.9	15.3	16.0	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	5.1	5.3	na
<ol> <li>Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)</li> </ol>	25.9	21.5	22.7	na
<sup>15</sup> Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.				

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey. <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least 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). <sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. <sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

#### Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 2019-21		NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.1	0.7	0.8	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.8	0.4	0.5	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.9	0.6	0.7	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.9	0.8	0.9	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	26.7	16.0	18.7	18.1
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	29.7	25.0	26.3	29.3
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	75.3	61.5	65.1	46.8
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	84.2	76.4	78.5	70.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	91.7	84.1	86.0	82.8
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	23.2	28.0	26.8	29.9
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	35.8	41.3	39.9	43.5
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	78.5	73.3	74.7	37.3
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	58.8	31.4	38.5	28.7
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	81.9	53.4	60.5	37.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	26.4	28.7	28.1	33.0
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.3
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.5	11.6	10.2	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	35.3	50.8	46.5	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	1.2	1.0	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.2	18.6	17.1	na

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



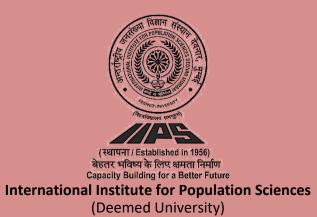
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

### 2019-21

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## Agar Malwa Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators for Agar Malwa. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Agar Malwa, information was gathered from 712 households, 588 women, and 82 men.

#### Agar Malwa, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	919
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,212
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	84.0
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	81.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	72.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	39.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	58.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(12.1)
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	55.5
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	19.3
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	67.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	78.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	73.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	64.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.6
25. Pill (%)	1.2
26. Condom (%)	5.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.4
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.0
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	24.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	55.0

Note: Indicator estimates for NFHS-4 are not shown in this table since no comparable estimates are available from NFHS-4 in this district due to district boundary changes or a newly formed district. Major indicators are highlighted in grev.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

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

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing

altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Agar Malwa, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
	<u>`</u>
Maternal and Child Health	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	70.4
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	76.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.8
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	44.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.6
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,519
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1,515
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of	
delivery (%)	92.9
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
42. Institutional births (%)	98.9
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	89.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	93.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.1
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(75.8)
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	*
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(92.8)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(81.3)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(84.2)
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(84.2)
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(48.4)
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(63.1)
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(82.0)
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	92.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.8
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	
health provider (%)	*

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

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Agar Malwa, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators(2019-21)Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of ChildrenTotal67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)55.668. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)*69. Children age 6-3 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)(0.0)71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)(0.0)72. Total children age 6-32 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)(0.0)73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)40.374. Children under 5 years who are setured (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)5.775. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)5.776. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)0.077. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)0.078. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)8.880. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)8.880. Women who are overweight or obsec (BMI ≥2.5 (%) dMI >2.5 (%)8.881. Children age 6-53 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)59.582. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)59.283. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)59.284. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)59.285. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.988. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.9 <td< th=""><th>/igai maintaj maanya i radooni "itoy maroatoro</th><th></th></td<>	/igai maintaj maanya i radooni "itoy maroatoro	
67       Children under age 3 years breastifed within one hour of birth <sup>16</sup> (%)       55.6         68       Children under age 6 amonths receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       (%)         70. Breastifeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         71. Non-breastifeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       (0.3)         74. Children under 5 years who are uset dive (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       (0.7)         75. Children under 5 years who are uset divergint-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       (0.0)         Numer whose Body Mess Index (BMI is below normal (BMI = 18.5 kg/m) <sup>21</sup> (%)       0.0         Numer whose Body Mess Index (BMI is below normal (BMI = 18.5 kg/m) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.6         78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.6         79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m) <sup>21</sup> (%)       59.5         78. Non-preparati women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (2.0) gd/l <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         79. Koldrean under age 15-49 years who are anaemic (2.0) gd/l <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         78. Robit sugar Level - wr (h) if (140 mg/dl) <sup>25</sup> (%)       59.2         78. Sold sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>25</sup> (%)       59.2         79.	Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed" (%)       •         69. Childran age 6-30 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1%, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1%, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1%, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)       (0.0)         74. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       35.7         75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       35.7         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       36.7         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       0.0         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       40.7         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       40.7         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       59.5         79. Under under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         80. Women who nown age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         82. Prognant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         83. Prognant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2 <td>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</td> <td>Total</td>	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed" (%)       •         69. Childran age 6-30 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1%, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1%, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1%, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)       (0.0)         74. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       35.7         75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       35.7         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       36.7         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       0.0         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       40.7         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       40.7         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       59.5         79. Under under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         80. Women who nown age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         82. Prognant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         83. Prognant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2 <td>67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth<sup>15</sup> (%)</td> <td>55.6</td>	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	55.6
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an adequate diel <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       5.7         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       5.7         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.0         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       0.0         71. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI -815.5 kg/m) <sup>37</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI -815.5 kg/m) <sup>37</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI -815.5 kg/m) <sup>37</sup> (%)       8.6         80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI -815.5 kg/m) <sup>37</sup> (%)       8.6         80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI -815.5 kg/m) <sup>37</sup> (%)       8.6         80. Moven wage 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       7         81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       7         82. All woren age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       56.4		*
70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         71. Nor-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)       (0.0)         73. Children under 5 years who are sumted (height-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       16.7         74. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       35.7         75. Children under 5 years who are sureely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       35.7         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       35.7         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.0         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       26.7         78. Women whoas badt Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI -18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>71</sup> (%)       86.8         80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 25.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>71</sup> (%)       40.7         78. Women whoas Badt Mass Index (BMI 25.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>71</sup> (%)       40.7         78. Women whoas a pot years who are anaemic (-11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       7.6         81. Children and Yomen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       5.6         82. Norm, women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-10.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       5.6         83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>21</sup> (%)       5.6         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-10.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       5.2         85. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/d) or		*
11. Non-breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%).       (0.0)         73. Total children under 5 years who are sunsel (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%).       40.3         74. Children under 5 years who are sustel (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       6.7         75. Children under 5 years who are overeight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       6.7         76. Children under 5 years who are overeight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       0.0         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       0.0         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       0.0         Numen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%).       8.7         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%).       8.7         79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%).       40.7         70. Undern and Women       71. Orbidien unge 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>122</sup> (%).       59.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>122</sup> (%).       59.2         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>123</sup> (%).       12.2         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>123</sup> (%).       12.2         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>123</sup> (%).		(0, 0)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequae diet <sup>6 17</sup> (%)     (0.0)       73. Children under 5 years who are sumed (height-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)     40.3       74. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)     5.7       75. Children under 5 years who are inderweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)     5.7       76. Children under 5 years who are inderweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)     3.5       77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)     0.0       78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3/21</sup> (%)     8.5       8. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (DMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3/21</sup> (%)     8.6       8. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (DMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3/21</sup> (%)     8.6       8. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (DMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3/21</sup> (%)     8.6       8. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI is below normal (DMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3/21</sup> (%)     8.6       8. Women wage 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)     59.5       9. Regnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)     59.2       8. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)     56.4       Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)     12.2       8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)     6.3       8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)     6.3       9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)     6.3       9. Blood sugar l		(0.0)
73. Children under 5 years who are suthed (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       40.3         74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       75.         75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       35.7         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       0.0         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       0.0         79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       0.0         79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women who are overweight or obsee (BMI >25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women who are onerweight or obsee (BMI >25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women who are onerweight or obsee (BMI >25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women who are onerweight or obsee (BMI >25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       59.5         81. Children and Women       59.5         82. Non-program twomen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.4         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       52.2         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       52.2         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       12.2         91. Bood sugar level - wigh (high (-160 mg/d1		(0,0)
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       18.7         75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       5.7         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-aeght) <sup>19</sup> (%)       0.0         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-aeght) <sup>19</sup> (%)       0.0         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.7         79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>11</sup> (%)       80.7         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hig table (28.5 (%)       40.7         71. Children and Women		. ,
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       5.7         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       35.7         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       0.0         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       28.7         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.7         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (7.16)         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         83. Bregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.9         80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       12.2         70. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.3         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.3         92. Bilood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.3         93. Blood sugar level - h		
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-lagin) <sup>16</sup> (%)       35.7         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.0         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.7         79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>41</sup> (%)       8.0         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       40.7         71. Children and Women       71.6 (1.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         81. Children ange 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       56.4         Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         94. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         95. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         94. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 m		
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       0.0         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       26.7         78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%)       40.7         Anaemia among Children and Women       40.7         81. Children age 65-9 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>122</sup> (%)       59.5         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>122</sup> (%)       59.2         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>122</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       59.2         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>24</sup> (%)       66.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       12.2         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         87. Blood sugar level - wry high (>160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         98. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         99. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         99. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         90. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sug		
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)26.779. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI ≥2.5 0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)8.880. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)40.7Anaemia among Children and Women(71.6)81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)(71.6)82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)59.283. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)59.284. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)59.285. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)66.4Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.988. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.989. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.391. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)18.3Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)12.290. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.391. Blood sugar level - wry high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.391. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)18.392. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140.0 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)18.392. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140.0 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)18.392. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140.0 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)18.3<		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.7         79. Women who have high risk waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%)       40.7         Anaemia among Children and Women       1         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Biod Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       59.2         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       69.3         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         79. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       63.3         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       63.3         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       63.3         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.3         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       36.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       36.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) <td></td> <td>0.0</td>		0.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BM ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.8         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       40.7         Anaemia among Children and Women       (71.6)         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (71.6)         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       80.8         Women       86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       13.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       12.2         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2100mm of Hg and/or Di		
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       40.7         Anaemia among Children and Women       (71.6)         81. Children and Women age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (71.6)         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.2         84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       56.4         Women       86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         99. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated		
Anaemia among Children and Women  81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) (71.6) 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)  Women  86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 82. Very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 83. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 83. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 83. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 84. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 85. Zlover metry or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 86. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 87. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 87. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 21		8.8
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (71.6)         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       59.2         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       66.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       12.2         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       12.2       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       6.3         92. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         9	80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	40.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       59.2         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       12.2         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       18.9         Women       2       18.0 d sugar level - high or very high (>140 -159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Kildly elevated blood pressure (Sy	Anaemia among Children and Women	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       59.2         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       12.2         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       18.9         Women       2       18.0 d sugar level - high or very high (>140 -159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Kildly elevated blood pressure (Sy	81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(71.6)
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       *         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       *         Women       *         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       *         89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       6.3         Women       *         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 pm of Hg) (%)       16.7         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 pm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95.		
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.2         85. All women age 15/19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       56.4         Women       12.2         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         90. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       6.3         Women       2       11.8         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       16.7         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       20.2         94. Blovel severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)		*
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       12.2         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.7         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 m		59.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>03</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       6.3         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       18.9         Women       92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         98. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7		
Women       86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       16.7         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       20.2         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)		50.4
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       6.3         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       16.7         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       21.2         Men       21.2         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       21.2         Men       21.2         Men       21.2         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. E		
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.9         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       16.7         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       21.2         Men       21.2       21.2         Men       21.2       21.2         Stilldly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.7		40.0
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       19.5         Men       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       16.7         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       21.2         Men       21.2         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       20.2         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.3         99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.3         99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.3         99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral canc		
Men       12.2         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       16.7         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       21.2         Men       21.2         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       20.2         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       25.2         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)       25.2         98. Ever underg		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.2         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       16.7         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       21.2         Men		19.5
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.3         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       18.9         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.6         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       21.2         Men       21.2         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.7         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       25.2         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)       25.2         88. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.3         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.3         90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for ora		
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	104. INTERTAGE 15 YEARS and above who consume alconol (%)	ŏ.∠

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

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed children 5.8 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>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## Alirajpur Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Alirajpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Alirajpur, information was gathered from 974 households, 1,080 women, and 157 men.

#### Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	45.4	35.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	34.8	40.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,008	1,023
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	942	950
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.0	55.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	74.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.5	92.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	89.6	89.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	84.7	15.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	17.4	11.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.1	93.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	42.5	3.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	0.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	40.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.3	9.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	30.7	37.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.0	9.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.9	13.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	48.5	17.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	75.9	30.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.2	30.9
22. Female sterilization (%)	61.2	26.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.1	0.6
25. Pill (%)	3.3	1.8
26. Condom (%)	6.1	1.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.8	10.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.2	4.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	40.5	27.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	76.1	55.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.0	29.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	54.7	21.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	90.3	68.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.5	12.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.0	6.1
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.3	59.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	79.9	44.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	602	795
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(10.7)	2.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	74 6	20
days of delivery (%)	74.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)         42. Institutional births (%)	83.2	50.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.0	50.4 45.9
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	80.0 7.5	45.9 2.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	7.5 87.5	2.5 49.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.2	49.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	+.2	(26.7)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.3	0.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	5.5	0.8
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or		
mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	84.1	22.6
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	82.7	*
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.6	82.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	84.1	39.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	87.5	37.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.3	60.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	30.8	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	70.7	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.1	24.6
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.3	57.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	97.5
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.4	7.8
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	76.5
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	45.7
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	70.7
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.7	1.9
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	63.5

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Anrajpur, maariya i radeshi ricey maloators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	54.2	25.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	78.7	58.0
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(37.1)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	2.6	3.5
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(5.3)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.6	3.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.6	48.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.4	32.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.4	11.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.6	52.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.3	1.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	19.6	35.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.9	7.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	52.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	76.4	74.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.4	64.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(61.7)	64.1
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.5	64.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	76.5	64.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	10.0	0
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.5	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.3	na
Men	7.0	Πά
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	<b>n</b> 2
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	1.8	na na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	Πά
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.7	22
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.4	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	4.4	na
blood pressure (%)	22.0	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.7	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq$ 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic $\geq$ 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.0	na
blood pressure (%)	27.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	46.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	7.0	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	37.4	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## Anuppur Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Anuppur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Anuppur, information was gathered from 948 households, 1,020 women, and 187 men.

#### Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.0	63.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.1	30.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,008	996
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	970	829
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.5	84.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	78.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.0	80.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	79.8	68.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	69.4	21.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	21.7	18.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	92.9	93.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	52.8	26.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	2.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	72.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	28.6	23.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.6	29.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.1	2.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.8	8.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	56.2	20.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.5	49.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	57.6	47.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	52.2	43.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	2.1	0.8
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	1.0
25. Pill (%)	0.1	0.3
26. Condom (%)	1.2	2.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.2	13.5
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.2	7.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	30.7	14.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	79.0	24.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	60.2	44.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	63.6	35.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.8	91.5
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.8	30.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.8	9.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.1	88.4
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	85.6	53.2
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1230	932
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(11.8)	5.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	85.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	84.8	76.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.9	69.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.8	3.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	85.3	73.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.7	5.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(44.0)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.1	4.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or		57.0
mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	86.6	57.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	90.1	(72.7)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.3	95.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	90.6	62.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.6	80.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.5	90.8
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	39.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	81.2	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.6	61.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	84.1	69.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	98.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.9	3.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.7	2.9
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(52.7)
		(52.7)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	23.4	43.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(72.2)	(61.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	5.5	9.1
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.3	10.4
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	24.0	33.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.4	30.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.3	13.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.7	40.0
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.9	4.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.0	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	26.5	26.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	15.5	10.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	48.5	na
	40.5	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	40.0	07.0
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.2	67.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.5	62.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(53.8)	58.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.6	62.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	43.6	65.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.8	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	11.0	na
Women		
	110	20
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.0	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	24.3	na
blood pressure (%) Men	24.5	na
	40.0	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.4	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.5	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.7	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	53.8	na
102. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	3.7	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	36.2	na
יסד. ואסו מער זס צבמוס מות משטעב אווט נטווסעוווב מנטווטו ( /0)	50.2	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

# DISTRICT FACT SHEET

## ASHOKNAGAR MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Ashoknagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Ashoknagar, information was gathered from 827 households, 862 women, and 96 men.

#### Ashoknagar, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	62.4	58.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.6	32.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	935	889
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	915	942
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	91.6	86.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	78.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.6	88.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	90.1	90.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	53.7	21.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	20.3	15.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.0	90.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	34.2	19.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	57.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.6	12.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	29.7	35.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.4	4.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.7	9.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	50.6	32.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	76.6	58.3
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	68.2	58.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	57.8	49.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.5	0.4
25. Pill (%)	0.8	2.9
26. Condom (%)	7.6	5.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.5	14.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.1	5.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	24.8	30.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	46.2	52.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Ashoknagar, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.8	68.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	57.9	38.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	91.7	93.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	42.5	18.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.6	7.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.1	94.5
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	77.8	70.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,585	868
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	76.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	91.3	82.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	83.6	75.9
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.4	1.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	92.1	69.7
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.2	4.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(48.0)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.3	2.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	69.1	37.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(82.0)	(68.4)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.5	80.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	72.5	47.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.9	59.1
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	80.3	59.6
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	39.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	78.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	84.9	43.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.4	69.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	98.5
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.4	12.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	77.8
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	62.2
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	75.8
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	3.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(72.7)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Ashoknagar, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators         (2019-22)         (2015-22)         <	Ashokhagar, maanya i raacshi i Key maloator		
67       Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of bith <sup>15</sup> (%)       618       228         68       Children under age 6 months exectuary breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)       (65.3)       (30.2)         70       Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>15, 17</sup> (%)       3.4       6.4         71       Nor-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>15, 17</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         72.       Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>15, 17</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         73.       Dital children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>15, 17</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         73.       Dital children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>15, 17</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         74.       Children under 5 years who are wareivelt (weight-for-age) <sup>11</sup> (%)       4.5       10.8         76.       Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>11</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         Nutritional Situs of Women (age 15-49 years)       7.1       15.4       10.0         8.       Women who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>11</sup> (%)       42.1       na         79.       Monen who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>11</sup> (%)       42.1       na         70.       Moren who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>11</sup> (%)       42.1       na         71.<	Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
67. Children under age 3 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breasmik <sup>46</sup> (%)       (%3)       (30.2)         68. Children under age 6.months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       3.4       (8.4)         70. Breastleeding children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         72. Total children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         73. Children under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         74. Children under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       4.5       10.8         75. Children under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         76. Children under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         77. Childran under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         78. Women who are overweight woight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         79. Women who are overweight woight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         79. Women who are overweight woight for bases (BMI 22.5 0.8)(m) <sup>24</sup> (%)       42.1       ma         79. Women who are overweight woight for bases (BMI 22.5 0.8)(m) <sup>24</sup> (%)       42.1       ma         79. Women who are overweight woight for bases (BMI 22.5 0.8)(m) <sup>24</sup> (%)       42.1       ma         70. More mayee 15-49 years who	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
68. Children under age fronths exclusively breastled" (%)         (65.3)         (63.3)         (64.3)           69. Children age 6-30 months receiving and dreastmik." <sup>6</sup> (%)         *         *           70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3.4         6.4           71. Nor-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3.1         6.3           73. Children under 5 years who are susted (veight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.1         6.3           73. Children under 5 years who are vasted (veight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.1         4.6.3           77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.1         4.6.3           77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         4.5         10.0           78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <5.5 kg/m²) <sup>51</sup> (%)         42.1         na           79. Women who are overweight waist-to-hip trilto (20.85) (%)         42.1         na           Anaemia amorge Children ange 15-49 years who are anaemic (1-10.9(d)) <sup>22</sup> (%)         42.5         3.9           80. Roots usgat level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         42.1         na           81. Children under 15 years who are anaemic (71.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         42.2         na           83. Biodod sugar level - wy high (>40 to mg/dl) or taking medicine	-	51.8	32.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an adequate deft <sup>8, 17</sup> (%)         4         6.4           7.0. Broastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate deft <sup>8, 17</sup> (%)         3.1         6.3           7.2. Total children under 5 years who are submed (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.2         6.4           7.2. Total children under 5 years who are submed (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.2         6.4           7.3. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         4.5         10.8           7.6. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         0.5         1.0           7.5. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         0.5         1.0           7.6. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)         0.5         1.0           7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)         0.5         1.0           8.0. Women who are overweight wolst-oble pratic (20.85) (%)         0.5         1.0           9.0. Women who are onerweight wolst-oble pratic (21.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)         6.6         7.6           8.1. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)         6.2         9.7           8.2. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)         6.2         9.8           8.3. Regnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)			
70. Breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3.4         6.4           71. Non-breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3.1         6.3           72. Total children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.6         4.2.5           73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         4.5         10.8           76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.1         46.3           70. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         0.5         1.0           70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         26.1         30.1           79. Women whose body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         26.1         30.1           70. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>27</sup> (%)         46.1         42.1         na           70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         46.1         42.1         na           70. Children under 6 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         50.7         60.2         32.8         32.8         32.8         46.1         42.3         32.8         45.0         45.0         45.0         45.0         45.0         45.0         45.0 <t< td=""><td></td><td>*</td><td>*</td></t<>		*	*
71. Non-breastieading childran age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         73. Chalidhten under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       3.2       6.425         74. Children under 5 years who are surely weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         75. Children under 5 years who are surely weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       3.1       4.5         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       3.1       4.6.3         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       3.1       4.6.3         70. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       3.1       4.6.3         70. Normen who are overweight or obsees (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       2.6.1       1.0         70. Women who are overweight or obsees (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       4.2.1       na         70. Women who are overweight or obsees (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       4.2.1       na         70. Women who are overweight or obsees (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       4.2.3       na         70. Women was ape 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       4.6.3       4.2.5         70. Moren age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       4.6.2       an         70. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>21</sup> (%)       4.2       na         70. Blood sugar level - high (141-16		3.4	6.4
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief. <sup>6,77</sup> (%)       3.1       6.3         73. Children under 5 years who are stundt (height-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       19.7       31.2         73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       19.7       31.2         75. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       4.5       10.8         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         70. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.6.1       30.1         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +15.8 kg/m <sup>5</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       2.6.1       30.1         79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>17</sup> (%)       42.1       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       15.4       10.0         81. Children under a ge 5.49 wents who are anaemic (+10.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       46.1       42.2         82. Root sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>26</sup> (%)       45.0       46.0         Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>26</sup> (%)       42.2       na         83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>26</sup> (%)       42.2       na         84. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>26</sup> (%)       42.2       na </td <td></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td>		*	*
73. Children under 5 years who are sutted (height-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       32.6       42.5         74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       19.7       31.2         75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       31.1       46.3         76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       31.1       46.3         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <17.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       42.1       na         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Below normal (BMI <17.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       42.1       na         78. Didition and Women       42.1       na       Anaenia among Children and Women       42.1       na         81. Children age 5-5 months who are anaemic (+1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       43.3       42.5       39.7       60.2         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (+1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       45.1       42.8       38.2         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (*1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       45.1       42.8       38.2       45.		3.1	6.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       19.7       31.1         75. Children under 5 years who are suverely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       4.5       10.8         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         79. Women whose are verweight waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       42.1       na         Anaemia among Children and Women			
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-aejqh) <sup>16</sup> (%)       31.1       4.5         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-aejqh) <sup>16</sup> (%)       31.1       46.3         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight) <sup>10</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         80. Wornen who are overweight (weight-for-aejqh) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         80. Wornen who are overweight weight for below normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       42.1       na         78. Children ander 5 (%)       46.3       42.5       39.7         81. Children ange 15-49 years who are anaemic (~10.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       46.1       42.3         82. Non-pregnant wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>24</sup> (%)       45.1       42.3         83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         83. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         83. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (nt1-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)			
76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-leg)! <sup>19</sup> (%)       31.1       46.3         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-leg)t) <sup>20</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         78. Women who are overweight or obsec (BMI ≥25 0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       15.4       10.0         80. Women who are overweight or obsec (BMI ≥25 0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       42.1       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       42.1       na         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.3       42.5         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.1       42.3         83. Bregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       45.0       46.0         Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>122</sup> (%)       6.2       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>123</sup> (%)       6.2       na         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>123</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>123</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>123</sup> (%)       6.6       na         92. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na			
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       0.5       1.0         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       78.       26.1       30.1         78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.1       30.1         79. Women who have high its waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%)       42.1       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       59.7       60.2         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.3       42.5         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.1       42.3         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       45.0       46.0         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       45.0       46.0         Women       88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         89. Blood sugar level - wery high (>16.0 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         90. Blood sugar level - wery high (>16.0 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>14.0 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         92. Blood sugar level - wery high (>14.0 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         92. Blood sugar level - wery high (>14.0 mg/dl			
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whose body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)26.130.179. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)15.410.080. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)42.1naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)59.760.281. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)46.342.533. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)46.142.384. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)45.046.0Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women8.Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.2n8.Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)4.2n8.Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)1.1nNamo anong Adults (age 15 years and above)Not sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)1.1nNamo anong Adults (age 15 years and above)Not sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)1.1nNot sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)1			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI >18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)26.130.179. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)15.410.080. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)42.1naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<10. g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)46.342.583. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)46.142.384. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)45.046.0Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.2n anaemic?86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>23</sup> (%)4.2n anaemic?89. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/d) <sup>23</sup> (%)7.3n anaemic?89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)11.4na9.8 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)11.2na9.1 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level?9.9 Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level?9.1 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level?9.8 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140			
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       15.4       10.0         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       42.1       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       42.1       na         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.7       60.2         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.3       42.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.1       42.3         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.0       45.0       46.0         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       42.2       na         86. Blood sugar level - wigh (>1610 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.2       na         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       7.3       na         80. Blood sugar level - wigh (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - wigh high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.4       na         92. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-9m m of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and		26.1	30.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)         42.1         na           Anaemia among Children and Women			
Anaemia among Children and Women         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.7       60.2         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (42.5)       39.7         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (42.5)       39.7         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       46.1       42.3         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic? (%)       46.1       42.3         86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       59.7       60.2         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.3       42.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.1       42.3         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.1       42.3         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.1       42.3         86. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       46.0         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       4.2       na         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.2       na         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.2       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.4       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.1       na         91. Blood sugar level - kigh (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>25</sup> (%)       14.1       na         91. Blood sugar level - kigh (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>25</sup> (%)       13.1       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na		72.1	na
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.3       42.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.1       42.3         84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       45.0       46.0         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       50.0       46.1       42.3         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       45.0       46.0         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       50.0       45.0       46.0         Women       6.2       na       7.3       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na       7.3       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na       6.6       na       9.1       Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or		50.7	60.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d)) <sup>22</sup> (%)(42.5)39.784. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)46.142.385. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)45.046.0Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.2na87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)4.2na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)11.4na89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.6na14.1na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.6na14.1na91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)14.1na14.1na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)3.9na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)3.9na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)3.9na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)5.4na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)5.4na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)5.4na97. Elevated blo			
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic22 (%)46.142.385. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic22 (%)46.046.0Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)86.046.0Women86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)4.2na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)11.4na89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.6na6.690. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.6nana91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.6nana92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.6nana93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%)11.2na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)3.9na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%)13.4na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%)13.4na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >00mm of Hg) (%)13.4na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%)13.4na98. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.0na99. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)<			
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       46.0         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)			
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.2       na         88. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.4       na         89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.4       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         92. Mildly eleval ad blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         96. Moderately or severely			
Women       66. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.2       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.4       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       14.1       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       16.3       na         Men		45.0	46.0
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.2       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.4       na         80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level *       16.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)       19.8			
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.2       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.4       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         92. Middly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       0.4       na			
88. Blood sugar level - high of very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.4       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       14.1       na         98. Ever undergone a severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       14.4       na         98. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral cancer (%) <td></td> <td></td> <td>na</td>			na
Men       89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       92.       Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       16.3       na         Men       92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       5.4       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test fo			na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       90.       14.1       na         Women       92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       16.3       na         Men		11.4	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       16.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       19.8       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%)       19.8       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (%)       1.5       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>			
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       14.1       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women       92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       16.3       na         Men       16.3       na       13.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na         90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.2       na <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>na</td></t<>			na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       16.3       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)       98       Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       1.5       na         98. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na       10.2       na         100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for al cancer (%)       0.2       na       10.2       na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.4       na       102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       46.8 <td></td> <td>6.6</td> <td>na</td>		6.6	na
Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       16.3       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)       98.       Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       1.5       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na       0.0       na         100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.2       na       0.2       na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.4       na       na         102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       46.8       na <t< td=""><td></td><td>14.1</td><td>na</td></t<>		14.1	na
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       16.3       na         Men	Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       16.3       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)       19.8       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.2       na         100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.2       na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.4       na         102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       0.5       na	Women		
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control       16.3       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)       15.5       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.2       na         100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.2       na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.4       na         102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       46.8       na         103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       0.5       na	92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.2	na
blood pressure (%)16.3naMen95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)13.4na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)5.4na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)19.8naScreening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)1.5na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.0na100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.2na101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)8.4na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)46.8na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.5na	93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.9	na
Men         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       13.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)       19.8       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na         100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.2       na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.4       na         102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       46.8       na         103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       0.5       na			
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96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       5.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       1.5       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na         100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.2       na         101. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       8.4       na         102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.4       na         103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       0.5       na			
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8 na         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       1.5 na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0 na         100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.2 na         Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)       8.4 na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.4 na         102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       46.8 na	95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.4	na
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101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)8.4na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)46.8na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.5na		0.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)46.8na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.5na	Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.5na	101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.4	na
5 ,	102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	46.8	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 12.2 na	103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na
	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.2	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



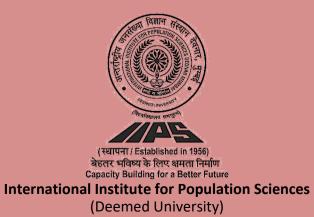
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## BALAGHAT MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Balaghat. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Balaghat, information was gathered from 830 households, 860 women, and 137 men.

#### **Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.8	73.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.1	28.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,037	1,067
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	979	1,038
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.3	84.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	93.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.7	89.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	83.3	75.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	79.6	29.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	31.1	16.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.0	95.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	68.4	17.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.7	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	77.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.2	28.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.4	8.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.3	2.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.6	2.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	77.3	44.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	75.2	58.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	70.1	57.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	60.0	51.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	4.7	2.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.3	0.5
25. Pill (%)	0.7	0.6
26. Condom (%)	1.6	2.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.5	10.0
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.7	5.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	49.8	21.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	96.6	22.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### **Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	55.6	60.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	69.1	37.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.9	94.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	63.5	33.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	46.0	9.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	94.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	92.1	52.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,400	1,676
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(2.2)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	86.1	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	95.1	83.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	88.6	73.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.1	3.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	97.7	83.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.3	14.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(57.6)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.5	12.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or	(== -)	
mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(75.8)	64.6
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(82.0)	67.9
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(94.3)	92.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(89.8)	75.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(78.1)	91.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(91.8)	85.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(24.3)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(78.5)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(80.4)	76.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	94.7	72.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.7	5.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	1.7
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	*	(05.0)
health provider (%)		(85.8)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	23.0	52.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(67.6)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.2	8.2
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.7	7.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	41.9	32.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.5	32.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.4	8.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	44.9	41.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.0	0.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	30.2	42.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	4.3	7.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	50.5	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.8	69.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.0	68.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(62.2)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.6	68.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.7	64.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	00.1	01.0
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.7	na
Men	5.7	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	0.7	22
	8.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 01. Blood sugar level - bigh as your high (>140 mg/dl) as taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
	45.4	
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.4	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	22.3	22
blood pressure (%) Men	22.5	na
	477	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.7	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	21.0	Thu a
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	<b>J</b> .1	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	20.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49.9	na
102. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.8	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	27.2	na
	£1.£	Πα

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# BARWANI MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Barwani. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Barwani, information was gathered from 981 households, 1,236 women, and 189 men.

#### Barwani, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	54.1	51.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	33.3	36.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	997	1,009
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	896	885
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	89.9	53.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	79.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	89.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	90.4	84.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	61.0	19.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	40.5	22.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.3	97.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	29.2	27.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	49.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	19.3	16.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	29.6	43.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.8	6.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.0	14.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	51.0	19.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	76.1	50.7
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	73.5	50.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	59.0	45.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.9	0.2
25. Pill (%)	2.9	0.6
26. Condom (%)	7.9	3.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.6	8.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	5.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	41.3	19.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	78.7	22.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Barwani, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.8	42.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	64.2	26.3
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	90.1	73.3
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.2	20.0
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.0	12.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.1	91.0
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	81.4	42.6
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,599	930
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	8.6	3.1
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	82.5	20
days of delivery (%)	02.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	95.1	50.7
42. Institutional births (%)	85.1	50.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.3	46.1
<ul> <li>44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel<sup>10</sup> (%)</li> <li>45. Births attended by skilled health personnel<sup>10</sup> (%)</li> </ul>	5.4 89.9	2.8
	89.9 10.4	52.0 4.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.4	
<ul><li>47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)</li><li>48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)</li></ul>	10.2	(25.6) 6.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	10.2	0.4
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on monthation nom either vaccination card of mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	76.1	41.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	78.3	61.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.5	77.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	78.6	53.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	84.4	55.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	85.9	62.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	37.8	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	72.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.8	44.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	75.0	57.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	95.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0	11.2
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	54.0
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	26.6
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	77.9
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.7	1.9
health provider (%)	(55.0)	71.7

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Barwani, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators         (2019-21)         (2015-16)           Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children         Total         Total           67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birh <sup>15</sup> (%)         45.9         34.8           68. Children age 6-6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>44</sup> (%)         7.7.9         71.4           68. Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>15,17</sup> (%)         10.0         3.8           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>15,17</sup> (%)         11.1         4.6           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16,17</sup> (%)         45.8         52.0           73. Children under 5 years who are surted (height-10-cheight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         60.8         8.7           73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-10-cheight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         3.6         0.8           74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-10-cheight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         3.6         8.8           70. Women who are overweight (weight-10-cheight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         3.6         8.8           80. Women who are overweight (weight-10-cheight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         3.6         8.8           90. Women who are overweight (weight-10-cheight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         3.6         8.8           91. Women who are overweight (weight-10-cheight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         4.10         5.5.0           92. Women who are overweight (w		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
67. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)         46.9         34.8           68. Children under age 6.months receiving and draget 4% (%)         77.9         71.4           70. Dirastitading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         10.0         3.6           71. Non-breastitading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         11.1         4.65           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         11.1         4.6           73. Children under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         6.0         8.7           76. Children under 5 years who are varveivel (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         6.0         8.7           76. Children under 5 years who are varveivel (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         3.6         0.8           70. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         3.6         0.8           71. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)         8.2         10.8           78. Women who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)         8.2         10.8           79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)         58.5         55.5           79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)         58.5         55.6           80. Women who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)         58.5         55	Indicators		
68. Children under äge är months exclusively breastled <sup>16</sup> (%)         77.9         78.9         78.0         78.0         78.0         78.0         78.1         8.2         8.3         77.0         78.2         77.1         4.0.8         8.2         77.0         78.2         77.0         78.2         77.0         78.2         77.0         78.2         78.0         78.2	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
69. Children age 6-3 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         10.0         3.6           71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         10.0         3.6           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         11.1         4.6           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         11.4         4.6           73. Children under 5 years who are swratel (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         18.9         23.3           74. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>11</sup> (%)         6.0         8.7           75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>11</sup> (%)         4.0         55.0           76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>11</sup> (%)         2.7         40.8           78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is look mormai (BMI <13.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)         8.2         10.8           79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is look mormai (BMI <12.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)         8.2         10.8           80. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI 22.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)         8.2         10.8           80. Women who are overweight and are anaemic (12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         8.5         8.8         8.8         8.8         8.8         8.8         8.8         8.8         8.8         8.8         8.8         8.8         8.8         <	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	45.9	34.8
70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         10.0         3.6           71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         (15.6)         *           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         45.8         52.0           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         45.8         52.0           73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         6.0         8.7           75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         3.6         0.8           76. Children under 5 years who are averweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         3.6         0.8           70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         2.1         40.8           79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI >25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         78.2         82.0           80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI >25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         78.2         82.0           81. Children under 6 -59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         78.2         82.0           82. Normen women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         58.5         65.6           83. Progrant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         6.0         na           84. Id women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g	68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	77.9	71.4
70. Breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieft <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         10.0         3.6           71. Non-breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieft <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         11.1         4.6           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieft <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         11.1         4.6           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieft <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         11.1         4.6           73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         6.0         8.7           76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         6.0         8.7           76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         3.6         0.8           70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BM +18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>24</sup> (%)         8.2         10.8           79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BM +18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>24</sup> (%)         8.2         10.8           70. Under age 6-59 months who are anaemic (+11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         78.2         82.0           80. Women who are overweight waste anaemic (+11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         78.2         82.0           82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (+11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         58.4         66.8           83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (+1.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         58.4         67.0         69.2           Blood sugar leve	69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(26.1)
71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)       (15.6)       *         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)       11.1       4.6         73. Children under 5 years who are surely wight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       12.9       23.3         74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)       6.0       8.7         75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       41.0       55.0         75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       3.6       0.8         71. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is bedw normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         79. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is bedw normal (C1.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         80. Wornen who nave overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>17</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         80. Wornen who nave assemic (<10.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       7.8       2.8       0.8         81. Children age 15-9 vears who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.8       6.6       6.5         82. Non-pregnant wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.8       6.6       6.7         82. All wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.0       na       7.0         85. All wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%) </td <td>70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet<sup>16, 17</sup> (%)</td> <td>10.0</td> <td></td>	70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	10.0	
7.2. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief <sup>1, 17</sup> (%)       11.1       4.6         7.3. Children under 5 years who are suturd (hight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       18.9       28.3         7.5. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       6.0       8.7         7.6. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       6.0       8.7         7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       6.0       8.7         7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       3.6       0.8         7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       3.6       0.8         7.8. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI e13.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>27</sup> (%)       2.7.1       40.8         8.0. Women who are overweight 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ? (%)       49.8       na         8.1. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       7.8.2       82.0         8.2. Norperant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.8.4       6.6.8         8.3. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.8.4       6.8.9         8.4. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       6.0       na         8.5. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       8.6       6.0       na		(15.6)	*
73. Children under 5 years who are sutured (height-for-height)** (%)         45.8         52.0           74. Children under 5 years who are wated (weight-for-height)** (%)         6.0         8.7           75. Children under 5 years who are wated (weight-for-height)** (%)         6.0         8.7           76. Children under 5 years who are severely wated (weight-for-height)** (%)         3.6         0.8           77. Children under 5 years who are water (weight-for-height)*         %)         3.6         0.8           71. Children under 5 years who are water (keight-for-age)*         %)         3.6         0.8           78. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height)*         %)         3.6         0.8           79. Women who are overweight for obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m?)*1 (%)         8.2         10.8         8.2         10.8           80. Women who are overweight sit waist-to-hip ratio (20.55) (%)         49.8         na         Anaenia among Children and Women         8.2         10.8         8.2         10.8         8.2         10.8         8.2         10.8         8.2         10.8         56.4         65.6         56.6         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5         56.5			4.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wested (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       18.9       28.3         75. Children under 5 years who are overley wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       6.0       8.7         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       3.6       0.8         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       3.6       0.8         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       41.0       55.0         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         79. Women who are overweight wast-to-hip ratio (20.50 (%)       49.8       na         79. Women who are overweight wast-to-hip ratio (20.50 (%)       49.8       na         71. Children and Women       8.2       28.0       66.6         80. Women who are overweight (avail-to-11.0 (ad)) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.5       65.6         81. Children ander 54 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.5       65.6         82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       68.0       6.0       na         81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.0       na       8.8       8.1       ma       8.8       8.8       8.8       8.8       8.8       8.8       8.8       8.8       8.8		45.8	52.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       6.0       8.7         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       3.6       0.8         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       3.6       0.8         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       27.1       40.8         79. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI ±25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hight sol (20.85) (%)       49.8       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       78.2       82.0         81. Children unge 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       65.8       65.6         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.0       69.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       76.0       69.2         Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       6.0       na         83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       6.5       na         94. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       6.5       na         95. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       6.5       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       6.5       na         92. Mildy elevated			
76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age)? (%)       41.0       55.0         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       3.6       0.8         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       27.1       40.8         79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         81. Children age 6.59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       78.2       82.0         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (×1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       68.4       66.8         83. Hyomen age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (×1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.0       69.2         Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.6       6.0       na         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na			
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       3.6       0.8         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       7.1       40.8         78. Women who ase body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       2.7.1       40.8         79. Women who are only risk waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%)       49.8       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       78.2       82.0         81. Children age 65-56 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.5       56.5         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.4       65.8         82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.4       65.8         83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.0       65.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       7.0       65.2         Women       88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         89. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         91. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         92. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         93. Blood sugar level - way hig			
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78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)27.140.879. Women who have high risk waist-to-high ratio (26.85) (%)8.210.880. Women who have high risk waist-to-high ratio (26.85) (%)49.8naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<10. g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)78.282.082. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)58.565.683. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)67.069.2Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.0na86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)8.5na89. Blood sugar level - high (>14.0 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level?8.5na99. Blood sugar level - high (>14.0 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level?8.5na99. Blood sugar level - high (>14.0 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level?8.6na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>14.0 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level?8.6na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 14.0-159 mn of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.9 mm of Hg) (%)4.8na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 14.0-159 mn of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.9 mm of Hg) (%)4.7na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 14.0-169 mn of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.9 mm of			
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 252.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.2       10.8         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       49.8       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       1       10.10 (cl 20.85) (%)       78.2       82.0         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.5       65.6         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.4       65.8         83. Hu women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.4       65.8         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.0       69.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       8.8       80.0       9.8         Women       8.6       10.6 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       8.5       na         86. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       8.5       na       8.8         81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       8.5       na       9.8         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       8.5       na       1.8         93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       8.5       na       1.8         93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>13</sup> (%)       9.6       na <td></td> <td>27.1</td> <td>40.8</td>		27.1	40.8
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       49.8       na         Anzemia among Children and Women       78.2       82.0         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.5       65.6         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (53.8)       68.9         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (53.8)       68.9         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       67.0       69.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       Women       86.8       66.0       na         85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.0       na       88.       na         88. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       8.5       na       88.         89. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       8.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       8.5       na         91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       6.5       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       9.6       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       15.2       na         94. Elevate			
Anaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)76.282.082. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)(53.8)68.984. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)56.465.885. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)67.069.2Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)86.465.8Women88.08.086. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.0na87. Blood sugar level - way high (<160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)8.5na89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (<140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)8.5na90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.5na9.591. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)9.6na18.92. Mickly elevate blood pressure (\$2 %)6.5na9.593. Blood sugar level - high (141-00 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)9.6na19.94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (<140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)9.6na93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (<140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)9.6na94. Blood sugar level - kigh or very high (<140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)9.6na94. Blood sugar level - kigh or very high (<140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       78.2       82.0         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.5       65.6         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.4       65.8         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.4       65.8         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.4       65.8         86. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       60.0       na         Women       86. Blood sugar level - wiph (h (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       1.8       na         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       1.8       na         99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       4.8       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or		43.0	Πα
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         58.5         65.6           83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         (53.8)         68.9           84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)         67.0         69.2           Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         67.0         69.2           Women         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         6.0         na           87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         8.1         na         8.5           80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         6.5         na           80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         8.5         na           81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         8.5         na           92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         8.5         na           93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         9.6         na           94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)         9.6         na           92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)         15.2         na           93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)         <		78.2	82.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d)) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (53.8)       68.9         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.4       65.8         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.0       69.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na       ana         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na       ana         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na       ana         93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na       ana         93. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200-99 mm of Hg) (%)       4.8       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200-99 mm of Hg) (%)       4.7       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200			
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       58.4       65.8         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.0       69.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       86.8       60.0       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         89. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         90. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl)       6(5)       na         91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl)       10 mg/dl)       15.2       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       19.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%)       19.3       na         94. Blood sugar level - werely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       19.3       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg)			
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.0       69.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       ************************************			
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       1.8       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.2       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       19.3       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       4.7       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       4.7       na			
Women       86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       1.8       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       11.       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)       19.3       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       14.7       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       14.7       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (%)<		07.0	00.2
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       1.8       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       Women			
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)1.8na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level^{23} (%)8.5naMen80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)6.5na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)2.4na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level^{23} (%)9.6naHypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)9.6na92. Mildly levated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.2na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)4.8na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)19.3na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)4.7na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)4.7na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)4.7na98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.5na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.5na90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.7na99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.7na90. Ever undergone a fis years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)0.7 <t< td=""><td></td><td>60</td><td>na</td></t<>		60	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       4.8       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       19.3       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.3       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       19.3       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       4.7       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       25.0       na			
Men       6.5       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na <b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Vomen         22. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       4.8       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.3       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       19.3       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       4.7       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       25.0       na         96. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       1.0       na       9.5       9.5       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.7       n		0.0	Πά
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.4       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.6       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       4.8       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       11.1       na         Men		C	20
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		1.4	na
	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.9	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Betul Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Betul. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Betul, information was gathered from 911 households, 1,021 women, and 141 men.

#### Betul, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.2	69.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.3	26.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	993	1,010
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,049	933
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	94.7	77.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	80.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.1	93.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	87.1	84.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	59.8	32.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	36.0	28.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.2	95.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	51.3	19.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	72.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	38.7	33.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.2	12.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.5	1.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.4	4.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	62.5	37.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	77.2	64.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	70.7	59.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	58.7	51.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	1.5	1.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	0.4
25. Pill (%)	1.2	0.8
26. Condom (%)	5.7	5.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.6	8.5
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.2	5.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	34.1	16.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	59.5	22.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Betul, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.9	62.0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	74.0	39.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.9	93.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	78.3	26.8
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	57.8	9.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.9	91.0
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	85.4	56.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	454	837
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(29.0)	2.7
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	86.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	87.6	76.0
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.8	62.7
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.6	2.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	83.5	76.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.8	9.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(54.5)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.8	4.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	80.9	69.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	83.6	(87.1)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.9	97.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	91.0	72.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	88.1	90.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.6	96.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	46.2	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	86.4	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.4	68.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.1	79.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	91.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	6.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.3	13.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(45.5)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(20.4)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(55.0)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	2.9
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(67.8)	(67.2)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Betul, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	59.8	49.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(65.1)	*
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.9	7.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.9	6.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.8	34.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.7	34.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.5	11.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.4	45.0
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.0	0.6
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.0	0.0
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	24.7	27.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	17.7	12.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	36.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	50.0	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	57 9	61.5
<b>3</b>	57.8	61.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.8	53.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(65.8)	(59.7)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.2	54.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.6	57.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.5	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.9	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	17.8	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.6	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.7	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	21.6	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	11.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	45.7	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	3.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	20.5	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



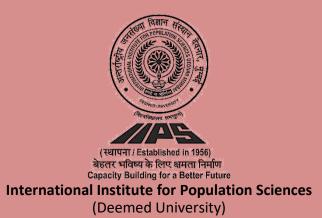
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Bhind Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Bhind. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Bhind, information was gathered from 900 households, 956 women, and 133 men.

#### Bhind, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.9	62.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.5	29.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	979	855
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	968	821
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.1	82.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	79.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.2	88.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	95.5	93.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	79.9	32.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	31.0	18.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.8	93.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	31.0	11.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-21 (%)	6.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	70.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	28.9	25.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.1	33.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.2	2.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.5	6.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	75.3	41.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	58.7	55.7
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	48.5	53.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	38.4	44.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.2	0.8
25. Pill (%)	0.7	2.0
26. Condom (%)	5.7	5.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	17.2	13.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.6	6.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.8	22.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	69.7	32.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Bhind, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.6	55.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	63.1	28.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.3	92.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.1	23.3
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.8	5.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.8	94.0
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.2	45.7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,252	771
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(2.2)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	85.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	93.5	85.6
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.1	78.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.3	2.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	93.5	86.7
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.9	4.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(64.9)	(36.3)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.4	2.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	70.7	51.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	77.8	69.9
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.2	91.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	74.9	61.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	83.1	78.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.4	82.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	24.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	78.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.7	58.3
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	67.1	67.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.5	98.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.5	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.0	8.8
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(49.1)	(63.9)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(24.1)	(25.1)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(73.2)	(70.9)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.3
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Bhind, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	50.1	44.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(88.8)	(33.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.8	2.6
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.6	2.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	32.2	47.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	12.4	30.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.9	12.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.0	49.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.2	1.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	1.2	1.5
	24.2	20.6
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	24.3 20.5	29.6 12.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)		
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	30.5	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	75.6	71.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	70.3	66.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(56.2)	65.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	69.9	66.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	69.9	66.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.0	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.1	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.8	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.6	20
		na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	15.2	na
Men	10.2	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	22
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	17.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	1110	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	
	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	FC	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	37.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	6.7	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# BHOPAL MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Bhopal. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Bhopal, information was gathered from 376 households, 337 women, and 38 men.

#### **Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.3	77.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.5	26.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	927	899
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	(1,261)	890
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	94.5	93.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(88.1)	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	96.7	97.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	79.6	63.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	83.6	74.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.5	98.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	50.7	35.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(24.4)	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	80.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.4	42.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.3	14.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.5	1.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.7	2.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	78.2	67.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	78.7	52.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	73.7	50.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	46.4	32.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.6	0.5
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.9	1.3
25. Pill (%)	3.9	2.8
26. Condom (%)	17.3	12.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.6	15.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.2	6.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	20.6	27.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	(78.1)	64.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### **Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	90.2	77.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	64.6	56.6
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.4	96.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	61.3	37.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	42.5	19.1
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.4	96.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	89.5	58.7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,176	1,533
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	86.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	98.3	91.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	67.7	68.0
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	2.6
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	92.1	94.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.9	19.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	46.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.4	12.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	*	62.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	(89.1)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	94.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	*	65.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	*	86.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	89.5
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	*	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	57.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	(84.6)	62.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	88.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	11.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	7.4
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(71.2)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(38.9)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(74.7)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.6	0.0
health provider (%)	*	*

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Bhopal; Madifya i radeshi ricey maloators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	36.0	18.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	7.1
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(14.4)	6.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.9	47.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.6	21.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.3	8.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.1	39.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.8	5.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	18.2	19.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	31.5	23.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	29.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	68.5	77.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	53.9	47.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	37.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	53.5	47.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	(54.6)	45.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	(34.0)	40.2
Women		
	7.0	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.3	na
	0.0	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.9	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.5	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	22.4	20
blood pressure (%)	22.4	na
Men	10.5	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.5	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	24.5	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na na
	0.0	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.5	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.5	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	32.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.5	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## BURHANPUR MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Burhanpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Burhanpur, information was gathered from 955 households, 1,139 women, and 197 men.

#### Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	69.8	64.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.9	30.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	941	951
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	816	901
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	92.1	78.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	77.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.3	90.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	96.0	92.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	74.0	40.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	68.2	45.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.9	99.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	42.2	40.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	64.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	26.3	22.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.8	26.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.4	3.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.8	7.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	66.1	33.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	75.7	56.4
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.5	56.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	53.1	45.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.9	0.6
25. Pill (%)	4.8	1.6
26. Condom (%)	10.8	8.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.8	10.4
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	6.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	32.7	18.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	82.8	29.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.4	52.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	63.1	40.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.4	90.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	72.6	28.8
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	60.7	13.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.8	90.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.6	58.4
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,427	613
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	90.7	76.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.3	58.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.6	2.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	92.3	76.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.0	10.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	55.4	37.9
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.9	6.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	91.7	43.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	92.6	67.5
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.1	90.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	91.7	55.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.2	67.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.9	70.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.9	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	92.9	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	92.9	44.5
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.8	58.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.4	95.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.6	4.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.2	6.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	59.1
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	18.6
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	68.4
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.0	1.7
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(57.7)	72.6
	(0)	

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Durnanpur, maanya rradeshi Key maleators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	28.0	42.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(69.4)	48.7
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(15.7)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	19.7	2.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(12.1)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	16.8	4.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	38.7	50.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.9	20.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	13.1	6.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	47.2	46.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.2	1.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.12	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	20.9	28.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	12.2	16.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	36.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	00.2	na
	77.0	00.0
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	77.9	80.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.0	66.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(36.4)	64.5
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.3	66.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	66.5	74.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.5	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	13.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.7	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	15.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.5	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	35.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.0	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.7	na
		.10

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES

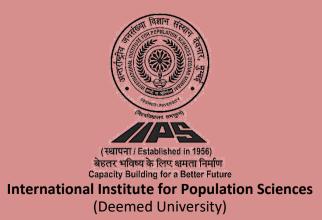


**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET CHHATARPUR MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Chhatarpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Chhatarpur, information was gathered from 935 households, 1001 women, and 161 men.

#### Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.1	58.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.6	33.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	929	919
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	925	827
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	86.4	71.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	57.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.8	79.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	86.5	72.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	55.5	14.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	30.1	13.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	86.6	70.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	17.1	7.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	19.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	60.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.7	15.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	39.2	47.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.4	2.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.6	8.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	63.0	32.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.9	53.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	60.6	50.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	48.8	45.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.3	0.1
25. Pill (%)	0.4	0.6
26. Condom (%)	8.9	4.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.4	12.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.9	5.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.8	14.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	53.6	28.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.8	36.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	36.9	19.4
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.3	81.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.1	16.5
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.6	3.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.2	81.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	72.2	50.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,505	1,311
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(8.5)	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	70.0	
days of delivery (%)	79.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	05.0	04.0
42. Institutional births (%)	85.2	81.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.1	73.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.2	2.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	84.4	74.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.0	5.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(60.3)	(26.8)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.0	5.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	72.9	41.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(80.4)	(49.4)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.2	88.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	79.6	53.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	93.2	53.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.1	67.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	34.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	68.1	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.7	34.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	65.7	60.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.2	97.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.2	7.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(51.8)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(25.3)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(49.4)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.9	4.3
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(51.3)	71.2
	(01.0)	

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators         (219-22)         (221-22)         (221-22)           Child Freeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children         Total         Total         Total           C7. Children under age 3 years breashed within one bun of birth <sup>16</sup> (%)         28.5         37.9         (8.6.1)         (8.6.2)         (7.8.4)         (68.9)           6.8. Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         7.4         11.6         *         *           7.1. Non-breastified might free age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         7.4         11.6         *         *         *           7.2. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         7.4         11.6         *         *         *           7.3. Children under 5 years who are subtratel (height-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         7.7         7.1         8.8         10.1           7.3. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         1.4         1.2         *           7.3. Worthen who are sourceight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         1.4         1.2         *           7.4. Worthen who are sourceight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         1.4         1.2         *           7.9. Worthen who are sourceight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         1.4         1.2         *           7.9. Worthen who are	offinatarpar, maanya riadoon intoy maloatora				
67. Childron under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of bith <sup>15</sup> (%)       28.5       37.9         68. Childron under age 6 months secularity breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)       (78.4)       (78.4)         70. Braastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       7.4       11.6         71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       6.8       10.1         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       6.8       10.1         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       6.8       10.1         73. Children under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       5.8       7.2         7.1. Children under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         7.1. Children under 5 years who are unated (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         7.2. Totalican under 5 years who are averweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       3.6       41.3         7.2. Women whose Body Mass Indox (BMI is blow normal (BMI <4.8.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>17</sup> (%)       6.2       2.2       2.2         7.2. Women whose Body Mass Indox (BMI is blow normal (BMI <4.8.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>17</sup> (%)       6.3       4.8       na         8.1. Under age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       6.3       4.8       na         8.2. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.10	Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		
67. Childran under age 3 years breasted within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)       28.5       37.9         68. Childran under age 6 amoths receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       7.4       168.9         70. Breastleeding children age 6-28 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       7.4       11.6         71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-28 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       6.8       10.1         72. Total children age 6-28 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       6.8       10.1         72. Total children age 6-28 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       6.8       10.2         73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       5.8       7.2         74. Children under 5 years who are vareweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         75. Children under 5 years who are vareweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         76. Undiren under 5 years who are averweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       3.6       41.3         77. Children under 5 years who are averweight (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       3.6       41.3         78. Women whose Body Mass Idox (BMI is blow normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>17</sup> (%)       63.4       48.4         79. Women who are overweight not base (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>17</sup> (%)       63.4       48.4         8.1. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       63.4       48.4	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total		
68. Children under age fromthe exclusively breastled" (%)         (78.4)         (88.9)           69. Children age 6-3m onths receiving and dereastmik (* (%)         -         -           70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1%, 17</sup> (%)         7.4         11.6           71. Non-irrespreteding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>1%, 17</sup> (%)         6.8         10.1           73. Children under 5 years who are sumaled (height-fon-height)* (%)         17.5         18.9           75. Children under 5 years who are sumated (height-fon-height)* (%)         5.8         7.2           76. Children under 5 years who are suverly wasted (weight-fon-height)* (%)         1.4         1.2           76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-fon-height)* (%)         1.4         1.2           77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-fon-height)* (%)         1.4         1.2           70. Women who are bare whight is below normal (BMI <5.5 kg/m*)* (%)	-	28.5			
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         7.4         1.6           70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         7.4         1.1.6           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         6.8         10.1           72. Total children under 5 years who are sturted (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         45.1         42.7           74. Children under 5 years who are sturted (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         5.8         7.2           75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.6         41.3           75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.4         41.3           72. Tothidren under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.4         41.3           76. Children under 5 years who are anderweight (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.4         41.3           70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 Kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>24</sup> (%)         3.9         10.4           80. Women who have high risk waist-to-high ratio (ratio for (rati for (ratio for (rati for (ratio for (rati for (ra					
70. Breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         7.4         11.6           71. Non-breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         6.8         10.1           73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         45.1         42.7           74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         5.8         7.2           76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.4         4.1           77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)         1.4         1.2           78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         25.2         2.8.2           79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         46.8         na           79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         63.2         2.8.2           79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI is 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         67.2         66.2           80. Women whose Body Haws Index (BMI is 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         67.1         51.6           81. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         63.4         48.4           83. Prognant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         63.7         51.6           Blood Sugar Ievel - high (141-160		*	(00.0)		
71. Non-brasstleading child"an age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)       •         72. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       45.1       42.7         73. Children under 5 years who are suted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       7.5       18.8         75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       5.8       7.2         76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-deight) <sup>16</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       1.4       1.2         8. Women who are overweight or obes (BMI) (b below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       2.5       2.82.2         7.9. Women who are overweight or obes (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.7       6.8       na         8. Women who are overweight or obes (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       8.7       6.8       na         8. Non-prognant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>17</sup> (%)       8.7       6.8       3.4       3.4         8. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>17</sup> (%)       6.3       4.8.4       8.3       7.7       5.8         8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       6.4       4.8       7.7       na       7.7       na		7 /	11.6		
7.2. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief. <sup>15, 77</sup> (%).       6.8       10.1         7.2. Children under 5 years who are subated (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       7.5       17.6         7.5. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       7.6       7.2         7.6. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       3.6       7.2         7.6. Children under 5 years who are worweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%).       3.4       4.1.3         7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%).       3.4       4.1.3         7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%).       2.5.2       2.2.2		*	*		
73. Children under 5 years who are sutmed (height-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)       45.1       42.7         74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)       7.5       18.8         75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)       5.8       7.2         76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)       3.4       41.3         77. Children under 5 years who are severely (weight-for-age) <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         78. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         78. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       46.8       na         79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       46.8       na         70. Women who are overweight or obsex (BMI 22.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       65.2       28.2         80. Women who are oaremic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       87.2       66.2         81. Children and Women       67.1       61.6       83.3       43.0         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? <sup>21</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1       83.0         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? <sup>21</sup> (%)       64.5       na       88.5       83.7       62.2       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>21</sup> (%)       6.2       na       88.5       62.2       na </td <td></td> <td>6 9</td> <td>10.1</td>		6 9	10.1		
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)       7.5       18.9         75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)       5.8       7.2         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)       34.6       41.3         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)       34.6       41.3         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)       25.2       28.2         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       45.8       na         79. Women who are overweight waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       46.8       na         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       46.8       na         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       85.2       48.4         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.9 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       65.2       48.1         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic 2 <sup>4</sup> (%)       65.5       48.1         85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       4.5       na         86. Blood sugar level - wigh high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       4.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       6.2       na         90. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       6.2	<b>3 3 1 1</b>				
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       5.8       7.2         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       34.6       41.3         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is bleow normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       25.2       28.2         79. Women who are overweight or obsex (BMI ≈25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       25.2       28.2         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hig ratio (≈0.8 (g/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       46.8       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       7.2       66.2       66.2         80. Norme who are all 5-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.3       43.0         44. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       65.1       86.3       43.0         44. All women age 15-49 years and above)       Women       4.5       na         80. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       4.5       na       8.8         80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         82. Blood sugar level - wary high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>					
76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-leg) <sup>18</sup> %).       34.6       41.3         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> %).       1.4       1.2         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI s18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%).       25.2       28.2         79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> %).       13.9       10.4         80. Women who are overweight (BMI s16.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%).       87.2       66.2         91. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%).       87.2       66.2         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%).       63.4       48.3         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%).       63.5       48.1         83. Houmen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%).       63.5       48.1         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%).       63.5       48.1         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%).       63.5       41.1       na         86. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%).       6.7       na       na         87. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%).       5.7       na       na         90. Blood sugar level - wigh (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%).       9.0       na         91. B					
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       1.4       1.2         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       25.2       28.2         78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       13.9       10.4         80. Women who have high its weist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%)       66.8       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       87.2       66.2         21. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.4       48.4         8.2. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         8.4. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.1       51.6         Biodd Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       67.1       51.6         Biodd sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.5       na         88. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.5       na         99. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         90. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         91. Blood sugar level - way high (>1410 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>25</sup> (%)       12.7       na         92. Blood sugar level - way high (>1410 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>25</sup> (%)       12.4       na<					
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)25.228.279. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI >25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)13.910.480. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)46.8naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)87.266.282. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)63.448.4All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)63.548.183. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)63.548.184. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic? (%)67.151.6Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)4.1na86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)4.1na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.2na91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.2na93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)5.7na94. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)5.7na93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.7na94. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.7na95. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.7na96. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.7na97. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.7na <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI >18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)25.228.279. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)13.910.480. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)46.8naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)63.448.483. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)63.548.184. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>24</sup> (%)67.151.6Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)4.5na88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)4.5na88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)6.2na9. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)1.7na9. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)1.2.4naNoter colspan="2">Noter colspan="2">Noter colspan="2"Noter colspan="2"Noter colspan="2"Noter colspan="2"Noter colspan="2"Noter colspan="2"Noter colspan="2" <td <<="" colspan="2" td=""><td></td><td>1.4</td><td>1.2</td></td>	<td></td> <td>1.4</td> <td>1.2</td>			1.4	1.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BM ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       13.9       10.4         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       46.8       na         Anaemia among Children and Wome       87.2       66.2         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.4       48.4         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.1       51.6         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       4.1       na         Women       4.1       na       88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.1       na         80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na       5.7       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>26</sup> (%)       12.7       na       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high norey high (-140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>12</sup> (%)       12.7					
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       46.8       na         Anzemia among Children and Women       66.2       66.2         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.4       48.4         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       63.5       48.1         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       63.5       48.1         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       67.1       51.6         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       41.1       na         85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       4.1       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         9.0       na       5.7       na         9.1       8.2       3.2       5.7       na         9.1       Bold sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         9.1       Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         9.1       Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>					
Anaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)87.266.282. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)63.448.443. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)63.548.183. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)63.548.184. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)67.151.6Bood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women8Blood sugar level - way high (<160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)4.5na87. Blood sugar level - way high (<160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.2na88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.2na90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.7na91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.7na92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.7na93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)6.7na94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (<140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)12.7na94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (<140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)12.4na95. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)12.4na95. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)14.1na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pre			10.4		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       87.2       66.2         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.4       48.4         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         86. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       4.5       na         Women       86. Blood sugar level - wrp high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.1       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.0       na         90. Blood sugar level - wrp high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.0       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         92. Blood sugar level - high row ry high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         93. Blood sugar level - wrp high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control		46.8	na		
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.4       48.4         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.1       51.6         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       57.1       51.6         Women       86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.1       na         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.7       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of H	Anaemia among Children and Women				
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d)	81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	87.2	66.2		
84. All women age 15-i9 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         85. All women age 15-i9 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.1       51.6         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       86.         Women       4.5       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.1       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         94. Blevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-90 mm of Hg) (%)       14.0       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastoli	82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	63.4	48.4		
84. All women age 15-i9 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       63.5       48.1         85. All women age 15-i9 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.1       51.6         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       86.         Women       4.5       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.1       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         94. Blevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-90 mm of Hg) (%)       14.0       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastoli	83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(68.3)	43.0		
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       67.1       51.6         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)					
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.1       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.0       na         Men       6.2       na         98. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         96. Moderately or severely el		67.1	51.6		
Women       4.5       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.0       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         93. Blood sugar level - wigh (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       0       12.7       na         94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 ng/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         94. Blood sugar level - bigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - bigh or very high (>12.9       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2400mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2400mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2400mm of Hg) (%)       3.4<					
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.1       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.0       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       17.2       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       14.9       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       14.9       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systo					
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.1       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.0       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         90. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       Women       2.       Vildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         96. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       3.9       na         98. Ever undergone a breast examination		4.5	na		
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.0       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level 1000 pressure (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       17.2       na         Men       17.2       na       17.2       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
Men       6.2       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       Women       12.7       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control       17.2       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       14.0       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       3.4       na         99. Ever un					
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.2       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)       2       12.7       na         Women       22. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.9 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       17.2       na         Men       55. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.9 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.9 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.9 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       3.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥9.0 mm of Hg) or taking		0.0	na		
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.7       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       17.2       na         Men		6.2	22		
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       12.7       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       17.2       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       3.4       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       3.9       na       3.9         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       3.2       na         99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       3.2       na         91. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       10.8       na <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>					
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women       92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       3.3       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       17.2       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       12.9       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       17.5       na         Streening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)         Tose reversive a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       3.9       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       3.4       na         100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       3.4       na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       10.8       na         102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       60.5       na					
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	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.5	na		

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES

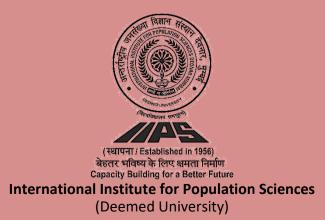


**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

# DISTRICT FACT SHEET CHHINDWARA MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Chhindwara. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Chhindwara, information was gathered from 926 households, 1,009 women, and 128 men.

#### Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.1	67.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.5	25.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,032	950
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,078	933
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	95.9	91.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	92.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.9	90.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	89.1	81.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	77.1	33.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	43.6	25.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.5	95.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	48.5	14.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	12.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	72.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	40.2	28.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.6	18.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.6	2.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.3	8.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	69.6	25.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	80.2	66.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	74.2	65.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	65.4	59.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.7	0.5
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.1	0.8
25. Pill (%)	0.8	0.6
26. Condom (%)	4.6	3.6
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.6	9.4
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.3	6.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	35.1	16.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	60.1	19.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.1	56.6
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	67.0	41.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.0	90.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	53.7	37.5
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.3	23.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.3	94.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	90.2	52.7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	718	1,312
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(2.7)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	00.7	
days of delivery (%)	89.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	00.4
42. Institutional births (%)	92.2	86.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.1	79.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.8	1.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	92.3	79.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.1	8.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(65.1)	(39.8)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.1	7.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	(65.3)	64.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(75.7)	(84.3)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(95.7)	96.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(77.6)	71.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(80.6)	87.1
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(85.9)	92.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(27.3)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(67.4)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(71.7)	77.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	79.5	74.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0	10.4
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(49.1)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(11.2)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(65.9)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	0.6
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	*	(75.0)
health provider (%)	~	(75.3)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	-	
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	44.1	37.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(81.8)	(60.8)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.9	11.6
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	5.8	10.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.9	33.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.1	30.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.5	10.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	32.8	41.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.3	2.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.0	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	28.5	29.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	18.6	14.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	21.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	21.5	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $<11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.5	65.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	41.8	51.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(36.8)	55.9
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	(30.8) 41.7	52.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.3	52.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
	= 0	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.6	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.2	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	04.7	
blood pressure (%)	21.7	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.4	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.6	20
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	22.0	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.2	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.1	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49.0	
102. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.3 21.8	na
יטד. ואכוו משב דס צבמוס מווע מטטעב אווט נטווסעוווב מנטווטו ( /0)	21.0	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Damoh Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Damoh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Damoh, information was gathered from 942 households, 988 women, and 160 men.

#### Damoh, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	70.3	65.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.4	30.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	953	917
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	751	860
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	89.1	79.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	55.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.3	87.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	81.0	78.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	40.6	23.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	28.1	13.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	87.0	88.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	21.6	14.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	17.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	61.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.8	17.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	28.6	40.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.7	2.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.9	7.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	40.9	33.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.9	36.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.5	35.9
22. Female sterilization (%)	58.1	33.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.2	0.8
25. Pill (%)	1.4	0.6
26. Condom (%)	4.6	1.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.4	14.0
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.6	4.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.8	14.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	57.0	25.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Damoh, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Maternal and Child HealthTotalTotalMaternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)732. Mothers who had an antenalal check-up in the first trimester (%)67.133. Mothers who had an attenalal check-up in the first trimester (%)67.134. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)40.235. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)40.236. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)20.137. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)96.238. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)20.137. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)96.238. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 275.831. Stitutional births (%)1.8.181.8.1840. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 278.8days of delivery (%)86.069.943. Institutional births (%)4.12.744. Institutional births (%)4.12.745. Births actined by skilled health personnel <sup>19</sup> (%)4.12.746. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)*5.347. Hore in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)*5.348. Births delivered by salled health personnel <sup>19</sup> (%)8.85.8 <td< th=""><th>Indicators</th><th>NFHS-5 (2019-21)</th><th>NFHS-4 (2015-16)</th></td<>	Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
12. Mothers who had an amenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)       67.1       31.1         33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       46.4       24.2         34. Mothers who call least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       94.1       85.7         35. Mothers who cansumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       29.1       7.3         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       96.2       89.6         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       75.8       31.5         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       1.818       1.850         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.)       1.818       1.850         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.)       1.818       1.850         41. Children hom at home were taken to a health facility (Rs.)       85.0       69.9         42. Institutional births (%)       85.0       69.9         43. Institutional births (%)       85.2       65.7         44. Institutional births (%)       85.2       65.7         45.1       65.7       65.3       64.7         45.1       65.1       6.0       65.7         46.1	Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
12. Mothers who had an amenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)       67.1       31.1         33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       46.4       24.2         34. Mothers who call least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       94.1       85.7         35. Mothers who cansumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       29.1       7.3         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       96.2       89.6         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       75.8       31.5         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       1.818       1.850         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.)       1.818       1.850         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.)       1.818       1.850         41. Children hom at home were taken to a health facility (Rs.)       85.0       69.9         42. Institutional births (%)       85.0       69.9         43. Institutional births (%)       85.2       65.7         44. Institutional births (%)       85.2       65.7         45.1       65.7       65.3       64.7         45.1       65.1       6.0       65.7         46.1	Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
33. Mothers whoe last 4 antenatal care visits (%)       46.4       24.2         34. Mothers whoe last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)       94.1       85.7         35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       29.1       7.3         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       29.1       7.3         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       96.2       88.6         38. Mothers who consumed rom folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       29.1       7.5       83.15         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       1.818       1.850       1.651       0.0         41. Children horn at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       16.55       0.0         42. Institutional births (%)       85.0       69.9       85.0       69.9         43. Institutional births (%)       85.1       2.7       7.3       3.4         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       4.1       2.7         45. Births divered by casarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         46. Births divered by casarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         46. Births divered b		67.1	31.1
34. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       94.1       85.7         35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       29.1       7.3         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       96.2       88.6         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       96.2       88.6         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       75.8       31.5         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       1.818       1.850         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (rar a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       (5.5)       0.0         41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.)       78.8       na         21. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey)       85.0       69.9         42. Institutional births (%)       85.0       65.7         43. Institutional births (%)       85.2       66.7         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       45.2       66.7         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       85.2       66.7         46. Births delivered (%)       7.3       3.4		46.4	24.2
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)40.221.036. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)29.17.337. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)29.17.338. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 229.17.5.831. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1.8181.85040. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 278.8naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)78.8na78.8na42. Institutional births (%)85.069.983.362.943. Institutional births (%)85.265.765.744. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)81.58.85.847. Births divered by casarean section (%)*(52.3)3.4Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall' (%)48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)68.368.155. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)80.166.356. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)80.156.356. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pent or DPT vaccine (%)75.672.556. Children		94.1	85.7
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       29.1       7.3         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       96.2       89.6         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       96.2       89.6         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       1.818       1.818       1.850         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       (6.5)       0.0         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       78.8       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       78.8       na       65.9         42. Institutional births (%)       85.0       69.9       85.0       65.9         43. Institutional births (%)       81.5       82.2       65.7         45. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       4.1       2.7       3.3       3.4         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation       60.8       55.9       50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       7.3       3.4         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       76.6       72.5       53. <td></td> <td>40.2</td> <td>21.0</td>		40.2	21.0
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)96.289.638. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)75.831.539. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)18.181.85040. Children who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)(5.5)0.041. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)78.8maDeliver Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)85.066.943. Institutional births (%)85.265.744. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)8.85.847. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)8.85.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)7.33.4Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)60.855.950. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)76.672.551. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)76.672.552. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)76.672.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)76.676.355. Childre		29.1	7.3
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{days of delivery (%)} & 75.8 & 31.5 \\ 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) & 1.818 & 1.850 \\ 40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) & (5.5) & 0.0 \\ 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) & 78.8 & na \\ \hline \begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$		96.2	89.6
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1.8181.85040. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)(5.5)0.041. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)78.8naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)85.069.943. Institutional births (%)80.362.944. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel10 (%)4.12.745. Births attended by skilled health personnel10 (%)85.265.746. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)8.85.85.265.748. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)7.33.4Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)60.855.950. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccinel <sup>13</sup> (%)68.368.152. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polit or caclinity vaccine (MCV) (%)76.672.552. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polit vaccine (%)76.676.352. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)76.676.352. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 dos	38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)(5.5)0.041. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)78.8naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births in public facility (%)80.362.943. Institutional births in public facility (%)80.362.944. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)85.265.745. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)88.5.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)7.33.4Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)60.855.950. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)60.855.951. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)60.855.952. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)66.366.153. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)80.156.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)78.676.355. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)80.156.656. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)80.156.656. Childre	days of delivery (%)	75.8	31.5
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       78.8       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       85.0       69.9         42. Institutional births in public facility (%)       81.0       62.9         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       4.1       2.7         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       8.1       2.7         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.8       5.8         7. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       76.6       88.1         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       92.7       90.5       52. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of polio vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5       74.6.3       53.       76.3       74.6.3         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)       76.6.3       75.6       75.6       75.6       72.5	39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,818	1,850
days of delivery (%)       78.8       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       85.0       69.9         42. Institutional births (%)       85.0       69.9         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       80.3       62.9         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       81.2       65.7         45. Births attended by caesarean section (%)       85.2       65.7         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.8       5.8         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation       60.8       55.9         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (76.9)       (80.6)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       92.7       90.5       62. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       76.6       76.3         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0 <td>40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)</td> <td>(5.5)</td> <td>0.0</td>	40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(5.5)	0.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)         42. Institutional births (%)       85.0       69.9         43. Institutional births (%)       80.3       62.9         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       4.1       2.7         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       85.2       65.7         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.8       5.8         47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       *       (52.3)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall'' (%)       (76.9)       (80.6)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       92.7       90.5         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>(%)</sup> 75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)       78.6       76.3         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)       76.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)       76.6       73.3       na         55. Child			
42. Institutional births (%)       85.0       69.9         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       80.3       62.9         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       4.1       2.7         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       85.2       65.7         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.8       5.8         47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall'' (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (76.9)       (80.6)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)       36.9       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)       36.9       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)       36.9       na         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of	days of delivery (%)	78.8	na
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       80.3       62.9         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       4.1       2.7         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       85.2       65.7         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.8       5.8         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       *       (52.3)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       *       (52.3)         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (76.9)       (80.6)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       76.6       76.3         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis b vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis b vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0	Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       4.1       2.7         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       85.2       65.7         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.8       5.8         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       *       (52.3)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       *       (52.3)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       *       (52.3)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       *       (52.3)         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)       71.6       74.6         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)       71.6       74.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         55. Children age 12-23 mo			
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       85.2       65.7         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.8       5.8         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       *       (52.3)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (76.9)       (80.6)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       92.7       90.5         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       36.9       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polta varcine <sup>14</sup> (%)       78.6       76.3         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of potation vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of potator hepatitis B vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0		80.3	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.8       5.8         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       *       (52.3)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         Child vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall'1 (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (76.9)       (80.6)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       92.7       90.5         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polic vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polic vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polic vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       78.6       76.3         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polic vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       36.9       na         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polic vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       53.3       na         57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polic vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       53.3       na         57. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second			
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       * (52.3)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall'1 (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (76.9)       (80.6)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       92.7       90.5         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       86.3       68.1         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of neasles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       78.6       76.3         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       36.9       na         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         58. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         58. Children age 12-23 months who received a stearn hepatitis B vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         58. Children a		85.2	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.3       3.4         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (76.9)       (80.6)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       92.7       90.5         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       78.6       76.3         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       36.9       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)       20.2       2.1         Treatment of Childhood Diseasese (children under age 5 years)			5.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       92.7       90.5         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       78.6       76.3         55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       78.6       76.3         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       78.6       76.3         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of potavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       80.1       56.6         57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of potavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       80.1       56.6         58. Children age 12-23 months who neceived a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)       80.1       56.6         58. Children age 12-23 months who received a second of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)		*	(52.3)
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       60.8       55.9         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (76.9)       (80.6)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       92.7       90.5         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       68.3       68.1         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       75.6       72.5         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       78.6       76.3         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       53.3       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       53.3       na         57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)       71.6       54.0         58. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)       80.1       56.6         59. Children age 12-23 months who received nost of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)       2.0       2.1          79.0       60. C		7.3	3.4
mother's recall1160.855.950. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only12 (%)(76.9)(80.6)51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.790.552. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine13 (%)68.368.153. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)75.672.554. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)78.676.355. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)36.9na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine14 (%)53.3na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)71.654.058. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)71.654.058. Children age 12-23 months who have received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)80.156.659. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)2.02.1Tereatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received air (%)(30.8)(23.0)62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received airc (%)(30.8)(23.0)63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received airc (%)(30.8)(23.0)64. Children with diarrhoe	••		
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51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.790.552. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)68.368.153. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)75.672.554. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)78.676.355. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)36.9na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)71.654.057. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)71.654.058. Children age 12-23 months who have received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)80.156.659. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)2.02.1Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)10.58.562. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(30.8)(23.0)64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or Health provider (%)4.12.665. Prevalence of symptoms of AcII erspiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or4.12.666. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or4.12.6			
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65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)4.12.666. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or2.6			
	65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)		
		67.0	72.8

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Damoh, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Damon, maanya i raacsii ricey maloators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	40.4	46.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	69.8	(69.6)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.5	6.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.7	6.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	40.3	43.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	16.2	21.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.0	8.8
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	32.3	38.0
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.4	1.9
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	23.7	27.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	17.4	13.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	46.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	76.3	75.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	47.9	45.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(50.9)	(46.7)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	48.1	45.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.0	43.3 39.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	57.0	53.1
Women		
	4.4	22
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.5	na
	5.0	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.0	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.3	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	22.6	na
Men	44.0	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.6	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.4	<b>n</b> 2
	21.4	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	0.5	20
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.5	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	10.1	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.1	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	55.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.2	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# DATIA MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Datia. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Datia, information was gathered from 906 households, 1,015 women, and 145 men.

#### Datia, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.4	62.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.1	29.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	916	893
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	658	819
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	89.5	77.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	82.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	90.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	95.8	91.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	66.8	35.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	31.2	21.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	91.5	85.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	30.9	12.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	67.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.8	21.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	27.7	38.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.9	4.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.0	7.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	72.9	40.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	73.1	59.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	66.3	57.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	58.2	51.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.2	0.2
25. Pill (%)	0.8	1.0
26. Condom (%)	5.9	4.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.4	13.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.2	5.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	32.2	24.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	56.0	33.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Datia, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.5	49.6
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	54.2	29.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.4	91.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	43.3	16.3
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.4	8.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.0	89.5
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	82.0	58.7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,809	1,063
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(0.0)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	82.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	89.4	84.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.7	73.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	5.8	0.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	88.6	80.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.2	7.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(63.8)	(42.1)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.6	3.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or	79.6	53.2
mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(80.6) 98.5	(73.9) 94.1
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	81.5	63.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	88.8	71.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.6	81.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	21.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	81.1	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.1	51.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	68.9	50.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	98.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.7	12.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(49.9)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(27.1)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(69.3)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.4	0.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(85.4)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Datia, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	56.4	32.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(58.4)	(63.9)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(00.0)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	3.5	4.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (76)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	2.8	3.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	36.8	48.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	16.4	40.9 26.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.8	8.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.4	46.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.8	1.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	23.0	32.3
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	19.1	10.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	39.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	72.8	73.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.6	60.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(59.7)	56.0
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.6	60.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.5	57.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) $^{23}$ (%)	5.0	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.2	na
Men	12.2	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.3	22
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	na
		na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.6	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.4	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	45.0	
blood pressure (%)	15.3	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.4	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	19.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.7	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.7	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.1	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.7	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	44.7	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	9.4	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

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

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Dewas Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Dewas. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Dewas, information was gathered from 953 households, 1,107 women, and 188 men.

#### Dewas, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.6	63.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.0	29.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	946	964
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	885	961
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	94.7	92.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	72.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	93.6	93.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	69.6	50.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	51.0	37.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.1	99.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	35.1	16.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	21.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	64.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.7	22.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	28.1	37.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.9	4.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.2	9.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	68.8	51.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.6	56.6
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	61.2	56.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	45.5	47.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.9	0.1
25. Pill (%)	3.6	2.5
26. Condom (%)	9.8	6.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.8	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.7	11.3
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.1	6.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	15.1	34.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	64.9	60.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Dewas, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.9	66.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	49.1	41.3
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.1	94.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.0	25.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.8	11.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.1	97.5
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.3	77.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,815	1,607
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	82.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	92.2	92.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.3	73.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.6	0.3
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	91.9	84.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.5	14.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(63.1)	56.4
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.5	5.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	87.1	60.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	95.0	74.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.7	92.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	88.5	73.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.9	85.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.5	79.5
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	42.2	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	79.5	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.8	70.5
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	86.7	72.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.7	98.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.3	1.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.5	10.0
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(72.4)	(71.8)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(46.5)	(35.6)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(68.9)	(75.3)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	4.7	1.9
health provider (%)	64.7	68.2
	07.7	00.2

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Dewas, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	36.3	25.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(79.1)	(64.7)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(0 )
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	10.6	11.6
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(4.4)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.1	10.2
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	36.8	42.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.4	25.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.6	5.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.7	44.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.5	0.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	ч.0	0.7
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	22.5	28.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	19.2	14.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	29.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	79.4	65.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.8	47.1
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(37.3)	60.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.3	47.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.0	43.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.3	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	na
Women		
	44.0	
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.3	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	24.4	na
blood pressure (%) Men	24.4	IId
	40.0	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.3	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	9.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.6	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.8	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.3	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	42.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.4	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Dhar Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Dhar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Dhar, information was gathered from 592 households, 679 women, and 101 men.

#### Dhar, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	59.5	56.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.9	31.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	991	988
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,056	992
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.9	86.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	76.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.6	95.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	89.2	87.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	61.9	35.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	44.8	34.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.4	98.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	30.3	7.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	13.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	55.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.8	20.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.5	32.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.1	5.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.7	9.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	57.9	50.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	77.7	52.6
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	75.5	52.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	60.9	45.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.4	0.6
25. Pill (%)	3.9	1.9
26. Condom (%)	6.1	4.7
27. Injectables (%)	1.2	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.8	10.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.4	3.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	24.5	25.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	84.4	48.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Dhar, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.7	61.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	76.5	29.6
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	93.1	84.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	59.3	14.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.2	6.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	84.9	96.4
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	91.4	70.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,250	1,543
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	1.5
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	93.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	95.5	78.0
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	83.4	65.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.1	1.3
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	96.1	68.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.2	7.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	33.7
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.1	4.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	(75.4)	65.6
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(82.3)	82.8
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(94.3)	94.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(87.0)	75.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(90.3)	88.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(88.0)	85.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(33.8)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(60.9)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(86.3)	69.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.1	72.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	94.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	5.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	(0.0)	0.1
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.5	11.0
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	64.0
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	49.5
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	76.2
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.9	3.3
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	*	90 F
health provider (%)		82.5

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Dhar, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Diar, maanya i raacsii ricey maloators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	38.2	20.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(72.1)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(47.8)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(5.6)	17.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(3.1)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{16, 17}$ (%)	4.6	14.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.8	42.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.5	31.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	11.1	10.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	35.9	47.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	5.2	1.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	17.1	30.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.1	12.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	49.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	10.1	i i d
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.0	75.3
	49.5	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)		55.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(68.6)	63.7
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.2	56.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	63.9	58.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.1	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	19.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.9	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	19.8	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.7	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.7	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	44.1	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	3.9 25.7	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Dindori Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Dindori. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Dindori, information was gathered from 951 households, 1,047 women, and 163 men.

#### **Dindori, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.8	59.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.2	31.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,037	1,004
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	903	889
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.1	80.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	79.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.4	75.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	66.1	70.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	47.9	7.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	12.1	4.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	88.4	78.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	47.2	35.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	16.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	63.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	25.8	13.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.1	37.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.0	2.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.7	10.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	37.5	15.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	78.1	66.8
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	70.4	63.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	62.4	61.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.6	0.9
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.8	0.4
25. Pill (%)	1.0	0.1
26. Condom (%)	2.2	0.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.7	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	7.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.5	3.6
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	38.3	16.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	73.4	26.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### **Dindori, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.5	44.9
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	56.5	23.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.8	89.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.6	18.9
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	37.5	2.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.5	89.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	82.9	45.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	193	606
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	16.4	1.6
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	80.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	77.0	55.0
42. Institutional births (%)	77.6	55.8
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.6	53.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	7.0	4.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	84.3	54.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.1	1.1
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	Â	Â
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.1	1.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	_	
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	80.3	49.4
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	81.7	(63.9)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.4	97.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	88.6	66.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	83.3	71.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	85.4	85.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	66.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	80.2	53.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	76.5	67.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.9	12.4
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(55.3)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(15.6)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(57.3)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	4.8	<b>1</b> .9
health provider (%)	(30.6)	(55.9)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Dindori, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	48.4	36.8
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(85.5)	(35.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.0	1.9
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.9	1.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	38.9	45.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.8	27.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.6	10.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	33.6	46.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.9	1.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	29.3	35.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	7.9	4.8
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	37.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	0112	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	78.1	66.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.0	66.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)		
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	(69.8) 65.2	(59.3) 66.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)		
	64.2	64.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.5	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.0	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.8	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.4	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.9	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	25.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.0	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.3	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	27.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	22.8	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	60.6	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	60	20
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	6.8 36.0	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Guna Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Guna. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Guna, information was gathered from 955 households, 1,165 women, and 162 men.

#### Guna, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	61.4	57.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.6	32.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	907	916
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	825	1,011
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.1	91.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	79.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.3	94.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	81.4	83.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	55.6	27.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	34.5	23.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.9	93.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	43.1	16.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	53.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.7	16.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	28.1	36.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.8	4.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.5	9.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	48.3	23.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	73.0	60.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	69.2	59.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	56.6	48.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.6	0.2
25. Pill (%)	2.3	2.1
26. Condom (%)	8.0	7.3
27. Injectables (%)	0.6	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.5	10.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.0	6.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	35.1	39.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	67.7	53.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Guna, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.6	60.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	68.3	31.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.2	95.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	60.8	21.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	43.4	3.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.6	93.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	78.0	57.2
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,544	1,109
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(3.2)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	87.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	98.0	90.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	90.6	86.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.6	1.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	92.8	90.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.7	3.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(62.2)	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.3	3.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	78.8	65.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	81.7	82.9
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.4	94.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	82.2	73.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	83.7	73.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.0	80.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	43.1	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	83.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	83.8	64.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.5	66.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.9	98.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.1	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.8	10.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	50.6
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	24.1
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	73.8
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.1	0.8
health provider (%)	*	75.2

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
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 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Guna, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	44.1	41.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(81.8)	(52.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(0.1.0)	(16.8)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.2	2.1
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (16)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.9	3.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.9	43.4
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	10.1	33.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.3	12.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.1	51.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.6	2.0
	1.0	2.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	40.4	24.2
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	18.4	34.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	12.0	10.9
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	42.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	75.1	67.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.6	45.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(55.0)	55.0
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.8	46.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.2	46.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.1	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.8	20
		na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	3.8	na
blood pressure (%)	17.0	na
Men	11.0	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.2	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (76)		na
blood pressure (%)	18.2	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	10.2	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.2	i id
	60	60
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.0	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	42.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.8	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# GWALIOR MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Gwalior. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Gwalior, information was gathered from 866 households, 958 women, and 123 men.

#### **Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile		
	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.2 24.4	68.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.4 902	28.1 887
<ol> <li>Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)</li> <li>Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)</li> </ol>	902 753	858
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	94.5	83.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	94.5 81.5	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	na 96.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.5 98.6	96.2 97.3
<ol> <li>9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility<sup>2</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	83.2	97.3 58.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	69.8	57.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.9	97.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	94.9 40.6	97.0 15.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	40.8	
	0.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	70.0	
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	76.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	37.9	32.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.8	21.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.0	2.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.3	3.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	77.1	60.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	60.6	49.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	51.5	46.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	36.5	33.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.5	0.6
25. Pill (%)	2.3	1.6
26. Condom (%)	10.9	10.3
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	10.1	
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	13.4	12.0
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.9	4.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	22.5	25.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	70.5	54.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### **Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.2	53.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	68.9	36.4
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.2	94.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.1	33.3
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	38.9	16.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.7	91.5
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	81.3	68.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,717	1,725
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	7.7
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	05.0	20
days of delivery (%)	85.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	04.9	88.0
42. Institutional births (%)	94.8	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	74.1	68.4
<ul> <li>44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel<sup>10</sup> (%)</li> <li>45. Births attended by skilled health personnel<sup>10</sup> (%)</li> </ul>	0.7 94.2	2.5 89.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)		
	20.3 51.0	15.2 48.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)		40.2 8.4
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	13.2	0.4
•••		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	80.5	52.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	86.6	78.5
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.8	98.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	82.2	60.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	83.9	78.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	82.2	79.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	26.9	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	70.2	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.0	58.0
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	72.6	70.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.7	92.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.9	7.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.9	9.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	50.7
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	17.3
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	68.5
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	0.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	80.4

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	49.2	26.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(72.9)	26.4
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(40.7)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.3	2.7
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	0.0
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.6	2.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	40.1	42.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	12.4	28.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	2.4	11.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	33.0	48.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.7	1.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	20.4	22.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	26.1	14.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	38.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	0010	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	78.4	68.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.5	57.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(63.6)	49.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.5	49.4 57.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)		
	66.6	60.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.1	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.1	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.6	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.9	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	19.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.9	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.3	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	25.1	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.5	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.3	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Harda Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Harda. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Harda, information was gathered from 980 households, 1,207 women, and 204 men.

#### Harda, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	74.1	65.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.3	29.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	962	922
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	891	814
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.3	85.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	75.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.8	96.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	92.3	87.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	68.8	52.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	57.6	30.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.6	99.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	33.3	16.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	15.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	71.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	30.8	17.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.0	25.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.6	2.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.9	4.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	70.4	35.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	78.0	49.4
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	75.5	49.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	57.0	40.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.4	0.4
25. Pill (%)	4.2	1.6
26. Condom (%)	10.9	6.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.9	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.2	8.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.1	4.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.9	26.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	78.3	45.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Harda, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.5	55.9
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	71.9	39.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	91.4	91.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	67.7	21.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	47.4	10.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.3	86.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	83.9	66.2
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,011	1,968
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	88.4	79.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.3	66.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.7	1.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	84.1	78.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.5	13.0
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(56.7)	58.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.0	7.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	90.8	48.6
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(93.8)	(81.3)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.0	95.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	92.6	51.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	98.1	72.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.3	88.6
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	51.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	86.9	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	96.1	50.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	89.9	75.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.4	12.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	68.6
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	52.8
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	78.8
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	9.2	2.9
health provider (%)	58.2	79.3
	00.2	. 0.0

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Harda, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	41.5	30.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(64.8)	(51.2)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(64.6)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.6	0.7
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.9	2.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	38.8	39.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.0	25.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	18.8	8.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.7	40.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	5.3	1.8
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	15.9	22.3
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	16.8	16.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	34.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	0	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	85.6	65.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	63.3	51.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)		51.8
	(45.6)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.6	51.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	69.4	49.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.2	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.8	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	•	
blood pressure (%)	21.7	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.1	
blood pressure (%)	20.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.3	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	5.0	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.6	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49.0	
	49.0 0.7	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.0	na
ו אישו אשר זא ארא אישר אווע געער אווע געווע געווע געער אווע געראען אישע גער גער גער גער גער גער גער גער גער גע	10.0	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

# DISTRICT FACT SHEET HOSHANGABAD MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Hoshangabad. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Hoshangabad, information was gathered from 942 households, 1,042 women, and 162 men.

#### Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	74.0	70.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.7	26.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	951	928
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	950	958
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.6	93.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	71.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.2	95.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	93.5	90.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	68.5	47.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	47.3	34.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.3	99.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	28.6	27.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	23.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	67.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	35.5	28.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.7	18.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.7	2.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.2	2.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	55.6	43.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	28.6	50.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	28.0	49.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	20.0	42.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.4	0.4
25. Pill (%)	1.6	0.7
26. Condom (%)	4.9	5.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	17.7	9.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.1	4.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.8	27.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	52.1	45.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Maternal and Child HealthTotalTotalMaternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)32.32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)42.433. Mothers who had an attenatal care visits (%)31.534. Mothers who cal st birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>3</sup> (%)89.335. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)44.936. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)31.337. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)94.538. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)67.639. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)4.62340. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)* (0.0)41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)91.842. Institutional births (%)91.843. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey)71.842. Institutional births in public facility (%)91.843. Institutional births in public facility (%)0.843. Institutional births (%)82.044. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel 10 (%)0.845. Births attended by skilled health personnel 10 (%)22.546. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)23.947. B	Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)       42.4       55.2         33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       31.5       46.3         34. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       44.9       26.7         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       31.3       12.8         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.5       94.5         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)       67.6       73.7         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       4,623       1,088         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)       71.8       na         42. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey)       71.8       na       a         43. Institutional births (%)       91.8       88.8       3.3       3.2.0       82.8         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       0.8       2.2.5       11.8         44. Home births that were conducted by s	Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)       42.4       55.2         33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       31.5       46.3         34. Mothers who see last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)       89.3       95.3         35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       44.9       26.7         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       31.3       12.8         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.5       94.5         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       67.6       73.7         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       4,623       1,088         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       48.8       1,088         43. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey)       71.8       na         42. Institutional births (%)       91.8       88.8         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       0.8       2.2         44. Home births that were c	Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       31.5       46.3         34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)       89.3       95.3         35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       44.9       26.7         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       31.3       12.8         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.5       94.5         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       67.6       73.7         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       4,623       1,088         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       0.0         42. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey)       *       *       0.0         42. Institutional births (%)       91.8       88.8       2.3         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       0.8       2.3       2.3         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       0.8       2.3 <td< td=""><td></td><td>42.4</td><td>55.2</td></td<>		42.4	55.2
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)44.926.736. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)31.312.837. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)94.594.538. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)67.673.739. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)4,6231,08840. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)*(0.0)41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)71.8naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)91.888.843. Institutional births in public facility (%)91.888.2.344. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)0.82.345. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)22.511.847. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.2Child Vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)73.549.5		31.5	46.3
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       31.3       12.8         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.5       94.5         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)       67.6       73.7         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       4,623       1,088         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       * (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       71.8       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       71.8       na         42. Institutional births (%)       91.8       88.8         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       79.5       77.6         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       0.8       2.3         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.0       82.8         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       22.5       11.8         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       20.1       8.2         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered	34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.3	95.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.5       94.5         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       67.6       73.7         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       4,623       1,088         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       0.00         42. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey)       71.8       na         42. Institutional births (%)       91.8       88.8         43. Institutional births (%)       91.8       88.8         43. Institutional births (%)       91.8       82.0         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       0.8       2.3         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.0       82.8         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       (53.9)       49.3         47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       20.1       8.2         47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       20.1       8.2 <tr< td=""><td>35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)</td><td>44.9</td><td>26.7</td></tr<>	35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	44.9	26.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       67.6       73.7         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       4,623       1,088         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       (0.0)         42. Institutional births (%)       71.8       na       na         42. Institutional births (%)       91.8       88.8       3.         43. Institutional births were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.0       82.8         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.0       82.8         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (	36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.3	12.8
days of delivery (%)67.673.739. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)4,6231,08840. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)*(0.0)41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)71.8naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)71.8na42. Institutional births (%)91.888.888.843. Institutional births in public facility (%)0.82.344. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)0.82.345. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)82.082.846. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.247. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.2Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)73.549.5	37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.5	94.5
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)4,6231,08840. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)*(0.0)41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)71.8naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)71.8na42. Institutional births (%)91.888.843. Institutional births in public facility (%)79.577.644. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)0.82.345. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)82.082.846. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)22.511.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.2Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)73.549.5	38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)*(0.0)41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)71.8naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)71.891.888.842. Institutional births (%)91.888.888.843. Institutional births in public facility (%)79.577.644. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)0.82.345. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)82.082.846. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)(53.9)49.347. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.2Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)73.549.5		67.6	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)71.8naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)91.888.843. Institutional births (%)91.888.843. Institutional births in public facility (%)79.577.644. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)0.82.345. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)82.082.846. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)22.511.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.248. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.2Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)73.549.5		4,623	
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42. Institutional births (%)91.888.843. Institutional births in public facility (%)79.577.644. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)0.82.345. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)82.082.846. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)22.511.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)(53.9)49.348. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.2Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)73.549.5		71.8	na
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)79.577.644. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)0.82.345. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)82.082.846. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)22.511.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)(53.9)49.348. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.2Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)73.549.5			
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45. Births attended by skilled health personnel10 (%)82.082.846. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)22.511.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)(53.9)49.348. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.2Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)73.549.5			
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)22.511.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)(53.9)49.348. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)20.18.2Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)73.549.5			
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48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       20.1       8.2         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       73.5       49.5	<b>y</b>		
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       73.5       49.5			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       73.5       49.5		20.1	8.2
mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%) 73.5 49.5	••		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%) (90.3) 69.8		73.5	49.5
	50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(90.3)	69.8
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 94.9 97.3	51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.9	97.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%) 79.0 60.5	52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	79.0	60.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 87.9 73.9	53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	87.9	73.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 87.9 79.0	54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.9	79.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 42.3 na	55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	42.3	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%) 79.7 na	56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	79.7	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 84.9 55.2	57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	84.9	55.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)84.173.4	58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	84.1	73.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.198.4	59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.1	98.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)2.91.6	60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.9	1.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 9.2 10.5	61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.2	10.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) (51.2) 72.4	62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(51.2)	72.4
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) (33.4) 63.4	63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(33.4)	63.4
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (74.2) 69.3	64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(74.2)	69.3
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)7.31.766. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or1.7		7.3	1.7
health provider (%) 56.2 73.4		56.2	73.4

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Tioonangabad, maanya Tradeon Troy maloato	-	
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	36.0	36.7
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(73.9)	36.5
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(10:0)	(26.8)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.5	1.6
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(1.6)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.2	1.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.8	37.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.5	29.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	8.2	10.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.2	40.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.8	1.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	2.0	1.1
	21.0	22.0
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	21.9	23.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	20.6	14.7
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	31.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	78.8	67.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.4	55.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(35.3)	53.0
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.9	55.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.1	57.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.4	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.4	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	12.7	Πά
	44.0	
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.0	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	24.0	20
blood pressure (%)	24.0	na
	40.0	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.9	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		20
blood pressure (%)	29.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	4.0	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	50.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.7	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Indore Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Indore. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Indore, information was gathered from 868 households, 1,071 women, and 188 men.

#### Indore, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.0	75.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.8	27.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	987	895
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	996	849
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.6	92.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	81.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	100.0	99.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.9	99.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	90.0	75.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	86.9	84.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.3	99.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	40.3	15.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	15.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	80.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.7	41.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.7	23.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.9	1.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.2	5.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	83.7	71.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	83.4	54.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	79.6	52.9
22. Female sterilization (%)	47.9	37.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	1.0	0.5
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.3	0.7
25. Pill (%)	4.6	3.1
26. Condom (%)	22.0	11.1
27. Injectables (%)	1.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.0	11.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.0	5.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.1	21.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	79.1	57.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Indore, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.4	81.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	74.6	76.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.7	97.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	72.3	34.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	37.1	19.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.2	97.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	92.6	67.4
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,835	1,812
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	93.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	96.5	94.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.5	50.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.6	1.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	97.8	95.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.9	21.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.7	36.4
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.6	10.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	84.6	57.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	90.3	89.8
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.0	97.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	86.1	60.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	90.1	73.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	90.1	82.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	36.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	65.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.8	54.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.3	70.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.8	74.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.2	25.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.2	5.7
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(57.9)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(12.0)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(90.7)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	3.9	0.2
health provider (%)	(78.8)	(83.3)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Indore, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	29.3	21.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	61.3
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(60.9)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.0	12.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(0.6)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.8	10.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.7	39.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.2	17.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.3	6.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	24.9	30.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.2	4.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	15.6	18.9
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	19.0	23.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	34.2	na
	34.2	Па
Anaemia among Children and Women	70.0	74.0
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	78.8	71.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	47.9	46.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(52.8)	53.6
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	48.1	46.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.9	48.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.0	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.1	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	20.7	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.2	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	21.3	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.5	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.5	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	36.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.4	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# JABALPUR MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Jabalpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Jabalpur, information was gathered from 213 households, 216 women, and 36 men.

#### Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	70.0	76.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.4	26.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	965	955
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	(1,111)	924
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	100.0	92.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	*	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	95.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.0	96.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	61.9	50.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	28.5	48.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.6	91.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	61.2	36.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	*	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	68.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	30.4	37.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	(7.2)	15.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.0	1.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	(13.6)	4.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	56.2	51.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	83.0	65.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	77.8	61.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	74.1	54.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.8	0.3
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.5	1.0
25. Pill (%)	0.5	0.8
26. Condom (%)	1.9	5.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.9	10.4
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	1.4	6.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.8	27.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	(54.5)	36.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	(91.8)	59.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	(60.4)	57.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	(95.1)	93.5
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	(76.6)	43.3
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	(48.2)	18.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	(97.9)	92.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	(97.5)	62.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	(525)	1,336
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	1.7
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	<i>(</i> )	
days of delivery (%)	(88.9)	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	94.7	88.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	89.2	68.0
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	1.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	94.7	85.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.2	18.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	49.1
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.8	12.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	*	67.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	78.5
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	98.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	*	70.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	*	88.6
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	90.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	*	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	64.5
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	*	74.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	88.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	11.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.0	9.0
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	58.5
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	17.9
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	72.5
<ul><li>65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)</li><li>66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or</li></ul>	0.0	0.4
health provider (%)	*	74.7

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	(73.2)	49.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(47.7)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(49.2)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	7.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(0.0)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	6.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	(18.0)	36.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	(26.4)	30.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	(10.0)	10.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	(31.3)	42.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	(0.0)	0.6
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	27.8	23.3
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	14.6	21.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	25.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	20.2	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(37.8)	59.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	48.6	49.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	57.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	48.9	49.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	(49.0)	53.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	(43.0)	55.4
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) $^{23}$ (%)	0.3 4.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.3	
Men	11.5	na
	0.0	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	19.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
	15.0	
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.8	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	22.7	20
blood pressure (%)	22.1	na
Men	10.0	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.2	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.5	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	20.1	20
blood pressure (%) Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	20.1	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
		na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) <b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>	0.0	na
	18.2	02
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)		na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	56.6	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.5	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# JHABUA MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Jhabua. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Jhabua, information was gathered from 960 households, 1,037 women, and 140 men.

#### Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	45.9	36.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	38.9	41.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,061	969
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,156	1,026
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	90.3	60.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	75.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.9	88.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	85.2	85.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	57.6	12.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	17.5	9.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.1	93.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	43.7	2.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	0.7	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	37.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	16.0	9.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	36.5	54.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	7.1	6.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.7	24.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	50.4	13.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	76.0	10.4
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.6	10.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	58.8	8.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.0	0.3
25. Pill (%)	1.8	0.5
26. Condom (%)	5.4	1.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.8	15.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.4	6.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	38.2	21.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	84.2	(43.4)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	92.9	29.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	63.6	20.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.0	81.2
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.3	19.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	38.6	10.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.7	79.4
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	86.5	51.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,132	979
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	7.3
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	077	
days of delivery (%)	87.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	74.0
42. Institutional births (%)	92.9	74.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	86.1	65.7
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.7	4.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	94.2	68.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.0	3.5
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(44.1)	27.7
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.6	1.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	88.9	25.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	92.2	*
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.7	78.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	93.1	30.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.6	46.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	93.6	71.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	45.3	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	85.5	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	94.6	23.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	71.0	56.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	99.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.5	11.4
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	52.2
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	17.9
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	79.1
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.3	2.0
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	62.6

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	36.5	21.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	67.3	55.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(26.8)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	16.3	4.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(13.6)	(18.2)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	15.7	7.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	49.3	45.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	17.9	24.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.6	9.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	41.7	43.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.1	2.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	29.2	30.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	11.6	9.9
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	44.5	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	11.0	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	90.1	70.4
	80.1	72.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.7	57.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.3	74.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.8	58.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	63.7	64.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.6	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.2	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.5	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	23.5	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.2	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	23.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.6	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.7	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.1	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	35.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	22.0	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Katni Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Katni. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Katni, information was gathered from 739 households, 777 women, and 101 men.

#### Katni, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.4	68.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.3	29.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	979	996
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	958	1,228
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.8	88.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	60.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.9	84.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	94.0	89.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	53.5	22.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	29.5	18.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	85.3	79.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	18.1	17.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	67.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	32.5	23.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.2	31.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.0	3.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.7	4.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	55.5	19.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.4	45.7
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.1	44.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	50.8	40.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	1.1	0.7
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.0	0.4
25. Pill (%)	2.2	0.6
26. Condom (%)	6.3	1.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.0	9.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.2	4.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.3	13.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	55.6	22.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Katni, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.6	36.6
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	52.9	32.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.8	90.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.8	29.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	25.3	7.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.9	88.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	82.2	61.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,019	4,685
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	5.7
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	83.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	91.8	78.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	84.4	68.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.8	4.8
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	93.3	75.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.1	8.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(69.9)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.9	1.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	(86.0)	46.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(88.0)	(74.4)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(95.8)	97.3
-	. ,	97.3 57.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(93.0) (93.5)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(90.5)	83.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(97.5)	85.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(35.0)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(75.9)	na 40.1
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(90.5)	49.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.7	68.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	97.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	2.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.4	0.0
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.1	6.6 *
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	- -	- -
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.3	* 2.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or		
health provider (%)	(45.6)	(55.4)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Katni, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	56.5	47.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(76.3)	(72.0)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.9	18.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.2	17.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	49.5	45.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.8	23.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	10.6	12.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	44.0	43.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.7	2.4
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	18.1	27.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	16.4	16.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	57.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	57.7	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	79.7	CE E
	78.7	65.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.2	51.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(44.5)	55.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.7	52.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.0	45.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.1	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.1	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	18.5	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.5	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.2	na
blood pressure (%)	20.8	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	11.7	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	57.4	na
102. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.8	na
ריד. אוסו משט דט אבמוס מווע משטעב אווט טטוסעוווב מוטטוטו ( /0)	10.0	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

# DISTRICT FACT SHEET KHANDWA (EAST NIMAR) MADHYA PRADESH



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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Khandwa (East Nimar). Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Khandwa (East Nimar), information was gathered from 531 households, 562 women, and 17 men.

#### Khandwa (East Nimar), Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

IndicatorsNFHS-5 (2019-21)NFHS-6 (2019-20)NFHS-6 
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)67.163.42. Population below age 15 years (%)26.030.93. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)9999494. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)1,2728235. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)93.193.36. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)89.3na7. Population living in households with electricity (%)99.392.08. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)88.778.19. Population living in households with an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)76.736.810. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)48.328.011. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)98.798.212. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)38.110.713. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)(11.3)naCharacteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)65.8na15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)27.916.8Marriage and Fertiliy16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)10.818.717. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)2.03.218. Women age 15-19 years who were already
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18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%) 2.8 6.1
19 Women age 15-24 years who use bygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%) 68.4 27.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%) 72.9 67.3
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%) 71.1 66.9
22. Female sterilization (%) 64.8 58.1
23. Male sterilization (%) 0.0 0.4
24. IUD/PPIUD (%) 0.0 0.6
25. Pill (%) 2.2 2.3
26. Condom (%) 3.6 5.3
27. Injectables (%) 0.1 0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%) 8.5 7.3
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)         6.4         4.2
Quality of Family Planning Services
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%) 36.1 30.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%) 78.2 62.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Khandwa (East Nimar), Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.5	73.0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	62.2	48.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.7	95.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.9	34.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.6	9.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.0	96.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.3	56.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	869	773
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		0.0
days of delivery (%)	87.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	93.2	81.8
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	90.0	76.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.2	1.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	93.1	82.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.6	9.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(49.9)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.6	9.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	(87.9)	58.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(94.0)	80.0
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(97.0)	98.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(87.9)	71.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(94.5)	74.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(94.5)	89.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(36.9)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(73.2)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(94.5)	66.6
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	86.9	80.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	98.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.2	15.0
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	63.1
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	20.1
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	70.6
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	9.3	1.4
health provider (%)	*	85.3

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

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

#### Khandwa (East Nimar), Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Rhandwa (East Rinal), Madnya Fradesh - Rey har	cators	
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	52.9	30.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(46.1)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(36.0)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(3.8)	3.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (16, 17)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(3.5)	2.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	38.4	43.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.7	21.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.5	6.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	35.3	46.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.2	0.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.1	0.2
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	21.7	34.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	13.7	12.9
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	34.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	0 110	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $<11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	86.8	77.0
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	66.9	58.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	66.9 *	58.3 62.9
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.8	58.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)		
	68.9	63.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
	= 0	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.0	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.0	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.1	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.8	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	04.0	
blood pressure (%)	21.3	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.6	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	17.6	22
blood pressure (%)	17.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	0.0	20
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.3	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	44.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.8	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

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

#### NOTES

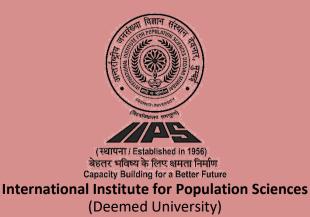


**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

# DISTRICT FACT SHEET KHARGONE (WEST NIMAR) MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Khargone (West Nimar). Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Khargone (West Nimar), information was gathered from 974 households, 1,173 women, and 180 men.

#### Khargone (West Nimar), Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	62.1	60.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.9	28.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	936	964
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,043	984
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	94.6	86.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	78.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.8	98.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.0	90.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	73.8	32.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	61.6	31.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.2	99.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	43.7	10.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	0.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	59.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.2	17.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.3	25.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.7	3.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.8	7.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	69.1	41.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	77.8	70.6
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	75.0	70.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	62.4	62.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.3
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.9	1.1
25. Pill (%)	1.9	1.9
26. Condom (%)	9.1	4.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.5	6.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.7	3.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	40.0	27.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	85.7	60.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Khargone (West Nimar), Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.8	64.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	61.3	38.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	93.2	94.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	45.3	24.0
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.8	10.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.7	90.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	83.7	54.2
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,657	763
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	83.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	74.0
42. Institutional births (%)	92.8	74.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	85.6	64.7
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.3	2.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	88.2	73.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.3 *	10.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)		(50.2)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.6	9.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	77.4	64.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	76.9	85.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.1	91.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	81.0	71.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.6	71.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.2	86.6
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	51.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	69.5	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.6	66.5
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	96.0	84.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.4	13.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	57.6
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	18.6
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	70.2
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.9	3.0
health provider (%)	*	77.7

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

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

#### Khargone (West Nimar), Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Rinargone (West Rinnar), Madriya i radesh - Rey ind		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	42.2	17.8
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(63.1)	(62.8)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(40.1)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.1	5.7
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.6	6.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.4	48.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.4	21.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	11.9	5.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	44.0	44.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.9	0.9
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	16.7	36.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	15.0	11.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	52.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	02.0	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	71.5	76.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.5	57.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(38.6)	59.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	(38.0) 50.1	59.5 57.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.1	58.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	50.1	56.1
Women	1.0	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.9	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.4	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	21.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.6	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	24.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.1	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.3	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.3	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.5	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	43.0	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.6	na
	-	

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

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

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Mandla Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Mandla. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Mandla, information was gathered from 971 households, 1,049 women, and 153 men.

#### Mandla, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.3	63.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.1	29.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,052	1,053
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,130	974
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.7	74.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	86.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.8	78.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	79.7	62.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	58.4	15.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	22.3	14.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.3	82.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	42.6	37.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	21.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	66.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	30.5	18.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.0	28.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.2	2.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.6	8.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	53.4	15.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	79.1	66.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	74.3	64.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	64.0	57.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	1.4	4.6
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.0	0.5
25. Pill (%)	1.1	0.6
26. Condom (%)	3.4	1.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.6	8.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	1.0	3.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	38.8	29.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	63.7	30.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Mandla, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.7	56.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	54.4	44.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.5	91.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	60.5	27.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.9	8.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.5	90.0
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.2	52.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	735	796
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(11.6)	1.1
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	83.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	87.6	59.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	81.0	53.9
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.0	4.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	76.7	60.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.2	5.0
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.0	3.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	88.9	55.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	94.6	(75.1)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.7	100.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	92.3	68.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	93.5	80.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	93.1	90.5
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	38.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	78.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	93.5	56.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	94.9	77.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	98.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.2	10.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(81.5)	(63.0)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(35.8)	(24.2)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(70.7)	(47.8)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	3.5	0.9
health provider (%)	(69.2)	(50.1)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Mandla, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Mandia, Madifya i radeshi ricey indibators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	42.9	53.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(92.0)	(66.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.1	3.2
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.3	3.2
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	32.1	36.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.9	33.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.9	11.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	33.0	49.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.0	0.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	26.8	34.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.7	7.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	49.3	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	70.2	69.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.5	69.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(64.3)	(69.8)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.6	69.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.2	68.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	04.2	00.1
Women		
	6.0	20
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.2 5.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)		na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.9	na
	0.5	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.4	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		20
blood pressure (%)	24.9	na
	04.0	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.4	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	50.4	Па
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	<b>D</b> 2
	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	20 5	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	29.5	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	57.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	3.6	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	28.6	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Mandsaur Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Mandsaur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Mandsaur, information was gathered from 932 households, 1,015 women, and 173 men.

#### Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.1	60.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.9	28.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	974	983
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,021	817
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.0	80.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	87.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	98.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	77.6	72.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	65.4	31.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	45.6	29.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.3	98.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	48.4	10.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	64.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.1	17.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	34.8	54.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.4	1.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.1	4.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	62.5	49.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.6	18.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.8	18.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	48.1	12.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.8	0.5
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.5	0.6
25. Pill (%)	2.6	0.8
26. Condom (%)	11.8	3.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.7	14.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.6	6.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	35.8	8.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	79.4	(16.7)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.6	45.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	60.8	34.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.5	84.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	49.3	14.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.8	8.0
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.6	89.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	93.6	55.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,812	1,469
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(2.4)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	90.1	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	99.4	88.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	93.2	79.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	2.8
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	96.4	88.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.5	12.5
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(34.0)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.3	12.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	75.1	43.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(85.2)	67.1
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.7	83.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	80.2	66.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	85.7	59.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.3	63.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.2	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	71.8	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.7	51.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	87.9	58.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.3	96.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.7	2.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.9	13.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	43.9
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	16.5
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	66.5
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	4.6
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	77.0

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	49.5	36.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(95.1)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(19.6)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	1.4	2.5
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	1.2	2.4
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.9	34.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	13.1	21.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.1	7.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	22.9	31.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.2	0.8
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	29.4	31.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	19.2	14.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	30.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	00.1	nu
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.4	66.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.0	50.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(45.8)	47.7
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.7	50.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.4	52.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	50.4	J2.J
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.5	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.2	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	9.4	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	00.0	
blood pressure (%)	29.6	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	24.5	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	10.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	36.2	20
blood pressure (%) Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	30.2	na
	0.4	20
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	2.2	<b>P</b> 2
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.3	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	35.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.3	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



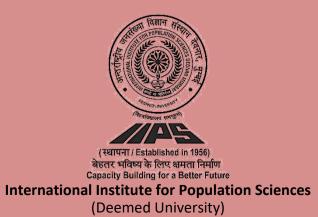
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Morena Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Morena. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Morena, information was gathered from 932 households, 1,079 women, and 137 men.

#### Morena, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.0	61.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.1	30.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	964	895
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,087	1,093
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.3	86.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	77.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	88.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.1	93.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	62.7	38.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	32.6	23.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.0	86.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	36.3	10.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	65.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	25.6	21.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	27.8	27.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.5	4.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.7	5.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	67.5	42.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	58.9	56.3
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	51.8	52.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	42.5	46.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.4	0.3
25. Pill (%)	1.7	1.8
26. Condom (%)	5.2	3.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	15.0	11.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.8	5.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	20.8	31.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	63.9	49.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Morena, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.5	69.0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	64.9	41.2
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.8	98.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	43.1	18.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.2	4.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.4	95.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.2	67.2
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,788	584
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	80.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	94.8	93.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.9	81.9
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.0	0.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	90.0	85.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.9	6.1
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.1	42.9
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.3	1.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	69.7	60.6
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	69.3	75.6
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.0	92.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	80.0	68.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	81.1	69.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	85.1	82.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	24.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	78.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.1	66.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	63.1	64.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.7	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.7	11.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(81.0)	(57.8)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(40.7)	(22.3)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(55.7)	(78.6)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.4	1.2
health provider (%)	(69.4)	(97.3)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Morena, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	59.4	38.5
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	86.1	(36.6)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(27.3)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.1	4.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.2	4.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	40.0	47.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	10.1	29.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	2.7	12.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.6	52.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.4	1.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	22.3	27.5
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	20.2	14.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	27.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	74.7	67.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	68.4	56.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.6	52.6
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	67.5	52.0 56.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	66.0	
	00.0	63.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.8	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.6	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.5	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	14.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	19.1	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	39.3	na
102 Momen are 45 years and shave whates an algebra $10()$		
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2 6.9	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



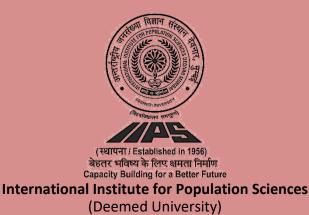
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

# DISTRICT FACT SHEET NARSINGHPUR

# MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Narsinghpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Narsinghpur, information was gathered from 958 households, 1,110 women, and 160 men.

#### Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.8	70.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.3	26.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	950	901
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	947	881
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.1	82.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	79.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.0	93.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.8	97.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	77.0	43.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	36.7	21.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.4	96.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	49.4	13.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	69.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	31.4	26.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.6	28.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.4	2.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.5	11.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	58.4	30.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	78.9	51.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	70.4	50.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	63.4	46.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	0.5
25. Pill (%)	1.0	0.5
26. Condom (%)	4.3	2.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	8.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	1.8	5.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	24.4	10.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	69.4	23.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.0	43.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	74.2	34.3
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	93.6	83.5
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	53.1	33.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.7	13.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.1	90.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	91.4	56.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,662	1,993
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(0.0)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	87.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	91.4	85.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.2	67.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.9	2.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	93.0	76.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.1	9.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	55.5	37.3
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.0	4.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	82.7	54.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	81.3	(69.5)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.2	93.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	87.9	76.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	88.4	84.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.2	75.6
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	40.3	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	68.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.6	66.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.1	73.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	93.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	6.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0	12.7
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(63.0)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(15.8)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(59.8)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	2.4	4.6
health provider (%)	*	63.0

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Narsinghpar, maanya rradeshi ricy maleate		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	39.3	30.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(70.6)	(84.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	19.9	10.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	18.1	9.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	32.0	37.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.6	21.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.1	10.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.1	35.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.0	0.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	25.1	25.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	20.1	15.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	28.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	73.4	69.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.6	50.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)		42.0
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	(53.0) 46.9	42.0 49.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	40.9	49.0 48.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	40.5	40.4
Women	4.0	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.1	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.6	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.6	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.9	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	23.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.9	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to contro		
blood pressure (%)	24.4	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	0.4	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	27.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	55.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.7	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



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## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# NEEMUCH MADHYA PRADESH



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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Neemuch. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Neemuch, information was gathered from 962 households, 1,178 women, and 181 men.

#### Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	64.1	60.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.8	27.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	982	978
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	993	836
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.6	88.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	78.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	91.7	78.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	68.9	33.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	52.4	34.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.6	98.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	43.3	6.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	3.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	67.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.9	19.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	29.3	37.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.2	1.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.1	4.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	66.4	52.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	73.4	17.6
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	66.3	17.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	48.9	13.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	1.0	0.3
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.5	0.2
25. Pill (%)	2.9	1.2
26. Condom (%)	11.1	2.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.6	12.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.9	4.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	32.4	11.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	74.6	(72.3)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.9	47.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	60.6	33.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.3	89.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.4	22.8
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.3	10.1
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.7	94.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.3	70.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,878	1,311
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(3.2)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		(0.2)
days of delivery (%)	92.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	97.5	86.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	86.7	73.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.2	3.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	97.0	80.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.5	6.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(43.9)	18.1
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.1	6.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	88.7	47.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	87.9	(78.5)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.0	88.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	88.7	57.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pente vaccine (%)	93.2	66.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.4	71.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	34.2	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	87.9	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	93.2	51.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	76.1	69.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.3	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.8	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		0.0
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.8	12.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(67.4)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(27.9)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(79.3)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	5.1
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	84.3
		04.3

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of ChildrenTotalTotal67. Children under age 6 months exclusively breasted" (%)43.221.468. Children under age 6 months secusively breasted" (%)(83.0)(60.3)90. Breastedering children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)4.37.971. Non-breastfiedding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)3.36.373. Children under 5 years who are sturted (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)3.36.374. Children under 5 years who are sturted (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)3.124.675. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)5.48.276. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)5.48.277. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)2.51.2Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)2.01.4.378. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)16.831.179. Women who are ownerweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)77.268.881. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (-11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)77.268.882. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)50.648.983. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)50.648.983. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.5na83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.6na90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.6			
67. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of birth. <sup>15</sup> (%)       43.2       21.4         68. Children under age 6.months exectuing voltage status diet (%)       (83.0)       (83.0)         70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%, 1° (%))       4.3       7.9         71. Nor-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%, 1° (%))       3.3       6.3         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%, 1° (%))       3.3       6.3         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%, 1° (%))       5.4       8.2         73. Children under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-age)1* (%)       5.4       8.2         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age)1* (%)       2.5       1.2         Numen whose Body Mass Index (BMI is blev normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       2.5       1.2         Numen whose Body Mass Index (BMI is blev normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       2.6       4.2         78. Women who are overweight (weight-for-age)1* (%)       2.0       1.4.3         80. Women who are overweight (weight-for-age)1* (%)       2.6       4.2       1.4.3         81. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d)2* (%)       5.6       6.8.9       3.1       1.3         79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-age)1* (%)       5.6       6.8.9 <t< th=""><th>Indicators</th><th></th><th></th></t<>	Indicators		
68. Children under age fromthe exclusively breastled" (%)         (63.0)         (63.0)           69. Children age 6-38 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         4.3         7.9           71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3.3         6.3           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3.3         6.3           73. Children under 5 years who are stured (height-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         5.4         8.2           75. Children under 5 years who are survely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         5.4         8.2           76. Children under 5 years who are overweight wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         2.5         1.2           77. Children under 5 years who are overweight wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         2.5         1.2           78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)         2.6         1.43           79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)         7.7         2.68.8           80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)         7.7         2.6           81. Children under Severs who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)         7.7         2.6           82. Non-preprint women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)         5.0         3.4         2.7           <	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         4         7.9           7.0 Broastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3         6.3           7.1 Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3         6.3           7.2. Total children under 5 years who are sutured (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         31         24.6           7.2. Total children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         5.4         8.2           7.6. Children under 5 years who are under (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         2.5         1.2           Nutritional Status of Women (age 15.49 years)         2.5         1.2           Nutritional Status of Women (age 15.49 years)         2.6         1.2           Nutritional Status of Women (age 15.49 years)         2.1         2.8           8.0. Women who are overweight woist-o-hig ratio (20.85) (%)         2.0         1           9.1. Ohildren age 6-50 months woist or an anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         5.6         6           8.1. Ohildren age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         5.0         4.9           8.2. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         5.0         4.9           8.3. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         5.0         4.9           8.6.0	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	43.2	21.4
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         4         7.9           7.0 Broastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3         6.3           7.1 Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3         6.3           7.2. Total children under 5 years who are sutured (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         31         24.6           7.2. Total children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         5.4         8.2           7.6. Children under 5 years who are under (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         2.5         1.2           Nutritional Status of Women (age 15.49 years)         2.5         1.2           Nutritional Status of Women (age 15.49 years)         2.6         1.2           Nutritional Status of Women (age 15.49 years)         2.1         2.8           8.0. Women who are overweight woist-o-hig ratio (20.85) (%)         2.0         1           9.1. Ohildren age 6-50 months woist or an anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         5.6         6           8.1. Ohildren age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         5.0         4.9           8.2. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         5.0         4.9           8.3. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         5.0         4.9           8.6.0		(83.0)	(60.3)
70. Breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         4.3         7.9           71. Non-breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         3.3         6.3           73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         3.4         8.2           75. Children under 5 years who are sevrely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         5.4         8.2           76. Children under 5 years who are sevrely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         2.7         7.32.2           77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         2.6         1.12           78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         18.8         31.1           79. Women whose body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         20.1         14.3           80. Women whose body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         7.7         66.8           81. Children and Women         20.1         14.3         3.3         6.3           81. Children and set overweight vaste set overweight weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)         7.7         66.8         8.2           82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         7.7         48.3         14.3           82. Rod sugar level - high (141-60 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)         5.3         na		*	*
71. Non-breastleading childran age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%).72. Total children under 5 years who are sutted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)3.036.373. Children under 5 years who are sutted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)13.124.675. Children under 5 years who are severely weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)27.739.276. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)2.51.2Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)2.51.2Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)2.51.4.380. Women who are overweight or obsees (BMI )25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)2.01.4.380. Women who are overweight or obsees (BMI )25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)2.01.4.380. Women who are overweight or abea en anemic (<1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)2.01.4.380. Women was a for 5.49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)7.268.883. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.34.984. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.3na85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)3.3na86. Blood sugar level - high for very high (<140 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)5.6na87. Blood sugar level - wigh hor very high (<140 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)3.3na88. Blood sugar level - wigh hor very high (<140 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)3.8na89. Blood sugar level - wigh hor very high (<140 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)3.8na89. Blood sugar level - wigh hor very high (<140 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)3.8na <td></td> <td>4.3</td> <td>7.9</td>		4.3	7.9
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief. <sup>17.</sup> (%)       3.3       6.3         73. Children under 5 years who are stundt (height-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       13.1       24.6         73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       13.1       24.6         75. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.7       39.2         77. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.7       39.2         77. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.7       39.2         77. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.7       39.2         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       20.1       14.3         79. Women who are overweight weight-for-height) <sup>17</sup> (%)       20.1       14.3         80. Women who are worme age 52.6 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       77.2       68.8         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (11.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       77.2       68.8         82. Nor-pregnant wormen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (21.0 gdl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.6       48.9         82. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       53.       na         83. Blood Sugar level - high or very high (-140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>22</sup> (%)       9.8       na         84. Bloo		*	*
73. Children under 5 years who are sutured (height-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       33.0       36.3         74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       5.4       8.2         75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.5       1.2         76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.5       1.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       2.5       1.2         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       18.8       31.1         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       14.3       30.1       34.6         79. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI 22.5 0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       42.9       na       Anaenia among Children and Women       42.9       na         81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (+1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       77.2       68.8       83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (+1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.6       48.9         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years and above)       57.7       48.3         22 (%)       5.3       na         22 (%)       5.3       na         22 (%)       5.6       na <td></td> <td>3.3</td> <td>6.3</td>		3.3	6.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       13.1       24.6         75. Children under 5 years who are suverely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.7       39.2         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.5       1.2         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.5       1.2         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.5       1.2         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       20.1       14.3         80. Women who are overweight waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       42.9       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       20.1       14.3       80.         81. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       7.7       68.8       83.9         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       5.3       na       83.         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       4.0       na       88.       80.8       80.8       80.8       80.8       80.8       80.8       80.8       80.8		33.0	36.3
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-aejn) <sup>16</sup> (%)       5.4       8.2         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-aejn) <sup>16</sup> (%)       27.7       39.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-aejn) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.5       1.2         78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       18.8       31.1         79. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       2.0       14.3         80. Wornen who are overweight or obsex (BMI 22.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       42.9       na         Anaenia among Children and Worne       11.0       42.9       na         81. Children age 6.59 months who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       50.6       48.8         82. Non-pregnant wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         83. Pregnant wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         85. All worne age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       40.       na         85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.3       na       na         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na       na         90. Blood sugar level - way high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>28</sup> (%)       10.0       na			24.6
76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)2° (%)       2.7       39.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)2° (%)       2.5       1.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)2° (%)       2.5       1.2         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²' (%)		5.4	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>22</sup> (%)       2.5       1.2         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       14.3         78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       20.1       14.3         30. Women who have high its waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%)       42.9       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       77.2       68.8         21. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.6       48.9         32. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? <sup>22</sup> (%)       57.7       48.3         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? <sup>22</sup> (%)       57.7       48.3         85. Obod Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       9.8       na         Women       88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.3       na         89. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na       na         90. Blood sugar level - way high (>1610 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na       na         91. Blood sugar level - way high (>1610 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na       na         92. Blood sugar level - way high (>1610 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       1.0       na       na <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)18.831.179. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)20.114.380. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratic (≥0.85) (%)42.9naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)77.268.882. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)50.648.983. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)50.349.285. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)57.748.3Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)53.3naWomen8.Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.3na80. Blood sugar level - wigh high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)4.0na81. Blood sugar level - wigh high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.6na91. Blood sugar level - wigh high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)5.6na91. Blood sugar level - wigh high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)10.0na91. Blood sugar level - wigh high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)7.0na92. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)7.1na93. Modarately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)7.1na95. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)7.1			1.2
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79. Women who are overweight or obese (BM ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       20.1       14.3         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       42.9       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       77.2       68.8         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.6       48.9         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.6       48.9         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         84. Hormen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         86. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       4.0       na         87. Blood sugar level - wiph (>1600 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - wiph (>1600 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         98. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - wiph high (>1600 mg/dl) <sup>26</sup> (%)       5.6       na         93. Blood sugar level - high rovery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         94. Blood sugar level - wiph high (>1600 mg/dl) <sup>26</sup> (%)       5.6       na       3.8 </td <td></td> <td>18.8</td> <td>31.1</td>		18.8	31.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)         42.9         na           Anaemia among Children and Women			
Anaemia among Children and Women         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       77.2       68.8         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (42.0)       (57.1)         84. Il women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       50.3       49.2         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       50.3       49.2         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic? (%)       57.7       48.3         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       77.2       68.8         Women       8       Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.3       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.6       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.8       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.8       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.8       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.8       na         93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.6       na         94. Blood sugar level - kigh or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.8       <			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       77.2       68.8         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.6       48.9         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       57.7       48.3         Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.3       na         87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.0       na         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.8       na         99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.8       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       17.4       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       17.4       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       17.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)			
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.6       48.9         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       50.3       49.2         84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       57.7       48.3         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       57.7       48.3         Women       58. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.3       na         86. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.0       na         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.0       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         94. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       7.0       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140		77 2	68.8
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Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.3       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.0       na         88. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.8       na         89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         92. Blood sugar level - nigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       17.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       7.0       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       19.5       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         96. Moderately or severely			
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86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.3       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.0       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.8       na         80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       17.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       7.0       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       19.5       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         95. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg)			
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       4.0       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.8       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 pm of Hg) (%)       17.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       7.0       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 PM m of Hg) (%)       19.5       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         96. K		5.2	20
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)9.8naMen5.6na89. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)5.6na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)3.8na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)10.0naHypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)7.4na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.0na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.1na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.1na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.1na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.1na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.1na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)0.3na98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.2na99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.0na90.			
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89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)             Women            na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       17.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       7.0       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       26.0       na         Men            7.0       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 pm of Hg) (%)       19.5       na         8.6       na         8.6       Noderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na          8.6       Na        8.6       Na       Na <td< td=""><td></td><td>9.0</td><td>Па</td></td<>		9.0	Па
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       7.0       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       7.0       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       7.0       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg (%)       7.1       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (%)       0.1       7.1       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.2       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.2       na		E C	20
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       10.0       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       17.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       7.0       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       26.0       na         Men       26.0       na       28.0       19.5       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       7.1       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       0.1       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.3       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na         90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.0       na         90. Ever undergone an oral cavity exami			
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103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.4na		31.1	na
		0.4	na
		9.1	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



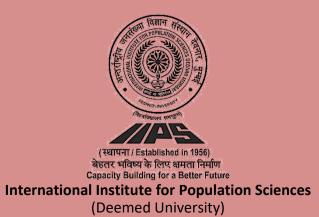
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Panna Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Panna. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Panna, information was gathered from 946 households, 992 women, and 152 men.

#### Panna, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.7	61.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.5	32.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	956	924
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	889	792
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.5	75.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	38.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	95.8	81.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	85.5	77.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	43.8	21.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	22.1	11.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	83.4	86.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	12.6	15.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	18.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	55.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.0	20.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.8	30.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.0	4.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.0	7.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	46.0	20.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.6	45.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	57.8	41.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	47.0	38.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	0.4
25. Pill (%)	1.3	0.8
26. Condom (%)	7.0	2.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.8	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.4	17.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.2	7.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	21.7	9.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	58.2	18.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Panna, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.5	39.9
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	30.9	13.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	90.7	77.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.9	16.0
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.9	2.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	87.9	84.1
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	73.5	45.4
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,908	1,391
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(10.9)	3.5
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	74.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	84.0	74.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.6	69.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.6	2.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	86.0	72.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.9	4.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(43.6)	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.7	2.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	64.5	26.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	76.2	*
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.4	66.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	70.1	40.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	80.6	50.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	76.4	49.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	38.3	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	58.4	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	74.5	32.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	77.0	49.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.5	(90.0)
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.5	(3.7)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	-	
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.8	9.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(32.9)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(34.2)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(51.4)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.1	4.2
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(61.5)	68.2

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Panna, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	38.1	32.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(77.6)	(55.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(30.5)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	10.0	13.1
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.4	12.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	45.1	42.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.2	24.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.9	10.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	39.2	40.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.4	1.4
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	26.8	25.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	15.7	11.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	56.3	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	74.5	68.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.8	49.1
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(63.4)	42.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.0	48.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	63.1	49.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	00.1	40.0
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.6	na
Men	0.0	na
	77	20
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 01. Blood sugar level - bigh as your high (>140 mg/dl) as taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> ( $\theta$ )	4.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.4	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	16.1	20
blood pressure (%) Men	10.1	na
	0.4	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.4	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	14.4	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	14.4	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.5	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	Πα
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	13.6	en
	55.5	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)		na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.1	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

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

#### NOTES



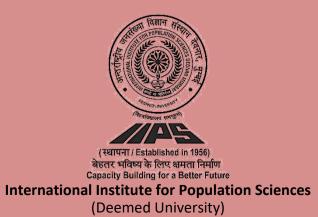
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# RAISEN MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Raisen. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Raisen, information was gathered from 463 households, 474 women, and 52 men.

#### Raisen, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.3	70.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.1	30.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	900	903
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	754	908
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	95.4	94.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(77.0)	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	94.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	92.4	94.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	69.6	40.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	38.9	26.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.5	92.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	41.0	22.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(26.3)	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	75.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.6	21.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.6	28.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.1	3.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.7	7.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	59.3	22.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	76.3	66.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.6	65.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	53.7	53.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.7	0.3
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.0	1.1
25. Pill (%)	1.7	1.5
26. Condom (%)	16.3	8.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.3	8.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.8	4.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	25.2	33.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	(83.9)	47.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Raisen, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.5	65.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	56.6	52.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.7	96.4
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.5	23.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.7	5.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.7	98.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	88.8	60.2
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,787	1,073
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	1.5
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	80.0	
days of delivery (%)	89.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	047
42. Institutional births (%)	96.0	84.7 72.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	93.2	72.5
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.2	1.8
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	91.1	86.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.3	9.5
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)		34.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.4	7.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	*	78.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	86.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	96.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	*	83.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	*	90.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	91.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	*	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	76.3
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	(61.5)	80.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	96.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	3.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.1	15.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	39.9
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	23.4
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	73.4
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.3	1.9
health provider (%)	*	73.6

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Raisen, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	34.3	41.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(52.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(22.5)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	4.5
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(19.0)	4.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.4	45.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.1	24.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.8	7.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.4	44.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.0	2.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.0	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	20.5	29.5
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	20.5	14.2
	41.4	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	41.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	04.4	00.0
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.1	68.0
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.9	50.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	54.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.9	50.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	69.4	52.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	1.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.8	na
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Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
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92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	4.1	na
blood pressure (%)	19.0	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.0	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		Πa
blood pressure (%)	21.2	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.9	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.3	iia
	9.7	60
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)		na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	52.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.7	na

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

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Rajgarh Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Rajgarh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Rajgarh, information was gathered from 898 households, 1,020 women, and 144 men.

#### Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	58.9	55.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.5	29.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	969	956
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	971	997
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	90.5	75.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	66.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.8	95.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	74.2	66.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	47.8	20.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	24.8	18.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.5	96.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	27.1	22.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	17.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	52.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.3	17.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	46.0	47.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.1	2.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.4	6.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	50.9	25.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	69.2	53.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	59.7	53.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	42.7	44.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.1	0.1
25. Pill (%)	2.5	0.7
26. Condom (%)	11.7	8.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.7	14.5
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.8	6.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	15.4	15.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	62.1	34.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### **Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Maternal and Child Health         Total         Total           Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)         5           32. Mothers who had a naternalal check-up in the first timester (%)         75.1         52.2         35.8           34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against meonatal tearus <sup>(%</sup> )         93.7         91.7         55.         35.9         34.           34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against meonatal tearus <sup>(%</sup> )         93.5         17.2         36.           36. Mothers whose last birth was protected against meonatal tearus <sup>(%</sup> )         93.5         17.2         36.           36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)         93.5         96.3         96.3           37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received A Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)         98.3         96.3           38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwle/other health personnel within 2         73.3         52.8           40. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwle/other health personnel within 2         78.1         nat           42. Institutional births fits 168         91.7         88.6         91.7         88.6           43. Institutional births (%)         17.3         11.0         62.2         91.7           44.	Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)       75.1       52.2         32. Mothers who had at east visits (%)       55.2       35.9         34. Mothers who can sumed in on folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       93.7       91.7         35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       28.5       5.4         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       28.5       5.4         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       28.3       52.8         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwle/other health personnel within 2       7.3.3       52.8         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       2,152       1.694         40. Children horn at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       40.1       1.7       88.6         41. Institutional births in public facility (%)       41.       40.0       77.5       48.6         43. Institutional births (%)       91.7       88.6       91.0       1.7       3.1         43. Institutional births (%)       1.7       3.1       6.2       75.1       6.2       6.3         44. Home binths facility that were delivered by caesa		<u> </u>	
122. Mothers who had at anenatal check-up in the first timester (%)       75.1       52.2         33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       55.2       35.9         34. Mothers who call least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       93.7       91.7         35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       28.5       5.4         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       28.5       5.4         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       98.3       96.3         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       73.3       52.8         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       2.152       1.694         40. Children who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0)         41. Children barn at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.1)         42. Institutional births (%)       91.7       86.6       *       75.1       na         43. Institutional births (%)       91.7       86.6       *       75.4       1.0       6.2       91.0         45. Births atlended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       <		. etai	. otai
33. Mothers who lad at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)       55.2       35.9         34. Mothers who calls birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)       43.5       17.2         35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       43.5       17.2         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       28.5       5.4         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       98.3       96.3         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)       21.52       1.634         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       7.8.1       na         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       dos       1.6.1         42. Institutional births (%)       91.7       88.6       80.0       7.5       4.6         43. Institutional births (%)       1.7       3.1       6.2       1.1.0       6.2         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.7       3.1       6.2         45. Births differed by caesarean section (%)       1.7       3.1       6.2         47. Births in a private health facility that		75.1	52.2
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)       93.7       91.7         35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       28.5       5.4         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       28.5       5.4         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       98.3       98.3         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       73.3       52.8         39. Average out-opcoket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       2.152       1.694         40. Children born at home whore were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0)         41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       78.1       na         42. Institutional births in public facility (%)       80.0       77.5       4.4       40.0       11.0       6.2         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       88.2       91.0       48.2       91.0       42.1         44. Births delivered by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       10.0       6.2       7.5       4.6         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card			
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)43.517.236. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)28.55.437. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)28.55.438. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)7.3.352.839. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)2.1521.69440. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)78.1naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)			
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)28.55.437. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)98.396.338. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)73.352.839. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)73.152.840. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility or a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)78.1na41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)78.1naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)242. Institutional births (%)91.788.643. Institutional births (%)80.077.544. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)1.73.16.26.110 deliver edivered by caesarean section (%)1.06.28.298.1Births at public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)1.06.26.26.1Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)83.866.3S. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine1 <sup>13</sup> (%)81.77.960.66.2Children age 12-23 months who hav			
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       98.3       96.3         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       73.3       52.8         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       21.52       1.694         40. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       78.1       na         78.1       na       78.1       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       78.1       na         78.4       Home births in the the years before the survey)       80.0       77.5         78.1       Na       88.2       91.0         78.1       Na       88.2       91.0         78.1       88.2       91.0       62.2         78.1       88.2       91.0       62.3         78.1       88.2       91.0       62.2         78.1       sa       86.6       62.2         79.1       88.2       91.0       62.2         78.1       na       80.0       77.5       4.6         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall'' (%) <t< td=""><td></td><td>28.5</td><td>5.4</td></t<>		28.5	5.4
$ \begin{array}{cccc} \mbox{days of delivery (%)} & 73.3 & 52.8 \\ 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) & 2,152 & 1,694 \\ \mbox{40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) & (0.0) \\ \mbox{41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) & (0.0) \\ \mbox{41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.) & (0.0) \\ \mbox{42. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey & 91.7 & 88.6 \\ \mbox{43. Institutional births (%) & 91.7 & 88.6 \\ \mbox{43. Institutional births in public facility (%) & 1.7 & 3.1 \\ \mbox{44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel10 (%) & 88.2 & 91.0 \\ \mbox{45. Births attended by skilled health personnel10 (%) & 88.2 & 91.0 \\ \mbox{46. Births delivered by casarean section (%) & (42.3) & (23.8) \\ \mbox{48. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by casarean section (%) & (42.3) & (23.8) \\ \mbox{49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card only12 (%) & 90.3 & 93.3 \\ \mbox{52. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only12 (%) & 88.7 & 67.2 \\ \mbox{54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine13 (%) & 90.3 & 93.3 \\ \mbox{52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine14 (%) & 88.8 & 71.2 \\ \mbox{56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine14 (%) & 88.8 & 71.2 \\ \mbox{56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine14 (%) & 83.8 & 51.1 \\ \mbox{56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine14 (%) & 83.6 & 51. \\ \mbox{56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine14 (%) & 83.6 & 51.1 \\ \mbox{56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine14 (%) & 83.6 & 51.1 \\ \mbox{56. Children age $			96.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       2,152       1,694         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       (0,0)         41. Children whor received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANW/midwife/other health personnel within 2       (0,0)         42. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey)       78.1       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)         43. Institutional births (%)       91.7       88.6         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       80.0       77.5         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.7       3.1         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       11.0       6.2         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         48. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.5       4.6         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's receil <sup>11</sup> (%)       90.3       93.3         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       71.9       42.7         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)       88.7       67.2         54. Chi	38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0)         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       78.1       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       88.0       77.5         42. Institutional births (%)       91.7       88.6         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       88.0       77.5         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.7       3.1         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       88.2       91.0         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         48. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       90.3       93.3         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       90.3       93.3       52. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       88.7       67.2         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polto vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       88.7       67.2       54.         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polto vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       85.8       71.2<	days of delivery (%)	73.3	52.8
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)       78.1       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       91.7       88.6         42. Institutional births (%)       91.7       88.6         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       1.7       3.1         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       88.2       91.0         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       71.9       42.7         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       90.3       93.3         52. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccine (%)       88.7       67.2         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)       85.8       71.2       na         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       85.8       71.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       85.8       71.2         55. Children ag	39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,152	1,694
days of delivery (%)       78.1       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       91.7       88.6         42. Institutional births (%)       91.7       88.6         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       80.0       77.5         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.7       3.1         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       88.2       91.0         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       11.0       6.2         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.5       4.6         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation       7.5       4.6         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       (83.8)       60.6         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       90.3       93.3         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       71.9       60.6         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)       85.8       71.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)       85.8       71.2         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(0.0)
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       91.7       88.6         42. Institutional births (%)       91.7       88.6         43. Institutional births (%)       80.0       77.5         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.7       3.1         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       88.2       91.0         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.5       4.6         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         7.1.9       42.7         7.5       4.6         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall' <sup>11</sup> (%)       71.9       60.6         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       8.7       67.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       88.7       67.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       85.3       71.2       65.3       na         55. Chil			
42. Institutional births (%)       91.7       88.6         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       80.0       77.5         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.7       3.1         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       88.2       91.0         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       11.0       6.2         47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.5       4.6         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (83.8)       60.6         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       90.3       93.3         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       88.7       67.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       85.8       71.2         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       85.8       71.2         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       85.3       na         56. Children age 12-		78.1	na
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       80.0       77.5         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.7       3.1         45. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       11.0       6.2         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.5       4.6         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       71.9       42.7         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (83.8)       60.6         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       71.9       60.7       60.6         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       71.9       60.6         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       85.8       71.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       85.8       71.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a secs of penta or hopatitis B vaccine (%)       85.8       71.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a secs of neasles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       85.8			
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       1.7       3.1         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       88.2       91.0         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       11.0       6.2         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.5       4.6         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       71.9       42.7         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       88.7       67.2         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       71.9       60.6         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       88.7       67.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (MCV) (%)       29.1       na         65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)       83.6       51.1         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)       83.6       51.1         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)       83.6       51.1			
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46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       11.0       6.2         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       (42.3)       (23.8)         48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       7.5       4.6         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       71.9       42.7         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (83.8)       60.6         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       90.3       93.3         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polic vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       71.9       60.6         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       88.7       67.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       85.8       71.2         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polic vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       65.3       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (MCV) (%)       83.6       51.1         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       83.6       51.1			
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Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       71.9       42.7         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (83.8)       60.6         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       90.3       93.3         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       71.9       60.6         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       88.7       67.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       85.8       71.2         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of retavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       65.3       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)       83.6       51.1         56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)       72.7       55.0         59. Children age 12-23 months who neceived a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)       72.7       55.0         59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)       98.1       100.0         60. Children age 12-23 months who received as of penta or perived avitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)       72			``'
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Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)9.213.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)(46.0)(55.7)63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(22.7)(20.5)64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)(66.0)(64.7)65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or2.50.566. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or0.50.5	59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.1	100.0
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)9.213.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)(46.0)(55.7)63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(22.7)(20.5)64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)(66.0)(64.7)65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or2.50.566. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or0.50.5	60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)(46.0)(55.7)63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(22.7)(20.5)64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)(66.0)(64.7)65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or2.50.566. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or0.50.5	Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(22.7)(20.5)64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)(66.0)(64.7)65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)2.50.566. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or0.5	61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.2	13.0
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(22.7)(20.5)64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)(66.0)(64.7)65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)2.50.566. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or0.5			
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65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)2.50.566. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or0.5			
	65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)		
		(56.7)	(68.2)

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	31.0	35.5
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(93.0)	(51.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	3.8	0.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	5.2	0.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.6	38.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	22.4	32.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	9.0	9.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	26.8	46.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.1	1.4
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	28.0	37.5
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	14.1	7.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	32.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	77.5	62.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.6	49.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(46.4)	62.5
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.3	50.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.9	46.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.1	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.4	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.7	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	24.4	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.3	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	24.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.5	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	48.8	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	10.4	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# RATLAM MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Ratlam. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Ratlam, information was gathered from 915 households, 1,087 women, and 158 men.

#### Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.2	60.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.2	30.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	991	975
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,067	912
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.3	82.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	81.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.0	94.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	91.0	91.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	69.4	35.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	53.1	32.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.8	95.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	37.9	7.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	62.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.8	17.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	31.3	47.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.1	3.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.6	8.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	59.6	45.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.6	24.8
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	68.3	24.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	51.6	20.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.6	0.4
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.5	0.2
25. Pill (%)	1.9	0.9
26. Condom (%)	12.4	2.6
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.0	15.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	6.6
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	29.3	14.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	70.9	53.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.2	54.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	65.1	38.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.9	87.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.0	23.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.3	13.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.3	90.0
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.6	58.2
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,729	1,520
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(2.4)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	077	
days of delivery (%)	87.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	05.0	00.0
42. Institutional births (%)	95.2	86.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	87.1	78.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.9	2.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	96.1	82.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.3	6.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(50.2)	(5.5)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.4	8.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	93.0	45.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	95.5	(80.0)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.3	92.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	93.0	59.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.4	65.1
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.4	64.1
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	40.9	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	91.5	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	94.4	49.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	86.0	73.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.5	97.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.5	3.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.3	10.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(92.5)	(61.4)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(70.4)	(20.3)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(59.6)	(76.2)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.3	3.6
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(69.9)	72.3
	(03.3)	12.0

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	41.6	19.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(78.6)	(72.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	18.1	11.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	16.7	11.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.0	46.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	16.2	21.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.2	7.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.6	41.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.2	0.8
	1.2	0.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	00.4	22.0
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	23.4	33.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	17.0	15.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	30.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	74.0	75.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.4	53.7
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(61.7)	(70.8)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.5	54.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.5	53.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>100 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	9.7	na
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.4	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.3	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	04.0	
blood pressure (%)	21.3	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.3	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	24.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	3.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.6	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



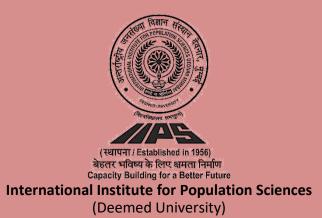
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Rewa Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Rewa. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Rewa, information was gathered from 859 households, 927 women, and 83 men.

#### Rewa, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.2	64.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.6	33.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,055	995
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	954	906
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.8	80.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	55.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.5	88.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	82.1	88.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	46.1	27.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	21.4	13.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	92.1	89.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	29.4	20.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	12.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	62.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.1	23.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	28.2	37.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.5	7.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.8	4.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	40.3	31.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	70.7	59.3
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	59.9	51.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	46.7	46.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	1.2	1.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.3	0.7
25. Pill (%)	1.2	0.6
26. Condom (%)	6.4	2.4
27. Injectables (%)	1.0	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.8	14.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.8	7.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	24.2	22.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	66.3	44.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

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

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

#### Rewa, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	51.7	40.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	33.0	24.4
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.5	88.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.9	13.7
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.3	1.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.2	94.5
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	77.7	53.7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2318	1462
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(6.0)	2.1
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	77.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	80.4	81.6
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.4	75.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.1	3.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	79.9	76.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.7	3.5
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(19.2)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.5	3.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	70.3	52.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	77.7	(83.4)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.1	94.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	70.3	69.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	92.2	72.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	93.5	82.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	39.8	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	68.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.6	55.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.2	70.3
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.2	95.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	12.0	9.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(50.5)	(51.8)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(33.2)	(28.2)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(68.5)	(58.5)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	2.8	2.7
health provider (%)	69.5	62.2

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

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Rewa, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	35.9	44.8
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(65.9)	(46.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(00.0)	(45.6)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.2	4.6
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (76)	*	+.0
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	10.1	5.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	37.0	40.4
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.7	18.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	8.3	7.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.5	36.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.9	1.9
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	16.5	23.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	18.2	15.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	57.5	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	78.0	54.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.7	40.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(60.5)	44.1
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.7	40.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.3	41.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.4	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		na
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.7	20
		na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	3.7	na
blood pressure (%)	17.6	na
Men		Thus .
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.9	22
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (76)		na
blood pressure (%)	20.1	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		1104
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.3	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.2	na
	76	<b>P</b> 2
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	55.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.6	na

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

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

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Sagar Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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

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As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Sagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Sagar, information was gathered from 925 households, 1,014 women, and 174 men.

#### Sagar, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.4	71.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.9	32.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	937	939
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	939	849
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.6	81.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	64.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.6	85.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	86.7	83.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	68.8	28.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	32.7	17.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	92.2	91.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	27.5	10.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	69.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	32.9	22.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.4	38.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.2	3.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.4	11.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	59.0	25.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	68.5	49.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	60.9	44.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	47.5	39.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.5	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	0.7
25. Pill (%)	1.6	1.1
26. Condom (%)	8.1	3.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.0	13.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.6	5.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.0	11.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	61.7	21.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Sagar, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Internal and Child Health         Total         Total           Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)         5         5           32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first timester (%)         55.1         65.9         55.9         16.7           34. Mothers whoe last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>1</sup> (%)         55.1         85.6         85.6         85.6         85.6         85.6         85.7         85.6         85.6         85.7         85.6         85.7         <	Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
12       Mothers who had at an anentatic heck-up in the first timester (%)       62.6       35.2         33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatic care visits (%)       35.9       16.7         34. Mothers who call least 4 antenatic care visits (%)       35.9       16.7         34. Mothers who call least 1 into licit acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       34.4       17.5         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       94.4       2.9         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.4       2.7         38. Mothers who received postnatic care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       71.5       45.3         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs)       2.054       2.054         40. Children who received postnatic care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       77.8       na         42. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4       43.         43. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4       43.         43. Institutional births (%)       82.5       68.8       68.6         44. Institutional births (%)       82.6       65.5       68.4         45. Births aclineded by skilled health personnel (%)       82.6	Maternal and Child Health	Total	
12       Mothers who had at an anentatic heck-up in the first timester (%)       62.6       35.2         33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatic care visits (%)       35.9       16.7         34. Mothers who call least 4 antenatic care visits (%)       35.9       16.7         34. Mothers who call least 1 into licit acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       34.4       17.5         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       94.4       2.9         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.4       2.7         38. Mothers who received postnatic care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       71.5       45.3         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs)       2.054       2.054         40. Children who received postnatic care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       77.8       na         42. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4       43.         43. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4       43.         43. Institutional births (%)       82.5       68.8       68.6         44. Institutional births (%)       82.6       65.5       68.4         45. Births aclineded by skilled health personnel (%)       82.6	Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus? (%)       95.1       85.6         35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       13.0       2.9         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.4       92.7         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       71.5       45.3         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       2.054       2.054       2.254         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       (5.1)       2.9       7.8       na         24. Institutional births in public facility (%)       73.6       68.7       7.4         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       73.6       68.7       68.7         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       2.4       4.1       7.9       8.6       6.5         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's received 9.6       75.9       52.7         7.6. Ichildren age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       77.0       (76.4)         49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 8 for tases of penta or DPT vaccine (%) <td></td> <td>62.6</td> <td>35.2</td>		62.6	35.2
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       34.4       17.5         36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       13.0       2.9         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.4       92.7         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       71.5       45.3         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       2.054       2.524         40. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       71.5       45.3         ays of delivery (%)       78.8       86.9       77.4         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       73.6       69.7         42. Institutional births in public facility (%)       86.9       77.4       4.1         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       86.9       77.4       4.1         44. Births delivered by scasarean section (%)       86.9       75.9       62.7         47. Home births in the Suppernentation       7.9       52.7       7.9       7.9       7.9       52.7         48. Births delivered by casarean section (%)       98.5 <t< td=""><td>33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)</td><td>35.9</td><td>16.7</td></t<>	33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	35.9	16.7
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       13.0       2.9         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.4       92.7         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       71.5       45.3         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       2.054       2.524         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (rs a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       (6.1)       2.9         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       73.8       na         24. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4         43. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4         43. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4         43. Institutional births (%)       86.6       65.7         44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       86.6       65.7         43. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       11.6       7.9       52.7         44. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       16.6       6.5       52         45. Births stilth acility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       77.9       52.7       52.6	34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.1	85.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.4       92.7         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       71.5       45.3         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       2.054       2.524         40. Children who were taken to a health facility (Rs.)       2.054       2.524         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       days of delivery (%)       79.8       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       73.6       69.7       41.         42. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4       69.7         43. Institutional births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.5       66.8         46. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.5       66.8         47. Births in a pruble health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.6       6.5         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card on ontor mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       77.0       (76.4)         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       78.6       65.7         50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of	35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.4	17.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       94.4       92.7         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       71.5       45.3         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       2.054       2.524         40. Children who were taken to a health facility (Rs.)       2.054       2.524         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       days of delivery (%)       79.8       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       73.6       69.7       41.         42. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4       69.7         43. Institutional births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.5       66.8         46. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.5       66.8         47. Births in a pruble health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.6       6.5         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card on ontor mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       77.0       (76.4)         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       78.6       65.7         50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of		13.0	2.9
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41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)       79.8       79.8       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       86.9       77.4         42. Institutional births (%)       86.9       77.4         43. Institutional births in uboic facility (%)       2.4       4.1         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.5       69.8         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       39.6       (43.1)         48. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       86.6       5         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation       86.6       6.5         Child vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       75.9       52.7         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card on J <sup>12</sup> (%)       77.0       (76.4)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received SCG (%)       98.5       85.4       66.7         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)       81.6       66.7         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)       81.6       66.7         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ponta or DPT vaccine (%)       81.6       66.7 <td>39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)</td> <td>2,054</td> <td>2,524</td>	39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,054	2,524
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Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       86.9       77.4         42. Institutional births (%)       73.6       69.7         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       2.4       4.1         45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)       82.5       69.8         46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)       82.5       69.8         47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       8.6       6.5         Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       75.9       52.7         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       77.0       (76.4)         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       98.5       85.4         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pent or DPT vaccine (%)       81.6       66.7         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pent or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)       84.7       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pent or DPT vaccine (%)       77.1       na         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       84.7       na         55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       77.1			
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66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(63.3)	(65.0)
		7.3	6.2
	health provider (%)	53.0	58.0

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Sagar, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	24.0	25.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(67.8)	(60.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.5	5.7
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.5	6.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	42.7	41.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.2	16.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.7	5.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	35.8	30.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.3	2.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	22.8	24.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	20.2	14.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	52.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	02.0	nu
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	83.3	67.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.5	39.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(55.0)	(40.9)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.8	39.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.7	35.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	43.7	55.7
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.1	20
	3.1 2.9	na
<ul> <li>87. Blood sugar level - very high (&gt;160 mg/dl)<sup>23</sup> (%)</li> <li>88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (&gt;140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level<sup>23</sup> (%)</li> </ul>	2.9 7.0	na
	7.0	na
	5.0	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.0	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.1	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	05.0	
blood pressure (%)	25.3	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.7	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.4	22
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	20.4	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	4.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	4.2 3.3	na
5	3.5 3.5	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) <b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>	3.5	na
	10.6	00
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)		na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	51.6	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3 15 7	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.7	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

22 Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/d). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



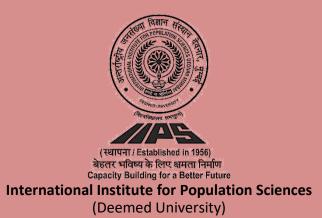
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Satna Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Satna. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Satna, information was gathered from 666 households, 689 women, and 79 men.

#### Satna, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.9	66.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.5	30.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,014	993
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	658	942
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	95.1	80.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	44.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.8	90.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	92.7	92.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	55.4	32.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	35.2	22.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.3	92.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	22.0	23.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	69.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	31.5	25.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.9	37.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.7	4.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.7	4.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	59.2	27.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.6	54.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	61.2	49.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	52.1	42.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	2.4	1.6
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	0.9
25. Pill (%)	0.5	0.7
26. Condom (%)	3.8	3.3
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.1	14.0
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.4	7.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	25.8	15.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	69.8	22.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Satna, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.6	50.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	51.5	23.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.1	85.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	41.3	17.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.0	4.1
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.0	91.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	81.3	53.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,117	4,337
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	8.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	79.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	85.5	80.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.1	72.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.6	3.6
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	86.3	82.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.8	6.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(23.3)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.7	5.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	(76.3)	52.4
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(79.5)	(74.3)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(94.9)	92.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(76.3)	63.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pents or DPT vaccine (%)	(90.8)	80.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(88.4)	84.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(41.3)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(43.4)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(87.0)	57.5
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	61.9	64.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	94.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	5.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	(0.0)	0.1
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0	8.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(25.8)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(32.0)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(42.8)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.2	3.4
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or		(60.0)
health provider (%)	(66.2)	(69.3)

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Satna, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	22.2	33.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(55.7)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.2	4.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.0	4.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	49.4	41.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	16.8	26.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.2	10.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.2	39.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.3	1.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	21.3	22.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	20.4	15.9
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	44.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		1104
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	81.8	70.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.5	48.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	
		(54.1)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.3	48.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.1	50.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.5	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.0	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	16.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.7	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	16.3	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	2.8	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	3.3	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.3	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	55.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.7	na
Liter. Mon age to years and above who consume alconol (70)	£1.1	iia

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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22 Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/d). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Sehore Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

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The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Sehore. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Sehore, information was gathered from 933 households, 1,088 women, and 168 men.

#### Sehore, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.5	58.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.6	29.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	894	927
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	824	943
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	91.7	86.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	66.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.2	98.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	92.2	89.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	75.2	48.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	33.7	24.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.6	97.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	33.2	16.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	16.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	64.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	28.2	22.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.7	37.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.1	3.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.2	4.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	49.8	47.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	53.4	55.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	51.5	54.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	34.6	44.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.6
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	0.2
25. Pill (%)	2.9	1.7
26. Condom (%)	11.3	7.6
27. Injectables (%)	0.8	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	14.7	16.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.1	6.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	14.6	34.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	51.5	57.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Sehore, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Maternal and Child HealthTotalTotalMaternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)58.565.133. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)45.040.934. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)92.895.235. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)47.320.436. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)28.310.437. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)95.497.938. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)74.467.739. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)3,65497140. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)80.4naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)94.788.343. Institutional births (%)82.977.7
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36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)       28.3       10.4         37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       95.4       97.9         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)       74.4       67.7         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       3,654       971         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       0.0         42. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey)       80.4       na         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       82.9       77.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)       95.4       97.9         38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       74.4       67.7         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       3,654       971         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       0.0         42. Institutional births (%)       94.7       88.3         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       82.9       77.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       74.4       67.7         39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)       3,654       971         40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       *       0.0         42. Institutional births (%)       94.7       88.3         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       82.9       77.7
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40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)       *       (0.0         41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)       80.4       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       80.4       na         42. Institutional births (%)       94.7       88.3         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       82.9       77.7
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2       80.4       na         days of delivery (%)       80.4       na         Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)       94.7       88.3         43. Institutional births in public facility (%)       82.9       77.7
days of delivery (%)80.4naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42.42. Institutional births (%)94.788.343. Institutional births in public facility (%)82.977.7
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)94.743. Institutional births in public facility (%)82.977.7
42. Institutional births (%)         94.7         88.3           43. Institutional births in public facility (%)         82.9         77.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 82.9 77.7
$AA = [1, \dots, 1]$ of $A = [1, \dots, 1]$ of $A = [1, \dots, 1]$ of $A = [1, \dots, 1]$
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)1.21.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)86.981.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)14.58.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) (49.0) (45.9
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)10.54.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       60.3       60.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%) (82.7) 77.7
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.3 98.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%) 65.7 74.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 80.7 78.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 80.8 86.1
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 30.1 na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%) 55.1 na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 76.9 63.3
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 70.5 71.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 100.0 97.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 0.0 2.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 8.9 7.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) (50.7) (61.3
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) (19.0) (71.0
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (51.3) (87.5
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)2.81.566. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or1.5
health provider (%) 70.8 (77.0

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Sehore, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	35.3	31.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(83.7)	43.1
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.5	8.1
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	5.5	7.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.9	33.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.3	27.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	9.6	12.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.6	39.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.0	1.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	27.1	26.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	20.6	14.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	36.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	82.4	65.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	44.8	46.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(58.8)	(58.2)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.3	46.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.5	52.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0010	01.0
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) $^{23}$ (%)	3.1	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.2	na
Men	0.1	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	10.0	nu
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	8.0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.0	Πά
blood pressure (%)	26.0	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.9	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	26.6	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.4	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.8	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.5	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.7	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	47.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	10.5	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# SEONI MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Seoni. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Seoni, information was gathered from 909 households, 989 women, and 136 men.

#### Seoni, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.3	68.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.2	28.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,089	1,031
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,212	951
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.4	89.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	80.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.2	83.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	79.1	77.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	56.2	23.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	29.0	18.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.7	92.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	44.6	21.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	15.7	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	71.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	33.0	22.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.2	17.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.7	3.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.7	3.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	60.6	23.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	78.0	70.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	74.5	69.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	65.0	66.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.4
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.3	0.1
25. Pill (%)	0.8	0.8
26. Condom (%)	4.7	1.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.4	6.4
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.9	4.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	37.0	18.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	57.6	18.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Seoni, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.7	55.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	64.5	41.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	98.2	96.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	70.8	37.3
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.2	9.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	98.6
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	93.4	54.7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	699	700
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(0.0)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	94.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	94.8	85.8
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	86.8	76.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.5	1.6
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	86.1	82.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.9	7.5
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(86.6)	(52.6)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.3	3.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	88.8	57.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	96.1	(87.4)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.2	98.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	90.3	64.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.8	93.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	93.4	89.8
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	38.8	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	81.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	96.2	63.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.8	81.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	98.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.7	6.7
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.6	2.8
health provider (%)	*	*

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Seoni, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	57.0	46.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(93.6)	(64.6)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(00.0)	(04.0)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.0	10.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.1	10.4
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.5	34.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.1	32.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.0	12.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.1	43.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.0	43.8
	0.0	0.4
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	00.0	00.4
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	26.6	32.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	15.7	8.7
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	36.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	71.8	60.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.0	55.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(57.8)	(49.9)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.9	55.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.9	53.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	17.2	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	17.2	na
	447	
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	21.1	na
blood pressure (%) Men	21.1	na
	40.0	2.2
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.9	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	57.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.8	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.3	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## Shahdol Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Shahdol. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Shahdol, information was gathered from 868 households, 860 women, and 127 men.

#### Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.2	59.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.7	29.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	979	973
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,032	931
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.4	74.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	87.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.5	77.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	79.2	66.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	61.4	17.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	26.5	13.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	89.4	89.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	58.4	21.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	3.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	68.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	30.7	18.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	27.5	40.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.5	1.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.8	7.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	51.0	32.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.5	43.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	58.3	43.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	47.1	39.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	2.6	0.8
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.7	0.5
25. Pill (%)	0.5	0.2
26. Condom (%)	3.2	1.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.2	11.3
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.1	5.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	35.3	15.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	72.7	26.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.2	33.0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	57.4	21.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.4	88.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	55.0	20.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.7	6.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	83.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	83.2	35.2
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,274	1,156
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(26.7)	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	70.0	22
days of delivery (%)	79.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	85.6	71.9
42. Institutional births (%)	83.0	71.9 70.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 44. Here births that ware conducted by skilled backth percented <sup>10</sup> (%)		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.6 86.9	2.0 71.2
<ul> <li>45. Births attended by skilled health personnel<sup>10</sup> (%)</li> <li>46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)</li> </ul>	9.3	6.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.3	0.Z *
	9.3	7.1
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	9.5	7.1
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or	_	
mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	86.1	40.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	87.4	*
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.7	85.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	94.5	50.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	87.6	74.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.1	80.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	45.8	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	77.3	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.6	41.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	88.2	56.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.2	6.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.1	2.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(57.4)
		(57.7)

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators         (2019-21)         (2015-16)           Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children         Total         Total           67. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of birth <sup>10</sup> (%)         32.9         56.6           68. Children age 6-6 months exclusively breastled <sup>41</sup> (%)         (66.8)         -           68. Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)         -         -           71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)         6.2         7.8           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)         6.2         7.8           73. Children under 5 years who are sutrated (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)         44.0         36.7           74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         5.5         10.9           75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         2.2         4.2           70. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         2.2         1.5           Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)         7.4         1.4.5         12.3           80. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         55.4         60.1           81. Children and 5 years who are anaemic (-11.0 g/dl) <sup>10</sup> (%)         56.4         60.1           80. Women who a		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
67. Children under age 6 mither secularizely transmitter (%)       32.9       56.6         68. Children under age 6 mither secularizely transmitter (%)       65.5       53.3         70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       6.5       53.3         71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       6.2       7.8         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16,17</sup> (%)       6.2       7.8         73. Children under 5 years who are saturited (highl-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       6.1       0.3         74. Children under 5 years who are vareated (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       5.5       10.13         75. Children under 5 years who are vareated (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         76. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         78. Women whose Body Mass Inder (BMI >25.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         79. Women who are overweight More RMI >16.8 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)       1.5       1.5         79. Women who are overweight More RMI >16.8 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)       5.3       6.6         81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-12.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.6       6.6         81. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (	Indicators		
68. Children under agie finonthe exclusively breasthed <sup>14</sup> (%)         (66.8)         (66.8)           69. Children agie 6-30 months receiving and advantal diel <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         6.5         8.3           70. Breastheeding children agie 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         6.2         7.8           71. Non-kreastheeding children agie 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         6.2         7.8           73. Children under 5 years who are statied (height-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         2.4         2.7.8           75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         5.5         10.3           76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         2.1         1.5           76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)         2.1         1.5           70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 Kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         2.8.3         2.9.1           79. Women who are overweight waist-to-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)         5.5         7.3         66.5           80. Women who are every wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)         5.4         5.7.3         66.5           80. Women who are every set over anaemic (+1.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         5.6         6.6         5.8           80. Stood sugar level - weight (+14.160 mg/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)         5.6         6.8         6.6         5.8 <td>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</td> <td>Total</td> <td>Total</td>	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an adequate delt <sup>6,17</sup> (%)       *         70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate delt <sup>6,17</sup> (%)       6.5         72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate delt <sup>6,17</sup> (%)       6.2         73. Children under 5 years who are surted (height-for-age) <sup>14</sup> (%)       6.2         74. Children under 5 years who are severely wated (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)       20.4         75. Children under 5 years who are severely wated (weight-for-sage) <sup>14</sup> (%)       32.2         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-sage) <sup>14</sup> (%)       32.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-sage) <sup>14</sup> (%)       32.2         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI is bidow normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       21.1         79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI is bidow normal (CMI <12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 22.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       56.4         81. Children ange 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.5         83. Biod sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       55.5         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.6         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.5       na         85. Bloo	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	32.9	56.6
bes - trunder age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6,1,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>10,17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate (cli10, g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 months receiving an adequate (cli10, g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children age 0-23 month age nateric <sup>17</sup> (%) CB reastfeeding children add backet Wormen B Riodd sugar level - high (r41-60 mg/d) <sup>21</sup> (%) CB Riod sugar level - high reast who are anametic <sup>21</sup> (%) CB Riod sugar level - high reast who are anametic <sup>21</sup> (%) CB Riod sugar level - high reast matagenite dia dia dia dia modicine to cont	68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(66.8)	*
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months roceving an adequate dieff <sup>16, 77</sup> (%)       4.         72. Total children age 6-23 months roceving an adequate dieff <sup>16, 77</sup> (%)       6.2       7.8         73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       20.4       27.8         73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       20.4       27.8         75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       21.1       1.5         73. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       22.1       1.5         78. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       28.3       29.1         79. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.0       na         79. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (EAD (2.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.1         78. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (EAD (2.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         80. Non-regranart women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.1         82. Non-regranart women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.5       na         83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.6       60.5         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5	69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months roceving an adequate dieff <sup>16, 77</sup> (%)       4.         72. Total children age 6-23 months roceving an adequate dieff <sup>16, 77</sup> (%)       6.2       7.8         73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)       20.4       27.8         73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       20.4       27.8         75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       21.1       1.5         73. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       22.1       1.5         78. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       28.3       29.1         79. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       26.0       na         79. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (EAD (2.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.1         78. Women whose Body Mass index (BMI) is below normal (EAD (2.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         80. Non-regranart women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.1         82. Non-regranart women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.5       na         83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.6       60.5         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5	70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.5	8.3
7.2. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>(5, 17</sup> (%)       6.2       7.8         7.3. Children under 5 years who are sunted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       20.4       27.8         7.3. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       20.4       27.8         7.6. Children under 5 years who are everely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       20.2       41.2         7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         7.6. Children under 5 years who are evervely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         7.6. Children under 5 years who are evervely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         7.7. Children under 5 years who are evervely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         7.8. Women who are overvelight weight-for-height) <sup>27</sup> (%)       2.3       29.1         7.8. Women who are overvelight weight-for-height) <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.6       6.5         8.1. Onlidren age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.6       6.6         8.2. Nor-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.6       6.8         8.3. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.5       na         8.4. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.6       na         8.		*	*
74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       20.4       27.8         75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       39.2       41.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       39.2       41.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <16.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       28.3       29.1         79. Women who are overweight wast-to-hip ratio (20.55 (%)       52.0       na         78. Women who are overweight wast-to-hip ratio (20.56 (%)       52.0       na         79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI size 0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       56.4       60.1         80. Women who are overweight wast-to-hip ratio (20.56 (%)       52.0       na         74. Children and Women       ************************************	72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.2	7.8
74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       20.4       27.8         75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       39.2       41.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)       39.2       41.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <16.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       28.3       29.1         79. Women who are overweight wast-to-hip ratio (20.55 (%)       52.0       na         78. Women who are overweight wast-to-hip ratio (20.56 (%)       52.0       na         79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI size 0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       56.4       60.1         80. Women who are overweight wast-to-hip ratio (20.56 (%)       52.0       na         74. Children and Women       ************************************	73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	44.0	36.7
75. Children under 5 years who are soverely wasted (weight-for-aejnt) <sup>10</sup> (%)       5.5       10.9         76. Children under 5 years who are soverely (weight-for-aejnt) <sup>10</sup> (%)       39.2       41.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-aejnt) <sup>20</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         Numer whose Body Mass Index (BMI is blow normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       28.3       29.1         78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI =25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       57.3       66.5         80. Women who have high risk weist-to-hig ratio (20.85) (%)       57.3       66.5         81. Children and Status of Versen Wo are anaemic (11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       57.3       66.5         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)       55.5       na         84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic? (%)       55.5       na         85.6 lood sugar level - mang Adults (age 15 years and above)       Women       55.5       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.5       na       8.8       na       na       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.5       na       na       na       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       5.5       na       na       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) <td></td> <td>20.4</td> <td>27.8</td>		20.4	27.8
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-keight) <sup>20</sup> (%)       39.2       41.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       2.1       1.5         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI 415.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       28.3       29.1         78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       14.5       12.3         79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       57.3       66.5         80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       57.3       66.5         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       55.5       na         85. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       5.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>21</sup> (%)       5.5       na         89. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       7.3       na         90. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - wigh (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) <td></td> <td></td> <td>10.9</td>			10.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)         2.1         1.5           Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         28.3         29.1           79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI ) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         14.5         12.3         0.8           80. Women who have high risk waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%)         50.4         60.1         13.5         14.5         12.3         14.5         12.3         14.5         12.3         14.5         12.3         16.6         66.5         66.5         66.6         66.6         66.6         66.6         66.6         66.6         66.6         66.6         66.5 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>			
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whose body Mass Inces (BMI) 25 be (gMn) <sup>22</sup> (%)28.329.179. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 226.0 kg/m) <sup>21</sup> (%)14.512.380. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)52.0naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-58 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)57.366.582. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)56.460.183. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)56.460.584. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%)56.460.585. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic? (%)56.6na80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)5.5na87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)5.5na88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)8.5na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)7.3na91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)8.5na92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)8.5na93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)8.5na94. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)8.5na93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)8.5na94. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)1.5na95. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>24</sup> (%)1.6na94. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>26</sup>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)       28.3       29.1         79. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       14.5       12.3         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       52.0       na         Anzemia among Children and Women       57.3       66.5         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<10. g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.1         83. Prepnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       53.3       62.5         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       56.4       60.5         85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         98. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.5       na         99. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or			
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       14.5       12.3         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       52.0       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       1       1       10.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> 11.0 kg/		28.3	29.1
80. Women who have high risk vaist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)         52.0         na           Anaemia among Children and Women			
Anaemia among Children and Women         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       57.3       66.5         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.1         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       53.3       62.5         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       56.4       60.5         Women       8       8.0       55.5       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na       8.8         80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na       9.8         81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>24</sup> (%)       8.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>24</sup> (%)       8.5       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>24</sup> (%)       8.6       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.4       na			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       57.3       66.5         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.1         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         86. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       56       na         Women       86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na       16.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na		52.0	na
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>32</sup> (%)         56.4         60.1           83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>32</sup> (%)         56.4         60.5           84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)         53.3         62.5           Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         55.         na           Women         55.5         na           86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         5.5         na           87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         5.6         na           88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         5.6         na           89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         8.5         na           91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         7.3         na           91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         16.6         na           92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)         16.6         na           93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)         16.6         na           92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)         11.9         na           93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Dias		57.3	66.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic2 (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       (56.8)       (68.9)         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic2? (%)       53.3       62.5         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       53.3       62.5         Women       86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         92. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         93. Blood sugar level - high nor very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.5       na         93. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na       11.6       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         94. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         95. Moderately or severely elevated b			
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       56.4       60.5         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       53.3       62.5         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       ************************************			
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       53.3       62.5         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women			
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.5       na         89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         92. Mildly eleval to blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       14.9       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
Women       86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.5       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       5.6       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.5       na         98. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na <td></td> <td>00.0</td> <td>02.0</td>		00.0	02.0
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88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.5       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       0.0       na         98. Ever unde			
Men       89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       11.9       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg (%)       6.4       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         9			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       8.5       na         90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 sevenely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       0.0       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0		11.0	Πά
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       7.3       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Men		9.5	20
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       16.6       na         Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Men			
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Men			
Women         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       6.4       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na         100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.0       na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.6       na         102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       46.4       na         103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       2.3       na		10.0	na
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       11.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)       6.4       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (%)       19.8       na         Men       95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       15.5       na         97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       6.4       na         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na         100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.0       na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.6       na         102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       46.4       na         103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       2.3       na			
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97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       23.2       na         Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)         98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)       0.0       na         99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.0       na         100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.0       na         101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       8.6       na         102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       46.4       na         103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       2.3       na			
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103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)2.3na		46.4	na
		2.3	na
	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.2	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



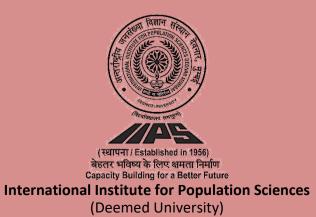
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Shajapur Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators for Shajapur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Shajapur, information was gathered from 970 households, 1,226 women, and 184 men.

#### Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5
Indicators	(2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	62.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	957
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,012
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	67.7
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	91.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	74.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	37.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	34.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	21.8
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	58.0
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	19.6
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	59.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	78.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	53.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	2.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.8
25. Pill (%)	1.9
26. Condom (%)	10.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.1
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.0
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	75.9

Note: Indicator estimates for NFHS-4 are not shown in this table since no comparable estimates are available from NFHS-4 in this district due to district boundary changes or a newly formed district. Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composing toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing

altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Maternal and Child Health	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	85.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	64.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.3
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.7
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery	57.5
(%)	85.6
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,974
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of	
delivery (%)	88.2
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
42. Institutional births (%)	98.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	89.0
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	95.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(46.8)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	90.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	89.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	91.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	97.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	97.5
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	49.8
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	70.6
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	96.0
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	73.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.8
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	
health provider (%)	77.2

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5
Indicators	(2019-21)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	43.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(79.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(19.5)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.2
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.2
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	9.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	2.0
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	23.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	16.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	32.6
Anaemia among Children and Women	52.0
	70.4
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	76.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(44.5)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	
Women	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.4
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.6
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0
Men	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.5
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.4
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.5
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	
Women	
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.7
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.8
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	00.0
pressure (%)	23.3
Men	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.5
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.2
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	26.1
pressure (%) Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-40 years)	26.1
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	1.0
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.0
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.7
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.9
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	5.0
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.3
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	46.6
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.6

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. <sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



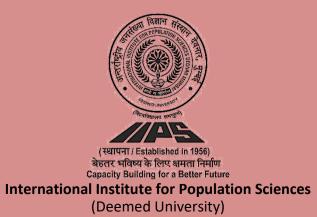
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# SHEOPUR MADHYA PRADESH



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Sheopur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Sheopur, information was gathered from 883 households, 997 women, and 119 men.

#### Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile		
	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	53.1	52.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.0	34.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	963	945
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	974	923
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	86.2 76.8	81.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.0	83.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	91.1 48.0	92.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		16.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	22.9	13.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.9	97.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	27.1	22.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	1.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	49.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	15.9	11.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	39.5	37.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.1	4.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.2	3.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	50.5	26.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.7	53.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.5	52.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	51.8	47.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	0.1
25. Pill (%)	2.0	1.1
26. Condom (%)	7.2	3.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.0	12.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.0	7.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	32.5	24.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	63.3	29.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.2	36.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	41.0	18.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	90.9	93.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.4	21.7
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.3	5.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.3	93.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	76.2	27.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,409	653
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(1.9)	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	73.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	84.2	77.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.6	70.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.5	1.1
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	82.1	78.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.5	7.5
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(45.7)	(64.1)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.2	4.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	65.8	48.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	78.3	75.9
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.6	93.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	70.2	53.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.2	69.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	75.5	85.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	28.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	61.2	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	74.1	51.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	68.1	63.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.7	5.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(38.6)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(28.9)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(60.9)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.0
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(66.9)

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	50.8	44.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	79.4	(63.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(21.4)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	4.1	0.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	4.4	1.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	45.8	52.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	16.2	28.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.9	9.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	37.7	55.0
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.2	0.7
	1.2	0.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	00.5	40.0
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	30.5	43.9
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	11.2	6.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	33.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	71.6	77.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.3	61.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.6	56.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.9	61.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.8	64.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	19.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.5	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.4	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	25.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	-	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	13.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	53.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.9	na
	12.0	iiu

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



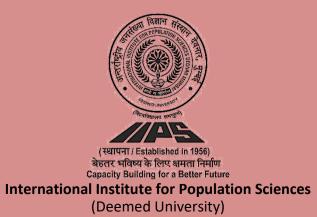
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Shivpuri Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2020-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Shivpuri. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Shivpuri, information was gathered from 810 households, 790 women, and 115 men.

#### Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	61.4	55.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.8	31.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	898	910
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	963	1,082
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	88.1	80.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	79.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.2	87.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	86.8	66.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	55.5	23.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	32.7	19.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.2	94.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	38.9	16.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	2.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	56.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.2	14.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	32.5	36.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.7	4.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.7	8.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	58.7	34.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.3	57.7
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	55.5	55.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	49.1	50.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.3	0.6
25. Pill (%)	0.3	0.7
26. Condom (%)	5.2	3.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	12.7	12.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.7	6.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.5	32.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	54.1	59.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.9	58.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	52.7	26.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	98.1	93.2
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	48.0	16.5
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.7	4.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.4	94.1
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	88.1	61.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	721	1,661
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(2.0)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	94.5	86.9
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	89.3	83.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.9	1.1
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	94.0	87.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.9	6.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.9	5.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	63.1	63.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	67.8	(77.3)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.5	94.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	68.7	68.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	77.5	79.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.4	81.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	33.0	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	70.5	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	76.0	64.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.5	59.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	99.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.8	7.8
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(47.2)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(26.2)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(58.7)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.6	<b>1.1</b>
health provider (%)	*	(69.2)

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	62.5	41.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(67.6)	(69.9)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.1	6.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.2	7.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	39.2	48.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.4	25.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.7	7.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	36.1	49.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.0	49.0
	0.0	0.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	<u> </u>	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	26.7	31.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	16.4	9.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	32.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	70.5	62.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.7	48.7
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(58.4)	53.5
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.1	49.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.6	52.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.5	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.0	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		110
Women		
	8.0	20
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.9	na
<ul> <li>93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)</li> <li>94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control</li> </ul>	3.5	na
blood pressure (%)	13.7	na
Men	10.7	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.2	22
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (76)		na
blood pressure (%)	15.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	1011	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	na
	7 5	60
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.5	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	43.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.2	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Sidhi Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Sidhi. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Sidhi, information was gathered from 978 households, 1,148 women, and 136 men.

#### Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.7	62.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.7	35.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,053	1,005
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	763	890
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.2	69.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	60.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.4	78.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	83.7	70.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	44.7	11.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	20.9	6.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.7	91.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	26.1	20.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	64.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.1	19.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	23.0	44.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.0	4.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.6	6.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	37.9	31.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.7	32.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	58.6	31.9
22. Female sterilization (%)	41.9	29.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	2.7	0.4
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.5	0.2
25. Pill (%)	0.9	0.3
26. Condom (%)	6.6	0.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.6	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.4	19.3
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.3	7.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	25.7	13.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	79.8	20.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.7	27.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	39.4	11.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.8	84.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.9	10.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.5	2.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.7	79.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	79.7	25.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	580	999
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(6.6)	2.3
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	75.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	83.8	60.8
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	80.4	57.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.7	2.6
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	75.9	57.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.0	2.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.0	1.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	78.2	34.4
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	77.5	(63.5)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.6	77.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	88.0	51.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.3	59.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.3	63.8
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	27.1	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	77.7	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	83.6	44.6
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	88.5	53.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.7	95.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.3	3.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.6	5.4
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(75.4)	(70.3)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(36.0)	(22.9)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(69.5)	(61.7)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	2.8	2.1
health provider (%)	65.3	(68.2)
	00.0	(00.2)

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	38.3	48.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	79.1	(72.7)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(30.4)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.7	8.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.2	8.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	39.1	48.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	16.6	24.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.4	8.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	32.8	43.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.5	3.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	-	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	22.9	27.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	14.6	10.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	67.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	01.1	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	72.5	67.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.7	50.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.8	43.5
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.7	50.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.6	46.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0010	
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.5	na
Men	0.0	Thu
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.0	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>100 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	14.0	na
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160$ mm of Hg and/or Diastolic $\geq 100$ mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	17.5	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.9	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	26.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	54.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.7	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)		

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

22 Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/d). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Singrauli Madhya Pradesh



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Singrauli. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Singrauli, information was gathered from 706 households, 643 women, and 64 men.

### Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.9	58.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.5	35.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	915	984
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	884	958
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	91.9	68.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(84.9)	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	92.7	70.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	77.9	55.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	52.6	13.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	31.7	17.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.0	89.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	58.5	25.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	0.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	60.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	29.9	20.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.7	38.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.2	3.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.4	11.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	54.7	18.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	58.1	37.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	50.0	34.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	42.1	31.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	1.6	0.5
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.8	0.2
25. Pill (%)	0.2	0.4
26. Condom (%)	1.2	1.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	12.5	16.0
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.2	7.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	38.9	19.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	77.9	23.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

### Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.9	29.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	58.1	20.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.1	71.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.8	18.9
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.7	1.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.3	75.1
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	72.2	32.4
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	474	1,364
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(12.5)	0.9
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	66.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	69.9	43.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.5	38.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	9.2	5.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	77.5	44.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.3	3.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	(43.9)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.2	3.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	76.9	42.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	78.3	(59.8)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.2	87.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	78.7	49.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.7	67.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	79.6	73.5
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	18.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	65.4	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	78.7	49.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.8	56.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.3	96.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.5	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.8	5.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(25.1)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(19.4)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(49.6)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.0	1.6
health provider (%)	*	54.0

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
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67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	34.0	33.5
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(75.5)	59.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(39.3)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.7	11.7
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.4	11.2
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	37.3	33.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.2	34.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.6	17.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	36.0	37.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.9	2.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	25.6	19.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	11.9	11.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	50.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		1104
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.6	61.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.4	53.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	41.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.1	52.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.1	52.0 56.0
	60.1	56.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women	5.0	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	18.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.5	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	25.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.6	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.3	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.8	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	46.0	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	25.5	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# TIKAMGARH MADHYA PRADESH



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tikamgarh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Tikamgarh, information was gathered from 630 households, 620 women, and 82 men.

### Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	66.8	58.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.6	32.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	912	909
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,105	873
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.4	71.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(78.4)	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	86.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	80.0	75.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	56.6	15.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	32.1	14.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.9	72.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	40.5	7.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	67.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	25.8	13.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	32.6	49.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.2	4.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.4	17.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	71.3	30.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	76.2	48.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.0	46.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	66.0	42.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.2	0.0
25. Pill (%)	0.8	0.6
26. Condom (%)	3.7	3.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.1	13.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.6	5.6
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	42.8	8.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	69.0	21.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

### Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.7	33.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	64.2	18.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	100.0	81.3
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.9	13.9
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.8	4.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.5	85.5
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	86.9	43.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	551	2,517
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(0.0)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	00 5	
days of delivery (%)	86.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	00.5
42. Institutional births (%)	89.8	80.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	79.5	68.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.4	2.1
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	93.7	69.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.8	7.5
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	<u>,</u>	43.2
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	0.8	3.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	(79.0)	34.4
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(79.9)	*
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	89.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(84.5)	52.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(86.9)	45.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(89.8)	63.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(26.9)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(72.3)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(83.3)	31.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	60.2	55.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	96.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	1.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	11.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(46.7)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(18.8)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(71.5)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.8	<b>5</b> .3
health provider (%)	*	58.7

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	52.4	32.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(59.8)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(9.2)	2.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(°. <u>–</u> ) *	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(8.8)	3.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.5	49.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.7	19.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.3	7.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.9	43.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.0	0.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.0	0.0
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	21.3	30.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	10.4	8.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	42.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	42.0	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	67.5	67.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	67.5 49.9	67.1 46.0
		46.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(36.7)	41.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.1	45.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.4	49.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.5	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.2	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.1	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.9	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.3	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	1.8	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	14.4	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.5	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	2.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	12.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	0.0	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.6	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	53.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.4	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Ujjain Madhya Pradesh



### Introduction

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The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Ujjain. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Indian Institute of Development Management (IIDM). In Ujjain, information was gathered from 902 households, 1,108 women, and 194 men.

### Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.9	63.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.7	28.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	957	968
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	958	1,062
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.4	85.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	86.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	97.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	94.7	93.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	72.8	53.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	60.7	46.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.7	98.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	35.7	10.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	16.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	64.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	29.0	20.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	33.4	45.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.6	2.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.1	9.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	74.4	55.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	75.4	35.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.9	34.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	56.1	26.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.9	0.4
25. Pill (%)	3.1	1.8
26. Condom (%)	11.8	6.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.4	14.3
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.2	6.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.3	16.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	80.4	43.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

### Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.0	56.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	60.3	40.4
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.8	90.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.8	19.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	39.5	9.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.3	93.6
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.5	56.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,650	2,061
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	2.8
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	84.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	_	
42. Institutional births (%)	97.1	88.8
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	83.0	74.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.9	1.8
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	90.3	86.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.8	9.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(53.3)	41.3
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.8	4.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	93.7	56.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	96.4	85.6
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.0	91.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	93.7	64.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	97.1	70.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.6	88.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	47.8	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	74.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.7	54.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	88.5	77.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.8	94.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.2	5.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.4	8.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	56.9
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	23.6
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	70.7
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.7	2.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	70.7	76.3

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	39.3	19.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	57.6
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(39.4)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.7	8.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(6.3)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.2	7.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.7	35.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.8	19.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	12.6	6.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	36.2	31.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.8	2.9
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	21.1	26.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	15.2	17.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	23.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	23.0	na
	04.0	CO 1
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	81.6	69.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.8	47.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(47.0)	52.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.5	47.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.9	46.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.2	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.0	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.8	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.5	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0	
blood pressure (%)	23.3	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.3	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	••••	
blood pressure (%)	25.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.7	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.7	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	38.1	na
102. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.7	na
יטד. אוכוו משט דט שבמוס מווע משטעב אווט טטווסעוווב מוטטוטו ( /0)	13.7	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

22 Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/d). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Umaria Madhya Pradesh



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Umaria. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Umaria, information was gathered from 879 households, 1135 women, and 172 men.

### Umaria, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
		<u> </u>
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	68.0	61.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.1	31.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,026	1,006
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	906	1,035
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.0	82.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	66.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.2	80.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	79.5	68.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	53.7	20.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	26.9	12.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	92.2	89.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	19.9	23.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	63.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	26.4	16.0
Marriage and Fertility	_	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.2	37.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.3	3.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.7	8.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	48.9	14.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.2	52.3
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	60.5	48.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	49.6	44.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	1.4	0.7
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	0.4
25. Pill (%)	0.9	0.5
26. Condom (%)	5.3	2.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.7	11.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.6	6.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	40.5	17.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	82.9	17.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

### Umaria, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.2	51.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	48.9	18.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	93.7	90.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	43.0	16.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.0	2.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.3	90.0
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	00.7	C 4 E
days of delivery (%)	89.7	64.5
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,304	1,040
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)		(6.6)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	87.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	0110	nu
42. Institutional births (%)	92.2	84.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	89.2	80.0
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	3.3	3.3
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	85.6	84.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.5	6.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.8	5.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	90.6	67.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	90.0 91.9	69.4
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.9 98.6	94.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	96.0 95.6	94.0 76.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of poilo vaccine (%)	95.0 94.9	78.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.9 94.5	78.3 85.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.5 29.4	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	29.4 72.5	na na
	88.9	71.9
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	84.6	66.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	100.0	95.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public realth facility (%)	0.0	4.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.0	4.5
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	18.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	4.4 *	50.4
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral reingulation sails (OKS) (%)	*	42.7
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	53.1
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.2	3.0
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or		
health provider (%)	*	67.6

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### **Umaria, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	41.3	37.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(79.7)	(36.9)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.5	9.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.8	8.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	45.3	41.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.5	27.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.0	9.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	36.6	46.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.7	0.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	21.1	29.3
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	14.6	9.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	58.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	71.5	73.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.6	61.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(48.6)	(72.9)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.5	61.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.3	54.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.8	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	20.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.5	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	22.1	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	0.0	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.8	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	10.0	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	13.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	59.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.0	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	29.8	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## 2019-21

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# VIDISHA MADHYA PRADESH



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat* AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Vidisha. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Madhya Pradesh was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2020 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 post lockdown by Development and Research Services Pvt. Ltd. (DRS). In Vidisha, information was gathered from 910 households, 1,019 women, and 166 men.

### Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	69.2	64.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.0	35.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	924	916
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	960	1,000
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.7	68.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	81.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.7	85.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	95.7	94.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	65.2	25.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	31.8	17.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.0	93.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	48.2	10.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	64.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.7	12.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.8	45.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.9	6.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.8	9.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	58.5	40.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	75.1	23.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.6	22.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	44.7	16.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.4	0.0
25. Pill (%)	3.4	2.1
26. Condom (%)	13.8	4.5
27. Injectables (%)	1.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.9	17.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.4	6.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.5	9.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	63.8	24.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. <sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

### Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.9	29.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	54.4	16.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.5	84.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	41.3	15.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	24.9	4.0
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	89.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	87.8	32.4
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,668	2,114
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(8.5)	1.1
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	00.0	
days of delivery (%)	86.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	70.0
42. Institutional births (%)	90.6	73.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.8	68.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.9	0.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	91.6	60.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.5	2.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(43.3)	(24.0)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.0	2.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	78.0	45.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	88.2	(62.3)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.1	75.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	82.5	54.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	81.5	58.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	84.5	65.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.2	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	67.9	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	78.9	42.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	68.0	42.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.4	8.7
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(54.9)	(32.7)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(9.5)	(18.5)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(58.1)	(73.3)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	<b>1</b> .1	2.3
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	65.9

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	42.6	46.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(64.5)	(71.7)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	4.3	8.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	3.9	7.4
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	36.5	41.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	16.6	21.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.4	6.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.4	40.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.3	2.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	23.1	28.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	19.8	11.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	31.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $<11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.3	69.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	37.9	43.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(50.9)	55.5
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	38.5	44.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	27.1	39.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	27.1	00.0
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.2	na
Men	12.2	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>100 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	14.1	na
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.6	20
		na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	4.5	na
blood pressure (%)	17.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.7	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	18.1	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.8	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	54.0	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.9	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>19</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

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