

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Compendium of Fact Sheets

KEY INDICATORS

STATE AND DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-21



Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2021. National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, *State and District Factsheets*, Uttar Pradesh. Mumbai: IIPS.

CONTRIBUTORS

Shri Kant Singh Chander Shekhar Laxmikant Dwivedi Dnyaneshwar B. Kale Swati Srivastava

© International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai

For additional information about the 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088 Telephone: 022-4237 2467

E-mail: nfhs52017@gmail.com; director@iipsindia.ac.in

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

Key Indicators Content

Conte	nt	Page No.
State		
Uttar F	Pradesh	1
Distric	t	
1.	Agra	7
2.	Aligarh	13
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	19
4.	Amethi	25
5.	Auraiya	31
6.	Azamgarh	37
7.	Baghpat	43
8.	Bahraich	49
9.	Ballia	55
10.	Balrampur	61
11.	Banda	67
12.	Bara Banki	73
13.	Bareilly	79
14.	Basti	85
15.	Bijnor	91
16.	Budaun	97
17.	Bulandshahr	103
18.	Chandauli	109
19.	Chitrakoot	115
20.	Deoria	121
21.	Etah	127
22.	Etawah	133
23.	Faizabad	139
24.	Farrukhabad	145
25.	Fatehpur	151
26.	Firozabad	157
27.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	163
28.	Ghaziabad	169
29.	Ghazipur	175
30.	Gonda	181
31.	Gorakhpur	187
32.	Hamirpur	193
33.	Hapur	199
34.	Hardoi	205
35.	Jalaun	211
36.	Jaunpur	217
37.	Jhansi	223
38.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	229

Key Indicators Content

Conte	nt	Page No.
39.	Kannauj	235
40.	Kanpur Dehat	241
41.	Kanpur Nagar	247
42.	Kanshiram Nagar	253
43.	Kaushambi	259
44.	Kheri	265
45.	Kushinagar	271
46.	Lalitpur	277
47.	Lucknow	283
48.	Mahamaya Nagar	289
49.	Mahoba	295
50.	Mahrajganj	301
51.	Mainpuri	307
52.	Mathura	313
53.	Mau	319
54.	Meerut	325
55.	Mirzapur	331
56.	Moradabad	337
57.	Muzaffarnagar	343
58.	Pilibhit	349
59.	Pratapgarh	355
60.	Prayagraj	361
61.	Rae Bareli	367
62.	Rampur	373
63.	Saharanpur	379
64.	Sambhal	385
65.	Sant Kabir Nagar	391
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	397
67.	Shahjahanpur	403
68.	Shamli	409
69.	Shrawasti	415
70.	Siddharthnagar	421
71.	Sitapur	427
72.	Sonbhadra	433
73.	Sultanpur	439
74.	Unnao	445
75.	Varanasi	451



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

STATE FACT SHEET

UTTAR PRADESH

2019-21



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

	NFHS-5		NFHS-4	
Indicators	(2019-21)		(2015-16)	
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.2	64.6	67.4	63.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.7	32.4	31.0	33.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	961	1,036	1,017	995
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	933	943	941	903
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	84.4	78.2	79.5	60.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	61.8	43.2	47.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.6	88.9	91.0	72.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.4	99.1	99.2	98.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	80.9	64.8	68.8	36.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	88.3	36.2	49.5	32.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0	90.6	92.3	93.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.8	15.5	15.9	6.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	11.9	8.6	9.3	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	77.2	62.4	66.1	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	84.1	81.2	82.0	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.9	35.0	39.3	32.9
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	56.8	45.6	48.6	42.2
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	50.2	24.5	30.6	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	72.4	54.2	59.1	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.6	17.9	15.8	21.1
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	17.1	25.4	23.0	28.7
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.7
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.5	3.3	2.9	3.8
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	14	24	22	28
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	27.7	37.8	35.7	45.1
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	42.0	52.6	50.4	63.5
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	49.7	62.5	59.8	78.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	67.6	60.8	62.4	45.5
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.6	43.2	44.5	31.7
30. Female sterilization (%)	13.5	18.0	16.9	17.3
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.2
33. Pill (%)	4.0	4.5	4.4	1.9
34. Condom (%)	27.1	16.6	19.1	10.8
35. Injectables (%)	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)			40.0	40.4
36. Total unmet need' (%)	9.2	14.0	12.9	18.1
37. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	3.5	5.2	4.8	6.8
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.8	25.6	25.1	12.8
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	71.7	70.4	70.6	47.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

 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.

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

Ind	icators	(2	NFHS-{ 2019-2	5 1)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.8	60.2	62.5	45.9
41.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	52.3	39.6	42.4	26.4
42.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.7	91.6	92.1	86.5
43.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.8	20.2	22.3	12.9
44.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.1	8.5	9.7	3.9
45.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.1	95.8	95.7	79.8
46.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	79.2	70.0	72.0	54.0
47.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,252	2,117	2,300	1,956
48.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.8
49.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	77.9	68.1	70.2	na
Del	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50.	Institutional births (%)	85.5	82.9	83.4	67.8
51.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	43.1	61.5	57.7	44.5
52.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.1
53.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	88.4	83.8	84.8	70.4
54.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.2	11.0	13.7	9.4
55.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.6	37.8	39.4	31.3
56.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.4	4.7	6.2	4.7
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	67.2	70.2	69.6	51.1
58.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	76.6	78.8	78.4	66.2
59.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.0	93.6	93.2	87.6
60.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	71.4	75.1	74.3	68.3
61.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.4	81.5	80.8	66.5
62.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	81.0	83.9	83.3	70.8
63.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	28.9	30.5	30.2	na
64.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	53.5	47.9	49.1	na
65.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	76.5	78.8	78.3	52.8
66.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	73.1	74.1	73.9	43.8
67.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	89.7	95.6	94.4	84.5
68.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.7	1.0	2.2	5.1
Tre	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.2	5.7	5.6	15.0
70.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	47.5	51.5	50.7	37.9
71.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	29.7	28.2	28.5	12.6
72.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	73.3	69.1	69.9	66.7
73.	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.7	3.8	3.5	4.7
74.	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	67.2	62.1	63.0	71.3

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth. ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MRR/Measles, and 3

doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

	·	NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	24.9	23.7	23.9	25.2
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	54.8	60.9	59.7	41.6
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	35.9	29.9	31.0	32.6
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.7	5.7	5.9	5.3
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.4	6.8	7.0	5.3
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.8	5.9	6.1	5.3
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.0	41.3	39.7	46.3
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.7	17.0	17.3	17.9
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.2	7.1	7.3	6.0
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.2	33.1	32.1	39.5
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.6	2.9	3.1	1.5
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	13.6	20.8	19.0	25.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	13.4	19.5	17.9	25.9
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	30.6	18.3	21.3	16.5
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	24.9	16.2	18.5	12.5
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hin ratio (>0.85) (%)	61.7	55.2	56.8	na
91 Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (>0.90) (%)	56.2	50.6	52.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults	00.2	00.0	02.1	na
02 Children age 6-50 months who are appoint (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.3	66.7	66.4	63.2
92. Conditionary and the second state and the second seco	50.5	50.7	50.4	52 F
95. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) $(\%)$	27.1	47.0	45.0	52.5
94. Fleynant women age 15-49 years who are an aemic $(<11.0 \text{ g/u})$ (70)	50.1	47.9 50.5	40.9 50.4	52.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are an $2^{2} (\%)$	53.4	52.8	52.0	52.4
90. All wonten age 15-19 years who are anaemic (70)	18.0	JZ.0 22.7	21.5	23.7
97. Wen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/di) $\sqrt{6}$	10.0	22.7	21.0	23.7
Blood Sugar Lovel among Adults (ago 15 years and above)	22.5	29.9	20.2	51.5
Women				
$\begin{array}{c} 00 \text{ Plead auger level bigh (1.11, 1.60 mg/dl)}^{23} (9/) \end{array}$	5.0	47	47	20
99. Blood sugar level - high $(141-160 \text{ mg/d})^{-5}$ (%)	5.U 5.C	4.7	4.7	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²⁵ (%)	0.C	4.2	4.5	Па
sugar level ²³ (%)	11.3	9.6	10.0	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.1	5.7	5.8	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.1	4.6	5.0	na
 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%) 	13.2	11.1	11.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	11.0	11.5	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.5	4.7	4.9	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.9	17.6	18.4	na
Men	20.0		10.4	
108 Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.3	14.5	15.2	na
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	5.0	5.2	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.8	20.7	21.7	na

 ¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
 ¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
 ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group). ¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators	(1	2019-21)	(2015-16)
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.1	1.7	1.5	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.0	1.2	1.1	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	18.3	11.5	13.1	17.5
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	25.5	20.8	22.1	26.2
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
HIV/AIDS (%)	71.4	62.5	64.6	47.4
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	80.7	77.3	78.2	73.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	90.1	86.8	87.6	81.7
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	17.7	14.8	15.5	16.6
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	46.8	53.5	51.9	34.2
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	79.8	74.1	75.4	54.6
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	59.9	42.4	46.5	37.1
 Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period²⁶ (%) 	86.7	68.4	72.6	47.1
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	32.7	35.5	34.8	36.7
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.1	3.8	3.7	4.3
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.5	9.1	8.4	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	34.7	47.6	44.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.2	15.1	14.6	na

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



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Agra Uttar 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 Agra. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Agra, information was gathered from 944 households, 1,226 women, and 159 men.

	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 (%)	69.4	67.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.5	32.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	952	941
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	902	991
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	76.1	66.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	50.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	95.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8	99.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	70.8	43.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	67.5	46.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.1	94.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	9.4	5.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	63.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.1	36.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.9	21.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.3	4.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.5	5.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	76.5	58.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	67.7	60.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	47.1	41.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	20.0	20.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.4	1.6
25. Pill (%)	4.2	2.4
26. Condom (%)	18.7	17.3
27. Injectables (%)	1.4	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	9.0	10.2
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.0	4.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	12.8	12.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	53.6	53.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	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 (%)	62.1	61.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	42.7	37.2
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus9 (%)	91.1	89.3
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	20.9	13.5
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.3	5.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.9	68.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within	2 77.0	
days of delivery (%)	1 970	05.5
39. Average out-of-pocket experior universe to a boalth facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	(1.0)	2,340
41. Children who received nostnatal care from a doctor/nurse/I HV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within	2	0.0
days of delivery (%)	75.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	89.1	78.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	43.0	37.9
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.4	1.6
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	90.1	77.7
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.8	16.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.6	34.9
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.9	5.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	74.1	60.9
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	78.2	75.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	99.1	94.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	75.8	70.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	92.2	74.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measies-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.4	83.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measies-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	48.4	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	45.0	57.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	71 9	38.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	87.5	83.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.7	11.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.8	13.7
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(38.5)	26.4
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(26.8)	2.8
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(71.0)	54.2
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	4.5	2.8
health provider (%)	80.7	72.3

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

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

	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 ¹⁵ (%)	19.5	18.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	43.1	46.1
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	32.9
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.7	3.2
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(10.1)	6.6
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.6	4.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	35.9	44.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	16.4	14.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.6	5.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	26.2	34.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.4	1.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	15.4	19.3
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	25.2	21.5
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) ²² (%)	73.0	51.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	59.4	43.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(61.8)	39.6
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	59.4	43.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.4	46.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.2	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.2	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) (%)	10.3	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 (%)	16.8	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.4	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 blood pressure (%)	20.0	n 2
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	20.9	Па
98 Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.3	na
99 Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.3	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 (%)	8.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	46.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	20.9	na

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

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

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

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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.
 ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Aligarh Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Aligarh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Aligarh, information was gathered from 883 households, 1,073 women, and 145 men.

Aligarh, Uttar 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 (%)	68.0	63.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.1	33.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,031	932
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,030	880
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	64.6	61.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	56.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	95.3	86.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	98.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.4	41.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	51.4	39.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.9	93.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	17.6	4.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	66.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	37.5	29.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.8	23.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.9	6.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.5	6.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	79.6	58.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	68.2	58.7
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	39.7	37.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	12.7	14.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.7	2.4
25. Pill (%)	2.3	3.7
26. Condom (%)	20.3	16.1
27. Injectables (%)	1.3	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	6.4	12.7
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	1.6	4.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.7	12.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	69.0	66.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(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 (%)	69.5	51.0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	44.7	28.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.9	86.3
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	25.2	11.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.6	4.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.1	69.6
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	82.1	66.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,638	2,073
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.4	0.3
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	80.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	82.6	65.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	49.2	37.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.9	10.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	85.5	73.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.7	13.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	45.6	38.2
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.0	7.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	70.1	67.9
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	83.9	76.6
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.3	94.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	72.4	81.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.6	79.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	81.8	84.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	40.6	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	69.5	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	77.6	67.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.4	24.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	89.7	91.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.7	2.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.6	19.4
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(39.8)	29.3
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(42.8)	6.2
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(85.3)	61.5
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.2	2.3
bealth provider (%)	(67.6)	69.3
	(01.0)	00.0

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

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

Aligarh, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	43.4	25.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(57.0)	26.2
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(46.5)	43.1
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	9.1	5.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	(12.3)	3.0
72. I otal children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	9.9	4.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%)	35.0	49.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	10.9	14.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.0	3.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	26.3	38.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.0	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	18.6	22.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	29.4	18.7
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	42.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	62.6	66.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	56.4	55.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(59.0)	60.7
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	56.5	56.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.5	60.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.1	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	11.8	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		
blood pressure (%)	18.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.3	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		
blood pressure (%)	22.0	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 (%)	0.4	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 (%)	5.1	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	37.0	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.9	na

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

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

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

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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.
 ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET AMBEDKAR NAGAR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Ambedkar Nagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Ambedkar Nagar, information was gathered from 908 households, 1,259 women, and 130 men.

Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	l otal	Iotal
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.6	67.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.2	32.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,097	1,094
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	818	772
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	90.3	73.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	57.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.2	74.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source' (%)	100.0	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved samation facility" (%)	03.0	21.0
10. Households using clean luel for cooking" (%)	32.2	13.8
11. Households using loaized sait (%)	98.3	91.1
12. Adusendos with any usual member covered under a health insurance/infancing scheme (%)	23.0	5.4
13. Children age 5 years who altended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.0	na
Characteristics of women (age 15-49 years)	70.0	
14. Women who are literate ⁺ (%)	76.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.0	44.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	5.5	13.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.4	0.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	1.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period [®] (%)	77.5	42.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	40.0	05.0
20. Any method [®] (%)	48.9	35.6
21. Any modern method [®] (%)	20.7	19.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	12.7	11.4
	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%) 25. Dill (%)	0.4	0.3
25. Fill (%) 26. Condem (%)	0.9	1.3
20. Condonn (%)	4.0	0.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.1
29. Total upmet need? (%)	22.0	22.2
20. For a function of the spacing 7 (%)	69	79
Ouality of Family Planning Services	0.9	1.3
30 Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	20.2	55
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	20.2	(17.2)
ST. Gunenicusers even told about side enects of current method (70)	(02.0)	(47.3)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar 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 (%)	61.1	58.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	44.5	37.3
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus9 (%)	94.6	92.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	25.2	15.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.6	5.1
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.8	81.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel with	hin 2	55 5
39 Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2 611	1 285
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	2,011	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel wit	hin 2	0.0
days of delivery (%)	74.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	92.2	81.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	49.8	46.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.7	2.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	87.9	84.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.0	8.0
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.0	20.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.4	1.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	75.1	61.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	(91.3)	65.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.0	93.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	76.7	75.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	84.9	74.6
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	83.5	78.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%	b) 28.3	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	55.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	84.9	57.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	80.0	42.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.0	57.5
50. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	3.0
61. Browslence of diarrhood in the 2 weeks proceeding the survey (9)	2.0	22.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS)	(%) *	22.0
63 Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renyulation saits (OKO)	*	3.3
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 (%)	1.6	3.8
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or		5.0
health provider (%)	(62.1)	47.4

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

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

Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	20.4	27.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(68.0)	(17.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	2.8	8.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	(3.8)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.0	7.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	31.1	43.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	17.8	22.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	3.9	7.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	29.2	41.0
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.9	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	26.7	30.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	20.3	12.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	47.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	54.9	62.0
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.9	55.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(47.9)	56.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.7	55.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.0	58.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	14.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	18.4	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) (%)	9.1	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 100mm of Hg) (%)	5.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 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) (%)	13.6	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.9	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	22.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	4.8	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 (%)	12.8	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	52.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.5	na

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Amethi Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Amethi. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Amethi, information was gathered from 906 households, 1,255 women, and 124 men.

Amethi, Uttar 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 (%)	66.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,170
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	844
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	52.4
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	92.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	60.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	26.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	20.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.3
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	63.3
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.6
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	71.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	48.4
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	30.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	14.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7
25. Pill (%)	1.6
26. Condom (%)	11.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	19.9
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	7.0
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	34.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(77.4)

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Amethi, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

1		NFHS-5
Indi	cators	(2019-21)
Mate	ernal and Child Health	Total
Mate	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.6
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	31.7
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus [®] (%)	93.5
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.9
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	10.4
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.8
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwire/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	76.3
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,713
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(12.7)
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of	73 7
Deliv	very Care (for hirths in the 5 years before the survey)	10.1
42	Institutional hirths (%)	90.8
43	Institutional births in public facility (%)	71.3
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.4
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	91.4
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.1
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.3
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.5
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	75.9
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	86.8
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.8
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	78.7
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	82.0
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	85.7
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	27.5
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	65.2
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 (%)	80.7
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.9
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0
Trea	Itment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*
63.	Unitaren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*
64.	Unificient with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	0.7
00. 66	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or Children with favor or symptoms of API in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	3.1
00.	health provider (%)	57.3

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

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

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Amethi, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	21.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	72.6
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.0
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	5.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	35.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	19.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	5.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	21.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	23.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	39.9
Anaemia among Children and Women	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(36.6)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	46.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	45.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	
Women	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.9
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.5
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.9
Men	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.7
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.6
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.0
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) (%)	12.7
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.0
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	19.2
Men	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.3
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.7
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	04.0
pressure (%)	21.2
Screening for Cancer among women (age 30-49 years)	4 5
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.5
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2
Telesce Use and Alashel Consumption among Adulta (are 45 years and shous)	0.4
10bacco Use and Alconol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	11.5
102. Wernage 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49.3
103. women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4
104. Wen age 15 years and above who consume alconol (%)	9.1

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

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

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

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

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

AURAIYA UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Auraiya. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Auraiya, information was gathered from 977 households, 1,309 women, and 166 men.
Auraiya, Uttar 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 (%)	75.9	71.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.3	32.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,021	944
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	880	832
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.2	51.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	50.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.0	70.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.5	98.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	74.3	35.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	33.7	27.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.9	84.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	18.4	3.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	74.9	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	46.2	40.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.1	19.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.3	2.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.9	2.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	77.1	48.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	51.4	44.5
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	32.3	29.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	13.3	17.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	0.7
25. Pill (%)	1.3	1.6
26. Condom (%)	14.3	9.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	18.7	18.1
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	6.2	4.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	42.9	25.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(66.3)	38.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators		$(2019_{-}21)$	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health		Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the sur	vev)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester	(%)	72.2	36.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)		50.4	11.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal teta	anus ⁹ (%)	91.3	84.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more	when they were pregnant (%)	23.7	3.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more	when they were pregnant (%)	10.7	0.0
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mo	ther and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.6	82.8
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LH days of delivery (%) 	IV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	77.8	22.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public he	ealth facility (Rs.)	1,182	1,732
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
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LH days of delivery (%) 	HV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	73.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)			
42. Institutional births (%)		90.1	69.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)		72.8	51.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personne	l ¹⁰ (%)	4.1	6.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)		90.9	72.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)		8.0	7.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesa	arean section (%)	36.1	28.0
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesar	rean section (%)	2.4	5.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation			
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on inform mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	ation from either vaccination card or	82.5	34.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on inform	ation from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	84.3	(58.5)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)		95.6	81.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of p	olio vaccine ¹³ (%)	84.7	46.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of p	enta or DPT vaccine (%)	89.4	57.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose	e of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.4	67.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second do	se of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	23.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ro	otavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	74.5	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pe	enta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.3	34.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in	the last 6 months (%)	84.7	43.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vacci	nations in a public health facility (%)	99.1	95.8
50. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vacci	nations in a private nearth facility (%)	0.9	4.2
I reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 y	ears)	C E	44.4
61. Prevalence of diarmoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	(%)	0.0	. (27 7)
63 Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	who received zinc (%)	(02.0)	(37.7)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	taken to a health facility or health provider $(\%)$	(34.9)	(13.0)
65 Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (API)	in the 2 weeks preceding the survey $\binom{92}{2}$	(10.9)	1 1
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks prece	ading the survey taken to a health facility or	0.2	1.1
health provider (%)		(68.3)	(70.8)

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

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

Auraiya, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	19.3	29.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(69.4)	(41.7)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(7.9)	(16.8)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.2	1.8
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	6.1	3.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	39.7	43.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	19.4	26.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.2	13.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.6	46.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	7.3	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	18.8	22.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	19.3	11.8
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	60.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	64.2	80.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	39.0	68.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	42.1	56.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	39.1	67.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	44.0	72.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.0	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) (%)	14 1	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	5 1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.1	na
blood pressure (%)	20.0	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.8	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 (%)	22.1	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 (%)	0.3	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.7	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 (%)	9.3	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 (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.4	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Azamgarh Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Azamgarh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Azamgarh, information was gathered from 902 households, 1,354 women, and 146 men.

Azamgarh, Uttar 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 (%)	71.2	68.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.3	33.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,141	1,135
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	839	1,018
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	85.7	69.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	59.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.5	85.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	72.8	25.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	37.6	24.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.3	96.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	9.0	4.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	17.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	76.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.6	47.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.0	11.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.2	3.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.3	1.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	79.3	44.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	52.7	37.1
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	31.4	26.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	23.3	18.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.6	0.2
25. Pill (%)	0.9	0.6
26. Condom (%)	5.9	6.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	20.7	26.2
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	8.2	6.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.8	7.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	53.3	43.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Ind	icators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	53.7	46.2
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	38.5	23.7
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.4	88.7
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	19.4	10.5
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.9	5.0
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.6	71.7
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	72.9	67.9
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	4,265	1,946
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 (%)	72.5	na
Del	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	93.2	84.3
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	44.7	50.5
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.7	2.0
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	89.8	83.1
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.8	8.3
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	27.4	18.9
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.7	3.7
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	64.5	35.2
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	80.3	(39.1)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.2	84.1
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	69.8	59.3
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	82.1	65.8
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	80.0	60.1
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	16.2	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	43.2	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	79.8	38.9
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	67.8	46.4
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	86.4	83.0
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	8.8	11.6
Ire	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.7	20.5
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	*	32.5
03. C4	Children with diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backh facility or backh maximum (0/)	*	12.2
04. 65	Children with diarmore in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider (%)	1 0	09.1 4 0
.CO 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.0	4.0
00.	health provider (%)	(77.5)	75.7

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

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

Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators (2019-22) (2018-16) Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total Total 67. Childre nuder age 3 years breastide within one hour of birth ¹⁶ (%) 18.8 26.2 68. Children under age 3 years breastide within one hour of birth ¹⁶ (%) 18.8 (43.9) 69. Children under age 6 amonths receiving an adequate det ^{16, 17} (%) 0.0 4.3 71. Hon-breastidening children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{16, 17} (%) 0.0 6.4 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{16, 17} (%) 0.0 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are swarted (weight-lor-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.3 6.1 73. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-lor-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.3 6.1 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-lor-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.5 1.2 70. Ohner who are vorweight weight-lor-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.5 1.2 Numen who are source vorweight weight-lor-height) ¹⁶ (%) 5.1 1.6 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 5.2 1.6 79. Women whose are sourceiving ant adequate det ^{16, 17} (%) 5.4 2.6 9.8		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Child reading Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total Total 67. Children under age 3 years breasted within one hour of bith ¹⁵ (%) 61.8 (.43.9) 69. Children under age 5 years breasted within a adequate diel ^{16, 17} (%) 0.0 6.4 71. Nor-breastedering children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel ^{16, 17} (%) 0.0 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.0 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.0 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.0 6.4 75. Children under 5 years who are survey wated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.0 6.1 76. Children under 5 years who are anerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.0 1.2 70. Children under 5 years who are anerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.0 1.2 70. Children under 5 years who are anerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.6 70. Women who are provenight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.6 70. Women who are anerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.6 70. Women who are anearweight (weight-for-height) ²⁷ (%) 5.8	Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
67. Children under age 6. months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastink ¹⁶ (%). 18.8 26.2 68. Children under age 6.73 months receiving an adequate delt ^{16, 17} (%). 0 4.3 71. Non-breastleading children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate delt ^{16, 17} (%). 0 6.4 72. Total children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate delt ^{16, 17} (%). 0 6.4 72. Total children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate delt ^{16, 17} (%). 0 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are wasturde (height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.4 4.00 74. Children under 5 years who are wasterde (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%) 2.0 3.12 75. Children under 5 years who are wasterde (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%) 2.0 3.12 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%) 2.1 2.1 2.66 70. Women whose Body Mass Idwa (KM) ib ib wonrmal (KMI <18, kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.1 2.1 2.1 80. Women who are overweight weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%) 5.8 6.1 3.3 80. Women who are overweight weight weight obset (0.2, 0.5) (%) 5.4 5.2 5.2 81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.10 g/d) ²² (%) 5.8 6.2 5.3 </th <th>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Total</th>	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
63. Childran under age formsthe sexclusively breastfed ¹⁴ (%) 61.8 (43.9) 63. Childran under age 6-30 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 0.0 4.3 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 0.0 64.3 72. Total children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 33.4 40.0 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.3 61.1 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.3 61.1 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.3 61.1 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.3 61.3 70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ² / ¹⁶ (%) 45.2 na 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ² / ¹⁶ (%) 45.2 na 70. Women who are ansemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 61.8 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 54.2 59.2 61.8 81. Children under 10.5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 61.8 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	18.8	26.2
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving a adequate det ^{60, 17} (%) .00 4.3 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{60, 17} (%) .00 6.4 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{60, 17} (%) .00 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are surved (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) .14 16.9 74. Children under 5 years who are surved (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) .4.3 6.1 75. Children under 5 years who are surverely twasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) .2.0 .2.1 75. Children under 5 years who are surverely twasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) .2.1 .2.6 75. Children under 5 years who are survereight twasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) .2.1 .2.6 76. Children under 5 years who are survereight twasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) .2.1 .2.6 70. Women whose Body Mass Idwaster havister-thy iratic (2.0.8.5) (%) .2.1 .2.6 79. Women whose Body Mass Idwaster-thy iratic (2.0.8.5) (%) .2.1 .2.6 79. Women whose Body Mass Idwaster havister	68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	61.8	(43.9)
70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieft ^{1,17} (%) 0.0 4.3 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieft ^{1,17} (%) 0.0 6.4 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieft ^{1,17} (%) 0.0 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.0 6.4 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.6 0.3 0.0 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.6 3.30 0.7 70. Undere under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.6.6 0.5 70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI +15.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.1 2.6 0.5 70. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.6 0.5 70. Women who are overweight are anaemic (>1.0 g/d) ²⁷ (%) 5.8 61.8 0.5 1.2 70. Women who are overweight are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) ²⁷ (%) 5.8 61.8 63 63 80. Obd ougar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²⁷ (%) 5.8 63.8 63 63 63	69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(38.2)
71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief. ^{6,17} (%) 0.0 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) ⁶ (%) 3.3.4 40.0 74. Children under 5 years who are sourcely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 14.4 16.9 75. Children under 5 years who are sourcely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 28.0 33.0 76. Children under 5 years who are sourcely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 28.0 33.0 76. Children under 5 years who are sourcely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 25.1 1.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 22.1 26.6 79. Women who are overweight to robese (BMI 225.0 kg/m) ³¹ (%) 21.5 16.3 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m) ³¹ (%) 25.9 61.8 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m) ³¹ (%) 54.2 59.2 81. Children and Women age 15-49 years who are anaertic (<12.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 54.3 59.3 61.8 81. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaertic (<12.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 57.8 60.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaertic (<12.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 57.8 60.2 83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ¹² (%) 57.8 60.2	70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	0.0	4.3
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{6, 17} (%) 0.0 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are surated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 14.4 16.9 75. Children under 5 years who are warsed (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 28.0 33.0 75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 28.0 33.0 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 28.0 33.0 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 28.1 26.5 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ⁵) ²⁴ (%) 21.5 16.3 79. Women whose are overweight are 25.0 kg/m ³ ²⁴ (%) 45.2 na 79. Women whose are overweight are asaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 58.9 61.8 80. Women who are overweight are asaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 60.2 82. Norp-regnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.3 57.8 60.2 83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 6.9 na 84. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²¹ (%) 6.8 <td>71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet^{16, 17} (%)</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td>	71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	*
73. Children under 5 years who are sutured (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 33.4 40.0 74. Children under 5 years who are saverely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.3 6.1 75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.0 33.0 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 0.5 1.2 Numer whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 2.1 2.6. 78. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 2.1 2.6. 1.6.3 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hig total (20.65) (%) 45.2 na 4.5.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 54.3 58.9 61.8 52.3 61.8 53.3 58.9 61.8 53.3 58.3 61.7 84.4 Hi women age 15-49 years who are anaemica" (%) 54.3 59.3 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na na 10.1 na 9.8 10.1 na 9.8 11.2 na 10.1	72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	0.0	6.4
74. Children under 5 years who are swateld (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 14.4 16.5.9 75. Children under 5 years who are sourcely wasted (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 25.0 33.0 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 0.5 1.2 78. Under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 0.5 1.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 22.1 26.6 79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 45.2 na 70. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 51.9 16.3 70. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 52.0 16.5 70. Women who are overweight (bill \$25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 52.0 na Anaenia among Children and Women 21.5 16.3 17.8 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²² (%) 6.8 na 84. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²² (%) 6.8 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²² (%) 6.8 na <td>73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)¹⁸ (%)</td> <td>33.4</td> <td>40.0</td>	73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.4	40.0
75. Children under 5 years who are oseverely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.3 6.1 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 28.0 33.0 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 21.2 26.6 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 21.5 16.3 80. Women who have high risk weist-to-high table (20.56) (%) 45.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 7 58.9 61.8 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%) 54.3 59.3 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 68.8 na 86.8 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²² (%) 6.8 na 86.9 na 84. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²² (%) 6.8 na 86.9 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²² (%) 6.8 na 9.9 10.1 na 80. Blood sugar level - hi	74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	14.4	16.9
76. Children under 5 years who are ourweight (weight-for-age)* %(s) 28.0 33.0 77. Children under 5 years who are ourweight (weight-for-age)* %(s) 0.5 1.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 22.1 26.6 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 21.5 16.3 80. Women who hare overweight or obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 45.2 na Anaenia among Children and Women 45.2 na 81. Children uage 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ³² (%) 54.2 59.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ³² (%) 57.8 60.2 83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ³² (%) 57.8 60.2 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.9 g/d) ³² (%) 57.8 60.2 80 dod sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 6.8 na Women 6.8 na 6.9 na 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ³² (%) 10.1 na 91. Blood sugar level - wigh high (>160 mg/d) ²² (%) 10.1 na 92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 5.4 na	75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.3	6.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 0.5 1.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 22.1 26.6 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 42.5 na Anzemia among Children and Women 41.5 16.3 21.5 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ³² (%) 54.2 59.2 59.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ³² (%) 54.3 59.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 6.8 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na na 92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na na 93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na na	76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.0	33.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 22.1 26.6 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 22.1 26.6 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 45.2 na 80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 45.2 na 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-thip ratio (20.85) (%) 45.2 na Anaenia among Children and Wome 54.2 59.2 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 83. Hiwomen age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 86.8 na Women 6.8 na 6.9 na 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 10.1 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 10.1 na 91. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 10.1 na	77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	0.5	1.2
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ %) 22.1 22.6 9. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ %) 45.2 na Ansemia among Children and Women 45.2 na 31. Children and Komen 58.9 61.8 32. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 33. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic 2(%) 54.3 59.3 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 93. Mode sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²	Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²² (%) 21.5 16.3 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-higr ratio (≥0.85) (%) 45.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²² (%) 58.9 61.8 81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<21.0 g/d) ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic 2* (%) 54.3 59.3 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic 2* (%) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 8.8 60.2 Women 8.8 6.9 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141.160 mg/d) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.1 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) 6.8 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140.0 mg/d) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) 14.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/d) 14.1 10.1 <	78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.1	26.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 45.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 58.9 61.8 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 14.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>1610 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 92. Mildy 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 209 mm of Hg) (%) 54.4 na	79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	21.5	16.3
Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 58.9 61.8 81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) (58.0) 61.7 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 57.8 60.2 Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 92. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Nap/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.1 na 93. Bod sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 19.1 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 5.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg)	80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	45.2	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 58.9 61.8 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 54.8 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) ************************************	Anaemia among Children and Women		
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 54.2 59.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²⁷ (%) 54.3 59.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²⁷ (%) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 57.8 60.2 Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²² (%) 6.8 na 86. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) ²⁴ (%) 6.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.1 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.1 na 92. Mildy 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 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 54. na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 54. na	81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	58.9	61.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)(58.0)61.784. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)57.860.2Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)57.860.2Women86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.8na87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.8na88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.8na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.8na90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.8na91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.8na92. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)17.1na93. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)17.1na94. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)17.1na94. Blood sugar level - kigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)17.1na95. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)5.4na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)19.4na95. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.1na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.1na <t< td=""><td>82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)²² (%)</td><td>54.2</td><td>59.2</td></t<>	82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	54.2	59.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 54.3 59.3 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) ************************************	83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(58.0)	61.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 60.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 86.8 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.1 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 77.1 na Women 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 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 18.8 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 18.8 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)	84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	54.3	59.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.2 na Men	85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	57.8	60.2
Women86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.8na87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.9na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)14.2na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.8na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)10.1na91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)10.1na92. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)12.0na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)5.4na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)18.8na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)8.1na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)8.1na97. Flevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)8.1na98. Ever undergone a graen (ag 30-49 years)28.7na99. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%)8.1na98. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)1.5na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral cancer (%)1.5na90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.6na <tr <td="">100. Ever underg</tr>	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.2 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.1 na 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 2100mm of Hg) (%) 5.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 97	Women		
87. Blod sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 88. Blod sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.2 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.1 na 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) (%) 5.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 18.8 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 18.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 95. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 96. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.2 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.1 na 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) (%) 5.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.9 mm of Hg) (%) 19.4 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.0 mm of Hg) (%) 18.8 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.0 mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 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 (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.0 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	na
Men89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.8na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)10.1na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)17.1naHypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)12.0na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)5.4na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)19.4na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.1na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.1na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.1na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.1na98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)1.5na99. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)1.5na90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.6na91. Vomen age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.4na92. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)0.3na93. Momen age 15 years and above who usen sup kind of tobacc	88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	14.2	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)6.8na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)10.1na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level^{23} (%)17.1na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level^{23} (%)17.1na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)12.0na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)5.4na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)18.8na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)18.8na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)18.8na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0-99 mm of Hg) (%)8.1na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)28.7na98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)4.6nana99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)1.5na10.1100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)9.4nana101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.4na103 <tr< td=""><td>Men</td><td></td><td></td></tr<>	Men		
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.1 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.1 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 17.1 na 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) (%) 5.4 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 (%) 19.4 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 8.1 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 1.5 na 99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.5 na 100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examinatio	89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.1 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) (%) 12.0 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.4 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 (%) 19.4 na Men	90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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) (%) 12.0 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 19.4 na 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) (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 28.7 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 1.5 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for oreal cancer (%) 1.5 na 90. Ever undergone a neal cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 9.4 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 9.4 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na <td>91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%)</td> <td>17.1</td> <td>na</td>	91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	17.1	na
Women 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) (%) 5.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 19.4 na Men 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) (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 1.5 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 0.3 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 0.3 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) (%) 12.0 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 19.4 na Men 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) (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 8.1 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 15. na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 na 90. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 99. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 9.4 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 9.4 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3<	Women		
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 19.4 na Men 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) (%) 18.8 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 28.7 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 noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 9.4 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 0.3 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 14.7 na	92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 19.4 na Men 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) (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 28.7 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 4.6 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	na
blood pressure (%) 19.4 na Men 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) (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 28.7 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 4.6 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 44.1 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	40.4	
Men 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) (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 28.7 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 4.6 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 44.1 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	blood pressure (%)	19.4	na
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) (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (%) 28.7 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 4.6 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 44.1 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	Men		
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 8.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (%) 28.7 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 4.6 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 44.1 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systelic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastelic ≥90 mm of Hg) of taking medicine to control 28.7 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 4.6 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 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) 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 44.1 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	8.1	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 20.7 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 4.6 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 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) 9.4 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 44.1 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.7	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)4.6na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)1.5na100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.6na Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.4na101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.4na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)44.1na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.3na	Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	20.7	Па
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.5 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) 0.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 44.1 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	0° Ever undergoing a corooning test for convicel concer (%)	4.6	00
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) 0.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 44.1 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	90. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer $(\%)$	4.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.4 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 44.1 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	100 Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.4na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)44.1na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.3na104. Man age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)14.7na	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 (%)9.4102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)44.1103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.3104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)14.7	101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.1	na
102. Were age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 14.7 na	101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco $(\%)$	9.4 ۵۸ ۱	na
104 Monage 15 years and above who consume classes (γ) 14.7 pp	103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Wen age 15 years and above who consume alconol (%)	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.7	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BAGHPAT UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Baghpat. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Baghpat, information was gathered from 930 households, 1,304 women, and 203 men.

Baghpat, Uttar 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 (%)	71.6	66.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.8	30.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	938	899
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	818	763
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	75.7	71.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	65.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.5	92.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	87.0	66.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	51.5	42.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.6	98.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	12.5	5.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	3.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	76.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	44.0	41.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.1	14.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.3	4.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.7	1.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	81.4	61.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	71.7	68.2
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	45.2	41.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	15.6	17.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.3	2.7
25. Pill (%)	3.6	2.4
26. Condom (%)	22.5	18.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.2	7.7
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.1	3.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	19.8	7.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	75.0	63.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.4	64.8
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	42.4	50.7
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.1	90.3
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	33.8	25.5
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	8.6	8.5
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.1	90.2
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	79.1	74.4
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,001	1,083
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.0
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	82.3	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	80.9	76.2
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	44.0	36.8
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.6	3.2
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	82.3	79.3
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.6	9.8
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.7	22.7
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.8	2.3
Chi	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	83.9	69.8
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	93.0	69.2
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.8	94.9
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	86.4	86.7
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	91.5	84.6
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.7	79.7
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	30.5	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	81.2	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.5	79.9
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	73.5	44.9
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	92.9	81.3
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	7.0
e 1	Atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	4.0	15 7
62	Children with diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received and rehydration calts (OPS) (%)	4.0	15.7
62.	Children with diarrhoes in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received that renyuration sails (OKS) (%)	*	15.5
64	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	84.5
65	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	33
66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.0	0.0
50.	health provider (%)	*	87.5

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

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

Baghpat, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	18.3	30.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	58.8	(31.2)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.6	3.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	(2.0)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.1	2.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.5	35.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	10.3	14.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	3.9	3.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	26.0	33.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.7	0.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	14.9	20.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	34.5	27.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	54.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	60.2	78.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.6	64.7
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(70.7)	58.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	53.3	64.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	56.5	65.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.8	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.0	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	13.3	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	na
94. 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 (%)	21.4	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.0	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 (%)	25.5	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 (%)	0.0	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 (%)	4.7	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	31.8	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

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

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

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

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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.
 ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BAHRAICH UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Bahraich. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Bahraich, information was gathered from 956 households, 1,128 women, and 129 men.

Bahraich, Uttar 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 (%)	48.2	45.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	41.0	42.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,012	988
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	848	989
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	78.8	34.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	21.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	77.8	33.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	99.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	44.2	14.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	38.2	14.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	85.1	78.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	10.1	9.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	38.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	14.4	16.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	37.5	40.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.6	4.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.4	9.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	48.4	25.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	38.4	10.7
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	33.4	9.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	5.8	4.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.2	0.5
25. Pill (%)	8.3	1.3
26. Condom (%)	14.4	2.5
27. Injectables (%)	2.8	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need' (%)	27.6	31.8
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	11.1	9.7
Quality of Family Planning Services	-	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.2	8.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	75.4	(40.6)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	40.2	13.5
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	34.3	4.3
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	86.0	63.0
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.4	5.6
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.2	3.6
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	85.9	51.2
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	50.4	10.0
20	days of delivery (%)	52.4	19.0
39.	Children bern at home whe were taken to a bealth facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hitth (%)	1,745	2,350
40. //1	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/purse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	4.7	0.0
41.	days of delivery (%)	54.5	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	67.7	37.4
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.6	33.3
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	8.3	7.3
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	70.7	36.8
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.2	2.5
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.2	(32.2)
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.1	3.4
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	51.8	9.4
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	62.2	*
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.4	44.0
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	65.2	25.7
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	64.2	15.4
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	70.3	27.0
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	26.3	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	35.2	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	59.7	6.2
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.4	21.7
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.1	70.9
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.8	2.9
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.8	21.2
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	58.8	34.2
63.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	25.9	5.5
64.	Unildren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	65.6	45.3
65.	Prevalence or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.6	4.0
00.	health provider (%)	60.8	47.8

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

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

Bahraich, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%) 17.0 22.8 68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled ¹⁶ (%) (92.5 51.0 99. Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) (92.5 4.4 11. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) 98.6 4.7 73. Children under 5 years who are satured (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 14.4 13.7 74. Children under 5 years who are satured (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 14.4 13.7 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 5.6 76. Children under 5 years who are severely in weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 4.1 1.5 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 7.5 5.6 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 29.9 35.1 79. Women who are oareengel (weight-for-leight) ¹⁶ (%) 48.6 50.3 79. Women who are oareengel (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 55.4 na 70. Childre
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total Total 67. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%) 70.5 51.0 68. Children ander age 6 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmikit ¹⁶ (%) (32.3) (49.0) 70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) (15.5) (6.2) 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) (8.6) (8.6) 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 52.1 (6.5.1) 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 5.6 76. Children under 5 years who are sure dy weist (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 38.0 44.0 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁷⁰ (%) 4.1 15.5 78. Wornen who are body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 29.9 35.1 79. Wornen who are oneweight (weight-for-height) ²¹⁰ (%) 45.4 na 79. Wornen who are oneweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 48.8 53.0 80. Worne who are oneweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 48.8 53.0 81. Children ag
67. Children under age 3 years breastifed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%) 17.0 22.8 68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastifed ¹⁶ (%) 70.5 51.0 69. Children age 6-28 months receiving and adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 9.5 4.4 11. Non-breastifeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 9.8 4.7 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 52.1 65.1 74. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 52.1 65.1 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 5.6 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 5.6 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 4.1 1.5 Nume whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.9 35.1 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.5 10.5 80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.5 10.5 80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.5 10.5 81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²² (%)
68. Children under 3ge 6 months exclusively breasthed ¹⁶ (%) 70.5 51.0 69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) (32.3) (49.0) 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) (11.5) (6.2) 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 9.8 4.7 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 5.6 74. Children under 5 years who are stunted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 7.5 5.6 75. Children under 5 years who are submet wight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 7.5 5.6 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 7.5 5.6 77. Children under 5 years who are submet (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 29.9 35.1 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 29.9 35.1 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 12.5 10.5 80. Women who are overweight or bese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 25.4 na Anaemia among Children and Women 25.4 ka 53.0 81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic <10.0 g/d) ²² (%) 48.8 53.0 82. Non-pregnant
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving and equate diet ^{16, 17} (%) (32.3) (49.0) 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 9.5 4.4 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 9.8 4.7 73. Children under 5 years who are sunted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 52.1 65.1 74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 5.6 76. Children under 5 years who are owasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 5.6 76. Children under 5 years who are owasted (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.1 1.5 Nume who see sover evely wasted (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 7.5 5.6 Nome whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18. kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 29.9 35.1 Nume whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18. kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 29.9 35.1 Nume whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18. kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 29.9 35.1 Nume whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18. kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 28.6 0.3 Nume whose Body Mass Index (BMI) 25.0 kg/m ²¹ (%) 28.6 0.3 Nume whose Body Mass In
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)9.54.471. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)(11.5)(6.2)72. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)52.165.174. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)14.413.775. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)7.55.676. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)38.044.077. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)38.044.175. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)29.935.176. Children under 5 years who are ansemic (11.0 g/d)) ²² (%)29.935.178. Women who are overweight or obes (BMI ≥25.0 Kg/m) ²¹ (%)29.935.179. Women who are overweight or obes (BMI ≥25.0 Kg/m) ²¹ (%)29.935.179. Women who are overweight or obes (BMI ≥25.0 Kg/m) ²¹ (%)29.935.181. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%)48.853.083. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%)48.650.384. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²¹ (%)21.660.381bod Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%)2.1na86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²⁴ (%)3.1na87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²² (%)4.8na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²⁴ (%)2.1n
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)(11.5)(6.2)72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)9.84.773. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)14.413.775. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)7.55.676. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ⁹⁶ (%)38.044.077. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ⁹⁶ (%)4.11.5Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)29.935.178. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI 18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)29.935.179. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)25.4naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are enaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.082. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.852.785. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic?(%)48.852.786. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)3.1naWomen81. Children and Mong/dl ¹²² (%)3.1na87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)4.852.786. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.1na87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.1na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.1na80. Blood sugar level - high or
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)9.84.773. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)52.165.174. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)7.55.675. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)38.044.077. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)38.044.175. Children under 5 years who are enveright (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)4.11.5Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whoare overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)29.935.179. Women whoare overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)12.510.580. Women whoare overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)55.4naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.082. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.384. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/dl) ²² (%)48.852.785. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/dl) ²² (%)48.852.660.381. Children and Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.1nana86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.1nana81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.7nana81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.7nana81. Blood suga
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)52.165.174. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)7.55.675. Children under 5 years who are everely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)7.55.676. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)38.044.077. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)38.044.077. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)4.11.578. Women (Age 15-49 years)7.55.679. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)29.935.179. Women who are overweight is vaist-to-hip ratio (≥0.8 g/m ²) ²¹ (%)55.4naAnaemia among Children and Women7.77.77.3.581. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.082. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)48.850.384. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)48.852.660.3Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)2.1naWomen81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.1na85. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)6.1na86. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) <td< td=""></td<>
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%) 14.4 13.7 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 7.5 5.6 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 38.0 44.0 77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.1 1.5 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 29.9 35.1 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 22.5 10.5 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 55.4 na Anaemia among Children and Women 12.5 10.5 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 71.7 73.5 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.8 53.0 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.8 52.7 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%) 48.8 52.6 60.3 Blood Sugar level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 21. na Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 31. na 88. Blood sugar level - wry high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)7.55.676. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)38.044.077. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)4.11.578. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)29.935.179. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)12.510.580. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)55.4naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 65.9 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)71.773.582. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.083. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.852.785. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%)3.1na86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)2.1naWomen2.1nana88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.1na99. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²² (%)8.6na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.7na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na93. Blood sugar l
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-hage) ¹⁸ (%)38.044.077. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)4.11.5Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)29.935.179. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)12.510.580. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (\geq 0.85) (%)5.4naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.083. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.850.384. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)48.852.785. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)52.660.3Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)3.1na88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.1na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)4.8na91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)8.6na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)13.4na93. Moderately or severly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)13.4na93. Moderately or severly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)13.4na93. Moderately or severly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastoli
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.1 1.5 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²1 (%)
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)29.935.179. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)12.510.580. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)55.4naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.083. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.084. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic2 (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.852.785. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic2 (%)48.852.786. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)2.1naWomen88. Bood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.1na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)4.8na90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)4.8na91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)4.8na92. Milold year level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na92. Milold year level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na92. Milold year level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na92. Milold year level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na93. Blood sugar level - high or very high
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)29.935.179. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)12.510.580. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)55.4naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)71.773.582. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.083. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.852.785. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)52.660.3Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)52.660.3Women2.1na3.1na86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.1na3.189. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)4.8na90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6naMen2.7na3.1na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na92. Mildly levated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)13.4na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.4na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 morf Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control <b< td=""></b<>
Total Within who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)12.50.1.580. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)55.4naAnaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²2 (%)
101. White in the origin of boot gins. 101. (b) 101. (b) 101. White in the origin of boot gins. 101. (b) 101. (b) 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 55.4 na Anaemia among Children and Women 71.7 73.5 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.8 53.0 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.6 50.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 48.8 52.7 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 52.6 60.3 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 52.6 60.3 Women 2.1 na 86. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na
Non-Indice Indice Indication Information Informa
B1. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)71.773.582. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.853.083. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.650.384. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)48.852.785. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)52.660.3Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women2.186. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.1na87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.1na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)6.1na99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.7na2.791. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)13.4na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.4na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control bloor taking medicine to control bloor taking medicine to control bloor pressure (%)13.4na95. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.6na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.4na </td
01.1 olimited in the finite finit
10.1. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) (48.650.383. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d))22 (%)
30.3 Heghalit wonten age 15-49 years who are anaemic22 (%)30.384. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic22 (%)52.685. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic22 (%)52.686. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic22 (%)52.687. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.188. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.189. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.180. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)6.180. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.781. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.791. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.692. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)13.493. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)7.494. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control24.294. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control24.293. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control13.494. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control24.294. Elevated blood pressure (%)7.4na95. Mildy elevated blood pressure (%)7.4na
00. An wonnen age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 52.6 60.3 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 52.6 60.3 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 8 Women 2.1 na 86. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 na 88. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 6.1 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na Women 2.7 na 3.1 na 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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or
Biod Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 00.5 Biod Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 2.1 Momen 2.1 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.1 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 2.7 na 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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (%) 24.2 na Men 24.2 na
Women 2.1 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 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 ²³ (%) 6.1 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 8.6 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na 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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level (%) 7.4 na 84. 12.4.2 na 12.4.2 na
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.1 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 ²³ (%) 6.1 na Men 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na 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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 24.2 na Wen 24.2 na
80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.1 ha 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 ²³ (%) 6.1 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na 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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood ressure (%) 24.2 na Men 24.2 na
87. Blood sugar level - Very high (>160 mg/dl) ²⁵ (%) 3.1 ha 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 6.1 na Men 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na 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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level control blood pressure (%) 24.2 na Men 24.2 na 24.2 na
88. Blood sugar level - high of very high (>140 mg/dl) of taking medicine to control blood sugar level - (%) 6.1 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 8.6 na 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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 24.2 na Men Men 24.2 na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 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) (%) 13.4 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 24.2 na Men
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 ha 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 8.6 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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 24.2 na Men Men 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/d) ²³ (%) 2.7 ha 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 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) (%) 13.4 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 24.2 na Men
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.6 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) (%) 13.4 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 24.2 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) (%) 13.4 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 24.2 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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 24.2 na
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) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 24.2 na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.4 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 24.2 na Men
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 24.2 na Men
Men
05 Mildly aloyated blood procesure (Systelia 140, 150 mm of Ha and/or Diagtalia 00, 00 mm of Ha) (9/)
95. Wildly elevated blood pressure (Systelic 140-159 min of Fig and/or Diastonic 90-99 min of Fig) ($\%$) 10.1 Ta
90. Moderately of severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 0.5 11a
blood pressure (%) 28.7 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 (%) 0.0 na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.3 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 (%) 26.6 na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.0 na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.6 na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 12.2 na

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

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

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

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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.
 ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BALLIA UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Ballia. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Ballia, information was gathered from 959 households, 1,254 women, and 144 men.

Ballia, Uttar 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 (%)	68.1	63.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.0	34.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,009	1,064
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,062	909
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	85.6	70.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	53.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	89.1	70.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	61.7	26.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	53.8	23.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.4	92.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	10.6	3.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	70.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	50.1	36.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.9	20.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.5	3.3
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 ⁵ (%)	71.6	35.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	55.2	32.9
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	41.9	25.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	15.5	21.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.0	0.4
25. Pill (%)	12.4	1.0
26. Condom (%)	10.3	2.7
27. Injectables (%)	1.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	20.2	23.6
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.7	8.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	33.9	9.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	77.6	44.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Ballia, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health		Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	64.0	59.5
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	30.5	37.7
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	90.0	89.3
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.8	10.1
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	2.8	5.1
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.8	83.2
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	76.6	56.8
30	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2 441	2 004
40	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	(87)	2,004
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	(0.1)	
	days of delivery (%)	72.9	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	90.0	73.6
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.9	49.1
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.5	6.7
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	93.1	72.1
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.4	6.5
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.4	22.5
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.9	2.0
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	62.2	43.8
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	65.7	49.0
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.8	85.4
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	67.7	67.4
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	69.4	60.2
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	80.3	59.8
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	20.3	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	31.5	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	63.4	45.0
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	75.7	35.3
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.1	78.2
60. _	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.8	6.2
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.3	15.2
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(78.6)	23.8
63.	Unildren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(15.2)	4.2
64. 65	Unildren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(65.1)	80.3
65. 66	Prevalence or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	7.1	1.1
00.	health provider (%)	55.1	81.3

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

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

Ballia, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4	
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)	
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		Total	
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	8.0	25.1	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(69.8)	46.5	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(39.6)	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	1.0	9.9	
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	0.9	10.7	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	43.8	39.6	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	21.9	14.1	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	10.7	4.0	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	42.5	31.1	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.2	1.6	
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	16.8	21.6	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	16.6	16.9	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	69.1	na	
Anaemia among Children and Women			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	71.6	60.2	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	53.0	49.1	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(16.3)	39.2	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.2	48.6	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	58.0	54 7	
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	00.0	0	
Women			
86. Blood sugar level - high $(141-160 \text{ mg/d})^{23}$ (%)	5.0	na	
87. Blood sugar level - high (141-100 hig/di) (76)	5.0 6.1	na	
88. Blood sugar level - very high (>100 filg/df) (///)	12.2	na	
Man	12.2	Па	
80. Plead sugar loval high (141 160 mg/dl) 23 (9/)	6.2	22	
$\frac{69}{1000}$	0.3 6.6	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 filg/dl) ²⁵ (%)	0.0	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high of very high (>140 hig/di) of taking medicine to control blood sugar level (%)	14.0	Па	
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) (%)	3.8	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	17 1	22	
Mon	17.1	Па	
NE Mildly algusted bland pressure (Systelia 140, 150 mm of Liz and/or Disatelia 00, 00 mm of Liz) (%)	45.0		
95. Millidly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 million Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 million Hg) (%)	15.2	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)	3.2	na	
blood pressure (%)	20.7	na	
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	20.7	na	
98 Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	na	
90. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na	
100 Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.7	na	
Tohacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.7	110	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	22	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	35.6	na	
102. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (70)	0.5	na	
104. Men are 15 years and above who consume alcohol $(\%)$	0.5	na	
	0.0	nu	

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BALRAMPUR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Balrampur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Balrampur, information was gathered from 979 households, 1,235 women, and 141 men.

Balrampur, Uttar 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 (%)	53.1	46.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	38.9	42.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,075	1,077
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,034	879
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	81.2	31.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	20.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	78.4	39.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8	98.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	59.7	14.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	39.6	9.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.9	78.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	13.0	5.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	43.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	16.8	12.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	35.0	41.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.2	4.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.1	6.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	53.0	29.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	49.0	2.7
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	39.4	2.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	6.6	0.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.6	0.1
25. Pill (%)	11.1	0.9
26. Condom (%)	14.3	0.6
27. Injectables (%)	3.4	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	22.3	31.8
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	7.8	12.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.0	10.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	75.1	*

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

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

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

³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

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

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

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

Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	55.2	16.6
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	41.0	10.8
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	91.4	61.0
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	23.9	6.3
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.4	2.1
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.7	77.0
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
	days of delivery (%)	62.1	17.0
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,810	1,611
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	2.3	0.3
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	64.0	
Dell	days of delivery (%)	61.3	na
Dell	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	CO 7	20.0
42.	Institutional births (%)	69.7	30.8
43.	Home births that were conducted by chilled backth percented ¹⁰ (%)	58.0	23.8
44.	Births attended by skilled bealth personnel ¹⁰ (%)	67.4	12.0
40.	Births delivered by solitical field in personnel (%)	53	40.1
40. 17	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.5 32.4	(18.6)
47.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	27	(10.0)
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	2.1	2.4
10	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or		
49.	mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	57.4	7.1
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	67.9	*
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.4	54.2
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	64.7	21.9
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	67.5	18.2
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	74.5	31.4
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 (%)	34.0	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or nepatitis B vaccine (%)	64.2	4.7
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	76.2	37.2
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	88.1	94.0
60. Tro	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.8	1.3
I rea	atment of Unitanood Diseases (Children under age 5 years)	E 4	10 5
61.	Children with diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received and rehydration acts (OPS) (%)	0.1 (70.2)	10.5
62.	Children with diarrhoes in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received that renyuration sails (OKS) (%)	(70.3)	30.0 15 5
67. 67	Children with diarrhoes in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (9/)	(37.2)	72.0
65	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (API) in the 2 works preceding the survey (0/)	(00.1) 5 A	3.0
66 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	5.4	5.0
	health provider (%)	64.3	67.5

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

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

Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators (2019-22) <		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total Total 67. Childran under ago 3 years breasted within one hour of bith ¹⁶ (%) 44.1 28.8 63. Children under ago 3 years breasted within one hour of bith ¹⁶ (%) (41.3) * 63. Children under ago 3 years breasted within one hour of bith ¹⁶ (%) (41.3) * 70. Breastleeding children age 5.23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) * * 71. Norh-breastleeding children age 5.23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) 41.2 62.8 72. Total children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 41.3 3.3 75. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 41.3 3.3 76. Children under 5 years who are overwight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 42.2 27.1 70. Wormen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%) 43.8 11.3 80. Wormen who are overweight waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 75.4 72.4 71. Buth inform age 5-39 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%) 43.8 15.3 80. Wormen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%) 43.8 15.3 81. Ontid mage 6-59 months wore	Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
67. Children under age 3 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 14.1 28.8 68. Children under age 6 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 7.4 6.5 70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 6.9 71. Nor-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 6.5 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 6.5 73. Children under 5 years who are wasteviet (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 24.9 10.3 75. Children under 5 years who are vareveight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 37.2 43.5 75. Children under 5 years who are wasteviet (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 37.2 43.5 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 37.2 43.5 76. Nomen who are owerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 38.4 4.0 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 72.2 7.1 78. Women who are owerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 4.8 11.3 80. Women who are owerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 5.4 55.8 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 5.4 55.8 82. Norb-regnant women age 15-4	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		Total
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled ¹⁶ (%) 70. 6 68.6 69. Children age 6-20 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 7.4 6.5 71. Non-breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 6.9 71. Ordar outler 5 years who are summed (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 41.2 62.8 73. Children under 5 years who are swaited (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 41.3 3.3 75. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.9 4.0 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.9 4.0 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.9 4.0 75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.2 4.35 77. Children under 5 years who are aneweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.8 4.0 79. Women who are heigh risk waist-to-hig ratio (20.85) (%) 7.2 na 79. Women who are aneweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.2 na 80. Komen who are aneweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.2 na 81. Biod sugar level - weigh waist-to-hig ratio (20.85) (%) 7.2 7.2 81. Strespant ware aneweic (1.10 grdl) ²⁷ (%) <td>67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth¹⁵ (%)</td> <td>14.1</td> <td>28.8</td>	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	14.1	28.8
69. Children age 6-B months receiving an adequate det ^{16, 17} (%) (41.3) * 7.0. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 6.5 7.1. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 6.5 7.2. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 41.2 62.8 7.3. Children under 5 years who are stunted (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 7.4 3.3 7.6. Children under 5 years who are avereview wested (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 7.2 4.3.3 7.6. Children under 5 years who are avereview wested (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 7.2 4.3.3 7.6. Children under 5 years who are avereview wested (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 7.2 4.3.0 7.7. Children under 5 years who are avereview hight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 7.4 7.4 7.8. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is bedw normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 7.4 7.4 7.8. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is bedw normal (EMI <12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 7.4 7.4 7.8. Women whose are avereview have an averevice (12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 7.4 7.4 7.8. Women whose are avereview have an averevice (12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 3.3 7.4 8.1. All women age 15-49 years who are avereview (12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 3.	68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	70.6	68.6
70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 7.4 6.5 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 6.5 72. Total children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 41.2 62.8 72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 14.3 3.3 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 3.9 4.0 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 3.9 4.0 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 3.9 4.0 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 3.9 4.0 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 7.2 na 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (Chil <10.8 (g/l) ²² (%) 7.4 8.53 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 22.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 7.4 8.53 81. Children ange 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 5.4 55.8 81. Children ange 6-59 months who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 5.7 56.8 82. Blood sugar level - high (141	69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(41.3)	*
71. Non-breastfeeding child ^{**} n age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 6.5 72. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 41.2 62.8 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 41.2 62.8 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 37.2 43.3 75. Children under 5 years who are netwewight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 3.9 4.0 70. Women who are coverweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 3.9 4.0 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 72.2 72. 78. Women who are coverweight ac 25.0 kg/m ² / ¹⁶ (%) 72.2 72. 79. Women who are coverweight ac 25.0 kg/m ² / ¹⁶ (%) 72.4 72.4 80. Women who are coverweight ac 25.0 kg/m ² / ¹⁶ (%) 72.4 72.4 80. Nonen who are coverweight ac 25.0 kg/m ² / ¹⁶ (%) 75.4 72.4 80. Nonen who are coverweight and 25.0 kg/m ² / ¹⁶ (%) 75.4 72.4 80. Nonen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²⁷ (%) 38.1 55.3 80. Sold sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²⁷ (%) 33.1 55.3 80. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²⁷ (%) 3.1 55.3	70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.4	6.5
72. Total children age 5.23 months receiving an adequate dief ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 6.5 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-heigh) ¹⁶ (%) 41.2 62.8 74. Children under 5 years who are swerely wasted (weight-for-heigh) ¹⁶ (%) 14.3 3.3 75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.9 4.0 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 3.9 4.0 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 3.9 4.0 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 3.9 4.0 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ³) ²¹ (%) 7.2 n 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ³) ²¹ (%) 7.2 n 73. Children and Women 7.5.4 7.2.4 11.3 80. Women whose are show are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²⁷ (%) 7.5.4 7.5.4 5.5.8 81. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²¹ (%) 5.3.7 55.8 82. Blood sugar level - high r (14.1-60 mg/d) ²¹ (%) 3.3 na 83. Blood sugar level - high r (14.1-60 mg/d) ²¹ (%) 3.7 6.8 84. Blood sugar level -	71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	*
73. Children under 5 years who are submed (height-for-height)*6 %) 41.2 62.8 74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)*6 %) 24.9 10.3 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)*6 %) 37.2 43.5 76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)*7 %) 3.9 4.0 76. Children under 5 years who are severely in (weight-for-height)*7 %) 3.9 4.0 76. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)*1 %)	72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.9	6.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ %) 24.9 10.3 75. Children under 5 years who are overley wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ %) 37.2 3.3 75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ %) 37.2 43.5 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁹ %) 37.2 43.5 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁹ %) 22.2 27.1 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 22.2 27.1 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI 25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 14.8 11.3 80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI 25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 75.4 72.4 81. Children and Women 22.2 27.1 81. Children and Body Body Body Body Body Body Body Bod	73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	41.2	62.8
75. Children under 5 years who are soverely wasted (weight-for-aejnt) ¹⁹ (%) 14.3 3.3 76. Children under 5 years who are soverely twisted (weight-for-aejnt) ²⁰ (%) 37.2 43.5 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-aejnt) ²⁰ (%) 3.9 4.0 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m ⁵ 2 ¹ (%) 22.2 27.1 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m ⁵ 2 ¹ (%) 22.2 27.1 78. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI 22.0 kg/m ⁵ 2 ¹ (%) 72.2 na 80. Women who are overweight waist-to-hig ratio (20.85) (%) 72.2 na 81. Children and Women 72.1 73.4 75.4 72.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%) 53.7 55.8 55.3 83. Hu women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%) 54.7 56.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 40.0 na Women 8.8 81.0 51.00 3.3 na 84. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 4.0 na 3.6 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 4.0 na 3.6 na 3.6 </td <td>74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)¹⁸ (%)</td> <td>24.9</td> <td>10.3</td>	74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	24.9	10.3
76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 37.2 43.5 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 3.9 4.0 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +15.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 22.2 27.1 78. Women whose body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +15.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 14.8 11.3 70. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥2.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 75.4 72.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 72.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 72.2 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 75.4 72.4 72.4 75.8 76.8 76.9 76.9 76.9 76.9 76.9	75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	14.3	3.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 3.9 4.0 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 22.2 27.1 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BM ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 22.2 27.1 79. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 72.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 72.2 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.8 55.8 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<21.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 38.1 55.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²⁷ (%) 54.7 56.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 54.7 56.9 Women 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 8. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 4.0 na 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.2 na 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.2 na 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.2 na 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 3.6 na 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁶ (%)	76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	37.2	43.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 72.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 75.4 72.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 83.1 55.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 85. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - whigh (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 82. na 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 82. na 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 82. na 81. Blood sugar level - why high (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%) 82. na 81. Blood sugar level - why high (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%) 82. na 81. Blood sugar level - why high (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%) 82. na 81. Blood sugar level - why high (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%) 82. na 82. na 83. Blood sugar level - why high (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%) 84. The material materia	77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.9	4.0
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)² ¹ (%) 22.2 27.1 79. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 72.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 72.2 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²² (%) 75.4 72.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 38.1 55.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 38.1 55.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 54.7 56.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 4.0 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d)) ²¹ (%) 3.3 na 87. Blood sugar level - wry high (>160 mg/d)) ²¹ (%) 3.6 na 88. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 99. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 90. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - wry high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na <t< td=""><td>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ^{3/21} (%) 14.8 11.3 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 72.2 na Anaenia among Children and Women 72.2 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 54.8 55.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 38.1 55.3 83. Hu women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 38.1 55.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 53.7 56.8 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 4.0 na Women 8.8 Blood sugar level - way high (>140 mg/d) ¹² (%) 3.3 na 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ¹²³ (%) 3.6 na na 91. Blood sugar level - way high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.2 na 92. Blood sugar level - wy high (>160 mg/d) ¹²³ (%) 4.2 na 3.6 na 93. Blood sugar level - wy high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.1 na 93. Moderately or severely high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.1 na	78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.2	27.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 72.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 75.4 72.4 Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children and Pose 59. months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.8 55.8 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 38.1 55.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 38.1 55.3 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 54.7 56.9 810od Sugar Level among Adiuts (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.3 na 77. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 4.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 4.0 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na Pypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 92. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 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 ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 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	79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	14.8	11.3
Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%). 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%). 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%). 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%). 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%). 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%). 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%). 81. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%). 81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%). 81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%). 81. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%). 82. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%). 83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%). 84. Prepresent 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) (%). 93. Kloder sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%). 87. Than a sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%). 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%). 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%). 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%). 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%). 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%). 99. Ever undergone a screening tes	80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	72.2	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 75.4 72.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 38.1 55.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 38.1 55.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 53.7 55.8 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 53.7 55.8 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 84.7 56.9 Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (14.1-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.0 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (14.1-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 8.2 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (14.1-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 pm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and	Anaemia among Children and Women		
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 54.8 55.8 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 38.1 55.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 54.7 55.9 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 54.7 56.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 3.1 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic	81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	75.4	72.4
83. Prephant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 81. The set of the set	82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	54.8	55.8
84. All women age 15-9 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 53.7 55.8 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 54.7 56.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 3.3 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²⁰ (%) 8.2 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - way high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 90. Blood sugar level - way high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - way high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 92. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 ms of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Midly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 ms of	83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	38.1	55.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ¹² (%) 54.7 56.9 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 3.3 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 20.0 na 97. Elevated blood	84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	53.7	55.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.2 na 99. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 90. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 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 2100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na	85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	54.7	56.9
Women 3.3 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 8.2 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - bigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm 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 290 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 <td>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.2 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) <td>Women</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Women		
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.2 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 92. Wildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 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 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 7.0 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer	86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 spg 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) (%) 7.0 na 95. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 7.0 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever underg	87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.0	na
Men 4.2 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 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 (%) 7.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for breast cancer (%) 3.0 na 90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for breast cancer (%) 1.6 na 90. Ever undergone a noral cavity	88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.2	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 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) (%) 13.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.90 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (%) 3.0 na 25.3 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na </td <td>Men</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Men		
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.6 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 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) (%) 7.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 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) (%) 7.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 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 ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.6	89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.7 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) (%) 13.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 23.2 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 16.6 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm 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 (%) 25.3 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 noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 3.0 na 90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.6 na 100. Ever undergone a	90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6	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) (%) 13.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 23.2 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 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 (%) 3.0 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examin	91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.7	na
Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 23.2 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 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 (Systolic ≥140 mm 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 (%) 25.3 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 25.3 na 3.0 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.5 na 10.5 na 99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na 10.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 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) (%) 13.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (%) 23.2 na Men 23.2 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 16.6 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 7.0 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.6 na 91. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na	Women		
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 23.2 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 16.6 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 (%) 7.0 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na	92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.7	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 23.2 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 16.6 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 25.3 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na	93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	na
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) (%) 16.6 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 (%) 25.3 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 25.3 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcobal (%) 0.4 na	94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 16.6 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 (%) 25.3 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 25.3 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 0.4 na	blood pressure (%)	23.2	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 16.6 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 (%) 25.3 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 25.3 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 0.4 na	Men		
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 (%) 25.3 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 (%) 0.5 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) 23.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women are 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 0.4 na	95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 25.3 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 (%) 0.5 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) 23.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women are 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 0.4 na	96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	na
blood pressure (%) 25.3 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 3.0 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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) 23.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.4 na	97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	05.0	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 3.0 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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) 23.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.4 na	blood pressure (%)	25.3	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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) 23.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women are 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.4 na	Screening for Cancer among women (age 30-49 years)	2.0	20
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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) 23.6 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women are 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.4 na	98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 11.6 11.6 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 23.6 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 0.4 na	99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.5	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)23.6na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)59.8na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.4na	Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	1.0	11d
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 25.0 Ha 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 59.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.4 na	101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	23.6	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.0 0.0 0.0	102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	59 R	na
	103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 10.7 na	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	10.7	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BANDA UTTAR 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 Banda. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Banda, information was gathered from 977 households, 1,189 women, and 203 men.
Banda, Uttar 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 (%)	61.8	59.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.6	32.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	956	908
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	971	956
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.4	67.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	47.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	89.2	68.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.2	98.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	59.3	28.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	26.8	15.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.4	94.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	13.3	1.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	57.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.1	28.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.0	18.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.5	3.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.5	0.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	52.6	31.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	62.4	54.4
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	45.6	32.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	16.7	21.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.6	1.7
25. Pill (%)	6.5	1.4
26. Condom (%)	20.0	7.3
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	15.3	12.7
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.1	4.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	35.5	8.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	81.2	(44.8)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Banda, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.9	31.3
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	39.0	6.4
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	90.0	83.3
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.0	6.8
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	2.4	0.9
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.1	88.0
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	73.7	49.2
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,132	814
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(3.0)	1.8
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	65.1	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	89.8	75.0
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	85.9	70.8
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.4	1.6
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	92.5	76.3
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.2	1.0
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 (%)	2.3	0.9
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	62.9	42.8
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	64.9	(65.7)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.0	94.5
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	65.6	50.1
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	73.5	61.5
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	80.1	72.1
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	28.6	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine " (%)	39.3	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	71.9	41.2
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.2	32.9
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.4	96.3
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.2	0.0
FIE	Bravelance of diarrhage in the 2 weeks proceeding the survey (%)	2.4	0.1
62	Children with diarrhoes in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	2.4 *	0.4 *
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 (%)	3.5	1.0
66.	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(15.7)	*
		(+J.7)	

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

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

Banda, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	16.9	41.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	46.7	(24.9)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.9	2.7
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	9.5	2.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	51.0	46.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	25.7	18.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	13.0	6.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	49.8	41.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	6.3	10.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	25.7	23.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	13.5	8.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	50.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	82.2	62.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.3	54.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(50.3)	(61.1)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.2	54.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	54.5	52.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.5	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 ma/dl) ²³ (%)	6.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	12.5	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 \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	20.1	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) (%)	4.4	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	18.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.6	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.7	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 (%)	19.7	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	63.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.4	na

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

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

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

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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.
 ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BARABANKI UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Barabanki. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Barabanki, information was gathered from 967 households, 1,186 women, and 184 men.

Barabanki, Uttar 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	58.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.6	34.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,074	1,022
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	951	1,055
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	68.1	68.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	24.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	74.8	52.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.8	99.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	62.4	21.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	47.8	27.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	78.2	96.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	14.6	3.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	15.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	56.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	29.5	25.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.4	21.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.9	2.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.4	4.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	58.1	37.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	45.4	37.9
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	38.3	21.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	9.8	8.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.6	1.7
25. Pill (%)	3.5	0.7
26. Condom (%)	19.3	10.6
27. Injectables (%)	1.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	21.4	19.1
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	7.9	7.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	19.4	14.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	65.0	(42.8)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Maternal and Child Health	(2019-21) Total	(2015-10) Total
Maternal and Omite Realth Maternity Care (for last hirth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Total
32 Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	43.3	45.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	22.6	23.6
34 Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	83.7	79.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.5	9.9
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.3	2.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.6	86.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	0.1.0	0010
days of delivery (%)	41.5	47.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,205	2,625
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	7.2	2.2
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	42.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	76.0	62.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.1	49.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.0	2.3
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	73.3	62.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.0	11.0
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.3	41.7
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.2	11.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	64.4	40.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	67.2	(57.0)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.9	90.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	74.7	59.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.3	59.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.2	59.8
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	33.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	30.1	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	71.2	49.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	64.8	50.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.4	86.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.3	4.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.2	12.8
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	37.7
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	12.7
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	81.7
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.8	7.0
bb. Unlidren with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or bootth provider (%)	44.0	72.2
	44.9	13.2

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

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

Barabanki, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	30.2	34.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	60.8	(60.9)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(15.6)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.2	3.6
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	6.7	3.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	41.9	51.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.1	12.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	7.8	2.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	31.9	40.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.0	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	26.0	28.5
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	17.1	13.8
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	64.5	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.5	43.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	55.0	38.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(60.7)	34.9
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.3	38.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.1	42.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.6	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Ha and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Ha) (%)	11.1	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	19.1	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	22.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.3	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.2	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 (%)	11.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	50.2	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

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BAREILLY UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Bareilly. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Bareilly, information was gathered from 874 households, 1,088 women, and 99 men.

Bareilly, Uttar 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 (%)	55.8	55.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.3	33.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	965	979
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,084	1,071
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	73.1	55.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	55.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	92.5	70.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	79.7	56.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	54.6	44.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.5	95.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	18.7	4.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	3.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	53.9	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	22.1	23.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.4	12.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.5	4.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.6	2.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	71.9	46.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	68.8	64.9
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	43.5	39.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	16.7	14.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	1.8
25. Pill (%)	3.3	2.4
26. Condom (%)	21.5	20.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.9	7.4
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	1.8	3.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.6	6.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(59.9)	38.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.2	60.5
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	43.1	45.5
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	96.9	84.8
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.0	9.4
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.1	2.5
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.8	64.3
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	75.2	68.0
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,919	998
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.7
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	75.4	na
Deli	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	75.1	59.7
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.3	30.6
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.5	3.1
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	77.8	62.6
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.5	12.4
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.9	35.9
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.7	6.4
Chi	Id vaccinations and vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	70.5	48.7
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	(91.0)	72.4
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.4	82.4
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	73.0	76.9
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	85.8	62.2
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.7	63.6
55. EC	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measies-containing vaccine (NICV) (%)	38.5	na
50. 57	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of nonta or bopatitis B vaccine (%)	37.4 85.8	10.7
57.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	80.2	49.7
50.	Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last o months (%)	00.2 01 0	67.8
60 60	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public realth facility (%)	5.0	59
Tre	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.0	0.0
61	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	44	19.0
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	35.3
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 (%)	*	59.0
65. 66	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.5	4.1
00.	health provider (%)	(60.6)	63.0

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

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

Bareilly, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	42.7	16.7
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(58.1)	36.1
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(42.4)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	11.1	5.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	4.3
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.5	5.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	45.9	45.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	15.4	18.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	5.6	4.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	35.2	42.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.4	0.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	18.2	25.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	25.0	20.9
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	51.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	67.7	74.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	61.3	53.7
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(50.9)	57.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	60.8	53.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	66.2	59.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.8	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) (%)	10.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.2	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	16.4	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	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 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	17.6	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	17.0	Па
98 Ever undergone a screening test for convical cancer (%)	0.2	na
90. 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 (are 15 years and above)	0.0	na
101 Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.5	na
102 Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	39.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.8	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BASTI UTTAR 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 Basti. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Basti, information was gathered from 979 households, 1,362 women, and 147 men.

Basti, Uttar 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 (%)	64.4	60.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.7	36.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,098	1,086
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	895	877
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	90.9	61.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	49.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.6	70.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	64.2	18.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	57.0	19.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.5	96.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.8	16.0
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 ⁴ (%)	63.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	40.9	30.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.9	28.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.6	4.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.0	1.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	73.3	35.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	72.0	18.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	53.8	15.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	12.2	7.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.3	1.2
25. Pill (%)	15.5	1.6
26. Condom (%)	14.2	4.5
27. Injectables (%)	6.8	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	11.1	29.9
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.1	8.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	22.2	9.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	71.8	(52.8)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Basti, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	lotal	lotal
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	45.0	33.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	31.5	19.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus [®] (%)	96.0	89.2
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.9	6.5
36. Nothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.2	3.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.0	72.5
days of delivery (%)	83.8	50.6
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2.062	4.428
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 (%)	81.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	93.2	73.6
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	79.2	60.5
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.7	4.3
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	92.0	76.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.6	7.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.5	42.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.9	2.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	73.8	57.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	77.4	75.5
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.1	91.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	84.6	73.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	76.3	69.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	86.0	80.1
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	33.1	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	45.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	76.3	51.0
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.5	63.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.5	90.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.2	6.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	40.4	40.0
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.4	10.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	65.3	37.1
os. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	∠9.5 60.1	9.0 75.0
65. Broyalance of symptoms of source respiratory infection (API) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	00.1	10.0
66 Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.1	0.1
health provider (%)	53.7	69.6

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

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

Basti, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	12.1	23.7
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	72.1	68.4
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(20.9)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.1	2.3
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	5.7	2.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	35.9	48.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	24.2	14.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	15.2	4.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	39.2	33.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.7	2.6
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	20.0	24.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	16.8	15.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	62.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	58.4	71.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	40.3	56.1
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(28.8)	49.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	39.9	55.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	41.1	58.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	10.0	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	11.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	19.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.2	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	25.0	
Sereening for Cancer among Women (ago 20, 40 years)	25.0	na
OP Ever undergone a sereoping test for convicel cancer (9()	3.0	n 2
90. Ever undergone a broast examination for broast cancer (%)	0.5	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	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	51.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.8	na

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

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

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

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

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

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BIJNOR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Bijnor. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Bijnor, information was gathered from 949 households, 1,348 women, and 178 men.

Bijnor, Uttar 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 (%)	69.6	64.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.7	32.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,059	1,025
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	951	800
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	85.7	68.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	51.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.1	80.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	78.2	63.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	45.8	33.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.1	96.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	18.8	5.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	14.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	72.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.7	32.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	5.2	6.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.7	5.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.2	1.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	77.0	51.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	68.1	53.0
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	47.3	37.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	11.3	10.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	0.7
25. Pill (%)	3.2	2.4
26. Condom (%)	30.4	23.3
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.0	13.4
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	1.7	5.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	25.0	10.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(76.0)	(42.4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS (2019)	-5 NFHS-4
Maternal and Child Health	Tota	
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.7	7 63.0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	48.8	3 24.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.8	3 92.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 21.8	3 14.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 6.2	2 5.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MC	CP) card (%) 96.0) 92.6
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health days of delivery (%) 	personnel within 2 82.4	4 60.4
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,240) 4,615
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours	of birth (%) 0.0) 2.2
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health days of delivery (%) 	personnel within 2 81.9) na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	83.7	7 73.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	30.6	3 31.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	6.5	5 1.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	89.4	4 74.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.4	4 13.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.1	1 30.5
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.7	7 3.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	card or 90.6	5 70.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card of	only ¹² (%) 96.7	7 68.7
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.7	7 95.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	90.6	3 81.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	92.6	3 80.1
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vacci	ne (MCV) (%) 92.6	3 88.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vac	cine (MCV) (%) 35.4	1 na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	87.0) na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (9	6) 92.6	3 74.6
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.2	2 43.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health fac	ility (%) 89.6	<u> </u>
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health fac	cility (%) 1.2	2 4.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.2 3.2	2 10.2 * (50.0)
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renyoration	in sails (ORS) (%)	(00.0)
64. Children with diarrhoos in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received 2inc (%)	solth provider $(\%)$	(JI.I) * (J.)
04. Online with diamoed in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a nealth lacinty of h		(0 <i>1.1)</i> 7 17
66 Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a h	palth facility or	1.7
health provider (%)	(74.8	3) 70.3

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

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

Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	31.3	14.7
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(57.9)	(39.8)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(33.9)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.9	2.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(6.6)	(5.8)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.8	3.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	36.2	42.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	9.4	22.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	2.0	6.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	21.9	41.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.7	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	17.0	24.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	28.0	20.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	51.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	60.9	72.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	45.9	58.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	47.0	52.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	46.0	58.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	46.8	59.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.3	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) (%)	4.5	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	19.7	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	24.2	
blood pressure (%)	24.3	na
Of Ever undergone a sereening text for convicel concer (%)	0.0	02
90. Ever undergone a broast examination for broast 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)	5.2	nu
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	3.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	36.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.1	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

BUDAUN UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Budaun. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Budaun, information was gathered from 944 households, 1,134 women, and 166 men.

Budaun, Uttar 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 (%)	54.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	35.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	933
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	870
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	59.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	44.3
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	80.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	39.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	91.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	13.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.2
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	49.7
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.6
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	58.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	76.9
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	42.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	7.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.2
25. Pill (%)	2.8
26. Condom (%)	26.4
27. Injectables (%)	1.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need' (%)	4.3
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	1.5
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(80.3)

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Budaun, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

lin ol		NFHS-5
Ina	Icators	(2019-21)
Mat		Total
Mat	ternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	50.5
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.5
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	40.6
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus" (%)	90.1
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.9
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	1.9
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.4
38.	delivery (%)	62.4
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,622
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	2.1
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of	59 4
Del	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	00.4
42.	Institutional births (%)	72.3
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	57.4
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.8
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	73.1
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.7
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.9
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.4
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
49.	. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	69.5
50.	. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	74.5
51.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.9
52.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	73.1
53.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	82.6
54.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	86.5
55.	. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	40.5
56.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	35.5
57.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	64.9
58.	. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	71.7
59.	. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.9
60.	. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.1
Tre	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.6
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	48.9
63.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	37.2
64.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	54.0
65.	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	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 (%)	50.0

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

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

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Budaun, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	33.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	52.4
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(21.3)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	8.4
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 ^{16,17} (%)	8.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	51.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	18.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	6.8
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	43.0
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.8
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	19.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	15.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	44.9
Anaemia among Children and Women	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	72.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	56.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	39.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	
Women	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.0
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.0
Men	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.8
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.7
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	10.9
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) (%)	8.6
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.4
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	13.0
Men	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.3
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.1
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	13.8
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.7
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2
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 (%)	7.1
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	41.9
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.0

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

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

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

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

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET BULANDSHAHR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Bulandshahr. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Bulandshahr, information was gathered from 924 households, 1,105 women, and 140 men.
Bulandshahr, Uttar 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 (%)	67.7	60.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.3	34.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	979	1,002
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	841	886
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	73.8	62.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	66.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.3	89.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	81.5	49.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	48.4	31.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.7	97.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	20.5	3.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	69.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	37.8	28.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.8	18.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.8	5.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.5	4.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	79.0	58.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	72.9	57.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	40.4	41.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	13.7	17.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.9	1.4
25. Pill (%)	1.4	3.4
26. Condom (%)	22.3	19.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need' (%)	5.1	14.2
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	1.8	5.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	19.6	9.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(64.0)	33.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Maternal and Child HealthTotalMaternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)78.3	Total 60.9 23.1 92.3 9.1
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)78.3	60.9 23.1 92.3 9.1
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 78.3	60.9 23.1 92.3 9.1
	23.1 92.3 9.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%) 47.6	92.3 9.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%) 94.8	9.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 30.4	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 7.8	2.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.1	89.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 82.5	59.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1,709	3,482
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 1.8	0.6
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 82.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
42. Institutional births (%) 83.5	68.8
43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 49.1	38.0
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.1	4.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 86.7	72.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 17.0	8.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 40.0	25.7
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 6.5	1.0
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 ¹¹ (%) 67.3	57.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.7	66.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 92.9	91.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.9	69.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 80.0	79.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 77.9	77.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 33.6	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 65.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 81.0	59.6
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 69.6	50.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 92.5	95.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 0.5	3.4
1 reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	10.0
61. Prevalence of diarmoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 5.4	10.0
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received that renyulation sails $(O(3))$ (30.9)	21.1
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received 210 (70) (13.4)	∠1.4 83.7
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey $\binom{0}{2}$ 1.8	1 9
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.0
health provider (%) (82.2)	76.7

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

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

Bulandshahr, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	21.7	23.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(49.7)	26.6
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(41.4)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.9	5.6
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(5.1)	(7.3)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	8.9	6.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	37.6	43.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	13.8	16.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	2.6	7.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	26.5	33.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.9	3.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	15.8	21.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	32.2	19.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	46.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	64.1	65.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.5	55.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	61.2	67.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are an $aemic^{22}$ (%)	52.0	56.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	54.0	51.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.8	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.5	na
91 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	14.9	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	11.0	na
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.0	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 100mm of Hg) (%)	6.4	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 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) (%)	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 (%)	26.2	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 (%)	0.2	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)		
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.1	na
102. Wen age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	34.4	na
103. women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Wen age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.2	na

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

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

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

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

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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.
 ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

CHANDAULI UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Chandauli. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Chandauli, information was gathered from 950 households, 1,272 women, and 141 men.

Chandauli, Uttar 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 (%)	68.8	66.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.5	34.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	986	1,005
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	877	839
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	80.5	67.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	45.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	91.9	73.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	97.5	91.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	66.7	32.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	42.3	21.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.9	99.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	28.1	8.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	12.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	70.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.2	40.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.2	33.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.4	3.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.1	5.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	80.6	51.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	60.4	38.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.7	36.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	34.9	30.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.6	1.2
25. Pill (%)	2.2	1.0
26. Condom (%)	7.4	3.4
27. Injectables (%)	2.0	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	15.4	22.0
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.5	9.6
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	24.6	16.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	69.2	55.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators Meternal and Child Lealth	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Iotai	Iotai
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	00 5
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.3	38.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	32.9	25.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus" (%)	92.3	91.3
35. Mothers who consumed from folic acid for 100 days of more when they were pregnant (%)	20.3	21.2
36. Mothers who consumed from folic acid for 160 days of more when they were pregnant (%)	15.1	3.7 02.1
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.0 n 2	93.1
days of delivery (%)	65.2	47.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,530	2,086
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(0.0)	3.2
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel withi	n 2	
days of delivery (%)	63.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	86.2	77.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.4	49.9
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.0	3.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	85.1	77.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.5	16.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.0	51.2
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.2	4.7
Child vaccinations and vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on mormation from either vaccination card of mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	70.6	58.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	82.6	79.8
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.2	90.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	72.6	67.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	82.6	77.6
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	82.7	81.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	24.0	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	64.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.5	56.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	75.9	65.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	92.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	4.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	16.0
62. Unliden with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%	%) * •	56.6
 b3. Unlidren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) C4. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a back for its and back to a back for its and back to a back	^ / \ *	29.1
o4. Unitation with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider ($\%$	(o) ^ ^	/1.8
ob. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory injection (ART) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.2	ð.5
health provider (%)	(53.1)	77.9
	(00)	

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

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

Chandauli, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	28.0	26.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	65.7	55.5
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(21.5)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.1	3.1
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	(2.7)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.5	3.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	39.5	43.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	17.4	17.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	7.4	6.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	29.9	34.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	0.6	2.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	21.4	27.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	23.1	14.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	57.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	64.6	66.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	48.5	64.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(55.4)	55.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	48.7	63.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.4	55.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	10.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	11.5	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 (%)	18.9	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) (%)	6.3	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	23.6	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	4.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.8	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)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.1	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	44.8	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.9	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET CHITRAKOOT UTTAR 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 Chitrakoot. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Chitrakoot, information was gathered from 985 households, 1,176 women, and 173 men.

Chitrakoot, Uttar 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 (%)	63.8	57.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.3	36.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	950	1,034
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	889	968
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	83.3	70.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	35.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	92.0	69.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	97.0	93.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	56.7	16.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	31.2	11.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	75.8	77.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	17.4	2.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	7.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	56.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	30.2	22.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.8	31.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.8	3.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.5	8.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	55.8	31.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	57.1	45.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	49.0	39.9
22. Female sterilization (%)	32.8	33.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.3	1.2
25. Pill (%)	3.2	1.7
26. Condom (%)	8.8	3.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	12.7	18.0
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.7	8.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	25.9	23.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	69.0	43.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indic	ators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mate	rnal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mate	nity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. N	Nothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	53.7	41.2
33. N	fothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	30.3	16.3
34. N	others whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus9 (%)	79.9	90.8
35. N	others who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.4	17.3
36. N	others who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.2	1.8
37. R 38. N	tegistered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) Nothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	93.9	91.3
d	ays of delivery (%)	50.3	58.8
39. A	verage out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,331	1,556
40. C	children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	5.4	1.2
41. C d	children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 avs of delivery (%)	49.6	na
Deliv	erv Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Ir	nstitutional births (%)	81.1	74.1
43. Ir	nstitutional births in public facility (%)	75.0	67.1
44. H	lome births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	6.0	4.0
45. B	irths attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	78.4	77.5
46. B	irths delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.3	2.5
47. B	irths in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(51.2)	(19.2)
48. B	irths in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.0	1.8
Child	Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. C n	children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or nother's recall ¹¹ (%)	63.7	67.7
50. C	children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	68.9	74.2
51. C	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	84.8	95.0
52. C	children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	68.0	78.6
53. C	children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	76.8	83.3
54. C	children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	80.7	82.4
55. C	children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	32.4	na
56. C	children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	54.5	na
57. C	children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	72.8	66.8
58. C	children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	80.6	45.0
59. C	children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	92.3	79.3
60. C	children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	4.8	2.1
Treat	ment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. P	revalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.2	9.6
62. C	children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(45.0)
63. C	Findren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(35.0)
64. C	Finite in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(77.3)
65. P 66. C	revalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.9	2.6
ł	nealth provider (%)	(43.1)	73.4

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

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

Chitrakoot, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	26.9	34.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	41.6	(46.8)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(33.0)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	8.9	13.2
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	8.4	14.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	47.5	50.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	24.8	33.3
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	12.0	14.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	41.8	52.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	6.7	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	24.1	33.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	14.5	7.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	62.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	55.3	72.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.7	68.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	43.9	60.1
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	46.6	67.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.9	66.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	1.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	1.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	5.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	8.4	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 (%)	15.1	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.3	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	16.4	22
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-40 years)	10.4	Па
Of Ever undergane a correction test for convice concer (%)	1 /	22
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.4	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral concer (%)	0.4	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	1.5	Па
101 Wemen and 15 years and above who use any kind of tehaces (0)	107	P 2
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	12.1 50 6	na
102 . We may also years and above who use any kinu of 1000000 ($\frac{70}{10}$)	0.5	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.6	na
To a mon age to years and above who consume alconor (70)	10.0	iia

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

DEORIA UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Deoria. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Deoria, information was gathered from 949 households, 1,317 women, and 157 men.

Deoria, Uttar 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 (%)	69.0	64.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.3	34.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,046	1,156
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,002	981
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	86.7	74.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	47.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	95.3	72.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.1	25.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	67.2	32.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0	98.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	10.5	5.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	7.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	71.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	50.4	39.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.7	22.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.9	2.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.1	2.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	76.9	40.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	56.2	32.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	45.9	27.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	18.0	18.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.1	0.4
25. Pill (%)	5.4	3.0
26. Condom (%)	16.4	5.8
27. Injectables (%)	2.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	20.4	24.0
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	6.3	7.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	24.7	12.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	79.3	39.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Deoria, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Inducators(2019-21)(2019-16)Maternal and Child HealthTotalTotalMaternal and Child HealthTotalTotalMaternal and Child HealthTotalTotal32. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)55.939.033. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)42.525.634. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)13.816.536. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)7.46.238. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)7.254.639. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1.9612.02940. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)7.465.144. Home births in the 5 years before the survey)7.3.9na42. Institutional births (%)93.482.043. Institutional births (%)93.482.044. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)91.685.145. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)91.685.146. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)51.12.447. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)7.3.97.3.948. Difths delivered by vacinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)7.4<
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)10 and 10
Matching Carl (on last offmit har by years before the survey)55.939.032. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)55.939.033. Mothers who sal at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)93.993.935. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)13.816.536. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)7.46.237. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)96.288.888. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 277.254.639. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1,9612,02940. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 273.9na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) *0.041. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 293.482.043. Institutional births (%)93.482.076.465.144. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)91.685.12.445. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)51.636.948. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)51.2.4Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)49. Children age 12-23 months fully v
0.2. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)0.3.0.3.33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)42.525.634. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)13.816.535. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)7.46.237. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)96.288.838. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)77.254.639. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1,9612,02940. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)73.9naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)VVVVVV actional births (%)93.993.9VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV
4.1. Discrete for the analysis of the second set of the second set of the second set of the set of the second set of the set of the second set of the set of th
Shorthers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)3.316.536. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)13.816.537. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)96.288.838. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)13.816.539. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1,9612,02940. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility or a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)7.3.9na41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)73.9naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42Lettic to births in public facility (%)76.465.14.4Hore were colucted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)2.54.645.1Belivered by caesarean section (%)12.77.847.254.6Stifts attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)93.482.042. Institutional births (%)93.482.043. Institutional births (%)2.54.645.14.6Automatic test colspan="2">Automatic test colspan="2">Automatic test colspan="2">Automatic test colspan="2">Automatic test colspan="2">Automatic test colspan="2">Automatic test c
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)7.46.224. Institutional births diverge present (%)7.46.225. Michael Stress (%)7.254.626. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)7.254.627. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)96.288.838. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 277.254.639. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1,9612,02940. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 273.9na2days of delivery (%)73.9na74.465.142. Institutional births in bublic facility (%)76.465.143. Institutional births in public facility (%)76.465.144. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)2.54.645. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)12.77.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)5.12.4Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polito vaccina ¹³ (%)73.973.552. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polito vaccina ¹³ (%)73.973.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polito v
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 96.2 88.8 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 97.2 54.6 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1,961 2,029 40. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 40.0 * 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) 73.9 na 42. Institutional births in public facility (%) 76.4 65.1 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 91.6 85.1 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 91.6 85.1 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 12.7 7.8 47. Jointh a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 51.6 36.9 48. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 51.1 2.4 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 73.9 73.9<
Section 1 and the methan inclusion of the construction of
Construction77.254.639. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1,9612,02940. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)*0.041. Children bwo received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)73.9naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)93.482.043. Institutional births (%)93.482.044. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)2.54.645. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)91.685.146. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)51.636.948. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)5.12.4Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.6 </td
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1,961 2,029 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 (%) 73.9 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 42. Institutional births (%) 93.4 82.0 43. Institutional births ware conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 76.4 65.1 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 2.5 4.6 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 12.7 7.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 51.6 36.9 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 5.1 2.4 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 73.9 78.5 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 92.6 93.0 75.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of poil vaccine ¹³ (%) <
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 (%) 73.9 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 42. Institutional births (%) 93.4 82.0 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 76.4 65.1 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 91.6 85.1 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 12.7 7.8 46. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 51.6 36.9 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 5.1 2.4 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 (%) 64.2 63.8 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 92.6 93.0 75.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 73.9 78.5 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 77.4 74.6
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)73.9naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)93.482.043. Institutional births (%)76.465.144. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)2.54.645. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)91.685.146. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)12.77.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)5.12.4Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.656. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)61.7na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)61.7na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)61.7 <t< td=""></t<>
days of delivery (%)73.9naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)93.482.043. Institutional births (%)93.482.043. Institutional births in public facility (%)76.465.144. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)2.54.645. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)91.685.146. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)12.77.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)5.12.4Child Vaccination and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)9.073.978.552. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)77.474.653. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)76.5na55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%)76.6na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of neasles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)76.5na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 dos
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 93.4 82.0 42. Institutional births (%) 93.4 82.0 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 76.4 65.1 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 2.5 4.6 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 91.6 85.1 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 12.7 7.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 5.1 2.4 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 64.2 63.8 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 64.2 63.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 73.2 66.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 73.9 78.5 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 77.4 74.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 77.4 74.6 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 77.4 74.6
42. Institutional births (%)93.482.043. Institutional births in public facility (%)76.465.144. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)91.685.145. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)91.685.146. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)12.77.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)51.636.948. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)51.12.4Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)79.075.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)61.7na55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)75.6na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.456. Children age
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)76.465.144. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)2.54.645. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)91.685.146. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)12.77.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)51.636.948. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)5.12.4Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)77.474.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)61.7na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of neasles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of netasites containing vaccine
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel 10 (%)2.54.645. Births attended by skilled health personnel 10 (%)91.685.146. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)12.77.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)51.636.948. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)5.12.4Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall 11 (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only 12 (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine 13 (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine 13 (%)77.474.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)77.474.656. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)26.5na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)61.7na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.457. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 dos
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel10 (%)91.685.146. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)12.77.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)51.636.948. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)5.12.4Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only12 (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only12 (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine13 (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)26.5na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)26.5na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of potavirus vaccine14 (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine14 (%)61.7na58. Children age 9-35 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.458. Children age 9-35 months who have r
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)12.77.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)51.636.948. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)5.12.4Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)77.474.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)26.5na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polito vaccine ¹⁴ (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)77.955.458. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.458. Children age 9.35 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.458. Children age 9.35 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)51.636.948. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)5.12.4Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)79.075.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)61.7na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)61.7na58. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 5.1 2.4 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 ¹¹ (%) 64.2 63.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 73.2 66.6 51. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 73.2 66.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 92.6 93.0 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 73.9 78.5 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 77.4 74.6 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 77.4 74.6 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 26.5 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of potairus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 61.7 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.9 55.4 58. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)
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 ¹¹ (%) 64.2 63.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 73.2 66.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 92.6 93.0 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 73.9 78.5 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 79.0 75.6 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 77.4 74.6 55. Children age 24-35 months who have received 3 doses of ponta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 61.7 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 61.7 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 26.5 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 61.7 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 61.7 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 6
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)79.075.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)26.5na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ponta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.458. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)68.056.7
mother's recall?? (%)64.263.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only12 (%)73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine13 (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)79.075.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)26.5na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.458. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.4
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vacchated based on information from vacchation card only $(\%)$ 73.266.651. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine $(\%)$ 73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)79.075.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)26.5na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.458. Children age 12-35 months who have received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)68.056.7
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)92.693.052. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)73.978.553. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)79.075.654. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)77.474.655. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)26.5na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)61.7na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.955.458. Children age 9-35 months who have received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)68.056.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of point vaccine * (%) 73.9 78.5 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 79.0 75.6 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 77.4 74.6 55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 26.5 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 61.7 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.9 55.4 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 68.0 56.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta of DF1 vacchie (%) 79.0 75.0 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 77.4 74.6 55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 26.5 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 61.7 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.9 55.4 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 68.0 56.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 77.4 74.6 55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 26.5 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 61.7 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.9 55.4 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 68.0 56.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measues-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 20.5 11a 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 61.7 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.9 55.4 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 68.0 56.7
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavilus vaccine (%) 61.7 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.9 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 68.0
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 68.0 56.7
50. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 08.0 04.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 0.0 3.3
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 50 0 2
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 (%) * (82.6)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 16 6.3
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or
health provider (%) (89.1) 77.5

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

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

Deoria, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	17.3	20.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(54.8)	(60.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.0	1.8
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	2.7	1.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	36.8	41.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	26.5	14.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	10.8	4.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	39.4	31.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.4	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	16.8	25.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	19.3	17.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	67.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	54.9	68.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	34.2	56.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(21.1)	60.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	33.8	57.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	39.0	60.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.6	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) (%)	10.3	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 (%)	17.6	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.0	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	04.0	
blood pressure (%)	21.0	na
Screening for Cancer among women (age 30-49 years)	0.0	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	6.8	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.8	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.5	na
10bacco use and Alconol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.3	na
102. Were age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alconol (%)	0.3	na
104. Ivien age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.7	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Etah Uttar 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 Etah. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Etah, information was gathered from 953 households, 1,267 women, and 179 men.

Etah, Uttar 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 (%)	68.0	66.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	33.2	34.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,047	940
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,004	839
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	57.6	49.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	49.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	88.0	68.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	62.7	25.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	39.6	24.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	74.8	96.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	12.8	8.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	11.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	67.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	38.8	31.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.1	27.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.1	3.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.3	9.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	64.5	48.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	73.1	54.5
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	39.7	25.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	7.8	10.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.8	2.5
25. Pill (%)	3.3	2.3
26. Condom (%)	24.2	7.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.9	1.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	7.0	14.1
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.0	4.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	13.4	5.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	56.5	40.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Etah, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indiactors	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Maternal and Child Health	(2019-21) Total	(2015-10) Total
Maternal and Omite Realth Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Total
32 Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	54 1	50.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	33.6	17.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.3	81.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	20.0	10.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.7	1.1
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.2	90.4
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	60.2	53.4
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,929	1,430
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.7
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	61.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	76.7	61.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	50.5	29.9
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.2	1.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	80.8	62.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.5	5.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.3	17.0
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.8	1.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	55.5	48.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	71.9	62.7
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.1	83.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	60.5	71.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	75.0	62.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.9	64.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	37.1	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	19.1	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	69.0	55.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.6	39.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	90.2	73.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.1	10.2
I reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.4	40.0
61. Prevalence of diarmoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.4	13.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received that renyuration saits (ORS) (%)	(40.2)	19.7
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(29.1) (52.6)	2.9 43.5
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	(02.0)	-0.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	3.1	0.0
health provider (%)	46.5	60.7

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

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

Etah, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	29.8	21.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	56.5	(47.7)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(26.1)	(24.2)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	4.2	4.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	(3.3)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.0	3.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	48.8	51.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	15.0	9.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.4	2.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.6	32.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.7	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	18.7	23.5
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	20.4	17.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	50.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	77.4	40.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	56.0	36.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.6	38.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.4	36.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	60.9	32.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.1	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.2	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.6	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.6	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) (%)	11.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	16.4	n 2
Men	10.4	па
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systelic 140-159 mm of Ha and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Ha) (%)	1/1 2	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	14.2	na
97. 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 (%)	19.2	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 (%)	0.3	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 (%)	5.0	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 (%)	0.6	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.1	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Etawah Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Etawah. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Etawah, information was gathered from 978 households, 1,225 women, and 183 men.

Etawah, Uttar 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 (%)	74.6	72.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.4	32.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	968	935
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	799	813
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	74.3	63.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	49.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	95.7	92.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.5	99.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	78.1	30.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	48.6	26.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	77.2	94.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	17.9	10.9
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 ⁴ (%)	77.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	45.7	38.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.3	22.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.6	5.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.2	5.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	76.5	54.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	71.0	51.4
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.9	24.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	14.4	12.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.1	1.1
25. Pill (%)	4.8	1.2
26. Condom (%)	26.9	8.3
27. Injectables (%)	1.4	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	8.3	18.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.4	6.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.5	3.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	65.4	(45.6)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Etawah, Uttar 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 (%)	67.9	57.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	43.7	24.2
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.6	84.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.7	7.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.1	1.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.6	89.7
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within days of delivery (%)	2 79.3	60.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,692	1,312
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	1.6
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within days of delivery (%)	2 79.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	85.2	75.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.1	61.0
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.1	1.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	88.0	75.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.2	6.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	45.1	31.1
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.3	3.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	77.7	53.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	87.2	72.0
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.0	86.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	82.2	67.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	88.0	62.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.7	66.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	31.1	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	32.2	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.0	56.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	73.9	41.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.4	80.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.6	2.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.8	12.2
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%	b) (39.6)	20.1
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(44.5)	9.7
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (62.8)	58.4
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	4.8	6.9
health provider (%)	68.8	66.9

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

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

Etawah, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	30.4	17.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	57.6	71.1
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(21.9)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	7.1	3.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	*	*
72. I otal children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%)	6.2	3.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	38.8	53.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	13.9	11.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	6.2	2.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	24.3	32.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.6	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	16.0	22.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ^{∠1} (%)	23.7	18.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	45.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	74.0	40.0
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.6	28.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.9	25.5
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	57.4	28.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	65.6	24.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.1	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	11.8	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 (%)	16.7	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.4	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 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 (%)	0.2	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 (%)	5.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	45.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.9	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

FAIZABAD UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Faizabad. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Faizabad, information was gathered from 914 households, 1,213 women, and 137 men.
Faizabad, Uttar 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 (%)	71.1	64.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.1	33.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,049	1,057
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	885	918
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	86.6	77.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	58.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	90.3	67.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	99.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	64.4	25.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	41.3	24.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.1	92.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	19.8	6.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	73.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.0	36.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.6	26.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.5	3.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.0	2.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	71.0	54.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	46.0	43.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	21.0	24.9
22. Female sterilization (%)	11.3	14.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	0.6
25. Pill (%)	0.7	1.6
26. Condom (%)	7.6	8.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need' (%)	25.9	24.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	12.3	7.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.2	7.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(50.4)	(38.6)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Faizabad, Uttar 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 (%)	48.4	44.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	33.8	20.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.2	87.5
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	20.8	7.7
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.8	2.7
 Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 	94.1 2	82.4
days of delivery (%)	75.5	66.7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,525	1,754
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(0.0)	0.0
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within a days of delivery (%) 	2 71.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	89.1	78.6
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.3	62.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.2	2.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	91.6	77.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.2	8.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	59.3	31.6
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.3	5.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	68.7	48.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	82.9	55.4
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.6	90.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	71.2	65.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.4	68.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	82.5	66.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	27.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	62.7	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.1	52.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	65.1	44.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.3	73.8
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.4	4.7
1 reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	2.5	47.0
61. Prevalence of diarmoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 62. Children with diarrheea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received eral rehydration salts (OPS) (%)	2.5 *	17.3
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received that renyulation sails (ONS) (70)	*	41.0
64 Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	70.0
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	07	52
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health precider (%)	(99.6)	50.2
	(00.0)	53.5

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

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

Faizabad, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	12.5	26.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	64.2	(25.0)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.5	3.2
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	2.9	2.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.6	49.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	12.4	19.3
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	2.0	5.8
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	27.5	44.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.6	0.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	20.0	29.9
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	24.5	14.9
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	31.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.7	63.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.7	61.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(39.3)	47.1
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.3	60.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.7	61.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	17.0	na
Men		
89 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	10.6	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	9.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	20.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	2010	
Women		
92 Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 1/0-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.0	na
92. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systelic Stephene) (%)	4.0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	4.0	па
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) (%)	10.3	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 \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	17.7	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 (%)	8.7	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	41.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	10.6	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET FARRUKHABAD UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Farrukhabad. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Farrukhabad, information was gathered from 969 households, 1,276 women, and 175 men.

Farrukhabad, Uttar 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 (%)	67.1	70.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.7	35.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	972	981
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	789	1,002
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	67.7	55.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	47.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	91.8	62.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	99.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	72.6	30.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	45.5	24.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	77.5	93.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	13.5	5.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	63.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	33.3	30.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.8	24.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.3	6.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.1	6.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	61.0	33.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	67.2	45.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	40.0	22.9
22. Female sterilization (%)	8.3	7.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.3	3.4
25. Pill (%)	2.6	1.4
26. Condom (%)	24.6	10.5
27. Injectables (%)	1.6	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	7.7	18.8
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.5	6.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	29.6	10.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	81.3	63.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.4	44.1
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	41.5	17.2
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.8	84.3
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	24.5	9.2
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	10.5	3.7
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.7	71.1
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	72.5	43.5
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,611	1,331
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.6
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	72.0	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	69.3	52.0
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.8	34.4
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	7.1	1.6
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	74.7	53.6
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.0	6.0
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.8	24.1
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.2	5.0
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	68.5	38.6
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	83.7	(46.2)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.3	79.8
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	72.2	64.5
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	82.7	59.5
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	85.6	60.2
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	33.6	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	34.7	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	79.0	41.7
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	71.0	27.7
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.0	67.6
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	4.9
Irea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	4.0	40.4
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.6	12.1
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	*	19.8
63.	Children with diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backh facility or backh manifeld (%)	*	5.1
04. 65	Diffurent with diamode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider (%)	A 4	09.0
66.	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	4.1	3.4
	neaith provider (%)	67.5	69.2

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

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

Farrukhabad, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	32.9	22.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	58.6	(56.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(48.5)	(39.3)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	16.1	7.5
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(7.9)	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	14.8	6.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	47.8	49.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	14.3	8.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	6.1	2.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	31.1	31.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.7	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	18.3	23.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	15.7	15.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	51.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	77.1	38.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.5	26.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	47.7	29.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	56.9	27.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	58.3	24.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.1	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) (%)	9.1	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		
blood pressure (%)	13.8	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.1	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	1.9	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	44.0	
blood pressure (%)	14.8	na
Screening for Cancer among women (age 30-49 years)	0.4	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.1	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 Alconol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	6.1	
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	б.4 10-0	na
102. Were age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49.0	na
103. women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Ivien age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	19.7	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Fatehpur Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Fatehpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Fatehpur, information was gathered from 989 households, 1,206 women, and 175 men.

Fatehpur, Uttar 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 (%)	63.4	59.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.0	31.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,035	1,008
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	890	799
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	84.3	54.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	35.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	76.8	46.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.8	98.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	63.1	27.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	38.9	17.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	76.2	96.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.8	1.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	12.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	62.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	37.3	32.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.4	14.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.7	1.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.3	1.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	70.4	35.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	66.2	41.4
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	58.0	18.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	8.4	10.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	0.7
25. Pill (%)	6.6	1.7
26. Condom (%)	38.9	4.6
27. Injectables (%)	0.9	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	9.7	18.7
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.7	6.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	35.6	8.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	73.9	*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	56.3	38.9
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	38.1	9.6
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	90.2	85.1
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	17.7	6.2
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.8	1.2
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.8	88.5
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	CC 9	20.0
30	adys of delivery (%) Average out-of-packet expanditure per delivery in a public health facility (Ps.)	2 145	39.0
39. 40	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	2,140	1,407
40. 41	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	5.0	0.0
	days of delivery (%)	65.5	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	81.4	69.0
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	64.6	56.8
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	7.2	1.1
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	85.6	69.0
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.0	4.6
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	26.7	(29.6)
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.9	1.8
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	55.7	48.4
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	63.5	(67.6)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.0	87.0
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	61.8	63.8
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	76.0	68.7
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	71.5	71.5
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.3	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	20.2	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	69.8	55.7
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	76.3	43.6
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.3	95.3
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.0	1.9
Irea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		40.4
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.9	10.1
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received triat reny(ration saits (OKS) (%)	*	(30.4)
03. 64	Children with diarrhoes in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (9/)	*	(13.3)
65 65	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (API) in the 2 works preceding the survey (0/)	1 0	(33.7)
66 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.5	2.0
	health provider (%)	(43.1)	(65.2)

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

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

Fatehpur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	13.9	25.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	48.0	(46.6)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.0	3.7
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	3.5	4.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	51.1	52.4
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	17.8	14.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.1	5.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	38.0	40.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.6	4.4
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	24.7	31.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	15.8	10.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	63.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	78.1	44.0
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	63.7	40.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	49.0	(37.8)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	63.0	40.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	60.5	37.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.5	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.5	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	5.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	42	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.8	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	na
Women		
92 Mildly aloyated blood processing (Systelic 140-150 mm of Ha and/or Diastelic 90-90 mm of Ha) (%)	10.5	22
92. Medarately or appretely elevated blood pressure (Systelia >160mm of Hg and/or Diastonic 50-55 min of Hg) (%)	10.5	na
93. Nodelately of severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (76)	4.5	na
blood pressure (%)	17.0	na
Men		
95 Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.3	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 \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.1	na
blood pressure (%)	18.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.9	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.1	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 (%)	20.8	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	60.8	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.5	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

FIROZABAD UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Firozabad. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Firozabad, information was gathered from 951 households, 1,178 women, and 181 men.

Firozabad, Uttar 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 (%)	72.5	67.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.9	33.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	950	961
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	871	850
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	65.4	54.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	34.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.3	87.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.4	99.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.0	36.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	53.5	36.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	88.0	95.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	13.4	2.6
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 ⁴ (%)	71.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	42.4	32.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.8	22.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.8	5.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.6	4.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	70.0	49.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	66.9	47.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	34.6	29.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	15.0	14.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.3
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.2	1.4
25. Pill (%)	2.3	1.5
26. Condom (%)	14.7	11.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	9.2	16.9
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.2	7.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.3	11.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	47.1	61.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Maternal and Child HealthTotalMaternal and Child HealthTotalMaternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2days of delivery (%)	tal .0 .7 .6 .6 .8 .1 .8 .1 .8 .1 .0 .0
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)58.333. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)39.334. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)84.735. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)14.936. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)4.637. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)92.738. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 272.7	.0 .7 .6 .6 .8 .1 .8 .1 .8 .1 .0
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)58.34333. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)39.32434. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)84.78335. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)14.9736. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)4.6237. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)92.78138. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 272.747	.0 .7 .6 .6 .8 .1 .8 .1 .0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)39.32434. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)84.78535. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)14.9736. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)4.6237. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)92.78138. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 272.747	.7 .6 .6 .8 .1 .8 .1 .8 .1 .0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)84.785.35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)14.9736. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)4.6237. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)92.78138. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 272.747	.6 .6 .8 .1 .8 41 .0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)14.936. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)4.637. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)92.738. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 272.7	.6 .8 .1 .8 41 .0
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)4.637. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)92.738. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 272.7	.8 .1 .8 41 .0
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 92.7 81 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 72.7 47	.1 .8 41 .0 าล
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	.8 41 .0 1a
uays or ucrivery (70) 73.7 47	41 .0 na
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1,7911,4	.0 1a
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 1.5 1	าล
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 72.0	
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	~
42. Institutional births (%) 80.1 67	.0
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)56.441	.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)4.2	.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 83.3 67	.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)10.7	.1
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 38.5 30	.5
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 2.7 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 ¹¹ (%) 67.1 58	.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 72.9 72	.1
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 94.9 91	.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 72.1 76	.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 79.4 72	.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 79.7 75	.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 28.5	ıa
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 19.7	ia F
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or nepatitis B vaccine (%) 75.1 60	.5
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 52.9 42	.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 91.5 84	.5
50. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private realth facility (%) 2.6 C	. I
61. Browslopes of diarrhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	2
61. Prevalence of diamode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 7.0 14 62. Children with diambed in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received and rehydration salts (OPS) (%) (44.4) 37	.3 1
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received via reinvaluation saits $(O(G) (70)$ (44.4) 57	. 7
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (70.2) 65	5
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 3.9	.0
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	
health provider (%) 72.5 76	.9

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

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

Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators(2019-21)(2015-16)Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of ChildrenTotalTotal67. Children under age 3 years breastifed within one hour of birn ¹⁵ (%)57.244.468. Children age 6-3 months receiving and acquate diet ^{16, 17} (%)8.32.270. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)6.82.871. Nor-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)6.82.872. Total children under 5 years who are strated (height-for-sage) ¹⁶ (%)6.82.873. Children under 5 years who are unseted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)9.511.775. Children under 5 years who are unseted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)8.83.877. Children under 5 years who are unseted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)2.5.52.7.977. Ontiden under 5 years who are unseted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)4.81.670. Women who are oxerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)4.81.679. Women who are oxerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)4.81.670. Women who are oxerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)4.81.670. Women who are oxerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)4.31.670. Women who are oxerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)4.81.680. Women who are oxerweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)4.31.681. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<1.0 gidh) ²¹ (%)7.34.282. Norp-regnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 gidh) ²² (%)7.13.483. Respa		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total Total 67. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of birth '0%) 28.4 28.4 68. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of birth '0%) 57.2 44.4 69. Children under age 6.3 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.3 2.2 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.8 2.8 73. Children under 5 years who are swatted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 6.8 2.8 73. Children under 5 years who are swatted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.8 3.8 74. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 1.8 2.1.8 70. Children under 5 years who are enservei (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 2.4.3 1.5 79. Women who are overweight weight for height (27 (%) 4.8 2.8 79. Women who are overweight and the ansemic (1.1.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 5.7 3.4.2 81. Children under 5 years who are ansemic (2.1.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 5.7 3.4.2	Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
67. Children under age 6 anoths receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastHell ⁶ (%) 28.4 21.4 68. Children under age 6 anoths receiving an adequate diet ^{1,17} (%) 8.3 2.22 70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{1,17} (%) 8.3 2.22 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{1,17} (%) 8.3 2.22 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 8.3 2.8 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 8.4 2.8 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 8.8 3.8 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 2.8 2.4 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 2.8 1.6 8. Women who are orweight or obase (BM 12-50 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 4.8 1.8 8. Biod sugar level - high rot obase (BM 12-50 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 7.3 4.7.2 8. Notestate another or obase (BM 12-50 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 5.7 3.2 8. Areania among Children a	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
68. Children under age 6 monthe exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%) 57.2 44.4 69. Children age 6-3 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 8.3 2.2 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.8 2.8 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.8 2.8 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 6.8 2.8 75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 4.8 1.6 70. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 4.8 1.8 70. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 4.3 1.5.6 70. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 4.3 1.6.8 70. Women who are overweight weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.3 1.6.8 2.1.8 71. Children and Women 5.7 3.2 3.2	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	28.4	21.4
69. Children age 6-3 months receiving an adequate dist ^{11,17} (%) 32.9 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist ^{11,17} (%) 6.8 2.28 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist ^{11,17} (%) 6.8 2.88 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%) 6.8 2.88 73. Children under 5 years who are sourcel (weight-for-height) ¹² (%) 3.8 3.8 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²¹ (%) 3.8 3.8 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²¹ (%) 4.8 2.66 27.9 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²¹ (%) 4.8 2.1.8 2.1.8 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 4.8 2.1.8 79. Women who are overweight weight field se2.50 kg/m ²) ¹⁴ (%) 4.8 2.4.3 15.6 80. Women who nave high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 43.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 4.7 3.4.2 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 5.7.7 3.4.2 3.8 83. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/d	68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	57.2	44.4
70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 8.3 2.2 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.8 2.8 72. Total children under 5 years who are susted (height-10r-age) ¹⁸ (%) 6.8 2.8 73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-10r-height) ¹⁸ (%) 3.8 3.8 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-10r-height) ¹⁹ (%) 4.8 1.6 70. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-10r-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-10r-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 79. Women who are overweight (weight-10r-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 79. Women who are overweight (weight-10r-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 79. Women who are overweight (weight-10r-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.3 15.6 80. Women who are overweight (weight-10r-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.3 15.6 80. Women who are overweight (weight-10r-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.3 15.6 80. Women wage 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 57.7 3.4.2 81. Children and Women 2.5 na 82. Norpregnant women	69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	32.9
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) * 4.7 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.8 2.8 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-heigh) ¹⁶ (%) 9.5 11.7 73. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-heigh) ¹⁶ (%) 3.8 3.8 75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-heigh) ²⁶ (%) 25.6 27.9 76. Nichten under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-heigh) ²⁶ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 18.8 21.8 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 48.1 16.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 49.1 na 79. Women who are overweight (belog bla 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 49.1 na Anaemia amog Children and Women 25.8 32.8 32.8 32.8 80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 83. All women age 15.19 wars who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 84. All women age 15.19 wars who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 5.5 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160	70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	8.3	2.2
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel ^{16,17} (%) 6.8 2.8 73. Children under 5 years who are sustnad (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 9.5 11.7 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.8 3.8 76. Children under 5 years who are vorweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.8 3.8 76. Children under 5 years who are vorweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 4.8 1.6 77. Children under 5 years who are vorweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 18.8 2.1.8 78. Women who are vorweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 4.8 1.6 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hight who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 5.7 3.4.2 81. Children under age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 61.8 28.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²⁶ (%) 61.8 28.2 83. Pleod sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 61.8 28.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²⁷ (%) 5.5 na 85. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140	71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	4.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 46.9 44.0 74. Children under 5 years who are stunted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.8 3.8 75. Children under 5 years who are overeely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 25.6 27.9 76. Children under 5 years who are overeely (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 18.8 21.8 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 43.1 15.6 79. Women who are overeely end by 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 44.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 45.3 15.6 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 73.9 47.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.5 na 99. Blood sugar level - high nor very high (>160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 3.2	72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.8	2.8
74. Children under 5 years who are swetely wasted (weight-for-height)" (%) 9.5 11.7 75. Children under 5 years who are swetely wasted (weight-for-height)" (%) 3.8 3.8 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)" (%) 2.6 27.9 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)" (%) 4.8 1.6 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)" (%) 4.8 1.6 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 18.8 24.3 15.6 80. Women who have high thisk waist-to-hight pratio (20.5) (%) 49.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 7.9 47.2 81. Children ange 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²² (%) 5.7 3.4.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²² (%) 5.7 3.4.2 83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 61.8 28.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 2.5 na Women 8.8 8.0 3.2 na 8.7. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 m/g/d) ²¹ (%) 4.5 na 3.2 na 8.8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 m/g/d) ²¹ (%)	73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	46.9	44.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)3.83.876. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)2.627.977. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)4.81.6Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)18.821.878. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)48.1.879. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)49.1naAnaenia among Children and Women24.315.680. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)49.1naAnaenia among Children and Women53.828.881. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%)57.734.282. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%)57.134.183. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)61.828.2Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)2.5naWomen2.5na2.5na80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%)5.5na90. Blood sugar level - wry high (>160 mg/d) ²³ (%)5.5na91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%)3.2na91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%)5.5na91. Blood sugar level - wry high (>160 mg/d) ²³ (%)5.5na91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%)5.5na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking med	74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	9.5	11.7
76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age)* %) 25.6 27.9 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ %) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 18.8 21.8 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ %) 18.8 24.3 15.6 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hig patio (26.85) (%) 49.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 7.7 34.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.5 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²¹ (%) 5.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²¹ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²¹ (%) 5.5 na 92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²	75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	3.8	3.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.8 1.6 Nutritional Staus of Women (age 15-49 years) 18.8 21.8 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 24.3 15.6 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 24.3 15.6 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 73.9 47.2 81. Children and Women 8 21.8 73.9 47.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 83. Bregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (140 mg/	76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.6	27.9
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 18.8 21.8 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 18.8 21.8 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 49.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 73.9 47.2 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%) 61.8 28.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 25. na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 2.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) <t< td=""><td>77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)²⁰ (%)</td><td>4.8</td><td>1.6</td></t<>	77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.8	1.6
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI -18.5 kg/m²)²1 (%) 18.8 21.8 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%) 24.3 15.6 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 49.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 73.9 47.2 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d)?2 (%)	Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%) 24.3 15.6 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 49.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 73.9 47.2 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 3.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic	78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	18.8	21.8
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 49.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 73.9 47.2 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 45.8 32.8 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 61.8 28.2 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 61.8 28.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 4.5 na Women 4.5 na 7.5 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 7.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 7.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 7.5 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 7.5 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 7.5 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 na 7.5 <td>79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)</td> <td>24.3</td> <td>15.6</td>	79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	24.3	15.6
Anaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)73.947.282. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)57.734.283. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)57.134.184. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)61.828.2Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)57.134.186. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)4.5na87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)5.5na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²¹ (%)5.5na90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%)5.5na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.2na92. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.2na93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.2na94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.2na94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.2na94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)5.0na95. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.9na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)15.2na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200	80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	49.1	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 73.9 47.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic(²² (%) 61.8 22.8 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 61.8 28.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 80.8 80.8 2.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.5 na 7.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na a 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na a 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na a 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na a 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥	Anaemia among Children and Women		
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.7 34.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 45.8 32.8 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 61.8 28.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 61.8 28.2 Women - - - 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 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 ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) </td <td>81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)</td> <td>73.9</td> <td>47.2</td>	81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	73.9	47.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 45.8 32.8 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 61.8 28.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 57.1 34.1 Women 86. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 80. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 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 2100mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 95.	82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.7	34.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.1 34.1 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 61.8 28.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 61.8 28.2 Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.5 na 80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na	83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 $q/dl)^{22}$ (%)	45.8	32.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 61.8 28.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 8 Women 4.5 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 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 ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na 94. Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systoli	84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	57.1	34.1
Blood Sugar Level among Aduits (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.5 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 92. Mildly levated 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 ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.0mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.0mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.0mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.0mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na	85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.8	28.2
Women 4.5 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.5 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 9.2 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 2100mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na <	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.5 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.5 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.4 na Women 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 ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 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 ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	Women		
Block Sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.5 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.5 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 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) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 na 94. Blood sugar level - key high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 11.9 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 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 (%) 20.5	86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.5	na
One block obgen for the fight of very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 1.0 Men 5.5 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.4 na 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) (%) 18.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 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) (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood p	87. Blood sugar level - very bigh (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.5	na
Men 5.5 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 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 ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 15.2 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.5 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.2 na 98. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.2	88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.5	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.5 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 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) (%) 5.0 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 (%) 18.1 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 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 ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na 98. Blood sugar level (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.2 na 98. Ever undergone a breast exam	Men		
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 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) (%) 11.9 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 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 (%) 18.1 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 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 (%) 20.5 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	89. Blood sugar level - high $(141-160 \text{ mg/d})^{23}$ (%)	55	na
90. Diode stigat revel - high or very high (>140 mg/d)) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d)) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 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) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 18.1 na 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) (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.5 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	90. Blood sugar level - very high (141 100 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.2	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 11.9 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) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 18.1 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) (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na 98. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 20.5 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	91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>100 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.4	na
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) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 18.1 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 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm 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 (%) 20.5 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.2 na 98. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.2 na	Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.1	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) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 18.1 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) (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.5 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	Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 million Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 million Hg) (%) 11.9 11.9 11.9 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (%) 18.1 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) (%) 15.2 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 4.7 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	02 Mildly algusted blood processor (Systelia 140, 150 mm of Hz and/or Disatelia 00, 00 mm of Hz) (%)	11.0	20
93. Moderately of severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.0 fra 94. Elevated blood pressure (%) 18.1 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 ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 15.2 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.5 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	92. Mildiy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 million of right and/or Diastolic 90-99 million right (%)	F 0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥ 140 min of Hg and/of blastolic ≥ 30 min of Hg) of taking field the to control 18.1 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) (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.5 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	93. Moderately of severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)	5.0	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) (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.5 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	blood pressure (%)	18.1	na
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) (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.5 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	Men		
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 4.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (%) 20.5 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 20.5 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	95 Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Ha and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Ha) (%)	15.2	na
90. Ever undergone a screening test of cervical cancer (%) 0.2 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.2 na	96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)	47	na
blood pressure (%) 20.5 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 0.2 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	97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	4.7	Па
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.2na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.2na	blood pressure (%)	20.5	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.2na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.2na	Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.2 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	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)	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 (%) 5.2 na	101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 45.6 na	102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	45.6	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 17.7 na	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.7	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR UTTAR PRADESH



International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

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 Gautam Buddha Nagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Gautam Buddha Nagar, information was gathered from 713 households, 863 women, and 95 men.

Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1 Female population are 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.0	75.3
2 Population below age 15 years (%)	28.5	32.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	897	844
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	735	845
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	84.1	72.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	68.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	98.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	74.0	59.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	75.0	76.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.2	99.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	23.8	19.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	21.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	79.9	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.9	44.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.5	21.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.9	4.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.1	5.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	89.6	75.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	76.3	74.6
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	55.9	48.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	24.2	21.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.6
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.2	3.7
25. Pill (%)	2.3	3.0
26. Condom (%)	25.0	19.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.7	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.3	7.2
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.4	3.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.7	11.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	67.0	46.4

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar 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)	i otai	Total
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.3	69.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	52.7	51.2
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	96.1	91.4
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.1	20.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	19.5	4.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.6	76.1
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	85.4	72.6
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,626	2,563
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(0.0)	1.2
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 (%)	86.6	70.9
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	32.4	24.7
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.5	3.3
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	90.1	74.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.8	15.0
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.1	25.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.0	12.7
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 ¹¹ (%)	68.2	65.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	(90.4)	66.4
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.6	93.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	69.7	80.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.4	76.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.6	75.8
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	26.6	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	74.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	86.4	62.0
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	72.3	34.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	83.0	72.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.5	19.6
I reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	47	45.4
61. Prevalence of diarrnoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.7	15.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	*	46.0
os. Onitoren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a basility or basility or basility are wider (9/)	*	13.1
65. Provalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (API) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (9)	F 0	20.1 21
6. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	J.Z	3.4
health provider (%)	(83.4)	66.8
	1-2-1	

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

¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators (2018-22) (2018-16) Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total Total 67. Children under age 3 years breastied within one hour of birth ¹⁶ (%) 33.4 16.3 68. Childrane ge 6-27 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) - (43.8) 70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) - 8.0 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) 5.5 3.2 73. Children under 5 years who are sutted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 2.5 3.2 73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 3.5 4.5 70. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 3.5 4.5 70. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 3.6 1.5 71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 3.6 1.5 72. Normen whore see overweight was develow wasted (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 3.6 1.5 72. Wormen whore age 5-5 Morths wore an americ (<11.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 5.6 1.6 73. Wormen whore age 5-5 Morths wore an americ (<11.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 5.7.8 5.7.4		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Child reading Practices and Nutritional Status of ChildrenTotalTotal67. Children under age 3 years breasted within one hour of hith "6%)*30.468. Children age 68-months receiving and adepuate diet ^{1%, 17} (%)*(43.8)70. Breasteding children age 6-23 months receiving an adepuate diet ^{1%, 17} (%)*7.472. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adepuate diet ^{1%, 17} (%)6.97.773. Children under 5 years who are stratted (height-10-reight) ¹⁶ (%)2.532.274. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-10-reight) ¹⁶ (%)2.53.575. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-10-reight) ¹⁶ (%)1.01.276. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-10-reight) ¹⁶ (%)1.51.477. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-10-reight) ¹⁶ (%)3.53.877. Children under 5 years who are asserveight (weight-10-reight) ¹⁶ (%)3.53.877. Children under 5 years who are asserveight (weight-10-reight) ¹⁶ (%)3.53.878. Women who are bare witght (weight-10-reight) ¹⁶ (%)3.53.879. Women who are asserveight (weight-10-reight) ¹⁶ (%)3.53.880. Women who are overweight and advante (L10 g/d) ¹² (%)4.72.880. Women who are shares (H10 g/d) ¹⁷ (%)5.85.781. Children ange 15-49 years who are anaemic (-110 g/d) ¹² (%)5.75.782. Non-regrama Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-120 g/d) ¹² (%)6.97.883. Biodo sugar level - why high (-14-10 mg/d) ¹⁷ (%)6.97.8 <th>Indicators</th> <th>(2019-21)</th> <th>(2015-16)</th>	Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
67. Children under age 3 months treasited within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%) 33.4 16.3 68. Children under age 6 months treasiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) 7.4 7.6 7.1. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) 6.9 7.7 7.2. Totald children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) 6.9 7.7 7.2. Totald children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) 6.9 7.7 7.3. Children under 5 years who are sustund (neight) ¹⁶ (%) 12.0 16.2 7.2. Totaldren under 5 years who are warset (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%) 2.1 2.1 2.2 7.3. Children under 5 years who are warset (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%) 2.1 2.1 2.1 7.2. Totaldren under 5 years who are warset (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%) 3.4 4.5 1.2 7.4. Women whose Boty Mass Index (BMI yab womrmal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 15.0 1.4.2 8.0. Women who are overweight waist-o-hip ratio (%) 3.3 n.8 3.3 n.8 A.1. Women was a part 5.49 years who are anaemic (<1.1.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 6.9 3.6 6.2 6.8.3 6.8.2 6.8.3 6.8.2 6.8.3 6.8.2 <th>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Total</th>	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled ¹⁶ (%) * 30.4 90. Children age 6-36 months receivings and dream adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 7.4 7.6 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 6.9 7.7 73. Children under 5 years who are substict (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.5 3.2.2 73. Children under 5 years who are substict (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.5 4.5 75. Children under 5 years who are substict (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.5 4.5 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.6 1.2 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.6 1.2 77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.7 2.8.4 77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 5.3 mare underweight (meight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 5.3 7 78. Wonen who are underweight on obas (MB 2.2.6 kgm?) ²¹ (%) 5.3 7 2.8.8 7 2.8.8 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.86) (%) 5.3 7 8.3 7 81. Children unde 5 -59 months ware anae	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	33.4	16.3
69. Children age 6-3 months receiving an adequate det ^{16, 17} (%) 7.4 (7.6) 7. Dereastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{16, 17} (%) 7.8 8.0 7.1 Total children under 5 years who are suested (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 25.5 32.2 7.3. Children under 5 years who are suested (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.5 4.5 7.6. Children under 5 years who are suested (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.5 4.5 7.6. Children under 5 years who are suested (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.6 1.2 Numer whose Body Mass Index (BMI is blew normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ⁵) ²¹ (%) 15.0 1.42.2 7.8. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI is blew normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ⁵) ²¹ (%) 3.7 2.8.3 8.0. Women who are verweight waist-o-hig rate (0.8.5) (%) 3.7 2.8 9.1. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI is blew normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ⁵) ²¹ (%) 5.7.3 5.8.3 9.1. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI is blew normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ⁵) ²¹ (%) 5.7.3 5.8.3 9.2. Women whose Body Mass Index anasemic (<11.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 5.9.3 5.8.2 9.1. Women whose are aneremic (<11.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 5.8.3 5.7.4 5.7.6 8.2. Non-pregnant women age 15-	68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	*	30.4
70. Breastfeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ^{1, 17} (%) 7.4 7.6 71. Non-breastfeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ^{1, 17} (%) 6.9 7.7 73. Children under 5 years who are sunted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 12.0 12.5 32.2 74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 12.0 12.5 32.4 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 2.6 12.9 28.4 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 0.6 1.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <15.8 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 15.0 14.2 79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 53.3 na 79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 53.3 na 70. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 53.3 na 79. Women who are overweight are asomic (<11.0 g/d) ²¹ (%) 62.9 68.3 80. Women who are overweight are asomic (<11.0 g/d) ²¹ (%) 61.9 94.7 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²¹ (%) 57.8 57.4 Blood Sugar level - high (141-1	69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(43.8)
71. Non-breastleading children age 6-29 months receiving an adequate dieff ^{5, 17} (%) 6.9 72. Total children age 6-29 months receiving an adequate dieff ^{5, 17} (%) 6.9 73. Orbitarien under 5 years who are surnet (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 12.0 16.2 75. Children under 5 years who are surnetly wasied (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 2.5 3.5 4.5 76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasied (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 0.6 1.2 77. Children under 5 years who are severely wasied (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 0.6 1.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 15.0 14.2 78. Women who are overweight tor obsee (BMI ≥25.6 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 3.4 7 29.8 80. Women who are overweight or obsee (BMI ≥25.6 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 6.9 6.8 3.8 81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaenic (12.0 g/d) ¹²² (%) 6.9 6.8 3.8 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaenic (12.0 g/d) ¹²² (%) 6.9 9.8 57.8 57.8 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaenic (12.0 g/d) ¹²² (%) 6.9 na 7.0 na 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ¹² (%) 5.9 7.8 7.0 na 18.8 Blood suga	70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.4	7.6
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ^{16, 17} (%) 6,9 7.7 73. Children under 5 years who are sutated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 12.0 16.2 75. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.5 32.2 76. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.8.4 77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.6 1.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ³) ²¹ (%) 15.0 14.2 79. Women whose are vareweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 53.3 na 79. Women whose are vareweight and 25.0 kg/m ³ (%) 53.3 na 70. Women whose are vareweight wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 53.3 na 70. Women whose are overweight wasted an americ (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 62.9 68.3 80. Women who have high risk walst-to-hig ratio (20.85) (%) 59.3 58.2 71. Children under 6 -59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 62.9 68.3 82. Norpergnat women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 59.4 57.6 83. Hood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²¹ (%) 59.4 57.6 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<	71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	8.0
73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ⁶ (%) 25.6 32.2 74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ⁶ (%) 12.0 16.2 75. Children under 5 years who are soverely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.9 28.4 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 0.6 1.2 72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 0.6 1.2 73. Women whose Body Mass Indx; (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 15.0 14.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Indx; (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 3.7 29.8 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%) 5.3 na Anaemia among Children and Women 25.0 25.3 58.2 81. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 61.9 9.4 41.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.8 57.8 57.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/dl) ²² (%) 6.9 na 9.8 56.4 9.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 57.8 Blood Sugar level - high (141-1	72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.9	7.7
74. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 12.0 16.2 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.9 28.4 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 0.6 1.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15.49 years) 8.10 16.0 14.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 36.7 29.3 na 79. Women who are overweight is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 34.7 29.8 80. Women who are overweight is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 34.7 29.8 80. Women who are overweight are basen (c11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 62.9 68.3 na naemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6.59 months who are anaemic (c11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 62.9 68.3 58.2 83.2 S9.4 57.6 55.4 57.6 55.4 57.6 55.4 57.6 57.8 57.4 Elocd Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.0 na 87.8 Ioad sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 6.8 na 9.8 18.0 S0.8 18.0 S0.8 18.0 S0.8 18.0 S0.8 18.0 S0.8 18.	73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.5	32.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.5 4.5 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 0.6 1.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 0.6 1.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 5.0 14.2 79. Women who have high risk walist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 5.3 na 80. Women who have high risk walist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 5.3 na 80. Women who have high risk walist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 5.3 s.8 21. No-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 5.3 s.8 82. Noo-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 5.4 5.7 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? ²⁴ (%) 5.8 5.7 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? ⁴² (%) 5.8 5.7 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²² (%) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.4 na 92. Midy elevate	74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	12.0	16.2
76. Children under 5 years who are ourderweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 21.9 28.4 77. Children under 5 years who are ourderweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 0.6 1.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 15.0 14.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 34.7 29.8 79. Women who are overweight or obes (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ⁷⁴ (%) 53.3 na Anaenia among Children and Women 84.7 29.8 68.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 62.9 68.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 59.4 57.6 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic 2 ⁴ (%) 57.8 57.4 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic 2 ⁴ (%) 7.0 na 85. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.0 na 86. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 98. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na <td>75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)¹⁹ (%)</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>4.5</td>	75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	3.5	4.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ³² (%) 0.6 1.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 15.0 14.2 78. Women who are object Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 53.3 na 79. Women who have high risk waist-to-hig ratio (20.85) (%) 62.9 68.3 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hig ratio (20.85) (%) 59.3 58.2 81. Children ang 6 5-39 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ³² (%) 59.4 57.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.9 g/d) ³² (%) 57.8 57.4 81. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 81. Bolod Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 6.9 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ³² (%) 7.0 na 8.8	76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	21.9	28.4
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 15.0 14.2 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 53.3 na Anaemia among Children and Women 53.3 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 62.9 68.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 61.9 49.7 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 65.9 57.4 83. Bregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.4 57.4 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.4 57.4 85. Blood sugar level - wingh (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - wingh (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 7.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁶ (%) 17.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8<	77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	0.6	1.2
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI >18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 15.0 14.2 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 53.3 na Anzernia among Children and Women 53.3 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 59.3 58.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 59.4 57.6 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 70. na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Sys	Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 2250 kg/m ²) ²⁷ (%) 34.7 29.8 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 53.3 na Anaemia among Children and Women 82.9 62.9 68.3 58.2 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²² (%) 59.3 58.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d) ²² (%) 59.4 57.8 57.4 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 57.8 57.4 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 7.0 na na 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 6.9 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141.160 mg/d) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/d) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 29.9 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm	78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	15.0	14.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 53.3 na Anaemia among Children and Women 53.3 63.3 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 62.9 68.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 59.3 59.4 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 80 Ostgar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 70 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - wary high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ' Nigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ' Nigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ' Nigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ' Nigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ' Nigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ' Nigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ' Nigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm	79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	34.7	29.8
Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%) 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 86. Blood sugar level - high (ref 1-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 87. Blood sugar level - high (ref 1-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 87. Blood sugar level - high (ref 1-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 94. na 95. Blood sugar level - high (ref 1-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 94. na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 94. na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 94. na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>1610 mg/dl) ²² (%) 94. na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 99. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 90. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 90. Ever undergone a arceening test for cervical cancer (%) 90. Ever undergone a arceening tor cervical cancer (%) 90. Ever undergone a arceening tor cervical cancer (%) 90. Ever undergone a arceening tor cervical cancer (%) 91. Women age 15 years and above who	80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	53.3	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 52. 68.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 59.3 58.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 59.4 57.6 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 59.4 57.6 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 59.4 57.6 86. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.0 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 7.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 99. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 209 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 94. Ever undergone a breast examin	Anaemia among Children and Women		
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 59.3 58.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 59.4 57.6 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 57.8 57.4 Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 88. Blood sugar level - high no rvery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.8 na 99. Blood sugar level - high no rvery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - high no rvery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high no rvery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 9.3 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systo	81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	62.9	68.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) (61.9) 49.7 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²² (%) 7.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 7.0 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 8.1 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 8.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 8.1 na 92. Mildly elevated blood gressure (Systolic 140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - Nigh vers and above) Women 17.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na	82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	59.3	58.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 59.4 57.6 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(61.9)	49.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.8 57.4 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 57.8 57.4 Women 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 7.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 9.9.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.4 na na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%) 9.4 na na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.4 na na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of	84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	59.4	57.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women	85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	57.8	57.4
Women 6. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6. 9 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 7.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) V 4.0 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 16.4 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 16.4 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 900 mm of Hg) (%) 16.3 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressu	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 7.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 9.9.9.9.0 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - kigh or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 96. Moderately or severely el	Women		
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 7.0 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁸ (%) 14.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁵ (%) 17.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 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 (%) 16.4 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 98. Ever undergone a scr	86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 14.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 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) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 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 (%) 14.0 na Men	87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.0	na
Men 98. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 6.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 77.2 na Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.00mm of Hg) (%) 16.4 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.00mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.00mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) on (Mg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Word undergone a	88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	14.8	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)6.8na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)9.4na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level^{23} (%)17.2naWypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)9.8na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)9.8na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 nm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)16.4naMildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)14.0na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%)14.0na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)5.3na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)20.9naScreening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.0na99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for breast cancer (%)0.2na100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.2na101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)3.0na	Men		
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/d)] ²³ (%) 9.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 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 (%) 16.4 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (%) 0.1 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 100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2	89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 17.2 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) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.4 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 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 noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 na 90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 na 91. Vormen age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	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) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.4 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.9 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.0 na 90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 na 90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 na 91. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.0 na 92. Ever undergone an oral cavity examinat	91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	17.2	na
Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.4 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.9 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.0 na na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.0 na 90. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.0 na 90. 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 (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 29.7 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who	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) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (%) 16.4 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.9 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 20.9 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.0 na 99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for breast cancer (%) 0.2 na 90. 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 (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 29.7 na 103. Women ag	Women		
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (%) 16.4 na Men	92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.8	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 16.4 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.9 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 20.9 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 a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na	93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.0	na
blood pressure (%) 16.4 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.9 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 20.9 na 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 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 29.7 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na	94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.9 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 20.9 na 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 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na	blood pressure (%)	16.4	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 14.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 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 (%) 0.2 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 29.7 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na	Men		
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.3 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 20.9 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 20.9 na 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 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 29.7 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 17.3 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 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 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 (%) 0.2 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 (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 29.7 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 17.3 na	96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.3	na
biolog pressure (%)20.9naScreening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)98.Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.2na99.Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.0na100.na100.Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.2na101.Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)3.0na102.Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)29.7na103.Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.2na104.Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)17.3na	97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	20.0	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.2na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.0na100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.2na Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 0.2na101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)3.0na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)29.7na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.2na104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)17.3na	Screening for Cancer among Wemen (ago 20, 40 years)	20.9	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.2na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.0na100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)0.2naTobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)3.0na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)29.7na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.2na104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)17.3na	Of Ever undergone a coroning test for convice concer (%)	0.2	22
100. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 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 (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 29.7 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 17.3 na	90. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 3.0 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 3.0 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 29.7 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.2 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 17.3 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 (%)3.0na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)29.7na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.2na104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)17.3na	Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)29.7na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.2na104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)17.3na	101 Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.2104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)17.3	102 Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	29.7	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 17.3 na	103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.3	na

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

GHAZIABAD UTTAR PRADESH



International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

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 Ghaziabad. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Ghaziabad, information was gathered from 716 households, 805 women, and 76 men.

Ghaziabad, Uttar 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 (%)	78.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	930
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,182
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	86.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	73.4
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	84.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	92.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	20.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	1.6
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	80.1
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.2
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	91.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	72.7
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	51.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	15.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.0
25. Pill (%)	0.2
26. Condom (%)	31.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.3
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.8
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	22.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(95.5)

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5
Indicators	(2019-21)
Maternal and Child Health	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 (%)	77.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	62.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	86.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	47.8
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.5
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 da delivery (%) 	ays of 84.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,251
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(4.1)
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 da delivery (%) 	ays of 85.3
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
42. Institutional births (%)	86.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.7
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.1
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	88.0
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	52.5
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's reca	ll ¹¹ (%) 68.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	(83.8)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	73.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	79.1
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	82.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	27.4
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	64.7
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	77.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	64.5
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(87.8)
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(8.6)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.7
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 or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.8
bb. Unlidren with rever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*

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

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

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Ghaziabad, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	18.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(54.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	7.5
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%)	<u> </u>
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)	6.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (neight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	28.2
74. Children under 5 years who are soverely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	3.0
75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	3.0 23.4
70. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-beight) ²⁰ (%)	20.4
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	5.0
78. Women where Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI $<18.5 \text{ kg/m}^{2}\text{l}^{21}$ (%)	11 1
70. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI >25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	43.7
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hin ratio (>0.85) (%)	49.7
Anaemia among Children and Women	40.1
81. Children are 6-59 months who are an amic ($<11.0 \text{ g/d}$) ²² (%)	61.8
82 Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 α/dl) ²² (%)	55.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) $(\%)$	(39.6)
84 All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	59.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	00.0
Women	
86 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	78
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.4
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	17.9
Men	
89 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.0
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	11.2
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	20.2
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) (%)	10.3
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic \geq 100mm of Ha) (%)	6.4
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	19.3
Men	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.5
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.9
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	- · -
pressure (%)	24.5
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.7
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0
Tobasso Hes and Aleshal Consumption among Adults (are 15 years and shows)	0.9
101 Wemen and 15 years and above who yea any kind of tehaces (%)	4 7
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.7
TOZ. We have to years and above who use any Kind of tobacco (%) 102 . We may ago 15 years and above who consume clookel (%)	22.3 0.1
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12 /
	13.4

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

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

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

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

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

GHAZIPUR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Ghazipur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Ghazipur, information was gathered from 966 households, 1,363 women, and 203 men.
Ghazipur, Uttar 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 (%)	69.7	63.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.6	35.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,053	1,112
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	972	1,052
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	74.3	63.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	53.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	91.8	70.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.3	99.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	64.1	19.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	39.3	17.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.2	98.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	10.6	8.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	1.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	72.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.4	41.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.5	25.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.8	3.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.9	4.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	77.6	35.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	62.9	35.6
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	51.2	27.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	20.9	19.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.9	0.5
25. Pill (%)	10.1	2.8
26. Condom (%)	12.1	4.6
27. Injectables (%)	2.8	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need' (%)	13.4	20.2
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.9	7.6
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	30.5	13.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	68.5	26.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.1	30.0
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	29.2	19.2
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.7	91.4
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	10.6	9.6
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	2.1	2.4
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.7	75.5
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	74 5	20.4
20	days of delivery (%)	71.5	39.1
39.	Children born at home where taken to a bealth facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	2,575	2,090
40. 41	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	(0.0)	1.4
ч 1.	days of delivery (%)	69.1	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	88.3	75.3
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	71.1	59.8
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.0	2.6
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	90.5	77.7
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.9	4.8
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	44.3	21.0
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.6	2.6
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	60.8	40.2
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	69.9	(52.6)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.8	90.9
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	67.6	60.7
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	71.0	60.8
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	76.5	73.1
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	20.9	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	33.9	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	70.0	44.8
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	71.8	53.7
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.4	95.8
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.6	1.1
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.6	7.8
62.	Unildren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(47.2)	(16.5)
63.	Children with diarthoas in the 2 weeks preceding the survey takes to a back facility as back over the (%)	(16.7)	(10.0)
04. 65	Unificient with diarnoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider (%)	(79.9)	(08.9)
60. 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	5.3	5.2
00.	health provider (%)	61.8	69.9

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

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

Ghazipur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	12.4	27.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(60.7)	(25.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(13.0)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.1	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 ^{16, 17} (%)	4.4	2.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	39.3	41.4
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	25.7	17.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	13.9	7.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	38.3	31.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.6	2.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	19.4	27.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	14.3	13.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	67.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	71.6	68.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.2	62.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(29.8)	55.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	45.7	61.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	49.8	60.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 ma/dl) ²³ (%)	7.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.3	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) (%)	9.1	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 100mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.0	
blood pressure (%)	14.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.7	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 (%)	20.3	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.3	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.1	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 (%)	4.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	37.7	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	10.5	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Gonda Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Gonda. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Gonda, information was gathered from 972 households, 1,292 women, and 152 men.

Gonda, Uttar 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 (%)	61.7	54.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.4	38.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,078	1,057
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	896	1,051
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	73.0	43.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	34.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	88.9	41.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	44.6	11.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	56.2	19.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	85.1	90.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	13.4	10.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	7.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	57.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	31.5	20.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.4	48.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.0	4.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.2	5.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	61.4	33.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	41.1	13.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	37.1	11.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	8.7	7.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.7	0.3
25. Pill (%)	6.6	0.9
26. Condom (%)	15.9	2.9
27. Injectables (%)	2.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	24.5	32.6
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	9.2	11.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	33.2	8.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	62.2	(34.9)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Gonda, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Maternal and Child HealthTotalTotalMaternal and Child HealthNotesVoltage32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)44.420.733. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)41.713.534. Mothers who cast birth was protected against neonatal tetraus ⁹ (%)17.25.936. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)17.24.137. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)97.174.138. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwle/ather health personnel within 268.634.639. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)2.6022.64140. Children bon at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)3.40.041. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwle/other health personnel within 24.166.940.342. Institutional births (%)5.858.858.858.858.843. Institutional births (%)56.831.158.858.843. Institutional births (%)56.94.54.544. Hours births frat were delivered by caesarean section (%)7.15.845. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)5.857.74.546. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)5.93.6.855.850. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from	Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey) 44.4 20.7 32. Mothers who had at least 4 anientati care visits (%) 41.7 13.5 33. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetarus? (%) 90.4 73.0 35. Mothers who consumed into folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 12.0 4.1 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Perotection (MCP) card (%) 97.1 74.1 38. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 97.1 74.1 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 68.6 34.6 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 2.602 2.641 40. Children wore received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 72.1 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 2.1 7.1 7.8 41. Children wore coived postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 66.9 40.3 41. Home births in the 5 years before the survey) 2.1 5.7 4.5 42. Institutional births (%	Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 44.4 20.7 33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%) 41.7 13.5 34. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 17.2 5.9 36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 17.2 5.9 36. Mothers who received possthalt care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 4.1 7.1 38. Mothers who received posthalt care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 2.602 2.641 30. Chifters who were taken to a health facility (rs.) 2.602 2.641 40. Chifter how the ownere taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 3.4 0.0 41. Chifter how the reside opsthalt care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 2.602 2.641 43. Chifter health facility (%) 5.7 4.5 5.8 4.1 43. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 5.7 4.5 43. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 5.7 4.5 43. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by casarean section (%) 7.1 8.8 5.8 </td <td>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%) 41.7 13.5 34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁶ (%) 90.4 73.0 35. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁶ (%) 17.2 5.9 36. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁶ (%) 17.2 5.9 36. Mothers whose last birth was protected ad Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.1 74.1 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.1 74.1 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 68.6 34.6 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 2.602 2.641 40. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 dos 66.6 34.6 30. Institutional births in public facility (%) 81.8 55.8 55.7 45.5 41. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 57.7 4.5 43. Institutional births foll vaccinated by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 4.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.8 <td< td=""><td>32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)</td><td>44.4</td><td>20.7</td></td<>	32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	44.4	20.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁶ (%) 90.4 73.0 35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 12.0 4.1 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.1 74.1 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 68.6 34.6 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 2.602 2.641 40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.) 72.1 mat 20 adys of delivery (%) 34. 0.0 42. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 43. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 43. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 43. Institutional births (%) 82.6 57.7 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 37.8 31.1 47. Births in a public facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.6 57.1 4.5 57.5 54.5 55.4 40. Children age 1	33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	41.7	13.5
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 17.2 5.9 36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 97.1 74.1 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.1 74.1 38. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 68.6 34.6 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 2.602 2.641 40. Children who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 34. 0.0 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 72.1 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 81.8 55.8 43. 15.1 55.7 4.5 42. Institutional births in public facility (%) 81.8 56.8 37.7 4.5 43. Births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 57.7 4.5 57.7 4.5 44. Home births that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.9 36.8 5.9 36.8 5.9	34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	90.4	73.0
36. Mothers who consumed iron tolic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)12.04.137. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)74.174.138. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)68.634.639. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)2.6022.64140. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility or a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)3.40.041. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)72.1naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)VV4.1Institutional births (%)81.355.8Gene onducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)81.855.8V4.5Births delivered by caesarean section (%)81.12.6Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)59.936.8SO. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)71.453.9So. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)71.453.9So. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)71.453.9So. Children age 12-23 months who have received	35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	17.2	5.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.1 74.1 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 68.6 34.6 39. Average out-opcket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 2.602 2.641 40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 3.4 0.0 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 72.1 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 42. Institutional births in public facility (%) 81.8 55.8 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 81.8 55.7 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 48. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 37.8 31.1 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 5.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 50.5 54.7 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 56.4 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of	36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.0	4.1
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 68.6 34.6 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 2,602 2,641 40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 34.00 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 72.1 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 72.1 na 24. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 31. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 42. Institutional births were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 43. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.6 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 70.5 54.7 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 7	37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.1	74.1
days of delivery (%) 68.6 34.6 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 2.602 2.641 40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 3.4 0.0 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 72.1 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 72.1 na 42. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 43. Institutional births (%) 66.9 40.3 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.66 48. Births in a public health personnel within a supplementation 59.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 70.5 54.7 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 16 first dose of measle	38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
39.Average out-opposet expenduture per delivery in a public nearth facility (rs.)2,6022,64140.Children bor at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)3.40.041.Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)72.1naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42.Institutional births (%)81.855.843.Institutional births in public facility (%)81.855.844.Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)82.657.745.Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)82.657.746.Births delivered by caesarean section (%)31.811.058.Sitths a thended by skilled health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)8.12.6Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card only12 (%)59.936.850.Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only12 (%)70.554.751.Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)70.554.753.Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)71.453.953.Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)71.453.954.Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine	days of delivery (%)	68.6	34.6
40. Children own precised postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 3.4 0.0 days of delivery (%) 72.1 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 81.8 55.8 42. Institutional births (%) 66.9 40.3 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 66.2 67.7 45. Births attrended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 4.5 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.6 48. Births in a public health pacility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.6 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 5.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 50.4 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 70.5 54.7 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 50.4 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine	39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,602	2,641
41. Childreh wind December 2 positivation and doctor/hullse/LTV/ANN/midwire/other hearth personnel within 2 72.1 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 72.1 na 42. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 31. Institutional births in public facility (%) 66.9 40.3 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.6 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 59.9 36.8 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 50.4 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 <	40. Children born at nome who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	3.4	0.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 81.8 55.8 42. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 5.7 4.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 45. Births delivered by cassarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 81.1 2.6 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 8.1 2.6 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall'' (%) 90.5 74.6 51. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polit vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 54.7 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polit vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 70.5 54.7 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 70.5 50.4 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of reat uselse-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 29.0 na 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ortavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/hurse/LHV/ANW/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	72.1	na
42. Institutional births (%) 81.8 55.8 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 66.9 40.3 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 37.8 31.1 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.6 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.6 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 70.5 54.7 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%) 71.4 53.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 71.4 53.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 66.9 40.3 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 37.8 31.1 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.6 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 59.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 54.7 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polit vaccine ¹³ (%) 71.4 53.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%) 71.4 53.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis P vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis P vacc	42. Institutional births (%)	81.8	55.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 37.8 31.1 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 2.6 Child vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card on ly ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 90.5 74.6 59.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 54.7 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 70.5 50.4 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 71.4 53.9 50.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 21.1 na 57.7 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 21.1 na 57.7 5	43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.9	40.3
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 82.6 57.7 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 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 ¹¹ (%) 59.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 90.5 74.6 52.7 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 54.7 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 71.4 53.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%) 74.5 54.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%) 74.5 54.2 59. Children age 12-23 months who have	44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.7	4.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 11.0 5.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 37.8 31.1 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 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 ¹¹ (%) 59.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 70.5 54.7 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 50.4 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of reasles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 29.0 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 21.1 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%) 25.2 33.6 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%) 74.5 45.2 58. Children age 12-23 months	45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	82.6	57.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 37.8 31.1 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 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 ¹¹ (%) 59.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 90.5 74.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 54.7 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of neasles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 71.4 53.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 21.1 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ponta or DPT vaccine (%) 74.5 45.2 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 21.1 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 63.5 33.6	46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.0	5.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.1 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'! (%) 59.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 90.5 74.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 70.5 50.4 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 53.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%) 71.4 53.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of remasles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 29.0 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 21.1 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 23.5 33.6 58. Children age 12-23 months who received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 74.5 45.2 59. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 74.5 <td< td=""><td>47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)</td><td>37.8</td><td>31.1</td></td<>	47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.8	31.1
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 ¹¹ (%) 59.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 90.5 74.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 54.7 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 70.5 50.4 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 71.4 53.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of protavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 21.1 na 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 21.1 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 21.1 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 63.5 33.6 58. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 74.5 45.2 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 1.1	48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.1	2.6
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 59.9 36.8 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 66.2 (67.8) 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 90.5 74.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 70.5 54.7 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 70.5 50.4 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of neasles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 71.4 53.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 21.1 na 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 21.1 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 21.1 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 74.5 45.2 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.8 83.9 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 11 11.4 12.3	Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only12 (%)66.2(67.8)51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)90.574.652. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine13 (%)70.554.753. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)70.550.454. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)71.453.955. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)29.0na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or nepatitis B vaccine (%)63.533.657. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or nepatitis B vaccine (%)63.533.658. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)74.545.259. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)1.111.461. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)31.47.563. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)78.164.364. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)11.28.366. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provid	 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	59.9	36.8
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)90.574.652. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)70.554.753. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)70.550.454. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)71.453.955. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)29.0na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)21.1na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)63.533.658. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)74.545.259. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.883.960. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)11.28.365. Children with fever or s	50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	66.2	(67.8)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)70.554.753. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)70.550.454. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)71.453.955. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)29.0na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)21.1na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)63.533.658. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)74.545.259. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.883.960. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)11.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)T61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.563. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)78.164.364. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.5	74.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)70.550.454. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)71.453.955. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)29.0na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)21.1na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)63.533.658. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)74.545.259. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.883.960. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)51. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.563. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)11.28.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)11.28.365. Prevalence of symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)8.164.864.	52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	70.5	54.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)71.453.955. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)29.0na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)21.1na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)63.533.658. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)74.545.259. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.883.960. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)1.111.461. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)11.28.366. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health facilit	53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	70.5	50.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)29.0na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)21.1na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)63.533.658. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)74.545.259. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.883.960. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)11.28.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health facility or health facility or health facility or health provider (%)11.28.3	54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	71.4	53.9
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine14 (%)21.1na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)63.533.658. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)74.545.259. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.883.960. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)11.28.366. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health facility or health facility or health facility or58.164.8	55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.0	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)63.533.658. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)74.545.259. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.883.960. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)48.429.063. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)11.28.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)11.28.366. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)58.164.8	56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	21.1	na
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)74.545.259. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.883.960. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)48.429.063. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)11.28.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)11.28.366. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)58.164.8	57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	63.5	33.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.883.960. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)48.429.063. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)11.28.366. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)58.164.8	58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.5	45.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.111.4Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)48.429.063. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)11.28.366. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)58.164.8	59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.8	83.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 15.4 14.0 62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 48.4 29.0 63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) 31.4 7.5 64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 78.1 64.3 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 11.2 8.3 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 58.1 64.8	60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.1	11.4
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)15.414.062. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)48.429.063. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)11.28.366. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)58.164.8	Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)48.429.063. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)11.28.366. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)58.164.8	61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	15.4	14.0
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)31.47.564. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)78.164.365. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)11.28.366. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)58.164.8	62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	48.4	29.0
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 78.1 64.3 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 11.2 8.3 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 58.1 64.8	63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	31.4	7.5
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 11.2 8.3 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 58.1 64.8	64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	78.1	64.3
health provider (%) 58.1 64.8	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	11.2	8.3
	health provider (%)	58.1	64.8

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

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

Gonda, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	17.9	13.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(55.9)	48.0
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(25.9)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	5.8	5.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	*
72. I otal children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%)	5.0	6.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	45.9	56.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	12.1	9.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	3.8	3.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	28.0	38.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.7	2.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	24.6	29.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ^{∠1} (%)	17.5	12.7
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	50.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	62.0	72.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	49.3	54.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	48.8	54.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	49.3	54.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.6	57.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.4	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) (%)	12.2	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		
blood pressure (%)	22.9	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) (%)	7.5	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	28.6	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.1	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.5	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.2	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 (%)	18.0	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 (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.1	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET GORAKHPUR UTTAR 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 Gorakhpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Gorakhpur, information was gathered from 958 households, 1,360 women, and 135 men.

Gorakhpur, Uttar 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 (%)	67.6	68.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.5	32.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,089	1,098
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	943	951
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	90.3	85.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	51.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.9	78.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.6	37.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	66.8	39.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.4	97.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	17.9	7.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.7	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	68.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	42.8	38.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.6	25.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.7	3.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.4	2.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	78.3	52.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	63.8	45.0
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.9	36.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	19.0	27.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	0.8
25. Pill (%)	6.9	0.6
26. Condom (%)	20.1	6.7
27. Injectables (%)	1.4	0.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	14.7	23.3
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.3	8.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	30.6	10.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	84.7	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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.9	48.3
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	56.3	35.2
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	96.3	94.4
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.3	17.7
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	17.0	9.6
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.6	78.5
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	70.1	647
20	Cays of delivery (%)	79.1	04.7
39. 40	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	2,535	2,301
40. 11	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		0.0
ч 1.	days of delivery (%)	73.9	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	91.6	76.7
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.5	52.5
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.3	1.3
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	84.1	76.0
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.2	17.5
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	57.9	56.2
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.7	7.5
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	67.7	65.4
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	69.3	78.7
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.2	96.8
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	74.9	85.4
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.3	80.8
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	85.5	86.1
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	23.9	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	58.3	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	76.0	66.1
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	72.6	57.6
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.6	73.7
60. -	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	4.8	6.9
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.4	25.8
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	*	34.8
03. 61	Children with diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health precider (0/)	*	17.Z
04. 65	Dravalance of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (API) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (0)	2.0	57.9 61
66 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	3.9	0.1
00.	health provider (%)	(73.1)	70.3

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

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

Gorakhpur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	38.8	37.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(71.2)	(56.6)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(16.8)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	1.6	3.3
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	2.3	3.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	29.6	42.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	23.3	19.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	12.0	5.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.7	35.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.3	1.6
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	18.0	22.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	21.1	20.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	63.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	67.4	59.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	53.4	52.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	41.4	(45.6)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.9	51.7 [´]
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.8	58.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.8	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.1	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.7	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) (%)	10.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	4.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	16.8	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) (%)	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 (%)	20.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.8	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.3	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)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	44.6	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.9	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

HAMIRPUR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Hamirpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Hamirpur, information was gathered from 980 households, 1,389 women, and 206 men.

Hamirpur, Uttar 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 (%)	70.8	61.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.2	28.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,003	945
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	882	930
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.0	70.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	61.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.6	76.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.4	99.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	77.7	48.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	29.0	19.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.4	89.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	21.9	3.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	69.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	37.6	30.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.5	17.3
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 (%)	1.4	4.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	77.4	51.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	61.3	43.0
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	47.5	38.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	21.9	27.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.1	0.6
25. Pill (%)	3.8	1.6
26. Condom (%)	19.1	8.6
27. Injectables (%)	0.6	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	14.4	17.7
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	6.2	6.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	38.4	20.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	77.7	34.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Ch	ild 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 (%)	77.7	44.9
33. Mothers who	had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	43.2	18.1
34. Mothers who	e last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.5	88.1
35. Mothers who	consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.1	14.0
36. Mothers who	consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.5	0.4
37. Registered pr	egnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.7	88.7
38. Mothers who days of delive	received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 ry (%)	87.2	36.4
39. Average out-	of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	965	3,568
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 days of delive	received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 ry (%)	79.0	na
Delivery Care (fo	or births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional b	rths (%)	96.3	83.0
43. Institutional b	rths in public facility (%)	88.0	76.3
44. Home births t	hat were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.8	5.2
45. Births attende	d by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	96.2	86.6
46. Births deliver	ed by caesarean section (%)	10.7	7.7
47. Births in a pri	vate health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(56.9)	*
48. Births in a pu	plic health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.8	6.3
Child Vaccination	ns and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age mother's reca	12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or $\rm II^{11}$ (%)	77.1	(52.5)
50. Children age	12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	79.8	(80.6)
51. Children age	12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.5	(82.6)
52. Children age	12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	84.5	(56.9)
53. Children age	12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.6	(72.2)
54. Children age	12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.5	(73.9)
55. Children age	24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	45.1	na
56. Children age	12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	45.0	na
57. Children age	12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	81.3	(44.5)
58. Children age	9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	87.1	59.5
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 Ch	ildhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence o	diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.4	4.2
62. Children with	diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(66.7)	^ _
63. Children with	diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(54.3)	*
64. Unildren with	diarrnoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(72.6)	<u>^</u>
66 Children with	symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) fever or symptoms of API in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a bacility facility or	2.1	0.3
health provid	rever or symptoms of ART in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of er (%)	60.1	*

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

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

Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators Child Feeding Prestings and Nutritional Status of Children	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Iotai	Iotai
67. Children under age 3 years breastred within one hour of birth (%)	19.9	33.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastred ¹⁰ (%)	57.2	*
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid of semi-solid rood and breastmink ¹⁶ (%)	5.0	0.0
70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $(\%)$ (%)	5.8 *	2.8
71. Non-breastieeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $(\%)$ (%)	5.0	0.0
72. Total children upder 5 voore who are stunted (beight for age) ¹⁸ (%)	5.8 49.0	2.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunied (neight-ior-age)." (%)	48.0	38.5
74. Children under 5 years who are soverely weight-ior-height) ¹⁹ (%)	20.0	32.3
75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight for age) ¹⁸ (%)	10.7	14.0
76. Children under 5 years who are guerweight (weight-for-age) ^{(a} (%)	30.3	39.0
Nutritional Status of Warran (are 15 40 years)	9.1	2.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	00.5	00.0
78. women whose Body mass index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.5	28.3
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²' (%)	9.3	6.7
80. Women who have high lisk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)	0.66	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	68.5	55.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.4	51.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(34.5)	(50.9)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	46.1	51.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	49.7	55.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	1.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	5.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.4	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	1.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.7	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) (%)	13.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	2.3	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	16.7	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.4	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	2.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	18.8	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.8	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.5	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 (%)	17.0	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	64.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.3	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

HAPUR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Hapur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Hapur, information was gathered from 976 households, 1,357 women, and 222 men.

Hapur, Uttar 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 (%)	71.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	917
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	785
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	75.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	56.2
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	85.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	68.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	14.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.8
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	73.7
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.5
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	88.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	70.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	47.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	15.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.1
25. Pill (%)	2.4
26. Condom (%)	26.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	4.8
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.2
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	85.1

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Hapur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

I		NFHS-5
Ina	Icators	(2019-21)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	lotal
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.1
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	53.3
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	96.2
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	29.0
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.6
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.9
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	83.0
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,297
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 (%)	83.3
Del	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
42.	Institutional births (%)	83.3
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	34.7
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.4
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	85.6
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.5
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.9
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.0
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	84.4
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	89.1
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.2
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	88.3
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.3
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.4
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	41.6
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	83.6
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	94.3
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.1
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.5
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.0
Tre	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	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 (%)	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 (%)	(74.8)

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

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

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

Hapur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	38.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	61.1
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	12.6
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(6.7)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	26.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	5.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	9.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	32.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	70.7
Anaemia among Children and Women	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	69.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.7
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	30.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	50.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	
Women	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.1
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.3
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.7
Men	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.9
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.1
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.6
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) (%)	15.6
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.3
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	22.9
Men	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.1
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.1
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
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.1
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.3
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 (%)	2.4
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.8
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.4

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

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

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

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

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Hardoi Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Hardoi. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Hardoi, information was gathered from 983 households, 1,206 women, and 188 men.

Hardoi, Uttar 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 (%)	64.6	60.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.4	36.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	975	945
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,097	803
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	77.8	55.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	38.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	71.0	44.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9	99.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	55.7	29.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	29.0	23.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	82.9	85.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.0	8.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	15.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	55.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	26.5	24.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.3	22.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.6	5.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.8	3.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	63.8	36.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	58.3	26.4
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	46.2	19.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	6.9	8.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.1	1.3
25. Pill (%)	4.4	1.7
26. Condom (%)	31.5	8.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	13.4	25.6
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.5	6.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.2	23.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	79.8	(31.6)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.0	21.8
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	39.7	10.3
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.6	79.6
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	23.8	13.1
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.2	1.1
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.2	75.3
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.0	33.0
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,679	1,488
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	5.0	1.6
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	62.8	na
Del	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	73.9	65.4
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.3	54.8
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	8.2	4.6
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	79.1	67.6
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.0	8.7
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.4	39.4
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.5	8.3
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	63.3	39.1
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	62.4	(68.4)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.7	80.6
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	67.9	60.6
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	76.8	56.8
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	79.0	61.4
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	28.1	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	37.5	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	75.3	44.4
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.4	67.0
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.8	94.4
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	2.6
Ire	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	- 1	44.0
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.1	11.6
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	(56.2)	40.0
03. C1	Children with diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backh facility or backh and the (0/)	(30.5)	19.1
04. 65	Children with diarmore in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider (%)	(0.17)	50.4 5.0
.CO 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	3.4	5.0
50.	health provider (%)	46.9	56.5

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

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

Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	20.4	25.8
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	53.5	(51.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(20.9)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	8.0	0.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(6.3)	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.6	0.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	44.5	50.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	22.3	14.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.9	5.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.0	39.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	5.4	0.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.9	30.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	13.6	12.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	64.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	76.1	44.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	59.5	33.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	63.3	34.0
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	59.7	33.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.1	32.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.0	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.8	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) (%)	11.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	44	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 (%)	18.1	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) (%)	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 (%)	19.9	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 (%)	0.3	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 (%)	6.5	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 (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.3	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

JALAUN UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Jalaun. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Jalaun, information was gathered from 978 households, 1,373 women, and 198 men.
Jalaun, Uttar 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 (%)	71.9	66.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.0	27.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	937	928
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	797	653
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	84.8	67.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	39.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.9	89.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.0	97.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	80.2	49.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	36.5	33.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	91.4	84.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	17.6	4.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	66.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	38.9	41.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.9	22.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.6	6.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.2	3.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	80.1	49.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	62.4	47.4
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	50.5	41.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	35.2	31.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.4	0.3
25. Pill (%)	0.8	1.2
26. Condom (%)	12.2	8.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	13.5	15.0
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.6	5.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.8	25.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	72.5	20.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.9	51.5
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	62.8	17.1
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.1	87.8
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	20.5	10.9
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.4	1.3
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.8	79.5
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.5	39.5
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,194	3,832
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(2.7)	(2.9)
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	65.9	na
Deli	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	85.1	83.8
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.0	72.2
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	6.1	2.1
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	85.6	79.9
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.1	5.2
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	60.6	(31.0)
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.1	2.2
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	66.2	54.7
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	64.7	(79.6)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.3	85.0
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	71.7	61.3
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	71.6	72.6
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	79.1	71.9
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	18.9	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	32.0	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	69.8	55.6
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	77.3	34.6
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	(96.2)
60. _	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	(0.0)
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.2	6.8
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63.	Children with diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backh facility or backh and the (%)	*	*
04. 65	Children with diarnoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider (%)	0.0	0.0
.CO 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.8	υ.δ
00.	health provider (%)	*	*

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

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

Jalaun, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	37.3	38.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(58.1)	*
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.0	0.0
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	2.8	0.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	45.1	45.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	19.5	32.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.5	14.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	36.1	49.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.3	0.4
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.2	22.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	14.6	11.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	53.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	55.2	84.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.0	62.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(52.7)	59.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	44.2	61.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	39.5	67.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	5.2	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Ha and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Ha) (%)	11.5	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	16.8	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.7	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		
blood pressure (%)	20.0	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 (%)	0.0	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 (%)	13.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.7	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

JAUNPUR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Jaunpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Jaunpur, information was gathered from 977 households, 1,561 women, and 176 men.

Jaunpur, Uttar 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 (%)	69.9	63.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.3	32.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,066	1,115
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	898	833
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	94.0	45.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	51.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.2	80.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.1	96.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	62.6	24.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	55.2	21.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.6	93.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	12.0	3.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	1.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	75.9	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.7	39.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.8	18.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.0	3.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.6	2.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	83.5	50.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	62.0	38.1
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	55.2	28.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	23.5	22.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.8	0.7
25. Pill (%)	6.8	1.5
26. Condom (%)	18.7	3.7
27. Injectables (%)	2.4	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	16.2	24.1
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.4	11.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.9	9.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	75.3	47.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	47.9	44.8
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	47.6	28.3
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.0	90.7
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.8	17.1
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.5	5.5
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.9	83.2
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	00.0	10.0
20	Cays of delivery (%)	82.3	49.9
39. 40	Children born at home where taken to a bealth facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	2,030	1,557
40.	Children who received postnatal care from a dector/purse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnal within 2		1.1
41.	days of delivery (%)	79.4	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	88.8	73.3
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.4	50.3
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.6	3.5
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	86.7	76.6
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.3	8.1
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.6	26.5
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.8	4.0
Chi	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	75.1	53.1
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	83.6	56.5
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.4	91.0
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	78.7	70.7
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	79.9	65.9
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	81.1	72.3
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 ¹⁴ (%)	47.1	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	78.9	51.7
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	76.1	40.9
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.4	75.1
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.3	3.9
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	- 1	40.4
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.1	16.1
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	(48.1)	32.6
63.	Children with diarthoas in the 2 weeks preceding the survey takes to a back for the set back of the (%)	(22.7)	17.1
04. 65	Unificient with diarmore in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider (%)	(95.3)	11.3
00. 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	4.ŏ	3.1
00.	health provider (%)	(45.0)	63.8

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

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

Jaunpur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	18.0	25.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	54.9	(20.1)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(35.7)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	4.1	7.0
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	5.7	6.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	40.5	48.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	14.8	27.3
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	6.7	8.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.3	52.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.7	0.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	17.5	29.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	15.7	14.7
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	75.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.3	58.0
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	34.1	51.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(30.5)	59.9
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	34.0	51.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	41.4	48.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.5	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.0	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Ha and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Ha) (%)	10.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.8	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	16.0	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) (%)	5.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	19.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	4.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	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 (%)	5.8	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	43.8	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.6	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

JHANSI UTTAR 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 Jhansi. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Jhansi, information was gathered from 984 households, 1,326 women, and 229 men.

Jhansi, Uttar 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 (%)	71.1	64.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.7	25.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	946	946
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	927	815
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.8	81.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	64.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	95.2	90.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	96.8	97.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	73.2	47.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	51.9	40.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.7	86.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	11.4	5.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	69.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.3	36.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	25.1	22.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.9	3.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.5	4.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	82.1	57.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	62.0	65.9
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	53.6	54.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	28.9	44.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.0	0.8
25. Pill (%)	4.2	1.6
26. Condom (%)	19.8	7.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	13.8	8.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.2	4.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	36.7	10.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	77.0	36.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

In Protone		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators Meternal and Child Health		(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		TOLAI	TOLAI
22 Mothors who had an antonatal check-up in the first trimester (%)		70.3	65.2
32. Mothers who had at least 4 aptenatel care visite (%)		70.3	00.2 30.2
33. Nothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits ($\frac{70}{100}$		00.6	05.4
34. Mothers who consumed iron falls acid for 100 days or more whon the	wore progrant (%)	90.0	95.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when the	were pregnant (%)	24.7	0.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and (Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.9	84.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/purse/I HV/ANM/r	nidwife/other health personnel within 2	35.5	04.0
davs of delivery (%)	nidwire/outer nearth personner within z	80.4	66.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facil	ity (Rs.)	1,090	1,401
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/r	nidwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)		76.1	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)			
42. Institutional births (%)		92.9	84.5
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)		75.6	59.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)		3.8	2.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)		93.4	87.0
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)		12.8	14.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean sec	tion (%)	47.3	46.7
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section	on (%)	6.1	5.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation			
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	n either vaccination card or	44 5	62 7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from	n vaccination card only ¹² (%)	53.9	70.8
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)		94.0	98.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vacci	ne ¹³ (%)	55.0	81.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or D	PT vaccine (%)	69.2	77.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of meas	es-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	73.6	80.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of mea	sles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	26.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus va	accine ¹⁴ (%)	30.3	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or he	epatitis B vaccine (%)	62.6	61.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6	months (%)	79.1	50.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations ir	a public health facility (%)	98.5	92.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations ir	a private health facility (%)	1.5	5.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)		4.9	10.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who rece	eived oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	48.2
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who rece	ived zinc (%)	*	37.4
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to	a health facility or health provider (%)	*	82.1
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 v	veeks preceding the survey (%)	3.4	3.4
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the health provider (%)	survey taken to a health facility or	(40.5)	85.8
• • • • •		. ,	

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

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

Jhansi, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	12.7	35.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(49.7)	(52.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(26.7)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.3	10.9
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	10.7	11.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	40.9	36.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	25.2	27.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	10.4	11.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	39.3	39.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.3	0.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	18.7	23.9
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	12.6	16.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	55.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	70.3	77.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	41.5	54.7
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(35.7)	64.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	41.3	55.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	40.2	58.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	1.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	5.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Ha and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Ha) (%)	11.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	2.4	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	15.7	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) (%)	3.9	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	17.3	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.7	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.5	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)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.1	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	10.9	na

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

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

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

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

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

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET JYOTIBA PHULE NAGAR UTTAR PRADESH



International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

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 Jyotiba Phule Nagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Jyotiba Phule Nagar, information was gathered from 973 households, 1,411 women, and 165 men.

Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Uttar 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 (%)	63.7	59.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.5	33.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,001	1,004
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	860	945
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	78.1	64.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	48.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.4	76.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	78.9	52.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	45.4	31.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.4	95.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	8.3	3.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	61.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	35.4	29.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.6	11.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.7	6.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.0	4.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	74.0	59.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	65.7	59.4
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	45.3	43.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	13.0	10.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	1.0
25. Pill (%)	2.8	2.2
26. Condom (%)	26.7	29.2
27. Injectables (%)	1.4	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need' (%)	6.8	11.4
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	2.4	3.6
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.7	11.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	72.6	(28.0)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Uttar 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 (%)	70.4	55.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	43.9	33.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	87.2	91.4
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	23.5	8.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.2	1.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.1	92.7
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	2 77.7	56.7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,736	938
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.0
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within days of delivery (%) 	2 79.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	81.1	67.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	31.3	30.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	6.2	3.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	86.7	71.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.3	10.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.4	26.4
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.9	2.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	72.9	74.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	91.1	71.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.3	93.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	78.0	79.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.1	84.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	84.4	84.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	33.6	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	61.1	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.2	61.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	76.4	48.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	92.5	95.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.0
I reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		7.0
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.5	(52.4)
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renyulation saits (ORS) (%)	(37.0)	(32.4)
 os. Onitoren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (0/) 64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (0/) 	(43.∠) (01_1)	(17.8) (95.4)
65. Provalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (API) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	(01.1)	(00.1)
66 Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.4	1.3
health provider (%)	(79.3)	77.5

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

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

Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	30.3	29.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	62.0	19.1
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	17.9	2.5
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(13.2)	(17.8)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	16.8	5.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	42.2	44.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	22.5	22.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	12.5	7.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	35.4	42.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.6	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	16.0	30.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	19.7	16.9
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	72.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	69.6	75.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	47.9	66.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	40.4	74.7
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	47.6	67.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.7	69.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.1	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) (%)	13.4	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	4.2	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	-1.2	na
blood pressure (%)	19.1	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) (%)	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 (%)	24.6	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 (%)	0.2	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 (%)	4.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	38.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.4	na

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

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

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

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

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

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Kannauj Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Kannauj. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Kannauj, information was gathered from 989 households, 1,317 women, and 198 men.

Kannauj, Uttar 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 (%)	71.3	66.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.7	36.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,003	988
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,038	1,099
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	81.1	41.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	35.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	87.3	71.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	70.1	24.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	35.5	19.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	80.6	94.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.3	5.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	17.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	64.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	37.3	28.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.4	16.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.3	4.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.3	4.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	66.5	34.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	69.4	36.5
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	60.3	20.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	7.7	6.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.5	2.5
25. Pill (%)	4.7	2.0
26. Condom (%)	43.9	8.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.6	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	7.2	22.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.9	7.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.3	8.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	75.9	(50.7)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

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

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

Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators Maternal and Child Health	(2019-21) Total	(2015-16) Total
Maternal and Child Realth Maternaty Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	TOLAI	TOLAI
32 Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.6	/1 8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	46.4	41.0 11.4
34. Mothers whose last hirth was protected against peopatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.9	81.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	92.9 25.4	10.5
36 Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	10.5	2.9
37 Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.2	83.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	70.3	44.8
39 Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1 914	1 314
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.5	0.9
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 double of dolivery (%)	66.8	0.0
Delivery Care (for hirths in the 5 years before the survey)	00.0	Па
42. Institutional births (%)	76.4	62.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.5	44.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	8.8	2.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	81.5	63.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.8	4.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.0	22.9
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.0	0.4
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 ¹¹ (%)	55.8	48.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	56.8	60.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.7	86.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	62.9	67.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	73.2	59.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	82.2	67.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	31.6	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	20.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	68.0	46.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	72.7	39.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	99.0	76.6
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)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.6	17.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(64.5)	32.3
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(48.8)	15.1
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(75.9)	62.6
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	3.5	13.1
health provider (%)	58.2	66.0

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

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

Kannauj, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	12.6	29.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	53.9	55.0
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	13.4	4.9
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	(0.0)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	13.5	3.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	43.0	50.4
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	21.5	12.2
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	10.8	3.8
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.5	32.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	5.2	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	20.5	23.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	18.8	13.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	61.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	79.6	41.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.2	25.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	66.4	27.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	65.2	25.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	68.8	26.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.9	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Ha and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Ha) (%)	8.9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.2	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	14.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	2.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	14.4	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.3	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.2	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 (%)	8.7	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	50.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.3	na

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET KANPUR DEHAT UTTAR 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 Kanpur Dehat. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Kanpur Dehat, information was gathered from 979 households, 1,213 women, and 144 men.

Kanpur Dehat, Uttar 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 (%)	73.9	66.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.9	30.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	974	885
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,027	1,032
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	77.5	79.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	37.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	79.8	45.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.4	98.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	70.6	29.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	39.3	17.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	81.7	93.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	17.9	3.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	16.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	70.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	45.4	37.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.7	19.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.1	4.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.9	4.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	76.2	41.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	60.1	47.7
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	41.6	24.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	10.7	14.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.2	1.4
25. Pill (%)	2.3	1.4
26. Condom (%)	22.6	7.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.8	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	15.0	18.3
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.9	5.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	19.1	12.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(59.2)	(58.1)

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Kanpur Dehat, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health		Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.8	26.7
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	54.4	6.9
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	87.9	91.2
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	24.0	6.9
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.7	1.5
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.2	90.8
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.9	51.2
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,993	1,090
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(2.1)	0.0
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	62.6	na
Deli	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	84.3	72.5
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	69.2	58.6
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.4	2.5
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	83.8	75.0
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.3	8.1
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	45.3	42.3
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.1	3.8
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	56.3	62.1
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	68.0	(69.0)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.5	96.2
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	63.9	79.7
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	69.0	68.5
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	73.5	75.8
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	20.0	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	24.2	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	67.8	52.9
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	67.9	59.1
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.7	100.0
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.3	0.0
Irea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		44.0
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	11.2
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(33.3)
03. 64	Children with diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backh facility or backh provider (%)	*	(11.9)
04. 65	Children with diarmore an the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	1 5	(öl.l)
.CO 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	6.1	0.0
00.	health provider (%)	(47.6)	88.5

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Kanpur Dehat, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	26.3	33.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(53.1)	(53.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.0	6.3
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	5.4	5.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	44.1	45.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	12.5	15.4
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	6.7	5.8
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.8	36.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	6.8	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	17.1	26.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	19.6	11.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	62.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	69.2	65.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	54.6	63.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(60.2)	56.0
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	54.9	62.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.6	61.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.1	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.1	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.9	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) (%)	7.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.7	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	12.6	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.4	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 control	40.5	
blood pressure (%)	16.5	na
Screening for Cancer among women (age 30-49 years)	0.0	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.6	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobassa Use and Alashal Caraveration among Adulta (and 15 years and shous)	0.6	na
100 Addition Use and Alconor Consumption among Addits (age 15 years and above)	10.0	
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.2	na
102. Weman age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	50.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alconol (%)	C.01	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET KANPUR NAGAR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Kanpur Nagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Kanpur Nagar, information was gathered from 980 households, 1,150 women, and 177 men.
Kanpur Nagar, Uttar 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 (%)	80.4	78.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.5	24.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	925	889
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	816	944
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	84.0	65.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	46.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	89.3	85.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.8	99.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	77.5	64.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	76.9	70.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	92.8	95.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.1	4.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	22.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	81.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.5	59.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.9	7.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.7	3.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.4	1.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	87.6	73.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	73.7	59.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	57.4	39.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	12.8	16.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.0	2.4
25. Pill (%)	3.6	1.5
26. Condom (%)	33.1	18.6
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need' (%)	6.8	11.2
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	2.3	4.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.5	10.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	65.5	61.4

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health		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 (%)	78.4	62.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	69.9	36.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	95.0	90.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.6	26.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.1	12.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.6	85.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	71.1	63.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,645	1,744
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(7.6)	1.3
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	70.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	86.6	76.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	60.3	48.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.0	3.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	87.0	79.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.3	13.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	46.0	35.2
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.9	7.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	72.8	50.9
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	(81.2)	67.9
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.7	95.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	77.4	64.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	74.7	78.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.6	74.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	32.2	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	23.7	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	72.9	61.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.6	32.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(96.4)	81.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(3.6)	14.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.1	10.2
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	61.4
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	17.0
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	65.2
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.9	2.3
health provider (%)	(46.2)	69.6

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators (2018-22) (2018-16) Child Fending Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total Total<		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Child reading Practices and Nutritional Status of Children7telal7telal67. Children under age 3 years breasted within one hour d hith 1°6%)63.9(61.0)68. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or sensimily 6°(%)4.6(20.0)70. Breasteding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diel ^{16,17} (%)3.73.473. Children under 5 years who are sturited (height-10-reight) 1°6%)3.44.61(3.7)73. Children under 5 years who are sturited (height-10-reight) 1°6%)1.42.412.4174. Children under 5 years who are swatzel (weight-10-reight) 1°6%)2.16(3.8)3.875. Children under 5 years who are swatzel (weight-10-reight) 1°6%)2.61.83.876. Children under 5 years who are swatzel (weight-10-reight) 1°6%)2.81.81.870. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-10-reight) 1°6%)2.81.81.870. Children under 5 years who are ansemic (-11.0 g/d1) ²⁷ (%)2.81.81.870. Women who are berne underweight (weight-10-reight) 1°6%)2.81.81.870. Women who are sourceight or atop (20.5) (%)7.08.75.880. Women who are sourceight or atop (20.5) (%)7.08.75.880. Women who are sourceight or atop (20.5) (%)7.08.76.881. Children ange 15-49 years who are ansemic (-11.0 g/d1) ²⁷ (%)6.18.87.080. Boot agar level - why ight (-14.10 g/d1) ²⁷ (%)6.18.87.081. Boot agar level - why ight (-14.0 g/d1) ²⁷ (%)6.18.8	Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
67. Children under age 6 months receiving and equate deft ^{6,17} (%) 34.8 33.6 69. Children under age 6 months receiving and equate deft ^{6,17} (%) 4.6 2.00 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate deft ^{6,17} (%) 3.7 (8.7) 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate deft ^{6,17} (%) 3.6 4.6 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate deft ^{6,17} (%) 3.6 4.6 73. Children under 5 years who are vastered (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 3.6 4.6 74. Children under 5 years who are vastered (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.1 2.1 75. Children under 5 years who are vastered (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 2.8 2.8 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 2.8 2.8 70. Women whose Body Mass Inder (XMI) is blen vormal (XMI <15.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%) 1.8 1.4.8 79. Women whose Body Mass Inder KMI (XI is blen vormal (XMI <15.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁶ (%) 7.6 3.7 80. Women who are overweight vasist-or-hip ratio (2.8.5) (%) 7.6 3.0 6.0 80. Women who are overweight vasist-or-hip ratio (2.8.5) (%) 7.6 3.0 6.0 81	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
68. Children under age formathe sexclaviely breasthed ¹⁴ (%) (51.0) (52.9) 69. Children age 6-39 months receivings and advante diet ^{16, 17} (%) 4.6 2.0 71. Non-breastheading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 3.7 3.4 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 3.7 3.4 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-fon-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1.4 2.4.1 75. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-fon-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.7.8 4.1.8 77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-fon-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.8 2.8 76. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-fon-height) ¹⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 70. Women who are on are underweight (weight-fon-height) ¹⁶ (%) 5.2 1.6.9 70. Women who are ansemic (<10.0 g/d1) ²⁷ (%) 7.6.1 7.8.6 80. Women who are ansemic (<12.0 g/d1) ²⁷ (%) 7.4 5.7.4 5.9.4 81. Children under and Women 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	34.8	33.6
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an idequate dift ^{5,7} (%) .4.6 2.0 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dift ^{5,7} (%) .4.6 2.0 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dift ^{5,7} (%) .4.6 2.0 72. Total children under 5 years who are sured (height-for-lagp) ¹⁶ (%) .2.6 4.3.6 72. Children under 5 years who are sured (weight-for-lagp) ¹⁶ (%) .2.6 1.0.8 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-leght) ¹⁶ (%) .2.8 2.8 70. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-leght) ¹⁶ (%) .2.8 2.8 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-leght) ¹⁶ (%) .2.8 2.8 70. Children under 5 years who are anerweight (weight-for-leght) ¹⁶ (%) .2.8 2.8 Nutmer whose Body Mass Index (BMI is be wontrmail (BMI <18.5 kg/m ³) ²¹ (%) .2.8 2.8 80. Wonen who are verweight waist-o-the prach (2.8.5) (%) .7.0 1 na Anaemia among Children and Women .2.5 16.8 3.6 81. Children ange 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.10 g/d) ¹² (%) .5.1 na 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.10 g/d) ¹² (%)	68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(53.9)	(51.0)
7.0. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieft. ^{6, 17} (%) 4.6 2.0 7.1. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieft. ^{6, 17} (%) 3.7 3.4 7.3. Children under 5 years who are sunted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1.4 2.1.4 2.1.4 7.5. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.6 10.8 7.8. 7.6. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 2.6 10.8 7.8. 7.6. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 2.8 4.1.8 7.7. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 2.8 2.8 4.1.8 7.7. Othildren under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 7.8. 7.8. 7.8. 7.8. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 7.1 na 7.8. 7.9. Women who are overweight or obeas (@M.M.S Keym ³) ²¹ (%) 7.1 na 7.8. 7.8. 7.3.6 7.3.6 8.1. Children ange 6.59 months who are anaemic (<1.1.0. g/d) ²² (%) 7.6.3 7.3.6 8.2. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.2.0. g/d) ²² (%) 7.6.3 7.8.	69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(42.9)
71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ^{16, 17} (%) * (8.7) 73. Children under 5 years who are stundel (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 3.6 4.3.6 73. Children under 5 years who are stundel (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.4 24.1 75. Children under 5 years who are storely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.8 4.1.8 76. Children under 5 years who are convervight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 70. Children under 5 years who are convervight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 70. Women whose Body Mass Indox (BMI) is look normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 5.8 2.8 70. Women whose Body Mass Indox (BMI) is look normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 7.1 na 70. Women whose Body Mass Indox (BMI) is look normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 7.6 7.7 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥2.6 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 7.6 7.7 7.6 80. Women who are any 16-5.49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 7.6 7.7 5.7 81. Children ang 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 6.7 7.6 5.7 5.7 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 5.1 na 83. Blood sugar level - high (70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	4.6	2.0
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{6,17} (%) 3.7 3.4 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.4 24.1 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.6 10.8 76. Children under 5 years who are noverweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.6 10.8 76. Children under 5 years who are oraverweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 77. Children under 5 years who are noverweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 70. Children under 5 years who are oraverweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 70. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 70. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 7.1 na 73. Ordifer under 5 years who are anaemic (21.0 g/d) ²⁷ (%) 7.3 7.3.6 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 7.6.3 7.3.6 73. Programt women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) ²⁷ (%) 7.3.6 7.3.6 82. Norpergnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) ²⁷ (%) 5.0 5.0 5.7.0 5.8.7 83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<1.0 g/d) ¹⁷ (%) 5.1 na na </td <td>71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet^{16, 17} (%)</td> <td>*</td> <td>(8.7)</td>	71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	(8.7)
73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%) 34.6 43.6 74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%) 12.4 21.4 24.1 75. Children under 5 years who are soverely wasted (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 5.8 41.8 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 5.8 2.8 70. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 5.8 2.8 78. Women whose Body Mass Indx; (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 5.8 2.8 79. Women whose Body Mass Indx; (BMI) is look normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 7.0 1 an Anaemia among Children and Women 7.1 na 81. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 7.4 59.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<21.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 5.1 na 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<21.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 5.1 na 85. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.1 na 86. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²¹ (%) 3.1 na 87. Blood Sugar level - high (140 m	72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.7	3.4
74. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.4 22.4. 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 12.6 10.8 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 13.8 14.8 79. Women who are overweight is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 25.2 16.9 70. Women who are overweight are baseling (20.85) (%) 70.1 na 74. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 75.4 59.4 80. Normen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (21.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.3 58.7 81. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic 2 (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 4.3 na Women 8.8 10.411-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 5.1 na 8.8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.2 na 8.9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.2 na 9.1. Blood sugar level - high (19.1610 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.2	73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	34.6	43.6
75. Children under 5 years who are soverely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 12.6 10.8 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 5.8 2.8 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 5.8 2.8 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 13.8 14.8 79. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 70.1 na 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 76.3 73.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.4 59.4 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.0 58.7 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (-10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 Biod Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 86.1 86.1 87.0 86.1 Women 88.1 80.3 81.3 na 88.3 9.8 83.2 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 5.1 na 9.8 3.2 na 80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.1 na 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 <td>74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)¹⁸ (%)</td> <td>21.4</td> <td>24.1</td>	74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	21.4	24.1
76. Children under 5 years who are ourserveijht (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 5.8 2.8 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 5.8 2.8 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 13.8 14.8 79. Women whose are overweight to robes (BMI 25.0 kg/m²) ⁷¹ (%) 25.2 16.3 80. Women who are overweight to robes (BMI 25.0 kg/m²) ⁷¹ (%) 70.1 na Anaenia among Children and Women 76.3 73.6 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ⁷² (%) 76.3 73.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 70.1 8.4 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 57.0 58.7 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic 2 ⁴ (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 4.3 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 88. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 na	75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	12.6	10.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ³⁰ (%) 5.8 2.8 78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 13.8 14.8 79. Wornen who are objer kas waist-to-hig table (20.85) (%) 70.1 na Anaemia among Children and Wornen 76.3 73.6 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 77.4 59.4 82. Non-pregnant wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 67.0 58.7 82. Non-pregnant wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.9 g/d) ²² (%) 67.0 58.7 84. All wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Wornen 5.1 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.3 na 88. na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 10.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 10.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 10.8 na 92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.3 na 10	76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	27.8	41.8
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 13.8 14.8 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 70.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 71.1 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 76.3 73.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 76.3 73.6 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 66.0 86.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 66.0 86.0 66.0 Blood Sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 4.3 na 87.8 86. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 4.3 na 89.8 80. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁸ (%) 3.9 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁸ (%) 3.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 3.0 na na 92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 3.0 na na<	77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	5.8	2.8
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI >18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 13.8 14.8 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 70.1 na 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 70.1 na 81. Children and Women 76.3 73.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 57.4 59.4 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/d) ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 75.1 na 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 5.1 na 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 4.3 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.1 na 8.3 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 98. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 na 92. Blood sugar level - wery high	Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 2250 kg/m ²) ²⁷ (%) 25.2 16.9 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 70.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 1 1 73.6 73.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 57.4 59.4 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 57.0 68.7 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic 2 ² (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 80.8 80.8 80.0 80.7 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 5.1 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141.160 mg/d) ²¹ (%) 5.1 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²² (%) 3.9 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 4.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 1.4 na	78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	13.8	14.8
B0. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 70.1 na Anaemia among Children and Women 76.3 73.6 S1. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.3 73.6 S2. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.3 73.6 S3. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 Biod Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 85.7 85.81 Women 8.6100d sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.1 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.1 na na 89. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na na 89. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine 00 pressure (Systolic >140 mg/dl) or taking medicine 00 pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 1.1 na </td <td>79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)</td> <td>25.2</td> <td>16.9</td>	79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	25.2	16.9
Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 82. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 83. ana 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 83. ana 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 83. ana 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 83. ana 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 83. ana 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 83. ana 82. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 83. ana 83. Moderately or severely high (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 84. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2009 mm of Hg) (%) 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 95. Sever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 209 mm of Hg) (%) 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervica	80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	70.1	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.3 73.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.4 59.4 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.0 58.7 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.0 58.7 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) ************************************	Anaemia among Children and Women		
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 57.4 55.4 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 64.0 45.2 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 57.1 na Women 55.1 na 4.3 87. Blood sugar level - way high (>160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 4.3 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²⁴ (%) 4.3 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²⁶ (%) 3.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²⁶ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²⁶ (%) 3.2 na 93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²⁶ (%) 3.2 na 94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁸ (%) 8.3 na 94. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁸ (%) 10.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 10.1 na 95. Mild	81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	76.3	73.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) (46.3) 45.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 B5. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 B10od Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 51.1 na Women 5.1 na 3.0 66.0 B10od Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.3 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 4.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 4.4 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.4 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥1	82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.4	59.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 57.0 58.7 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 51. na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.1 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.3 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 3.2 na 92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 3.2 na 93. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na 94. Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%) 10.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.4 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(46.3)	45.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 66.0 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 50 Women 51 na 86. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.3 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 10.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%) 14.4 na 96. Moderately or severely e	84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	57.0	58.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)Women86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)5.1na87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)4.3na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)10.8na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.9na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.2na91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)8.3naHypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)8.3naWomen92.2na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)10.1na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)11.7na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.7na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)11.7na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)11.7na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)11.7na98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.8na99. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.5na90. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.5na90. Ever undergone	85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	63.0	66.0
Women 5.1 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.1 na 87. Blood sugar level - wry high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.2 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 10.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 95. Ever undergone a screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 2.8 na	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.1 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.3 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 10.1 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 10.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0-99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 2.8 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 2.8 na	Women		
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)4.3na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level^{23} (%)10.8na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)3.9na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)3.2na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level^{23} (%)8.3na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)10.1na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)4.4na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0-99 mm of Hg) (%)10.1na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.7na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.7na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)11.7na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)11.7na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)11.7na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)16.2na98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.5na99. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.5<	86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.1	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >00.99 mm of Hg) (%) 10.1 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 11.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 2.8 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.5 na 99. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cance	87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.3	na
Men 3.9 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 10.1 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥09 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 17.3 na Men 17.3 na 17.3 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.90 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.5 na 99. Ev	88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	10.8	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)3.9na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)3.2na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)3.2na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.3na Wypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) W10.1na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)10.1na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)4.4na94. Elevated blood pressure (%)17.3naMen95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.7na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)2.8na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.7na98. Koderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)16.2na99. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.5nana99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for breast cancer (%)1.0na90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)1.0na91. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.5na93. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)<	Men		
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 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) (%) 10.1 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 11.7 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290.99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (%) 0.8 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5	89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 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) (%) 10.1 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 2.8 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 2.8 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na 90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.0 na 99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na	90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.2	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) (%) 10.1 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 blood pressure (%) 17.3 na Men 17.3 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200-99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 18.2 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.5 na 16.2 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na 10.0 na 100. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.0 na 10.2 10.2 91. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 <td>91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level²³ (%)</td> <td>8.3</td> <td>na</td>	91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.3	na
Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 10.1 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 blood pressure (%) 17.3 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) (%) 11.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na 90. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.5 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.5 na 102. Men age 15 years and above	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) (%) 10.1 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 blood pressure (%) 17.3 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) (%) 2.8 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 16.2 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.5 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.0 na 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 (%) 0.3 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 <	Women		
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 blood pressure (%) 17.3 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) (%) 11.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 2.8 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.0 na 100. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.0 na 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 (%) 0.3 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 17.3 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) (%) 11.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 16.2 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 1.0 na 100. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.0 na 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 (%) 0.3 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 15.1 na	93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.4	na
blood pressure (%) 17.3 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) (%) 2.8 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 16.2 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.0 na 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 (%) 0.3 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 15.1 na	94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
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) (%) 2.8 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.0 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.5 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	blood pressure (%)	17.3	na
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) (%) 2.8 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 16.2 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.0 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.5 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 15.1 na	Men		
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 2.8 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 16.2 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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) 9.5 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.5 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 15.1 na	95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.7	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 16.2 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.8 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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) 9.5 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.5 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 15.1 na	96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	2.8	na
Diode pressure (%)10.2naScreening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)98.Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.8na99.Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.5na100.Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)1.0na Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.5na101.Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.5na102.Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)46.8na103.Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.3na104.Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)15.1na	97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	16.0	20
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.8na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.5na100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)1.0na Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.5na101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.5na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)46.8na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.3na104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)15.1na	Screening for Concer among Wemon (ago 20, 40 years)	10.2	Па
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)0.5na100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)1.0na Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.5na101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.5na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)46.8na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.3na104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)15.1na	Of Ever undergone a coroning test for convicel concer (%)	0.8	02
100. Ever undergone a oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 1.0 na Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.5 na 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 (%) 46.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 15.1 na	90. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer $(\%)$	0.5	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.5 na 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 (%) 46.8 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 15.1 na	100 Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.0	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)9.5na102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)46.8na103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.3na104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)15.1na	Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	1.0	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 (%)0.3na104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)15.1na	101 Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)0.3104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)15.1	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 (%)15.1	103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.1	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET KANSHIRAM NAGAR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Kanshiram Nagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Kanshiram Nagar, information was gathered from 950 households, 1,143 women, and 163 men.

Kanshiram Nagar, Uttar 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 (%)	62.2	58.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	35.5	36.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,040	989
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	997	851
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	55.3	56.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	46.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	87.2	56.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.4	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.8	23.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	36.6	18.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	84.2	97.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.1	2.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.7	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	56.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	29.7	23.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	23.2	21.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.0	6.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.6	7.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	55.4	35.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	65.2	60.0
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	31.3	27.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	6.9	7.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.3	2.0
25. Pill (%)	3.3	2.1
26. Condom (%)	17.4	15.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.6	0.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	11.8	13.2
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.5	4.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.8	6.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	50.6	48.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Kanshiram Nagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.2	41.7
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	38.1	13.1
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	85.9	78.9
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.4	2.0
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.2	1.0
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.2	76.4
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	62.0	58.5
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,834	1,125
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	2.0	0.6
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.8	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	74.8	59.6
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	46.6	38.1
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.9	3.4
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	77.2	62.8
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.5	5.2
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.9	20.5
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.9	2.2
	a vaccinations and vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	69.2	47.2
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	74.6	58.5
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.9	88.8
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	72.1	72.4
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	82.4	63.9
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.2	61.8
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 (%)	26.4	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta of nepatitis B vaccine (%)	77.6	54.0
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	59.6	30.0
59. 60	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public realith facility (%)	93.1	20.0
Tro:	eminitien age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private nearth acting (76)	1.0	5.0
61	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	11 1	17 /
62	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	49.5	18.1
63	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	27.3	23.1
64	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	62.4	64.4
65	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.1	9.2
66.	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	7/ 1	57.6
		/4.1	57.0

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Kanshiram Nagar, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	33.2	21.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	67.7	49.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(51.7)	(32.9)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.8	4.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	(0.0)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.6	3.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	45.1	51.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	19.3	11.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.9	4.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	35.5	32.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.6	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	17.7	28.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	20.7	13.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	46.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	80.8	40.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	66.1	34.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.8	28.7
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	64.6	34.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	64.1	24.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.4	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	10.3	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) (%)	9.3	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		
blood pressure (%)	16.5	na
Men		
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) (%)	5.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	10.5	
blood pressure (%)	19.5	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 (%)	0.2	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 (%)	6.9	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 (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.1	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Kaushambi Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Kaushambi. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Kaushambi, information was gathered from 914 households, 1,100 women, and 140 men.

Kaushambi, Uttar 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 (%)	63.2	51.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	34.9	38.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,069	1,024
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	972	1,020
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	82.4	53.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	56.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	78.7	50.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.3	97.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	59.6	19.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	37.0	18.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.7	92.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	20.2	6.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	58.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	31.9	20.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.6	20.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.7	5.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.9	3.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	67.1	34.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	62.5	35.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	38.3	24.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	19.3	17.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.2	0.6
25. Pill (%)	0.9	0.9
26. Condom (%)	13.5	5.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.7	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	12.5	23.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.4	7.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.2	12.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	65.7	(35.6)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Maternal and Child Health		Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Total
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.2	26.5
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	34.0	12.3
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	91.2	82.3
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.3	9.7
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.5	2.0
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.0	76.6
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	74.0	F0 7
20	Average out of pecket expanditure per delivery in a public health facility (Pc.)	1 629	52.7 1 /12
39. 40	Children born at home where taken to a bealth facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	1,020	1,412
40. 11	Children who received postnatal care from a dector/purse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnal within 2	(0.0)	1.1
41.	days of delivery (%)	67.9	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	88.6	72.5
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.3	62.4
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.4	2.7
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	92.8	74.6
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.9	4.1
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.7	32.9
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.4	1.2
Chi	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	65.7	37.1
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	77.1	(41.4)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.0	88.5
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	70.7	61.1
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	73.8	56.9
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	79.1	63.0
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	30.2	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	57.2	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	73.6	38.3
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	79.8	38.7
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.9	85.5
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	5.9
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.9	4.7
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	*	*
63.	Children with diarthoad in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a back for the control of the (0)	*	*
64.	Unificitient with diarmore in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	4.0	4 5
00. 66	Children with fever or symptoms of APL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.8	C.1
00.	health provider (%)	(67.8)	(64.9)

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Kaushambi, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	27.8	30.6
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(62.5)	(35.1)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(34.6)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.9	0.0
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	6.1	0.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	40.2	50.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.3	29.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.3	13.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	36.8	52.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	0.8	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	24.1	34.3
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	17.3	8.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	44.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.5	67.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	54.6	58.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(49.6)	58.0
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	54.4	58.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	54.8	60.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.5	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	15.5	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) (%)	5.0	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		
blood pressure (%)	9.4	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	6.7	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	2.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	40.0	
blood pressure (%)	10.0	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 (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	na
Tobacco Use and Alconol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	44.6	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	53.6	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.0	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

KHERI UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Kheri. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Kheri, information was gathered from 971 households, 1,280 women, and 169 men.

Kheri, Uttar 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 (%)	66.3	55.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.4	36.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	998	935
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	901	840
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	76.1	38.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	42.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	84.2	43.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9	99.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	65.6	26.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	35.9	16.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	92.1	83.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	22.0	5.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	57.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	28.7	15.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.7	33.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.0	4.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.6	6.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	58.1	24.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	54.9	30.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	37.9	24.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	20.8	16.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.5	0.8
25. Pill (%)	1.4	2.6
26. Condom (%)	11.2	4.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	16.1	25.0
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	6.1	10.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.0	22.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	64.6	29.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Kheri, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators Meternal and Child Health		(2015-16) Total
Maternal and Child Health Maternity Care (for last hirth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Total
32 Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	53.0	35.8
33 Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	48.0	13.5
34. Mothers whose last hirth was protected against peopatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	89.9	83.5
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.0	14.2
36 Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.8	0.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.6	80.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel with	nin 2	0010
days of delivery (%)	60.5	46.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,126	1,383
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.6	0.6
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel with	nin 2	
days of delivery (%)	55.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	82.8	52.9
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.0	44.5
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.7	6.1
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	81.2	58.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.2	6.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	65.8	(48.9)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.7	4.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	69.5	53.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	76.2	63.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.3	89.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	69.5	68.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	77.5	72.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.4	76.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 26.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	56.4	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	75.2	59.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	65.4	42.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.0	85.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.3	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.7	11.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) ((%) *	32.7
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	11.4
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider ((%) *	78.7
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.3	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 (%)	(72.8)	73.5

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Kheri, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	27.0	25.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	65.5	(62.1)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.3	7.6
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	4.4	7.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	47.6	53.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	15.8	17.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	3.9	6.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	36.3	40.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.2	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	30.9	35.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	16.4	8.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	51.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	66.3	49.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.8	43.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(56.1)	40.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are an $aemic^{22}$ (%)	53.0	43.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are an $aemic^{22}$ (%)	52.5	45.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.0	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.7	na
Men	-	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	12.8	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	57	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.1	na
blood pressure (%)	20.1	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.7	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 (%)	22.4	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 (%)	0.0	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)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.8	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 (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.5	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET KUSHINAGAR

UTTAR PRADESH



International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

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 Kushinagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Kushinagar, information was gathered from 946 households, 1,312 women, and 138 men.

Kushinagar, Uttar 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 (%)	63.7	58.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	34.9	36.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,145	1,094
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,080	876
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	85.4	65.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	47.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	91.5	50.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	99.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	73.1	24.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	55.2	23.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.9	97.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.6	14.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	12.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	62.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.1	25.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.7	31.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.4	3.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.6	4.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	77.3	41.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	64.2	29.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.5	27.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	23.2	22.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.0	0.2
25. Pill (%)	10.1	1.2
26. Condom (%)	10.5	3.6
27. Injectables (%)	2.0	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	14.5	22.9
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	6.6	9.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.9	15.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	67.0	46.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(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 (%)	44.4	35.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	35.8	25.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	91.1	92.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	17.8	24.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.7	4.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.5	91.5
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	79.3	46.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,571	4,125
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(2.6)	0.9
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	74.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	89.4	70.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	71.1	51.9
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.3	5.1
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	93.1	71.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.0	7.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.9	29.7
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.7	3.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	65.4	43.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	82.9	62.4
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.9	82.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	72.7	63.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	85.0	60.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.7	63.5
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	31.9	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	44.1	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	83.9	48.8
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	77.3	64.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.4	94.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	2.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.6	19.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	48.5
 b3. Unlidren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) C4. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to be the facility of the control of the control	*	16.7
o4. Uningrent with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider (%) (5.5)	- E 0	/3.6
ob. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ART) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or 66. Children with favor or symptoms of APL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	5.9	12.7
health provider (%)	75.3	80.9
	10.0	

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	16.7	27.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	63.2	66.3
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(29.7)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.2	7.5
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	3.0	8.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.2	45.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	24.3	14.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.0	4.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	36.6	35.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.2	3.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	19.0	27.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	20.2	13.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	51.5	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.8	58.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	42.7	50.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(31.9)	53.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	42.3	50.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	45.7	53.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	10.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.6	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) (%)	9.3	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 \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	16.4	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.3	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 (%)	21.9	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 (%)	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 (%)	4.3	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	45.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.9	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

LALITPUR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Lalitpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Lalitpur, information was gathered from 982 households, 1,484 women, and 230 men.

Lalitpur, Uttar 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	59.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.7	33.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	997	928
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	998	926
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.3	76.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	33.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.1	79.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	96.6	94.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	64.2	22.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	20.3	18.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.7	89.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	11.7	1.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	55.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.8	24.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	42.5	49.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.1	4.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.4	8.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	63.8	46.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	73.8	68.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	65.7	59.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	50.0	52.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.3	0.1
25. Pill (%)	2.2	0.4
26. Condom (%)	10.9	5.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	7.4	9.1
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.8	5.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.8	23.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	64.9	42.7

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health		Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.7	62.1
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	45.7	27.0
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	89.6	96.9
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.8	11.8
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.9	2.3
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.2	89.0
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	71.1	68.1
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,381	536
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(2.8)	(5.4)
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	64.8	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	90.8	84.5
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	86.6	78.9
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.4	0.9
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	84.5	85.4
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.4	3.4
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 (%)	4.8	2.0
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	70.8	61.1
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	73.0	(65.6)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.7	95.6
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	77.8	79.0
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	80.9	75.7
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	81.9	82.7
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	29.0	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	38.9	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	79.1	54.3
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.7	58.4
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	0.0
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.7	11.4
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	^ _	(39.9)
63.	Children with diarthoes in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	^ +	(5.2)
64. 67	Unificient with diarmoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	<u>^</u>	(67.0)
05. 66	Children with four or symptoms of APL in the 2 works preceding the survey taken to a basility or	0.8	D./
00.	health provider (%)	*	(80.5)

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Lalitpur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	29.2	40.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	56.0	(71.3)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	4.8	11.8
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	4.8	10.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	46.6	40.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	18.7	39.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	7.5	16.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	34.8	48.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	6.7	0.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.4	26.9
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	13.2	8.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	50.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	56.0	75.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	37.5	48.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.0	40.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	38.1	47.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	42.0	54.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	1.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	4.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	1.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.3	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) (%)	10.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.7	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	17.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	47.0	
blood pressure (%)	17.9	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 (%)	0.5	na
10bacco use and Alconol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	F F	
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.5	na
102. Ivien 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. Ivien age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.7	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

LUCKNOW UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Lucknow. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Lucknow, information was gathered from 832 households, 958 women, and 117 men.
Lucknow, Uttar 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 (%)	80.8	77.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.5	25.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	950	919
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	981	870
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	86.0	79.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	51.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.8	93.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8	99.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	80.4	66.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	78.3	76.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0	95.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.8	5.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	78.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.9	56.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.9	9.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.2	1.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.1	0.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	84.8	69.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	56.5	51.6
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	40.2	39.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	16.4	17.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.0	1.6
25. Pill (%)	1.8	2.8
26. Condom (%)	18.0	16.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.6	0.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	15.7	14.3
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.1	4.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.9	14.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(77.2)	40.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	leators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Total
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.8	76.2
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	53.1	51.6
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	96.0	92.0
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.8	18.9
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.9	5.4
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.2	78.9
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
	days of delivery (%)	78.7	57.5
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,489	1,752
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(2.6)
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
	days of delivery (%)	71.3	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	91.3	88.1
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.2	51.6
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.6	1.4
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	87.9	88.6
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.7	25.8
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	55.9	49.5
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	25.6	14.9
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	68.9	58.8
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	(84.5)	57.7
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.5	92.8
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	73.1	64.6
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.2	72.2
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.7	79.9
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	34.0	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	61.3	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	75.8	61.1
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	70.2	43.1
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.1	87.2
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	5.9	10.8
Irea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	4.0	
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.9	9.7
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	*	26.4
63.	Children with diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backh facility or backh any idea (%)	*	16.4
04. 65	Children with diarnoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)		2.0
00. 66	Children with fever or symptoms of APL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.4	2.0
00.	health provider (%)	*	77.9

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Lucknow, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	19.8	22.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(71.7)	(47.0)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.0	3.7
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	2.3	3.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.1	37.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	11.5	33.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	1.4	17.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.5	44.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.0	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	15.7	14.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	34.8	22.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	50.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.9	72.0
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	55.9	59.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	*	35.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.8	58.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.8	65.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	14.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.6	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	9.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	16.5	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) (%)	12.4	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 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) (%)	15.2	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 (%)	22.8	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.1	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 Alconol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.7	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	39.2	na
103. women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Ivien age 15 years and above who consume alconol (%)	14.2	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET MAHAMAYA NAGAR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Mahamaya Nagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Mahamaya Nagar, information was gathered from 946 households, 1,234 women, and 146 men.

Mahamaya Nagar, Uttar 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 (%)	67.9	68.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.9	33.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,029	921
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	989	951
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	54.3	53.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	36.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.9	88.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.0	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	73.3	33.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	46.5	30.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.9	95.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	10.9	4.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	65.5	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.1	36.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	28.1	29.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.8	6.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.7	8.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	66.9	55.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	57.5	60.1
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	37.5	35.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	14.6	18.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.4	1.6
25. Pill (%)	3.3	2.5
26. Condom (%)	15.2	12.2
27. Injectables (%)	1.1	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	13.8	13.2
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.8	6.6
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	14.3	7.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	56.3	54.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Mahamaya Nagar, Uttar 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 (%)	49.1	50.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	27.8	24.4
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	87.9	87.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	15.0	13.3
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.5	5.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.0	84.4
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	50.8	64.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,896	1,236
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.6	1.0
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	<u>2</u> 51.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	80.3	72.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	54.0	45.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.0	8.1
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	82.5	79.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.9	8.5
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.7	27.4
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.8	2.5
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 ¹¹ (%)	71.6	61.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	79.5	67.9
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.1	90.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	76.1	77.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	85.2	72.8
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.4	72.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	40.1	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	27.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	72.6	62.3
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	61.7	31.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	92.5	74.9
50. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private realth facility (%)	4.2	1.9
1 reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	11 5	15.0
61. Prevalence of diambed in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	11.5 52.7	15.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received trainerhydration saits (OKS) (76)	22.7	20.3
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	23.0	5.0 60.6
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ΔRI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	76	4.6
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.0	-r.0
health provider (%)	54.7	67.9

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Mahamaya Nagar, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	34.7	15.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	67.4	(31.9)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(53.1)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.3	11.6
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(7.3)	(12.1)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.9	11.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	39.1	44.2
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	12.0	9.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.7	2.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	24.5	31.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.7	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	15.9	22.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	23.8	20.0
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) ²² (%)	72.1	48.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	58.1	38.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	61.0	48.1
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	58.2	39.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	60.9	32.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	10.9	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Ha and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Ha) (%)	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 (%)	22.4	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) (%)	7.3	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	26.4	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.4	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.7	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.2	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 (%)	8.0	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	43.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.9	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET MAHARAJGANJ UTTAR 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 Maharajganj. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Maharajganj, information was gathered from 946 households, 1,316 women, and 120 men.

Maharajganj, Uttar 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	54.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.4	35.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,116	1,093
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	933	880
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	89.0	57.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	33.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.8	56.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	99.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	66.7	21.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	65.1	18.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.1	90.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	18.2	10.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	62.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	33.8	20.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.1	48.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.9	3.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.6	3.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	80.6	44.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	62.9	27.6
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	49.6	27.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	27.9	22.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.1	0.2
25. Pill (%)	7.4	1.5
26. Condom (%)	9.8	2.1
27. Injectables (%)	2.6	1.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	13.7	22.6
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.3	9.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	32.3	22.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	77.3	64.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indiastoro	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Maternal and Child Health	(2019-21) Total	(2015-16) Total
Maternity Care (for last hirth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Total
32 Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	55 5	32.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	52.5	25.2
34 Mothers whose last hirth was protected against peopatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	96.1	87.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.5	21.9
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.2	4.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.4	89.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel w	vithin 2	44.0
30 Average out-of-packet expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Pc.)	2 308	2 101
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	2,390	2,191
40. Children who received postpatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel w	vithin 2	1.4
days of delivery (%)	76.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	93.3	61.6
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	77.5	48.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.5	5.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	92.0	65.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.7	9.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	57.7	55.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.2	4.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	76.2	41.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	82.8	68.6
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.8	87.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	82.7	61.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	92.4	68.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%	%) 91.9	70.5
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 ¹⁴ (%)	68.5	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.4	51.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.1	63.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.8	96.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.4	17.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS	5) (%) *	62.8
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	22.1
64. Unlidren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provide	er (%) *	82.0
 b5. 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 of the survey taken t	4.2 or	8.1
health provider (%)	63.1	75.2

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Maharajganj, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	13.4	35.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	62.1	68.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(36.3)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.7	6.7
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	8.0	6.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	40.5	53.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	21.8	12.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.1	3.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	37.4	37.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.4	3.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	17.9	28.5
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	19.9	14.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	52.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	60.5	58.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	47.3	48.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(38.9)	39.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	47.1	48.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are an $aemic^{22}$ (%)	43.4	47.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.0	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	5.6	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.3	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 Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	5.2	na
94. 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 (%)	19.6	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.7	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 (%)	24.9	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 (%)	0.3	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 (%)	5.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	47.8	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.2	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Mahoba Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Mahoba. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Mahoba, information was gathered from 978 households, 1,347 women, and 226 men.

Mahoba, Uttar 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	60.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.4	30.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	972	943
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,056	959
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.4	82.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	54.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	95.9	82.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	94.3	95.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.0	36.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	28.2	16.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.8	93.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.2	3.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	3.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	65.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	30.7	26.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.8	25.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.2	2.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.0	3.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	77.9	44.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	61.6	64.0
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	52.0	48.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	32.1	37.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7	1.7
25. Pill (%)	1.0	0.5
26. Condom (%)	15.3	8.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	16.6	6.7
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	6.6	3.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	45.1	8.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	80.5	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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators Maternal and Child Health	(2019-21) Total	(2015-16) Total
Maternal and Child Health Maternity Care (for last hirth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Totai
32 Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.0	45.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	46.2	23.6
34. Mothers whose last hirth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.5	95.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.7	79
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.7	1.8
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.4	90.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within days of delivery (%)	2 86.3	74.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1.213	1.089
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(3.9)
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within days of delivery (%)	2 80.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	96.3	89.6
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	87.6	77.0
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.9	2.3
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	97.0	91.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.6	5.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(62.8)	(27.7)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.7	2.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	70.7	64.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	73.9	(70.4)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	90.8	95.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	78.8	83.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.4	69.1
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.2	77.6
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 ¹⁴ (%)	54.3	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	78.4	60.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	88.8	51.6
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	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.6	10.4
62. Unlidren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) (57.7)	(28.2)
 b3. Unlideren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) C4. Oblideren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) 	(49.7)	(8.5)
64. Unlidren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (65.4)	(79.3)
b). 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	4.0	3.4
health provider (%)	(75.3)	(69.5)

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Mahoba, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	20.1	42.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	67.8	(27.6)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(14.1)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	7.3	5.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%)		*
72. I otal children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%)	7.5	4.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	42.3	44.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	25.0	23.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	11.7	6.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	33.4	47.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	5.0	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	28.0	35.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	10.6	8.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	53.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	70.1	77.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	49.5	64.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(45.2)	(74.8)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	49.4	64.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	53.5	66.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	1.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	5.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.1	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.3	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) (%)	3.2	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	15.0	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	2.7	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	15.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	6.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.7	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.8	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 (%)	13.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	63.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.2	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

MAINPURI UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Mainpuri. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Mainpuri, information was gathered from 976 households, 1,258 women, and 168 men.

Mainpuri, Uttar 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 (%)	74.6	72.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.9	33.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,016	983
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	837	850
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	63.4	58.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	46.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	95.2	84.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.6	99.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	63.1	28.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	39.8	24.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	74.9	96.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.1	9.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	14.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	74.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	45.8	38.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.0	18.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.5	4.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.0	5.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	71.3	40.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	80.1	40.5
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	46.4	25.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	10.8	9.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.3	0.6
25. Pill (%)	2.4	2.5
26. Condom (%)	29.2	12.7
27. Injectables (%)	1.1	0.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	4.4	23.9
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	1.6	7.6
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	21.4	5.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	76.5	(25.5)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(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 (%)	63.7	40.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	38.1	13.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.0	81.4
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.2	7.0
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	3.0	2.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.6	92.6
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	63.3	37.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,390	1,627
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.6	3.4
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	66.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	82.7	59.6
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.7	42.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.2	4.1
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	84.7	63.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.2	4.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.1	25.3
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.2	1.4
40. Children age 12.22 months fully vacainated based on information from either vacaination card or		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card of mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	75.0	55.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	87.7	(68.4)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.5	88.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	80.5	71.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.1	71.6
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.2	77.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	32.6	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	22.1	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	79.4	53.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	68.3	41.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.5	80.7
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.4	1.5
I reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		44.0
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.7	11.9
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration saits (ORS) (%)	(43.2)	(36.1)
 containen with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backth facility or backth results (%) 64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backth facility or backth results (%) 	(33.7) (EE 2)	(7.1)
65. Broyalance of symptoms of agute respiretory infection (ABI) is the 2 works preceding the survey (0)	(00.3)	(19.1)
66 Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	4.9	3.0
health provider (%)	49.0	85.3

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		lotal
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	30.3	30.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	(61.9)	(59.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	^ 	(26.4)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%)	11.0	2.6
71. Non-breastreeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ¹⁶ ¹⁷ (%)	40.4	<u>^</u>
72. I otal children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)	10.1	3.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%)	44.3	46.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	14.6	11.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-neight) ¹⁰ (%)	6.7	3.8
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	33.6	32.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.0	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	15.3	21.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	21.7	14.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	48.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	70.4	41.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	58.2	26.8
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	48.4	29.5
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	57.8	27.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.4	29.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.4	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	9.7	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 (%)	14.4	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.7	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.3	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	17.9	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 (%)	0.4	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 (%)	2.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	41.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.2	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

MATHURA UTTAR 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 Mathura. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Mathura, information was gathered from 935 households, 1,175 women, and 162 men.

Mathura, Uttar 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 (%)	68.4	63.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.7	32.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	935	903
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	930	876
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	63.6	56.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	34.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.2	96.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.4	97.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	71.2	44.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	47.3	32.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.3	95.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	10.8	5.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	12.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	64.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.7	32.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.3	25.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	6.0	6.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.4	8.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	74.7	57.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	58.2	57.1
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	43.1	43.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	23.5	27.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.8	1.3
25. Pill (%)	2.4	3.8
26. Condom (%)	14.0	11.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	12.9	14.4
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.7	5.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.7	12.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	51.4	38.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Mathura, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	cators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health		Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.3	58.0
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	39.3	27.5
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	87.0	82.3
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.1	6.4
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	3.7	3.6
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	89.8	84.6
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	62.8	65.8
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,650	1,328
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	1.2
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.2	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	79.5	70.6
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	36.9	26.2
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.3	6.5
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	81.5	75.5
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.7	12.4
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.3	25.3
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.2	4.5
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	73.6	51.5
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	80.5	(56.7)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.3	90.4
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	75.0	70.8
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	91.7	61.1
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	90.3	72.4
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	43.2	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	23.9	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	84.4	40.0
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.7	37.3
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.8	83.6
60. _	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.2	6.4
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.3	10.9
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(32.3)	32.9
63.	Unildren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(10.7)	12.0
64.	Unificient with diarinoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(57.0)	76.0
ор. 66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.4	2.2
	health provider (%)	62.6	81.3

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Mathura, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators(2019-21)(2015-16)Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of ChildrenTotalTotal67. Children under age 3 years breastifed within one hour of birth ¹⁶ (%)24.524.968. Childran ege 6-8 months reacelwing solid or same-solid food and breastmik!** (%)1(18.5)70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)24.(7.771. Nor-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)26.6.472. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)31.640.873. Children under 5 years who are statuted (height-for-age) ¹¹ (%)31.640.874. Children under 5 years who are wareveight (weight-for-age) ¹¹ (%)21.32.775. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹¹ (%)21.32.776. Children under 5 years who are use overweight (weight-for-age) ¹¹ (%)21.42.2Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)80.118.118.178. Women who are overweight weight-for-age) ¹¹ (%)25.42.32.479. Women who are overweight weight-for-age) ¹¹ (%)25.42.32.479. Women who are overweight weight for height) ¹² (%)25.42.32.479. Women who are overweight weight for height) ¹² (%)25.42.42.479. Women who are overweight weight for height) ¹² (%)25.42.8naAnaenia among Children and Women77.256.53.54.5.380. Women who are overweight weight for height)		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Child reading Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total Total 67. Children under age 3 years breasted within one hour of bith ¹⁶ %) 61.0 43.2 68. Children under age 3 years breasted within an adequate diet ^{11,17} ^{(%}) 2.4 7.7 7.1 Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{11,17} ^{(%}) 2.6 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are statuted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ ^{(%}) 3.6 6.0 73. Children under 5 years who are substated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ ^{(%}) 3.2 2.7.7 74. Children under 5 years who are substated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ ^{(%}) 3.2 2.7.7 75. Children under 5 years who are substated (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ ^{(%}) 3.2 2.7.7 76. Children under 5 years who are are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ ^{(%}) 3.2 2.7.7 70. Women whoase Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ ^{(%}) 3.8 2.8 80. Women whoase high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) ^{(%}) 6.35 4.5.3 81. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (11.0 g/d) ¹² ^{(%}) 6.35 4.5.3 80. Women whoase Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ ^{(%}) 6.35 4.5.3 80. Women who are	Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
67. Children under age 3 months receiving sand acquate date ^{16, 17} (%) 24.5 24.9 68. Children under age 6 months receiving and acquate date ^{16, 17} (%) 2.6 (18.5) 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate date ^{16, 17} (%) 2.6 6.4 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate date ^{16, 17} (%) 2.6 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are saturide (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 11.0 12.9 73. Children under 5 years who are varetweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.3 2.7.7 75. Children under 5 years who are userverely acted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.3 2.7.7 75. Children under 5 years who are userverely acted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.4 2.2.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 21.4 2.2.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 7.6 7.7 5.6.5 4.5.3 80. Women who are oneweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 7.2 5.6.5 4.5.3 80. Women who are oneweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 7.2 5.6.5 4.5.3 80. Women who are onemeight (>1.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 5.2 4.1.9 4.5.3 81. Ohldren age 1.5.4 years who are anaemic (<1.1.0 g/d) ¹² (%) 5.2 </th <th colspan="2">Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</th> <th>Total</th>	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		Total
63. Children under age formathe sexLusively breasting ¹⁴ (%) 61.0 43.2 63. Children under 65-8 months receivings and acquate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 2.4 7.7 71. Non-breastingeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 2.6 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are sunted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 31.6 60.8 73. Children under 5 years who are sunted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 32. 5.1 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 32. 5.1 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.27 77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.2 77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.2 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 8.1 1.8 79. Women who are norweight (weight-for-height) ²¹ (%) 5.5 2.5 2.2 79. Women who are ansemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 6.3 4.3 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 <	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	24.5	24.9
69. Children age 6-3 months receiving an adequate det ^{15, 17} (%) * (18.5) 7.0 Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{15, 17} (%) * (2.5) 7.1 Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{15, 17} (%) 31.6 40.8 7.2 Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{15, 17} (%) 31.6 40.8 7.3 Children under 5 years who are suretly wated (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%) 11.0 12.9 7.5 Children under 5 years who are suretly wated (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 2.1 2.2 7.5 Children under 5 years who are averweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 2.1 2.2 7.7 Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 2.1 2.2 7.7 Thiothers under 5 years who are averweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 2.1 2.2 7.7 Thiothers under 5 years who are averweight weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 2.1 2.2 7.7 Thiothers under 5 years who are soverweight weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 2.1 2.2 7.8 Women whose foor Wass Inder (SM) (SM) (SM) 5.4 2.3 ma 7.8 Women who are overweight or obese (SMI 25.0 kg/m) ²¹ (%) 5.5 4.5 5.3 8.1 Women age 15-49 years who are anaem	68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	61.0	43.2
70. Breastiending children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ^{16, 17} (%) 2.4 7.7 71. Non-breastiending children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ^{16, 17} (%) 2.6 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 31.6 40.8 73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 32. 5.1 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 2.1 2.2 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 2.1 2.2 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 2.1 2.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.6 4.2 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 5.8 na 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI /25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 7.7 5.6.5 80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI /25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 5.8 na 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI /25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 5.8 8.8 6.3 4.5.3 80. Women women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 6.3 4.5.3 4.5.3 <tr< td=""><td>69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk¹⁶ (%)</td><td>*</td><td>(18.5)</td></tr<>	69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(18.5)
71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dief ^{16, 17} (%) * (2.5) 72. Total children under 5 years who are sunded (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 31.6 40.8 73. Children under 5 years who are sunded (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 32. 32. 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 32. 32. 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21. 22. 77. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21. 22. 70. Children under 5 years who are soverely (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21. 22. Numen who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21. 22. Numen who are overweight co obese (BMI 25.0 kg/m ³) ²¹ (%) 52.8 na Anaemia among Children and Women 77.2 56.5 81. Children under 5-49 years who are anaemic (c1.0 g/d) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (c1.0 g/d) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 83. Biod Sugar level - weight hor below formal (c1.0 g/d) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (c1.0 g/d) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 85. Bold Sugar level - weight hor bre	70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	2.4	7.7
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist ^{16,17} (%) 2.6 6.4 73. Children under 5 years who are sturted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 31.6 40.8 74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.3 2.5 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.3 27.7 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.1 22.2 77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ²⁶ (%) 21.1 22.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 15.1 18.1 79. Women who are overweight or obes (BMI 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 25.4 22.3 80. Women who are onaremic (11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 77.2 56.5 81. Children ange 6-59 months who are anaemic (11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 77.2 56.5 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (21.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (21.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 83. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 8.8 80.0 48.8 40.7 84. Blood sugar level - high or (14.1 460 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.0 na 7.8	71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	(2.5)
73. Children under Syears who are seuerely wested (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 31.6 40.8 74. Children under Syears who are severely wested (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.3 27.7 75. Children under Syears who are severely wested (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 21.3 27.7 75. Children under Syears who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.1 2.2 76. Children under Syears who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 18.1 18.1 78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 18.1 18.1 78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 52.8 na 78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 52.8 na 78. Wornen whose are antemic (1.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 52.8 na 80. Wornen who are antemic (1.1.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 55.2 41.9 81. All wornen age 15-49 years who are antemic (1.1.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 55.2 41.9 84. All wornen age 15-49 years who are antemic (1.1.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 57.3 40.7 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ² (%) 79.9 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ² (%) 3.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - hi	72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	2.6	6.4
74. Children under 5 years who are swated (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 11.0 12.9 75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 2.1 2.2 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 2.1 2.2 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%) 2.1 2.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 18.1 18.1 78. Women whose are verweight or obes (BMI 225.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 25.4 22.3 80. Women whose are verweight or obes (BMI 225.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 52.8 na 79. Women who are overweight or obes (BMI 225.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 52.8 na 71. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 77.2 55.5 80. Nornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 81. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 3.9 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²² (%) 3.9 na 86. Blood sugar level - ware high (>160 mg/d) ²² (%) 2.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - ware high (>1610 mg/d) ²² (%)	73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	31.6	40.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 21.3 27.7 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 21.3 27.7 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 21.1 22.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 18.1 18.1 18.1 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 25.4 22.3 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%) 52.8 na Anaemia among Children and Women 52.2 41.5 81. Children unge 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.5 45.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 52.8 na Women 3.9 na 3.9 na 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 2.8 na 3.9 na 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 4.8 na na 9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 5.0 na 10.2 na 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-16	74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	11.0	12.9
76. Children under 5 years who are ourweight (weight-for-leght) ²⁰ (%) 21.3 27.7 76. Children under 5 years who are ourweight (weight-for-leght) ²⁰ (%) 2.1 2.2 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 2.1 2.2 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 18.1 18.1 79. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI ≥2.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 52.4 22.3 80. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI ≥2.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 52.4 22.3 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 77.2 56.5 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 83. Bregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 Blood Sugar Level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 3.9 na 84. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 3.9 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 3.9 na 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 3.0 na 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 10.2 na 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁵ (%) 5.0 na	75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	3.2	5.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 2.1 2.2 78. Wormen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 18.1 18.1 78. Wormen who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 25.4 22.3 80. Wormen who have high triks waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%) 62.8 na Anaemia among Children and Wormen 77.2 56.5 81. Children age 6-58 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.5 45.3 82. Non-pregnant worme age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All wormen age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 77.9 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 92. Mildy elevel evel y high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 93. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 10.2	76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	21.3	27.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²1 (%)	77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.1	2.2
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI ≥15.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 18.1 18.1 18.1 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 25.4 22.3 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (26.85) (%) 52.8 na Anaemia among Children and Women 77.2 56.5 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 63.5 45.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 2.8 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/d) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 88. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/d) 0 or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.9 na 98. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/d) 0 or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d) 0 or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2	Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²' (%) 25.4 22.3 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 52.8 na Anaemia among Children and Women 77.2 56.5 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.5 45.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 86. Blood sugar level i way hage a smaemic 22 (%) 3.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - wey high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.2 na 92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.2 na 93. Blood sugar level - wy high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.2 na 94. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²¹ (%) 5.0 na 92. Mildy elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140- 159 mm of Hg and/or Diast	78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	18.1	18.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 52.8 na Anaemia among Children and Women 77.2 56.5 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.5 45.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 85. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 67.8 40.7 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.9 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 3.9 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 5.0 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 7.9 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁴ (%) 1.0 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 m of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 m of Hg) (%) 1.0 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 m of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 1.1 na 94. Eleva	79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	25.4	22.3
Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 87. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 88. Blood sugar level - wey high (>160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 89. Blood sugar level - wey high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 80. Roderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 81. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 82. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200-99 mm of Hg) (%) 81. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 82. Klich undergone a breast examination for breast examination for breast examination for breast examination for breast examin	80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	52.8	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 77.2 66.5 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.5 41.9 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 Biclod Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.9 na Women 28. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.0 na 93	Anaemia among Children and Women		
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 63.5 45.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.8 40.7 Women 8.8 15.19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 3.9 na 8.8 Blood sugar level - very high (>16.0 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 8.8 8.8 Blood sugar level - very high (>16.0 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 9.9 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>14.0 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 9.9 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>14.0 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 9.1 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>14.0 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 9.1 Blood sugar level - high or very high (>14.0 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 9.1 <td>81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)</td> <td>77.2</td> <td>56.5</td>	81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	77.2	56.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 55.2 41.9 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.8 40.7 Women 2.8 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.0 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 93. Moderately or sever	82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	63.5	45.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 63.0 45.1 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) ************************************	83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	55.2	41.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 67.8 40.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) ************************************	84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	63.0	45.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.9 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.0 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 2.1.1 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) (%)	85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	67.8	40.7
Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 7.9 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 0.0 na 93. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 10.2 na 93. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.0 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 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 2100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressu	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.9na87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)2.8na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)7.9na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)4.8na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)5.0na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)10.2na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)13.0na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)6.2na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)6.2na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)17.1na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)17.1na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)17.1na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)17.1na98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.7na99. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.5na90. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral cancer (%)0.2na90. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral cancer (%) <td>Women</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Women		
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 2.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.9 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.0 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 96. 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 (%) 7.1 na 97. Elevated blood p	86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.9 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 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) (%) 13.0 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 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 ms of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%	87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.8	na
Men 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.0 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%) 13.0 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.7 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.5 na 99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5	88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.9	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.8 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 10.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 10.2 na Women	Men		
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 5.0 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 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) (%) 13.0 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 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 pm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 17.1 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 7.1 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.7 na 99. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 na	89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 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) (%) 13.0 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 blood pressure (%) 21.1 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 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 ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 25.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.7 na 90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 na 90. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 na 90. Ever undergone	90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.0	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) (%) 13.0 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 blood pressure (%) 21.1 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 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 ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 7.1 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.7 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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 (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above	91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	10.2	na
Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.0 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 blood pressure (%) 21.1 na Men 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 2100mm 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 (%) 7.1 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.7 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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 (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.4 1 1	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) (%) 13.0 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 blood pressure (%) 21.1 na Men	Women		
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 blood pressure (%) 21.1 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 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 ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 25.4 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 noral cavity examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 na 0.2 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 9.3 na 10.2 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Ma 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. 102. 103.	92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.0	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 Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 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 ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 25.4 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 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 (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.2	na
blood pressure (%) 21.1 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 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 ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 25.4 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 (%) 0.5 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 (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 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 ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 25.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 25.4 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.7 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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) 9.3 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	blood pressure (%)	21.1	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 17.1 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 ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 25.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 25.4 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.7 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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 (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	Men		
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 (%) 25.4 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 (%) 0.5 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 (%) 9.3 na 102. Mem age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 25.4 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 (%) 0.5 na 100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.2 na 101. Ever undergone age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	na
blood pressure (%) 25.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 98 5000 pressure (%) 0.7 na 98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.7 na na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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) 9.3 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	05.4	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.7 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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) 9.3 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	blood pressure (%)	25.4	na
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 0.7 na 99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	Screening for Cancer among women (age 30-49 years)	0.7	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.5 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 na 101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.7	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 (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na 103. Wamen age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 2.1 10	99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.5	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 9.3 na 102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na	Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.2	i la
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 42.9 na 103. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 2.1 na	101 Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	03	na
102 Weiners one 45 view date any kind of tobal (//)	102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	42 9	na
	103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 13.0 na	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.0	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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.
 ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Mau Uttar 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 Mau. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Mau, information was gathered from 960 households, 1,310 women, and 189 men.
Mau, Uttar 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 (%)	68.8	65.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.2	35.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	989	1,092
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	938	870
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	89.8	81.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	59.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.2	85.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	75.1	28.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	54.2	20.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.4	95.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.0	1.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	14.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	72.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.1	40.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.0	14.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.9	4.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.3	2.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	76.6	36.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	54.2	34.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	39.0	22.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	11.8	17.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.4	0.7
25. Pill (%)	7.1	0.8
26. Condom (%)	16.5	3.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.9	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	16.8	20.3
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	7.2	8.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.3	7.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	84.2	54.9

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Mau, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	64.4	57.1
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	43.2	39.0
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus9 (%)	97.5	92.0
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.6	6.6
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.4	2.4
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.1	76.1
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	80.0	EE C
30	Average out-of-pecket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Ps.)	2 476	50.6
39. 40	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of hirth (%)	2,470	0,008
41	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		0.0
	days of delivery (%)	75.7	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	94.7	77.7
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.9	46.5
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.7	5.8
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	90.7	81.5
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.5	7.1
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.3	17.3
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.4	3.6
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	59.1	46.4
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	63.3	45.8
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.8	88.2
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	73.2	64.9
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	74.6	62.9
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measies-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	76.7 10 F	73.1
55. 56	Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	19.5	na
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ronavirus vaccine (%)	69.3	51 1
58	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	84.5	34.9
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin'r dece in the last o months (76)	97.1	63.9
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.6	6.2
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.7	26.6
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	24.5
63.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	5.8
64.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	62.4
65. 66.	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	2.6	5.7
	health provider (%)	(55.1)	77.6

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Mau, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	37.1	22.5
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(65.1)	(48.8)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(48.9)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.6	10.7
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	3.2	10.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	25.4	40.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	21.2	19.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.6	4.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	30.3	35.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.2	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	16.5	25.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	20.2	15.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	63.2	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	62.7	61.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.5	53.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(37.2)	50.9
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	44.3	53.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	53.8	55.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	16.3	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 (%)	23.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.9	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	29.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.7	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.2	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 (%)	6.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	39.3	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.6	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

MEERUT UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Meerut. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Meerut, information was gathered from 918 households, 1,212 women, and 169 men.

Meerut, Uttar 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	68.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.3	31.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	967	930
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	926	858
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	80.2	60.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	59.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.6	96.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	82.7	69.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	68.5	64.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.2	97.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	18.4	8.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	13.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	79.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.3	37.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.6	8.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.4	3.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.4	2.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	83.6	61.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	72.4	65.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.8	43.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	14.2	17.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.8	1.9
25. Pill (%)	2.2	2.7
26. Condom (%)	29.1	21.1
27. Injectables (%)	1.1	0.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.6	7.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.7	3.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.2	10.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	82.8	51.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Meerut, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indi	cators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.4	64.4
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	49.9	47.1
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	92.5	87.8
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	35.5	16.5
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.8	6.4
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.7	62.1
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	81.2	64.0
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,726	1,026
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.9
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	81.2	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	80.6	65.2
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	25.7	21.4
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	8.3	5.7
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	88.8	70.1
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.9	16.5
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.9	34.0
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.7	7.5
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	82.5	62.8
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	92.2	74.6
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.8	88.1
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	83.3	80.5
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	91.6	70.7
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	92.4	70.4
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	36.7	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	79.5	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or nepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.6	56.1
50.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	79.3	32.5
59. 60	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public realith facility (%)	09.0	00.0
Tro:	eminitian age 12-25 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private nearth acting (76)	1.5	0.0
61	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.8	25.1
62	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	49.3
63.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	18.4
64.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	72.6
65.	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.0	3.3
66.	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(69.3)	80.8
		()	

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Meerut, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	27.2	14.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(55.4)	15.2
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(40.1)	44.9
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.8	8.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(14.1)	9.0
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	8.7	8.5
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.1	35.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	10.2	18.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	2.1	6.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	23.7	35.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.3	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	12.8	18.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	38.5	29.9
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	53.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	55.2	71.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	45.5	60.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.9	53.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	45.5	59.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	45.1	63.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	14.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.9	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	12.6	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 (%)	20.0	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.4	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
Sereening for Cancer among Women (age 20, 40 years)	20.2	na
OP Ever undergene a sereening text for convicel concer (%)	0.2	02
90. Even undergone a broast examination for broast concer $\binom{9}{2}$	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)	0.0	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	24.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.7	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Mirzapur Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Mirzapur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Mirzapur, information was gathered from 942 households, 1,176 women, and 147 men.

Mirzapur, Uttar 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 (%)	69.0	60.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.9	34.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,003	955
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	812	967
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.4	43.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	44.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	92.7	71.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	96.9	87.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	72.3	23.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	42.5	17.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0	98.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.0	6.3
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 ⁴ (%)	70.9	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.8	34.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.6	30.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.3	3.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.4	4.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	75.4	44.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	61.5	48.6
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	53.3	40.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	32.4	36.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.8	0.8
25. Pill (%)	7.5	0.5
26. Condom (%)	9.0	2.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.9	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need' (%)	14.5	18.7
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	6.1	9.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.6	14.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	66.9	54.2

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(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 (%)	55.7	35.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	36.5	15.4
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.2	90.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	11.6	22.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	3.3	2.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.1	91.0
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	69.8	45 7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2.576	1.312
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(0.0)	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	()	
days of delivery (%)	69.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	91.1	72.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.1	56.0
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	1.6	6.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	88.6	76.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.6	6.0
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.7	18.2
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.0	5.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	68.3	46.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	83.3	66.1
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.9	90.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	74.0	59.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	77.7	75.3
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	80.9	75.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	30.0	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	55.5	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	77.7	57.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	72.0	57.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	93.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	4.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		40.0
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.8	12.8
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	^ +	44.9
63. Unitaren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) 64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey takes to a backle facility or backle and the (%)	*	22.2
64. Children with diarmoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a nearth facility of health provider (%)		57.7
ob. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey takes to a bealth facility or	2.0	4.4
health provider (%)	(60.8)	66.9
	(10.0)	

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Mirzapur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	8.7	28.7
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	71.5	(31.2)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	*	(36.1)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%)	4.2	8.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	*	*
72. I otal children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%)	4.6	8.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	43.4	49.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-neight) ¹⁰ (%)	12.5	20.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	3.3	6.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	27.6	46.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.9	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	20.9	28.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.3	13.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	58.3	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	59.8	63.0
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	42.3	55.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(36.4)	52.3
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	42.1	55.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	43.6	53.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.1	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.4	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.3	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) (%)	13.7	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 (%)	21.7	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.6	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	8.1	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	29.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.3	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	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 (%)	5.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	42.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.0	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Moradabad Uttar Pradesh



बेहतर भविष्य के लिप क्षमता निर्माण Capacity Building for a Better Future International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (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 Moradabad. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Moradabad, information was gathered from 953 households, 1,264 women, and 160 men.

Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5
Population and Household Profile	Total
1 Female population are 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.6
2 Population below age 15 years (%)	29.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1 002
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1.022
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	74.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	58.9
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	79.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	58.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	17.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.1
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	66.7
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	42.6
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	78.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	69.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	47.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	10.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.5
25. Pill (%)	5.5
26. Condom (%)	30.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need' (%)	6.9
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	2.9
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	20.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	77.4

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composing toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing

altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5
Ind	licators	(2019-21)
Mat	ternal and Child Health	Total
Mat	ternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	
32	. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.7
33.	. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	33.2
34.	. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	95.1
35.	. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	17.2
36.	. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	2.9
37.	. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.6
38.	. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	76.1
39.	. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	5,877
40.	. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	3.4
41.	. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	74.7
Del	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
42.	. Institutional births (%)	80.3
43	. Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.0
44.	. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.3
45.	. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	85.6
46	. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.5
47.	. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.0
48	. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.1
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
49.	. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	84.5
50	. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	90.6
51.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.2
52.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	84.5
53.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	90.2
54.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.1
55.	. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	18.0
56	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	61.2
57.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	85.9
58	. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.1
59.	. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.1
- 60.	. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.3
Ire	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	7.0
61.	. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.0
62	. Unitation with diarmore in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (URS) (%)	(60.3)
63	. Unitation with diarmore in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(31.5)
04. 65	. Unitation with diamfloba in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a nearth facility of nearth provider (%) Providence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (API) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	(72.9)
66	Children with fover or symptoms of API in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	2.2
00.	health provider (%)	(71.0)

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

¹¹Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Moradabad, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	17.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(56.0)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.1
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(24.8)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	12.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	34.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	19.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	9.8
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%)	27.0
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	40.4
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	13.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (Bivil 225.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	17.0
ou. Women who have high hisk waist-to-hip failo (20.03) (%)	69.7
Anaemia among Children and women	07.0
81. Unlidren age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/di) ²² (%)	67.6 4F.F
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	45.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/di) ²² (%)	33.0
of All women age 15-49 years who are an $an a = 10^{-6}$	44.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	43.4
Wemen	
86 Plead sugar loval bish (141 160 mg/dl) ²³ (9/)	5.2
87. Blood sugar level - high $(141-160 \text{ mg/d})^{-2}$ (%)	5.Z 3.0
88. Blood sugar level - bigh or very high (>100 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	0.5 0.5
Men	0.0
89. Blood sugar level - high $(1/1-160 \text{ mg/d})^{23}$ (%)	8.1
$90 \text{ Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)^{23} (%)$	3.8
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>100 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.9
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	12.0
Women	
92 Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)	6.4
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	0.1
pressure (%)	21.3
Men	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.3
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.2
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	25.6
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.8
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.8
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4
Tobacco Use and Alconol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	3.6
102. Wernen age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	32.0
103. women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3
104. Ivien age 15 years and above who consume alconol (%)	13.8

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET MUZAFFARNAGAR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Muzaffarnagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Muzaffarnagar, information was gathered from 932 households, 1,201 women, and 179 men.

Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5
Population and Household Profile	Total
1 Female population are 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	69.1
2 Population below age 15 years (%)	30.4
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)	865
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	80.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	70.5
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	80.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	59.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	8.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.4
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	72.1
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	41.8
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	78.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	73.2
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	44.9
22. Female sterilization (%)	14.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.6
25. Pill (%)	3.6
26. Condom (%)	24.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.0
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	1.9
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	78.8

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composing toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing

altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total
Mat	ernity 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
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	44.0
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.0
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.5
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	8.4
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.4
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	88.5
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,747
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 (%)	87.3
Deli	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
42.	Institutional births (%)	87.0
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.0
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.2
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	89.9
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.4
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.3
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.7
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	69.5
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	79.6
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.1
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	74.1
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	75.5
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	77.6
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	23.6
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	62.2
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	75.5
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	72.9
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.8
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	4.1
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.4
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(29.0)
63.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(11.6)
64.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(77.2)
65.	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5
66.	Children with rever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

¹¹Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Muzaffarnagar, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	18.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	61.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	18.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(10.6)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	16.1
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	29.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	20.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	29.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	11.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	28.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	67.7
Anaemia among Children and Women	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(40.2)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	46.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	48.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	
Women	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.5
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.2
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.5
Men	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.5
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.8
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	14.3
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) (%)	14.9
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.0
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	21.6
Men	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.6
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.8
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	04.0
pressure (%)	24.2
Screening for Cancer among women (age 30-49 years)	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2
Tobacco line and Alashal Consumption for oral cancer (%)	0.2
Tobacco Use and Alconol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	6 7
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	3.7
102. Wen age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	31.7
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3
104. Ivien age 15 years and above who consume alconol (%)	13.7

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

PILIBHIT UTTAR 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 Pilibhit. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Pilibhit, information was gathered from 898 households, 1,040 women, and 142 men.

Pilibhit, Uttar 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 (%)	60.1	57.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.6	31.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	922	937
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	814	955
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	74.2	69.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	66.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	86.8	53.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	76.8	39.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	48.1	27.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	91.2	83.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	21.4	3.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.9	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	54.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	28.5	22.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.2	14.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.4	4.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.6	4.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	71.1	39.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	74.1	62.9
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	45.5	40.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	14.4	13.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	1.3
25. Pill (%)	1.4	2.6
26. Condom (%)	27.4	21.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	1.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	4.9	9.8
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.5	4.5
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	20.8	11.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(53.2)	45.2

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(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 (%)	67.5	57.4
 Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%) 	43.6	42.2
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	91.1	91.2
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	26.3	17.2
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.8	3.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.8	83.6
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel with days of delivery (%) 	nin 2 72.6	66.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,458	807
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.6	1.9
 Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel with days of delivery (%) 	hin 2 71.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	76.2	63.6
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	50.2	40.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	6.2	5.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	80.2	68.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.0	9.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	54.2	38.0
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.7	1.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	92.3	71.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	90.4	78.9
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.0	96.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	92.3	91.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.0	78.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.6	83.1
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%	5) 34.8	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	70.2	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.3	73.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.1	31.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.2	93.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.5	1.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.6	17.7
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS)	(%) (53.4)	37.4
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(29.5)	2.5
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider	(%) (72.2)	78.9
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	3.7	1.8
health provider (%)	(69.7)	81.2

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	29.1	22.5
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(54.6)	(22.2)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(39.5)	(37.2)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	10.1	4.8
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	8.9	4.2
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	38.9	51.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	20.1	21.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	7.5	8.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	39.4	44.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.4	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	16.4	29.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	21.4	15.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	50.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.3	77.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	52.6	57.1
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(40.1)	56.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	52.0	57.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	58.4	61.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.0	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 ²³ (%)	10.8	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.4	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.6	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.3	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) (%)	11.8	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 (%)	19.5	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.4	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	47 5	
blood pressure (%)	17.5	na
OP Ever undergene e corporing tect for convicel concer (%)	0.0	20
98. Ever undergone a screening lesi for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.4	ila
101 Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	38.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.5	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET PRATAPGARH UTTAR 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 Pratapgarh. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Pratapgarh, information was gathered from 916 households, 1,267 women, and 96 men.
Pratapgarh, Uttar 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 (%)	67.2	62.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	29.0	33.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,229	1,122
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,034	922
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	85.7	62.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	45.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	92.5	73.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	97.8	93.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	52.0	16.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	37.1	23.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.7	95.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	14.9	6.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	8.7	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	74.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.7	36.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.0	11.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.3	3.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.7	1.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	69.1	44.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	51.9	38.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	33.6	27.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	24.2	23.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	0.0
25. Pill (%)	1.9	1.6
26. Condom (%)	6.7	2.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	21.9	20.9
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	8.7	9.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	16.3	13.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(59.2)	(27.1)

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	(2013-21) Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Total
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.2	30.6
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	30.6	18.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.4	90.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.8	16.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	8.2	3.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.1	83.5
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel w days of delivery (%)	rithin 2 71.1	54.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,814	1,755
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(0.0)	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel w days of delivery (%)	vithin 2 67.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	90.8	77.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.6	56.7
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.5	4.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	93.1	81.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.8	8.1
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.3	33.7
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.1	2.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	75.0	49.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	92.1	(77.2)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.1	89.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	78.2	64.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	82.8	68.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%	5) 87.6	77.8
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) ((%) 22.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	42.8	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	80.6	53.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.3	53.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.1	85.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.3	6.0
1 reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	2.0	E
61. Prevalence of diambed in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.0	5.5 *
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received that renyulation saits (ORC	*	*
64 Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provide	er (%) *	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	16	2.4
 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider (%) 	or (74.9)	(65.7)
	(74.3)	(03.7)

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Pratapgarh, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	13.2	26.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(51.9)	(21.7)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.9	2.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(0.0)	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	4.2	1.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	35.5	41.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	10.0	23.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	2.5	8.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	27.7	42.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.3	2.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	19.6	28.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	25.0	12.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	36.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	58.0	61.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	49.9	52.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(27.1)	38.0
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	48.9	51.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.6	54.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	14.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	10.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	19.1	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) (%)	10.2	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 \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	17.6	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	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 (%)	22.3	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 (%)	11.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	41.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	9.0	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

PRAYAGRAJ UTTAR PRADESH



बेहतर भविष्य के लिप क्षमता निर्माण Capacity Building for a Better Future International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (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 Prayagraj. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Prayagraj, information was gathered from 856 households, 1,124 women, and 123 men.

Prayagraj, Uttar 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 (%)	70.6	64.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.5	33.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,083	1,034
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,191	925
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	74.9	43.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	48.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	95.0	80.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	95.8	91.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	59.5	32.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	45.1	36.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.8	98.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	20.6	7.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	13.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	67.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.6	43.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.8	16.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	6.3	3.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.0	1.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	79.9	54.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	63.1	37.7
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	45.6	32.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	31.3	24.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.2	1.0
25. Pill (%)	1.4	1.5
26. Condom (%)	8.6	5.8
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	11.9	23.1
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.5	11.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.9	19.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	54.8	57.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Prayagraj, Uttar 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 (%)	58.3	39.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	45.9	29.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	88.3	91.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	22.3	24.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.0	4.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.8	87.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.5	51.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,243	1,649
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(4.2)	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	59.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	83.2	73.8
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	52.6	46.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	6.1	4.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	85.5	76.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.7	12.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.4	39.0
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.6	4.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	55.8	37.9
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	67.8	(60.2)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	85.4	90.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	58.4	52.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	67.2	65.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	70.9	67.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	15.5	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	53.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	66.2	47.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	60.7	61.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.6	89.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.7	8.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.8	12.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	*	47.2
 contairen with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) C4. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backling the facility of the survey taken to be a survey to be a survey taken to be a survey taken	*	∠3.b
o4. Children with diarmoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a nearth facility of nearth provider (%)	0.7	00.1
b). Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 6. Children with fover or symptoms of API in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a backly facility or	0.7	4.5
health provider (%)	*	72.1

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Prayagraj, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	24.8	35.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(53.4)	(35.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(29.9)	(32.5)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	0.0	7.4
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	0.0	6.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	37.9	43.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	15.1	20.0
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	4.3	7.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.6	43.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.0	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	17.3	20.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 (%)	25.5	18.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	48.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	50.5	60.7
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.5	55.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(43.0)	53.6
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	46.4	55.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	49.1	61.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	15.7	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) (%)	7.9	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	10.0	
blood pressure (%)	12.0	na
95. Mildly alayeted blood processor (Systelia 140, 150 mm of Ha and/or Diastelia 00, 00 mm of Ha) (%)	11.0	22
95. Millidy elevated blood pressure (Systelic 140-159 million Fig and/or Diastolic 90-99 million Fig) (%)	11.9	na
97. 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 (%)	17.7	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 (%)	0.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.7	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 (%)	44.6	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.5	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

RAE BARELI UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Rae Bareli. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Rae Bareli, information was gathered from 985 households, 1,258 women, and 148 men.

Rae Bareli, Uttar 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 (%)	66.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,102
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	871
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	78.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	31.6
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	88.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	55.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	39.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	79.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	16.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	3.6
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	62.8
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.1
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	70.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	69.3
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	55.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	14.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.5
25. Pill (%)	4.8
26. Condom (%)	26.2
27. Injectables (%)	3.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	12.4
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	3.6
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	52.8

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composing toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing

altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators (2019-21) Maternia and Child Health Total Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey) 58.8 32. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 58.8 33. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetraus? (%) 90.7 36. Mothers whose consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 16.0 36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 4.8 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.3 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1.963 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 (%) 61.6 Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 89.5 42. Institutional births (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births (%) 89.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 45. Births an public facility (%) 4.5 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 50.8			NFHS-5
Maternity Care Total 32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 58.8 33. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 58.8 34. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 58.8 35. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 90.7 36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 16.0 36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 4.8 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.3 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 19.683 40. Children born at hore 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 (%) 61.6 Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 41. 42. Institutional births in public facility (%) 78.5 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 45. 44. Home births hat were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 8.8	Ind	licators	(2019-21)
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey) 32. Mothers who had an attenatal check-up in the first timester (%) 33. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁰ (%) 34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁰ (%) 35. Mothers who consumed ino folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 48. The gistered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.3 36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 48. Mothers who cared postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 60.1 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 61.6 20. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.) 61.6 20. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.) 61.6 20. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.) 61.6 20. Children born crecived postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 61.6 20. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (Rs.) 61.6 20. Children born at home who were taken to a health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 61.6 20. Children borns thous births (%) 63.8 43. Institutional births (%) 64.8 54.3 Institutional births (%) 65.8 43. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 64.8 64. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 65.8 64. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 65.8 65.8 65.8 65.8 65.8 65.8 65.8 65.8	Mat	ternal and Child Health	Total
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 58.8 33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%) 43.6 34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹⁰ (%) 90.7 35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 4.8 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) craf (%) 97.3 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 60.1 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) (0.0) 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 (%) 78.5 42. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey) 78.5 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 78.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 90.8 45. Births a lended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 90.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card on mother	Mat	ternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%) 90.7 34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁶ (%) 90.7 35. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁶ (%) 97.3 36. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁶ (%) 97.3 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.3 38. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 16.0 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1,963 40. Children horn 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 (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births (%) 89.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 47. Births in a public facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card on wher's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 51. Children	32	. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus" (%) 90.7 35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 16.0 36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 4.8 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) craf (%) 97.3 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 60.1 39. Average out-0-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 10.63 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 (%) 61.6 Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 78.5 42. Institutional births (%) 78.5 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 78.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 8.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 60.6 48. Births dieleverd by caesarean section (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vacination card on wher's recall ¹¹ (%)<	33.	. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	43.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 16.0 66. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 4.8 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.3 38. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 60.1 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1.963 40. Children who were taken to a health facility (Rs.) 1.963 40. Children who treceived postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 61.6 Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 89.5 42. Institutional births (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births (%) 89.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 8.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 71.4 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vac	34.	. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	90.7
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 4.8 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.3 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 60.1 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public 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 (%) 61.6 Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 89.5 42. Institutional births (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births (%) 89.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 8.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 49. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 71.2 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received doses of polic vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received doses of polic vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children ag	35.	. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.0
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 97.3 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 60.1 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1.963 40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility (ro 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 (%) 61.6 Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 89.5 42. Institutional births (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births (%) 89.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 80.8 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 80.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 77.2 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 81.8	36.	. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.8
38. Mother's who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwite/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 60.1 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1,963 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/midwite/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 61.6 Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 89.5 42. Institutional births (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births (%) 89.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 45.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 8.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) (71.4 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 77.2 55.	37.	. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.3
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1,963 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 (%) 61.6 Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 89.5 42. Institutional births (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 78.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 80.8 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 80.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 81.8 47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 41.1 Child vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 41.1 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 71.4 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of m	38.	. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwite/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	60.1
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 with a thome who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) (0.0) 41. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 years before the survey) 61.6 Delivery (%) 78.5 42. Institutional births in public facility (%) 78.5 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 78.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 8.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 48. Births divered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card on mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on plot vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polity vaccinate (%) 81.8 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polity vaccinate (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of remealses-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.	39.	. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,963
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 61.6 Delivery (%) 61.6 Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 89.5 42. Institutional births (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 4.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 8.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.8 47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card on mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 81.8 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 82.8 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 82.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of neasles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 <	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) 89.5 42. Institutional births (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 78.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 90.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.8 47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 71.4 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 81.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 81.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 81.8 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 77.0 57. Children age 12-23 months w	41.	. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	61.6
42. Institutional births (%) 89.5 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 78.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 90.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 77.2 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card only ¹² (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polit vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 83.9 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 83.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of neta or DPT vaccine (%) 77.2 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0	Del	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 78.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 90.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 40. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 77.2 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (MCV) (%) 83.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received	42.	. Institutional births (%)	89.5
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 4.5 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 90.8 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ponta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ponta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ponta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of ponta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 50. Children age 12-23 months who received a dose in the last 6 months (%)	43.	. Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)90.846. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)8.847. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)(50.8)48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)4.1Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)71.450. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)77.251. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)93.952. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)93.953. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)76.653. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)81.854. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)82.855. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)77.056. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.057. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)77.257. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)73.459. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)73.459. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.360. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health faci	44.	. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.5
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.8 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 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 ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 77.2 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who neve received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a p	45.	. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	90.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) (50.8) 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card only ¹² (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 77.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 27.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 27.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 58. Children age 12-23 months who received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (%) 77.0 59. Children age 12-23 months who received a step received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 73.4	46	. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.1 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 4.1 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 77.2 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.2 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 1.3 Treatment	47.	. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(50.8)
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 71.4 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 77.2 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 77.0 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.3 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 1.3 T	48	. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.1
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 71.4 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 77.2 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 33.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.2 58. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.3 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.3 61. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.3 62. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 77.2 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 33.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 77.0 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 58. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 58. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 77.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 1.3 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 1.3 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 2.1 62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) * 63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who	49.	. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	71.4
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 93.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 33.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of potavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 27.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 58. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 1.3 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 2.1 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 2.1 62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) * 63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc	50.	. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	77.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 76.6 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 81.8 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 33.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 27.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.3 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 1.3 76. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 1.3 77.0 58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 1.3 76. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 1.3 76. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 1.3 76. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding	51.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)81.854. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)82.855. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)33.956. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)27.257. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.058. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)73.459. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.360. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)1.3 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 2.161. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)2.162. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)*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 who received zinc (%)*65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)*66. Children with fauration at the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)*66. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)*67. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or he	52.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	76.6
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 82.8 55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 33.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 27.2 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.3 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 1.3 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 1.3 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 2.1 62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) * 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 (%) * 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) *	53.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	81.8
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)33.956. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)27.257. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.058. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)73.459. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.360. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.3Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)2.162. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)*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 (%)4.0	54.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	82.8
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine 14 (%)27.257. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)77.058. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)73.459. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.360. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)1.3Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)2.162. 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 (%)4.0	55.	. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	33.9
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 77.0 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.3 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 1.3 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 2.1 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 (%) 4.0	56	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	27.2
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 73.4 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.3 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 1.3 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 2.1 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 (%) 4.0	57.	. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	77.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.3 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 1.3 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 2.1 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 taken to a health facility or health provider (%) * 66. Children with four or a symptome of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 4.0	58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	73.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 1.3 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 2.1 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 taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 4.0 66. Children with favor or sumptome of ARI is the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health favor 4.0	59.	. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.3
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 2.1 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 (%) 4.0	60. T as	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.3
61. Prevalence of diarmode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 2.1 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 (%) 4.0 66. Children with favor or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health favor or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 4.0	Ire	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.4
 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 favor or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 66. Children with favor or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 67. Children with favor or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 	60	Children with diarrhans in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	∠.I *
 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 favor or sumptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 	62	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renyuration saits (OKS) (%)	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 4.0	64	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey with feelined 200 (n) Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider $(n/2)$	*
4.0	65	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	40
TO CONTRET WITH LEVEL OF SYMPTIONS OF ARTINITIES WEEKS DECEMBED TO BUILDE SUIVEV TAKED TO A DEALTH TACHTY OF	66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	ч.0
health provider (%) (37.3)	50.	health provider (%)	(37.3)

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

¹¹Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators(2019241)67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth 15 (%)28.668. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed 10 (%)(64.4)69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)*70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)3.971. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)*72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)*73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)47.074. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)6.375. Children under 5 years who are outneveight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)6.376. Children under 5 years who are outneveight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)8.377. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)8.378. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)18.579. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)84.3Anaemia among Children and Women76.481. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.282. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.283. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%)49.284. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%)49.285. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ² (%)49.286. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²¹ (%)3.987. Blood sugar
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total 67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁶ (%) 28.6 68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%) (64.4) 69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) * 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) * 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) * 72. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 47.0 74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.3 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 28.8 77. Total children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.3 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 4.3 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15.49 years) 4.3 70. Under under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 64.3 Anaemia among Children and Women 4.3 81. Children under 15 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²²
67. Children under age 3 years breastled within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%) 28.6 68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled ¹⁶ (%) (64.4) 69. Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 3.9 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 3.4 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 47.0 74. Children under 5 years who are stunted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 75. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 76. Children under 5 years who are everely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 8.3 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 18.5 79. Women whose have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.8) (%) 64.3 Anaemia among Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.4 81. Children age 6.59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 84. Al
68. Children under age 6 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%) * 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 3.9 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) * 72. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 47.0 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 13.0 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 4.3 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 8.8 77. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 18.7 70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (C11.0 g/dI) ²² (%) 44.3 8.1. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dI) ²² (%) 48.3 8.3. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dI) ²² (%) 48.2 8.4. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dI) ²² (%) 48.2 8.4. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dI) ²² (%) 48.2 8.4. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dI) ²² (%) 48.2
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid food and breastmik ¹⁶ (%) 3.9 70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 3.9 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 3.4 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%) 47.0 74. Children under 5 years who are wated (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.3 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 18.5 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 18.7 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 64.3 Anaemia among Children and Women 43.3 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 44.3 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.7 Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)3.971. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)*72. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)3.473. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)13.075. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)6.376. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)6.376. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)4.3Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)18.578. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)18.579. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)64.3Anaemia among Children and Women18.181. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%)48.282. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%)48.283. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%)48.284. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%)3.788. Blood sugar level - high (1411-160 mg/d)) ²³ (%)3.987. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/d)) ²³ (%)3.987. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d)) ²³ (%)3.199. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/d)) ²³ (%)3.190. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/d)) ²³ (%)3.191. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/d)) ²³ (%)3.191. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/d)
11. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)172. Total children uge 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)3.473. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%)47.074. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)13.075. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)6.376. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)4.3Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)4.3Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)18.578. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)18.579. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)64.3Anaemia among Children and Women47.081. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)76.482. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.283. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.284. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/dl) ²² (%)48.285. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/dl) ²² (%)3.786. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.987. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)3.189. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.190. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.191. Blood sugar level - wery high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)3.2
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)3.473. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)47.074. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)13.075. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)6.376. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)8.877. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)4.3Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)4.378. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)18.579. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)18.780. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)64.3Anaemia among Children and Women13.081. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)76.482. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.383. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic 2(%)49.7Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)3.987. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.788. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.190. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.191. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.192. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.193. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.194. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%)3.195. Blood sugar level - high (141-16
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%)47.074. Children under 5 years who are swasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)13.075. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)6.376. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)28.877. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)4.3Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)18.578. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)18.579. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)64.3Anaemia among Children and Women76.481. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.383. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.285. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)49.7Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)3.9Women8.88.389. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.190. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.191. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.192. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.193. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.194. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.195. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.196. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.191. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.291. Blood sugar le
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 13.0 75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 6.3 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 4.3 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 4.3 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 18.7 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 64.3 Anaemia among Children and Women 81. 81. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 44.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 48.2 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 39 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-neight)*? (%)6.376. Children under 5 years who are onderweight (weight-for-age)** (%)28.877. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)*? (%)4.3Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)18.578. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)** (%)
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height)20 (%)26.877. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)20 (%)4.3Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)18.578. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)18.579. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)64.3Anaemia among Children and Women64.381. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.382. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.383. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.284. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)48.285. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)49.7Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)3.986. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.788. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.190. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.191. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.291. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.291. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.291. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.291. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.291. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.291. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)7.4Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and abo
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²² (%) 4.3 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 18.5 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 18.7 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 64.3 Anaemia among Children and Women 64.3 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years and above) 49.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 49.7 Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.1 91. Blood
Nutritional status of women (age 15-49 years)78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²1 (%)
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)²¹ (%)18.579. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)18.780. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)64.3Anaemia among Children and Women81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m²)²' (%)18.780. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)64.3Anaemia among Children and Women64.381. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)²² (%)
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%) 64.3 Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.4 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) (44.4) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 48.2 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 3.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2
Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) (44.4) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 49.7 Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.1 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) (44.4) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.2 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 49.7 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 Men 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.3 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) (44.4) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 48.2 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 49.7 Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high nor very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 Men 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)(44.4)84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)48.285. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)49.7Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)3.9Women86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.987. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.788. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)8.3Men9. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.190. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.291. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)7.4Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)7.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 48.2 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 3.9 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 Men 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.7 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 80. Women 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 Men 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 Men 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.9 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 Men 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)23 (%)3.987. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)23 (%)3.788. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level23 (%)8.3Men3.190. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)23 (%)3.190. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)23 (%)3.291. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level23 (%)7.4Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)3.0
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 Men 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 30
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 8.3 Men 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 80
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.1 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.2 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 7.4 Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 7.4
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)
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
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.9
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood
Men
05 Mildly alaystad blood procesure (Systelia 140, 150 mm of Ha and/or Diastalia 00, 00 mm of Ha) (%) 11.8
95. Milluly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-139 million by and/or Diastolic 50-59 million by) (76) 11.0
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systelic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood
pressure (%) 17.9
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 1.4
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%) 0.2
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%) 0.7
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 (%) 11.8
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%) 50.4
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.5
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 16.5

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

RAMPUR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Rampur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Rampur, information was gathered from 876 households, 1,092 women, and 145 men.

Rampur, Uttar 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 (%)	57.6	53.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.1	36.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,022	986
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	968	809
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	71.5	73.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	42.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.2	82.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	79.0	56.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	46.2	31.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.1	98.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	13.1	4.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	13.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	57.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	26.9	20.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.5	9.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.5	4.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.5	2.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	74.3	43.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	56.8	62.5
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	30.0	36.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	9.3	14.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.3	0.8
25. Pill (%)	2.3	2.6
26. Condom (%)	17.0	18.3
27. Injectables (%)	0.8	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	12.0	10.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	5.8	4.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	14.3	7.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(68.9)	(60.5)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Rampur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.8	52.9
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	50.4	59.4
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.5	90.8
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	32.7	4.8
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.5	1.5
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.8	84.4
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	72.5	65.4
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,245	1,164
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.8
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	72.5	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	81.0	61.9
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	44.7	30.4
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.6	3.9
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	81.1	65.5
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.7	12.1
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.0	30.8
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.8	7.9
Chi	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	79.4	68.3
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	81.9	77.5
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.1	98.4
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	80.7	89.0
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	88.7	74.2
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.7	78.0
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	31.4	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	61.8	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.7	63.9
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	56.9	48.9
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.1	92.0
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.3	1.7
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.0	20.3
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	^ +	51.1
63.	Unilaren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	16.8
64.	Unildren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)		/4.5
65. 66.	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.3	5.6
	health provider (%)	(85.3)	75.7

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Rampur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	39.6	25.4
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(43.4)	(15.0)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(47.8)	(50.2)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.7	8.3
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	(2.2)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.9	6.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	40.4	46.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	17.6	20.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	5.9	5.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	32.1	44.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.1	0.4
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	13.6	28.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	20.6	16.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	60.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	69.6	77.0
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	55.7	58.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.2	61.5
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.4	58.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	59.3	57.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.5	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.4	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 ma/dl) ²³ (%)	7.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	14.4	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) (%)	10.7	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 (%)	17.7	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) (%)	4.6	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	21.0	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 (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.4	na
101 Women and 15 years and above who use any kind of tehaces (%)	10	na
101. We may a 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco $(\%)$	-+.3 36 1	na
102. Women age 15 years and above who concurse alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14 6	na
To a mortage to years and above who consume alconor (70)	14.0	iia

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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.
 ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET SAHARANPUR UTTAR 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 Saharanpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Saharanpur, information was gathered from 966 households, 1,318 women, and 183 men.

Saharanpur, Uttar 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 (%)	69.3	65.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.5	32.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	984	954
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,022	906
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	85.4	74.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	60.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.3	94.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	99.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	83.8	54.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	56.6	37.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.2	98.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	11.8	3.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	7.8	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	71.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	38.2	33.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.0	7.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.7	5.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.3	2.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	76.7	51.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	73.7	65.0
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.9	43.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	9.5	13.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	0.3
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	0.9
25. Pill (%)	4.5	3.4
26. Condom (%)	32.8	24.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.7	0.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need' (%)	4.3	10.4
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	1.6	4.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	18.7	12.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method [®] (%)	(69.6)	61.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators Maternal and Child Health	(2019-21)	(2015-16) Total
Maternial and China Realth Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	TOLAI
32 Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78 7	75.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	52.4	41 7
34. Mothers whose last hirth was protected against peopatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	07.4	9/ 2
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	25.7	14.6
36 Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.5	6.4
37 Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.8	70.8
 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery. (%) 	83.6	69.0
39 Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	4 537	2 147
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(3.7)	1.4
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	79.1	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	70.1	na
42 Institutional births (%)	81.7	62.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	53.5	33.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.3	4.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	86.9	66.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	15.4	12.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.6	25.4
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.1	15.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	89.2	62.6
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	93.4	77.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.3	92.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	91.0	75.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	92.9	79.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	93.7	85.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	35.7	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	56.9	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	92.0	71.3
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.7	43.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.7	87.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	4.5	4.5
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.1	19.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(67.1)	38.4
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(23.3)	4.8
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(69.8)	69.2
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	3.9	3.9
health provider (%)	(62.4)	78.0

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Saharanpur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	26.7	22.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	67.4	23.3
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	44.2
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.4	7.0
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(6.3)	4.4
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.6	6.4
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.8	36.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	22.0	18.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	12.9	4.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	26.7	36.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	1.9	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	12.8	27.9
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²¹ (%)	16.4	19.7
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	79.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	68.1	75.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	41.8	60.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(30.1)	69.1
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	41.4	61.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	46.9	61.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.8	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	8.7	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	2.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92 Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Ha and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Ha) (%)	15.5	na
03. Moderately or soverely elevated blood pressure (Systelic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastelic >100mm of Hg) (%)	65	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.0	na
blood pressure (%)	23.0	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) (%)	5.7	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	24.3	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 (%)	0.1	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 (%)	2.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.7	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.1	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

SAMBHAL UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Sambhal. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Sambhal, information was gathered from 963 households, 1,314 women, and 199 men.

Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5
Population and Household Profile	Total
1 Female population are 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	56.0
2 Population below age 15 years (%)	35.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1.019
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	940
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	54.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	37.7
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	91.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	72.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	38.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	91.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	13.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	7.0
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	51.3
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.1
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	60.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	65.9
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	40.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	8.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.6
25. Pill (%)	2.5
26. Condom (%)	26.2
27. Injectables (%)	1.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	<u> </u>
28. Total unmet need' (%)	8.5
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	3.9
Quality of Family Planning Services	10.0
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	19.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ^o (%)	(81.2)

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composing toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing

altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5
Indicators Meternal and Child Health	(2019-21) Tetel
Maternal and Child Realth	Total
22. Methers who had an enternated sheek up in the first trimester (%)	60.9
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first timester (%)	00.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%) 24. Methers whose less high was protected assist possible tatenus ⁹ (9())	32.9
34. Mothers who sensumed iron folio acid for 100 down or more when they were program (%)	90.3
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days of more when they were pregnant (%)	21.3
36. Mothers who consumed from folic acid for 180 days of more when they were pregnant (%)	5.0 02.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.5
delivery (%)	67.5
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,214
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 (%)	67.5
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
42. Institutional births (%)	74.2
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.1
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	78.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.1
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	25.5
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.4
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 ¹¹ (%)	83.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	89.6
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	84.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	89.6
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	27.7
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	73.5
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	72.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	86.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.4
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(57.4)
63. Unlidren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(57.7)
64. Unlighten with giarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(86.8)
ob. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.1
bo. Unlidren with rever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	73.1

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

¹¹Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Sambhal, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	31.5
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	62.5
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(25.7)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.9
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(3.9)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.6
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	51.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	14.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁵ (%)	5.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	29.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.8
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	10.4
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	16.1
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²' (%)	19.6
80. vvomen who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)	61.6
Anaemia among children and women 81. Children age 6.50 months who are appendix ($_{111}$ 0 $_{7}$ /d 1) ²² (9/)	60.9
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/di) ²² (%)	69.8 51.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 82. Prognant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.1
os. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic $(<11.0 \text{ g/u})^{-1}$ (%)	53.0
85. All women age 15-49 years who are an appendic $(\%)$	57.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	57.5
Women	
86. Blood sugar lovel - high $(141-160 \text{ mg/d})^{23}/9/2$	3.5
87. Blood sugar level - very high ($>160 \text{ mg/dl})^{23}$ (%)	3.3
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>100 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.4
Men	7.4
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	48
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.4
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.5
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) (%)	14.2
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic \geq 100mm of Ha) (%)	4.8
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	19.3
Men	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.7
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.4
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	22.7
Screening for Cancer among women (age 30-49 years)	0.0
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcobol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.2
101 Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacce (%)	10
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco $(\%)$	4.3 40 3
102. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	-0.5
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16 7

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET SANT KABEER NAGAR UTTAR PRADESH



International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

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 Sant Kabeer Nagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Sant Kabeer Nagar, information was gathered from 958 households, 1,266 women, and 120 men.
Sant Kabeer Nagar, Uttar 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 (%)	63.8	58.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	34.6	37.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,185	1,137
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	835	903
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	82.6	64.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	36.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.0	67.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9	99.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	65.1	16.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	58.1	18.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.2	87.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	20.4	13.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	61.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.8	28.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.8	31.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.5	3.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.9	1.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	63.4	30.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	69.2	21.9
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.5	15.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	13.6	9.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.1	0.6
25. Pill (%)	8.3	2.6
26. Condom (%)	16.2	2.7
27. Injectables (%)	4.6	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	13.0	28.1
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	6.6	8.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.4	17.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	84.6	55.2

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Sant Kabeer Nagar, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Ind	icators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last hirth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Total
32	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	62.1	45 7
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	43.2	32.2
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.7	91.4
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	23.8	6.5
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.8	2.2
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.3	77.1
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
	days of delivery (%)	72.5	56.8
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,134	2,457
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(11.5)	0.0
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
	days of delivery (%)	75.1	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	90.6	68.8
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	79.5	55.4
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.6	5.3
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	89.7	65.9
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.3	5.8
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.0	24.9
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.9	4.4
Chi	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	80.2	43.3
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	82.9	52.2
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.5	89.1
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	85.1	68.6
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	87.8	59.4
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.5	70.2
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	42.4	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	37.7	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.0	52.7
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	84.4	47.0
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.2	76.5
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	2.0
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.5	15.9
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	29.0
63.	Children with diarthoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	9.0
64.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	Â.	61.3
65.	Prevalence or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.9	10.3
00.	bealth provider (%)	60.3	67.9
		00.5	01.3

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Sant Kabeer Nagar, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	12.5	29.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(61.7)	(55.8)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(22.8)	(61.0)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	7.3	6.5
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	7.5	7.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	42.3	50.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	19.0	10.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.8	2.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	34.2	36.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.9	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	19.3	26.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	15.9	13.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	58.5	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	71.6	69.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	43.8	50.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	36.2	50.1
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	43.5	50.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	47.1	54.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.5	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.1	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	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) (%)	13.0	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	57	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 (%)	22.5	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.0	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.3	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	28.2	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.8	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.3	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 (%)	9.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	51.9	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

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR (BHADOHI) UTTAR PRADESH



International Institute for Population Sciences (Deemed University)

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 Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi). Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), information was gathered from 884 households, 1,352 women, and 118 men.

Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Uttar 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 (%)	67.3	62.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	33.7	35.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,082	1,077
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	839	951
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	81.9	59.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	45.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.5	82.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	96.7	85.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	68.8	22.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	39.9	25.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.7	97.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	18.8	3.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	2.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	69.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	46.5	34.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.6	25.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.7	6.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.7	3.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	74.8	47.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	53.8	43.0
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	40.2	31.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	30.9	25.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.6	0.3
25. Pill (%)	2.2	1.2
26. Condom (%)	6.1	5.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	22.4	22.1
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	10.1	10.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	26.3	5.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	62.6	39.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to 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. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indiactora	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Maternal and Child Health	(2019-21) Total	(2015-10) Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	Total	Total
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	53.6	57.5
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	25.8	38.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	89.9	90.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.9	15.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.7	6.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.1	83.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	69.5	57.6
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,299	1,244
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(0.0)	1.9
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	90.3	80.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.8	45.5
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	3.7	4.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	92.3	85.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.9	6.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.8	16.1
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.9	2.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	62.2	43.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	72.1	66.0
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.8	86.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	69.1	65.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	78.6	61.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	80.6	67.8
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 ¹⁴ (%)	59.1	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	77.8	50.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	63.9	35.8
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.5	73.1
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 (%)	4.1	20.2
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	47.4
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	5.0
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	44.4
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	1.6	4.1
health provider (%)	(77.3)	54.6

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	7.8	20.5
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	66.6	(25.5)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(34.3)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.5	9.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(0.0)	(11.5)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	2.9	9.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	42.7	51.4
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	9.1	21.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	2.4	8.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	26.5	49.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	15.8	24.4
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	26.5	13.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	49.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	59.2	62.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	43.2	55.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	53.8	49.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	43.8	55.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	39.7	55.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.0	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.7	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.3	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.3	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.2	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) (%)	9.3	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 (%)	14.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.9	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	00.0	
blood pressure (%)	23.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	1.0	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.8	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	na
Tobacco Use and Alconol 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 (%)	36.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	7.7	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET SHAHJAHANPUR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Shahjahanpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Shahjahanpur, information was gathered from 980 households, 1,286 women, and 220 men.

Shahjahanpur, Uttar 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 (%)	63.2	60.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	34.4	37.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	977	952
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,064	981
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	64.9	23.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	43.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	84.1	54.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	100.0	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	69.2	34.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	40.4	26.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	79.8	92.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	14.2	3.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	6.1	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	56.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.7	23.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.9	30.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.2	5.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.6	4.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	59.6	29.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	70.3	50.6
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	46.4	27.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	10.0	10.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.1	1.3
25. Pill (%)	5.9	2.0
26. Condom (%)	26.1	13.7
27. Injectables (%)	1.7	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	6.4	14.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.6	5.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.8	19.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	74.2	(47.4)

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Maternal and Child HealthTotalTotalTotalMaternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)32. Mothers who had an antenatic heck-up in the first trimester (%)61.453.033. Mothers who bad an antenatic heck-up in the first trimester (%)35.321.634. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)24.512.136. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)5.83.237. Replistered pregnancies for which the mother reacived a Mather and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)98.289.938. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwle/other health personnel within 262.851.739. Average out-of-pocket exponduture per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)1,9441,04340. Children bor at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up which 2A hours of birth (%)0.71.241. Children who reacived postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwle/other health personnel within 263.6naDelivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)63.352.243. Institutional births (%)63.354.044. Home births that were collucted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)47.83.345. Births atterided by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)43.33.946. Births directed by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)84.576.547. Births in a public facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)84.576.5 <th>Indicators</th> <th>NFHS-5 (2019-21)</th> <th>NFHS-4 (2015-16)</th>	Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey) 51.4 53.0 32. Mothers who had a natestal check-up in the first timester (%) 53.3 21.6 33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatia care visits (%) 55.2 82.8 34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus? (%) 95.2 82.8 35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 5.8 3.2 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 96.2 89.9 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 62.8 51.7 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1.394 1.043 1.344 40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 0.7 1.2 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 63.3 52.2 42. Institutional births (%) 63.3 52.2 42.3 43. Institutional births (%) 63.3 54.0 44. Home births that vere conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 2.2 42.2 44. Home births that	Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%) 61.4 53.0 33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%) 35.3 21.6 34. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 95.2 82.8 35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 58.8 32.2 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) carl (%) 89.2 89.9 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 62.8 51.7 30. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 0.7 1.2 40. Children born at hore who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 0.7 1.2 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 63.3 52.2 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 47.8 36.5 4.8 42. Institutional births in public facility (%) 47.8 36.5 4.0 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 47.8 3.5 4.3 44. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 42.2	Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
33. Mothers whoe had at least 4 antenated care visits (%) 5.3 21.6 34. Mothers whoe last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%) 95.2 82.8 35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 24.5 12.1 36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 5.8 3.2 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received A Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 98.2 89.9 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 1.394 1.043 40. Children wor at home who were taken to a health facility (Fa a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 1.2 1.12 41. Children wor received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 6.3 5.2.2 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 47.8 36.5 7.2.2 44. Home births hat were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 2.2.2 42.3 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 47.8 36.5 5.7 2.2.2 44. Home births hat were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 47.8 36.3 54.0 45. Births deinelatity that were	32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.4	53.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus? (%) 95.2 82.8 35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 5.8 3.2 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 98.2 89.9 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 62.8 51.7 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1.344 1.043 40. Children horn at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 0.7 1.2 41. Inditione who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 63.6 na 24. Institutional births (%) 63.6 na 24. Institutional births (%) 63.3 52.2 43. Institutional births (%) 63.3 54.0 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 68.6 8.1 47. Births in a public facility (%) 68.6 8.1 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 42.2 42.3 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 86.5 76.9	33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	35.3	21.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 24.5 12.1 36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 5.8 3.2 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 96.2 89.9 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 62.8 51.7 30. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1.394 1.043 40. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 63.6 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 63.3 52.2 47.8 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 63.3 52.2 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 63.3 52.2 47.3 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 2.2 42.3 45. Births dithered by caesarean section (%) 86.8 8.1 1.3 46. Births dithered by caesarean section (%) 86.5 76.5 65.3 50. Children age 12.23 months fully vaccinated based on information fr	34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus9 (%)	95.2	82.8
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%) 5.8 3.2 37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 98.2 89.9 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 62.8 51.7 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 0.7 1.24 41. Children horn at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of bith (%) 0.7 1.22 days of delivery (%) 63.3 52.2 43. Institutional biths (%) 63.3 52.2 43. Institutional biths (%) 63.3 52.2 44. Home biths that be sounded by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 2.2 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 68.3 54.0 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 3.9 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) Solution age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 88.1 79.5 Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 88.1 79.5	35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	24.5	12.1
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%) 98. 2 89.9 38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 62.8 51.7 39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1.394 1.043 40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 0.7 1.2 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 63.6 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 63.6 na 1.2 42. Institutional births in public facility (%) 63.3 52.2 4.3 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 63.3 54.0 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 66.8 8.1 45. Births dationed by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 42.2 42.3 48. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 42.6 8.6 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card on mothe ¹⁵ receal ¹¹ (%) 76.5 66.3 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 97.1 90.6 </td <td>36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>3.2</td>	36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.8	3.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 0.7 1.2 1.394 Verage out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 0.7 1.2 days of delivery (%) 0.7 1.2 days of delivery (%) 6.8 mathef the survey of the survey of the survey of delivery (%) 6.8 mathef the survey of the survey of the survey of delivery (%) 6.3 mathef the survey of the survey o	37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.2	89.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.) 1,394 1,043 40. Children who met aken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 0.7 1.2 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 63.6 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 63.3 52.2 42. Institutional births (%) 63.3 52.2 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 68.3 54.0 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 68.3 54.0 45. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 3.9 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated CG (%) 97.3 90.6 85.1 79.5 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 85.1 79.5 66.3 70.9 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 70.9 53. 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 days of delivery (%)	62.8	51.7
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%) 0.7 1.2 41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 63.6 na 42. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey) 63.6 7.8 36.5 42. Institutional births (%) 47.8 36.5 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 47.8 36.6 8.1 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 68.3 54.0 68.3 54.0 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.6 8.1 1.3 3.9 Child the age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 76.5 65.3 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 88.1 79.5 65.3 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 56.5 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 56.5 56.5 76.9	39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,394	1,043
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 3. days of delivery (%) 63.6 na Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) 63.3 52.2 43. Institutional births (%) 63.3 52.2 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 47.8 36.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 68.3 54.0 45. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 86.8 8.6 8.1 77. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 3.9 Child vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 76.5 65.3 90. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card on ly ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 80.8 79.1 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a sec	40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.7	1.2
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)42. Institutional births (%)63.352.243. Institutional births in public facility (%)47.836.544. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)5.72.245. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)68.354.046. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)8.68.147. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)4.242.348. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)4.33.9Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation76.565.350.0 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)76.565.351. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)97.390.652. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)80.879.153. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)88.179.554. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)87.370.954. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)87.370.955. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)87.370.954. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)87.370.9 <td>41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)</td> <td>63.6</td> <td>na</td>	41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	63.6	na
42. Institutional births (%) 63.3 52.2 43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 47.8 36.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 2.2 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 68.3 54.0 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.6 8.1 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 3.9 Child vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 76.5 65.3 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 97.3 90.6 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 88.1 79.5 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2	Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%) 47.8 36.5 44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 2.2 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 68.3 54.0 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.6 8.1 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 42.2 42.3 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 39.9 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 50. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 80.8 79.1 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 85.4 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received a doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) <	42. Institutional births (%)	63.3	52.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 5.7 2.2 45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 68.3 54.0 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.6 8.1 47. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 42.2 42.3 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 3.9 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.5 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated BCG (%) 97.3 90.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 88.1 79.5 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 85.4 na 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or Measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 76.7 37.6 <td>43. Institutional births in public facility (%)</td> <td>47.8</td> <td>36.5</td>	43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.8	36.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%) 68.3 54.0 46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 42.2 42.3 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 3.9 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 ¹¹ (%) 76.5 65.3 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 97.3 90.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.1 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 56. Children	44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.7	2.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%) 8.6 8.1 47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 3.9 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 76.5 65.3 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 84.5 76.9 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 97.3 90.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 80.8 79.1 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3	45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	68.3	54.0
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 42.2 42.3 48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 3.9 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 ¹¹ (%) 76.5 65.3 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 80.8 79.1 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 58. Children age 12-23 months who have received a vitamin A dose in the last	46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.6	8.1
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%) 4.3 3.9 Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.2	42.3
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 ¹¹ (%) 76.5 65.3 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 97.3 90.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 80.8 79.1 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 1 first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 48.6 na 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 48.6 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 58. Children age 12-23 months who neve received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 58. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 76.7 37.6 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.3	3.9
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%) 76.5 65.3 50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%) 84.5 76.9 51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%) 97.3 90.6 52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 80.8 79.1 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 48.6 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 48.6 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 48.6 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 76.7 37.6 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 2.8 0.0 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 51. 11.9 53. 11.9 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks	Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only12 (%)84.576.951. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)97.390.652. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine13 (%)80.879.153. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)88.179.554. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)89.176.255. Children age 12-23 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)35.4na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine14 (%)48.6na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)87.370.958. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)76.737.659. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.291.660. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)2.80.0Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)58.11.962. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(67.2)76.563. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)67.32.664. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)67.276.5	49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	76.5	65.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)97.390.652. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vacine ¹³ (%)80.879.153. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vacine (%)88.179.554. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)89.176.255. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)35.4na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of potavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)48.6na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)87.370.958. Children age 12-23 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)76.737.659. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.291.660. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)2.80.0Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)5.811.962. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(30.2)3.864. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)7.32.665. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)7.32.666. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken t	50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	84.5	76.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%) 80.8 79.1 53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%) 88.1 79.5 54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 89.1 76.2 55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%) 35.4 na 56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%) 48.6 na 57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 87.3 70.9 58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 76.7 37.6 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.2 91.6 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.2 91.6 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 2.8 0.0 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 5.8 11.9 62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or he	51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.3	90.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)88.179.554. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)89.176.255. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)35.4na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)48.6na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)87.370.958. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)76.737.659. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.291.660. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)2.80.0Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)5.811.962. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(30.2)3.863. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)76.576.565. Prevalence of symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)73.2.666. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)76.32.666. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health pr	52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	80.8	79.1
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)89.176.255. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)35.4na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)48.6na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)87.370.958. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)76.737.659. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.291.660. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)2.80.0Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)5.811.962. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(30.2)3.864. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)67.2)76.565. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)7.32.666. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health f	53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	88.1	79.5
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)35.4na56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)48.6na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)87.370.958. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)76.737.659. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.291.660. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)2.80.0Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)5.811.962. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(30.2)3.864. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)7.32.665. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)7.32.6	54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.1	76.2
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine '* (%)48.6na57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)87.370.958. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)76.737.659. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.291.660. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)2.80.0Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)5.811.962. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)(42.0)48.563. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(30.2)3.864. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)7.32.665. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)7.32.666. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or heal	55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	35.4	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or nepatitis B vaccine (%)87.370.958. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)76.737.659. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.291.660. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)2.80.0Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)5.811.962. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)(42.0)48.563. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(30.2)3.864. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)76.32.665. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)7.32.666. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)65.876.3	56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	48.6	na
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%) 76.7 37.6 59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.2 91.6 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 2.8 0.0 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 5.8 11.9 62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) (42.0) 48.5 63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) (30.2) 3.8 64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 76.5 76.5 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 7.3 2.6 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or h	57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or nepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.3	70.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%) 97.2 91.6 60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%) 2.8 0.0 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 5.8 11.9 62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) (42.0) 48.5 63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) (30.2) 3.8 64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 76.5 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health facility or health provider (%) 7.3 2.6 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	/6./	37.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vacchations in a private health facility (%) 2.8 0.0 Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years) 61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 5.8 11.9 62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) (42.0) 48.5 63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) (30.2) 3.8 64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (67.2) 76.5 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 7.3 2.6 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 65.8 76.3	59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.2	91.6
Treatment of Children under age 5 years)61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)5.811.962. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)(42.0)48.563. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)(30.2)3.864. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)(67.2)76.565. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)7.32.666. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)65.876.3	50. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vacchations in a private realth facility (%)	2.8	0.0
61. Frevalence of diamited in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 5.8 11.9 62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) (42.0) 48.5 63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) (30.2) 3.8 64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (67.2) 76.5 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health facility or health provider (%) 7.3 2.6 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	61. Providence of diarrhead in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	59	11.0
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) (30.2) 3.8 64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (67.2) 76.5 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health facilit	62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	(42.0)	11.9
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (67.2) 76.5 65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 7.3 2.6 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 65.8 76.3	63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renyulation sails (ONO) (%)	(30.2)	3.8
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 7.3 2.6 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 65.8 76.3	64 Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(67.2)	76.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) 65.8 76.3	65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.3	26
health provider (%) 65.8 76.3	66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or		2.0
	health provider (%)	65.8	76.3

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Shahjahanpur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	27.6	15.8
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	55.1	(28.0)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(36.1)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.7	8.5
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(9.5)	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	6.7	7.2
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	44.5	49.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	17.0	23.6
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	8.1	5.9
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	34.7	54.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.2	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	17.8	30.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	17.2	17.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	54.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	75.4	76.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	60.6	61.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	56.0	58.7
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	60.3	60.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are an $aemic^{22}$ (%)	58.7	63.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.5	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.9	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	2.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	6.7	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) (%)	11.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	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 (%)	16.1	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.1	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	14.5	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 (%)	6.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49.0	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	20.4	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Shamli Uttar 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 Shamli. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Shamli, information was gathered from 950 households, 1,300 women, and 180 men.

Shamli, Uttar 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 (%)	62.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	989
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,029
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	87.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	65.4
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	83.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	53.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	14.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.0
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	64.2
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	32.6
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	6.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	74.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	71.0
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	45.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	10.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.9
25. Pill (%)	4.4
26. Condom (%)	27.7
27. Injectables (%)	1.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	5.6
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	2.3
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	74.6

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composing toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing

altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Shamli, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	• •	NFHS-5
Ind	icators	(2019-21)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	
32	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.7
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	41.0
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	97.6
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	25.0
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.7
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.3
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	81.3
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,725
40	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.2
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of	75.0
Dal	delivery (%)	75.2
Jei	Institutional hirths (1/)	70.0
42.	Institutional births (%)	70.3 E4.2
43.	Home births that were conducted by skilled boots personnel ¹⁰ ($\%$)	50
44.	Pirths attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.9
40.	Dirths allended by skilled health personner (%)	03.3
40	Dirths delivered by caesarean section (%)	25.7
47. 70	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.7
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	5.0
40	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	01.1
49. 50	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	91.1
51	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.5
52	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	93.5
53	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pents or DPT vaccine (%)	91.1
54	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.6
55	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	40.4
56	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	76.9
57	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	92.5
58	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	84.0
59	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.0
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0
Tre	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.9
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 (%)	1.3
66.	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

¹¹Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Shamli, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	19.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	64.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	1.6
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(2.5)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	1.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	28.6
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	24.3
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	13.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	27.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	9.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	22.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	75.4
Anaemia among Children and Women	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	42.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	28.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	41.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	49.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	
Women	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.6
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.7
Men	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.4
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.7
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.5
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) (%)	12.7
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.0
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	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.9
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	00.0
pressure (%)	28.6
Screening for Cancer among women (age 30-49 years)	0.4
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.4
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2
Tobacco Use and Alconol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.7
101. women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	3.7
102. Wen age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.6
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	10.2

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

SHRAVASTI UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Shravasti. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Shravasti, information was gathered from 974 households, 1,233 women, and 154 men.

Shravasti, Uttar 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 (%)	47.0	42.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	40.2	43.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,037	1,042
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	971	911
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	75.5	34.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	34.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	73.7	29.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.3	97.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	58.1	10.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	36.9	9.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	81.9	74.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	13.5	8.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	0.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	39.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	15.9	9.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	51.9	67.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.8	4.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.3	7.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	47.4	15.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	49.8	8.4
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	35.6	6.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	6.9	4.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.0	0.3
25. Pill (%)	8.3	1.2
26. Condom (%)	13.0	0.6
27. Injectables (%)	4.4	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	20.1	30.6
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	8.7	11.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	37.2	9.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	76.5	(37.1)

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Shravasti, Uttar 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 (%)	42.2	18.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	42.4	8.3
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	94.4	64.4
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.6	2.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	8.8	0.4
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.9	63.7
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	68.3	28.1
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,969	2,018
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.4
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	68.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	80.4	48.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.3	40.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	6.1	8.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	84.3	49.6
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.2	1.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(28.0)	10.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.4	1.9
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 ¹¹ (%)	59.6	17.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	69.8	(47.1)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.2	58.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	65.5	40.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	76.1	27.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.1	37.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	33.1	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	33.4	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	70.9	16.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	81.7	29.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.7	74.6
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		47.0
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.8	17.0
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received drai renydration saits (ORS) (%)	47.3	25.8
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	29.0	9.1 56.2
65. Provalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ΔPI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (0/)	67	20.2
66 Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	0.7	7.0
health provider (%)	59.1	54.4

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Shravasti, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	14.1	18.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	70.2	55.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(25.5)	(36.7)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	4.0	8.9
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	(0.0)	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	3.4	8.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	50.9	63.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	20.3	10.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	9.3	3.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	40.8	39.2
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.3	2.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.8	24.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	13.7	9.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	56.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	61.2	69.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.6	49.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	41.0	39.9
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	44.4	48.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	46.4	50.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.9	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	8.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.6	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	3.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.7	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) (%)	98	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	4.6	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 (%)	18.4	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.1	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 (%)	18.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
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 (%)	0.6	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 (%)	24.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	64.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	8.0	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET SIDDHARTHNAGAR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Siddharthnagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Siddharthnagar, information was gathered from 949 households, 1,396 women, and 127 men.

Siddharthnagar, Uttar 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 (%)	57.7	56.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	41.0	40.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,177	1,117
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	852	886
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	85.2	46.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	29.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	90.7	66.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.9	99.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	42.8	16.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	50.6	19.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.0	96.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	12.2	5.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	48.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	17.0	18.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	33.9	45.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.8	3.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.7	3.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	63.0	32.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	65.0	27.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	52.5	16.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	6.1	7.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.9	0.9
25. Pill (%)	15.9	1.9
26. Condom (%)	22.9	5.1
27. Injectables (%)	4.7	1.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	14.4	29.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	6.2	10.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	36.1	8.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	93.2	53.7

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Siddharthnagar, Uttar 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 (%)	62.8	40.3
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	60.9	14.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.8	83.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.7	10.8
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	17.9	7.2
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.3	61.8
 Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%) 	61.8	36.8
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,943	1,863
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	6.2	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	57.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	69.7	45.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.9	34.4
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	7.4	3.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	67.6	44.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.0	4.2
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(21.9)	23.8
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.9	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 ¹¹ (%)	65.1	35.3
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	68.1	(42.3)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.1	78.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	70.1	58.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	77.1	47.4
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.9	55.9
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 ¹⁴ (%)	53.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	74.6	17.0
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.7	49.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.4	78.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.1
I reatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	4.4	20.4
61. Prevalence of diarmoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.1	29.1
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received that renyuration sails (OKS) (%)	(43.∠) (66.0)	55.5
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (0/)	(68.2)	52.1
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ΔRI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (0/.)	(00.2) / 3	ر م الم
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	- .5	7.1
health provider (%)	51.0	66.9

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Siddharthnagar, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	24.9	19.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	70.4	62.3
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(15.1)	(32.2)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	2.0	1.4
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	3.5	1.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	37.2	57.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	24.8	13.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	14.5	4.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	36.3	43.5
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.8	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	25.8	27.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	12.9	13.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	73.6	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	75.8	65.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	51.4	57.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.2	37.5
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	51.2	56.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	50.9	60.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.5	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.7	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) (%)	11.8	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.3	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	19.1	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.0	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 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) of taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.5	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	20.0	па
98 Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.3	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)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.6	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	54.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.2	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

SITAPUR UTTAR 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 Sitapur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Sitapur, information was gathered from 960 households, 1,212 women, and 148 men.
Sitapur, Uttar 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 (%)	65.0	59.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	33.6	35.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	970	912
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,011	720
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	88.7	64.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	41.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	68.4	31.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.7	99.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	52.5	18.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	31.5	19.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.2	90.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	23.2	2.8
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 ⁴ (%)	53.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.9	21.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.8	32.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.0	3.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.4	7.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	55.5	32.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	51.1	42.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	36.5	31.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	16.8	20.8
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.1	0.8
25. Pill (%)	1.6	1.4
26. Condom (%)	12.9	7.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	17.9	17.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	6.1	5.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	39.8	15.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	60.4	35.1

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	lotal	lotal
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	66.8	22.7
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	35.4	10.2
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	91.2	78.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.0	5.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.6	1.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.8	77.1
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwite/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	71.5	55.5
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,577	1,568
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	2.0	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	67 9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	01.0	na
42. Institutional births (%)	84.8	67.8
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.4	56.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.5	4.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	87.8	71.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.4	4.9
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	35.7	23.4
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.6	3.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	65.9	44.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	72.2	(65.6)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	91.7	87.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	71.1	74.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	81.8	54.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	80.5	72.9
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	35.1	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	51.4	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	80.7	47.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	89.4	53.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.9	91.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.0	4.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.5	18.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(52.5)	40.6
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	(39.2)	13.4
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(74.0)	60.8
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.4	10.2
health provider (%)	53.9	70.7

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Iotal	Iotal
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹³ (%)	24.3	34.8
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	60.8	(62.7)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	0.4	(15.5)
70. Breastreeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%) (%)	3.1	1.7
71. Non-breastreeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)		0.0
72. I otal children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%) (%)	4.1	2.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (neight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	47.8	56.4
74. Children under 5 years who are vasied (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	18.2	14.0
75. Children under 5 years who are verdenveight (weight-for each ¹⁸ (%)	0.0	5.6
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	37.9	48.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	2.9	1.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	00.4	
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	30.1	35.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	15.4	9.6
80. women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)	42.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	66.4	52.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	55.2	38.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	57.8	41.7
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	55.3	38.8
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	61.2	34.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.7	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) (%)	11.4	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 \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 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) (%)	16.1	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.7	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	23.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.8	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 (%)	13.8	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	59.7	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.8	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET SONBHADRA UTTAR 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 Sonbhadra. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Sonbhadra, information was gathered from 952 households, 1,158 women, and 168 men.

Sonbhadra, Uttar 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 (%)	62.1	59.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.8	35.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	995	936
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	974	946
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	82.6	54.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	34.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	82.9	53.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	89.6	88.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	70.6	21.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	30.4	20.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.2	98.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	19.7	15.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	13.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	60.9	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	35.7	28.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.7	33.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	4.9	5.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.9	5.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	68.9	36.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	67.1	44.5
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	53.6	39.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	33.7	33.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.8	0.6
25. Pill (%)	7.6	1.0
26. Condom (%)	9.9	4.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.9	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	11.6	18.5
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.7	9.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	21.9	19.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	64.8	53.9

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

ام ما		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Mat	calors	(2019-21) Total	(2015-10) Total
Mat	ernial and Giniu Health ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	TOLAI	Total
32	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	63.6	33.3
32.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	36.4	22.3
34	Mothers who had at least 4 anothered against peopatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	86 0	83.3
35	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.0	21 7
36	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.5	4.0
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.8	92.4
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	00.0	02.1
	days of delivery (%)	59.9	38.3
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,924	1,861
40.	Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.0
41.	Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
	days of delivery (%)	57.4	na
Deli	very Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	76.8	57.4
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.8	45.1
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	7.3	4.4
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	77.1	59.7
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	11.8	6.9
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.6	43.9
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.7	3.4
Chil	d Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	72.7	30.3
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	82.3	(62.6)
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	93.6	80.4
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	80.2	48.3
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	83.6	69.8
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	81.5	64.2
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	20.5	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	51.4	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	83.6	47.4
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	83.1	54.4
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.9	90.2
60.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	5.0
Trea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.0	13.0
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	36.9
63.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	26.1
64.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	59.5
65.	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.9	5.5
66.	Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(55.5)	68.3

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Sonbhadra, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	29.1	36.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	66.8	(49.0)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	1.9	4.7
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 ^{16, 17} (%)	2.5	4.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	38.3	45.9
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	26.8	22.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	17.4	7.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	46.5	46.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	0.9	2.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	20.9	24.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	15.3	13.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	60.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	63.0	58.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	44.2	60.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(52.9)	52.4
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	44.5	60.5
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² $(\%)$	44.2	52.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	2.6	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	7.9	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.8	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	11.3	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 9	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Ha and/or Diastolic >100mm of Ha) (%)	5.0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	0.0	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) (%)	16.8	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.0	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	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.8	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 (%)	5.8	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	54.1	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	24.1	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

SULTANPUR UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Sultanpur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Sultanpur, information was gathered from 922 households, 1,282 women, and 133 men.

Sultanpur, Uttar 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 (%)	68.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	31.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,151
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	997
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	86.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	53.0
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	94.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	65.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	33.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	20.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	15.1
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)	
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	71.9
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	46.6
Marriage and Fertility	
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	7.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	74.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	47.6
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	24.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	13.6
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	0.7
25. Pill (%)	1.1
26. Condom (%)	7.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)	
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	23.9
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	9.2
Quality of Family Planning Services	
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	19.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	(75.2)

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin

pit/composing toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing

altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5
Ind	icators	(2019-21)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.6
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	47.0
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	93.4
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	27.8
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.4
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.7
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	70.5
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,642
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 (%)	69.4
Deli	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
42.	Institutional births (%)	87.0
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.0
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	4.4
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	83.7
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	13.0
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	45.1
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	6.5
Chil	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	80.2
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	92.7
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 ¹³ (%)	81.3
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	87.8
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.3
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measies-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	33.3
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	55.5
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.8
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	80.5
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.8
60. T as	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.2
Irea	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	0.0
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration salts (ORS) (%)	*
0 ර .	Children with diarrhoed in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*
04. 65	Dimutent with utarmoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility of health provider (%)	4.0
600.	Children with fover or symptoms of API in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	1.3
00.	health provider (%)	(72.3)

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

¹¹Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

vaccine. ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Sultanpur, Uttar 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 ¹⁵ (%)	26.7
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(64.8)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(25.4)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	2.6
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 ^{16,17} (%)	4.4
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	33.4
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	10.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	2.5
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	28.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	20.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	22.9
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	53.8
Anaemia among Children and Women	
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	62.3
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	49.5
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.2
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	50.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	45.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	
Women	
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.6
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.5
Men	
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.8
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.8
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	16.7
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) (%)	13.0
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.8
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	20.6
Men	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.4
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.7
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood	
pressure (%)	24.3
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	4.3
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.8
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.7
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 (%)	14.2
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	47.5
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	10.1

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed 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).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

 ¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 ²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among 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. ²³Random blood sugar measurement.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Unnao Uttar Pradesh



(Deemed University)

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 Unnao. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Unnao, information was gathered from 984 households, 1,128 women, and 152 men.

Unnao, Uttar 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 (%)	69.0	64.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.1	32.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	993	1,011
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	960	915
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	84.1	73.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	36.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	75.4	48.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.5	97.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	60.3	30.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	43.4	22.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	68.7	93.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.3	5.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	10.4	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	64.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	37.0	28.5
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	18.9	11.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.4	2.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.2	4.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	65.4	43.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	48.7	41.8
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	46.2	27.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	9.6	14.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.6	0.9
25. Pill (%)	6.7	0.8
26. Condom (%)	26.7	10.1
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	19.1	19.7
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.5	6.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	25.9	10.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	64.3	(49.6)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Unnao, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	lotal	lotal
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	44.7	24.8
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	19.8	11.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus [®] (%)	88.1	86.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	18.6	5.1
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.6	1.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and United Protection (MUP) card (%)	93.0	86.1
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwire/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	54.2	53.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2.405	1.130
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(7.0)	1.6
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	2	
days of delivery (%)	60.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	80.8	68.8
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.6	53.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	5.7	2.1
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	81.2	70.7
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	18.3	6.8
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	64.5	33.2
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.4	3.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
 Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall¹¹ (%) 	58.6	57.4
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	(62.5)	(66.9)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.8	86.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	63.2	80.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	71.5	63.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	76.7	67.4
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 ¹⁴ (%)	26.2	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	64.8	52.5
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.1	51.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	88.3	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	7.4	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.0	8.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	(65.5)	(15.1)
 b3. Unlideren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) C4. Oblideren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey to be the close the life of the survey of the su	(23.4)	(9.5)
64. Unlidren with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(73.7)	(78.9)
b). Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (AKI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with favor or symptoms of APL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	2.3	10.5
health provider (%)	(61.8)	77.3
	(/	

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Unnao, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

Indicators (2019-21) <		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Child Freeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children Total Total 67. Children under age 3 gens breastife within one hour of birth " (%) (1.7.30.2 (19.5) 68. Children under age 6 2months exclusively breastifed" (%) (54.7) (59.8) 69. Children age 6-32 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 58 4.0 71. Non-breastifeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{15, 17} (%) 5.2 4.3 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{15, 17} (%) 5.2 4.3 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{15, 17} (%) 5.2 4.3 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 12.1 13.1 75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 2.5 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 2.6 70. Women who share (Agen TS-49 years) 7.5 2.6 13.2 80. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.6 2.6 13.2 80. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.6 13.2 80. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.6<	Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
67. Children under age 3 years breasted within one hour of birth "(%) 11.7 30.2 68. Children under age 6. months receiving solid to a ent-solid food and breastmikt ¹⁶ (%) (54.7) 69. Children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) 58 4.0 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6.23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%) 5.2 4.3 73. Children under 5 years who are suturel (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 32.2 46.5 74. Children under 5 years who are suturel (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 5.1 2.6 75. Children under 5 years who are surely (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 2.5 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 2.6 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 7.5 2.6 70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 15.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.6 26.6 79. Women whose are overweight weight-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 2.0 1.2 1.8 71. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ⁵² (%) 7.6 2.6 26.6 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI is 25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.6 2.6 2.2 na 73. Unitation of Strears who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ⁵² (%) 4.0	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
63. Children under age 6 months ecceiving solid ood and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%) (54.7) (55.8) 63. Children age 6-37 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 5.8 4.0 71. Non-breastfiedenig children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 5.2 4.3 72. Total children under 5 years who are sutteet (height-16r-rage) ¹⁸ (%) 5.2 4.3 73. Children under 5 years who are wasteet (weight-16r-height) ¹⁰ (%) 5.1 2.6 75. Children under 5 years who are averely wested (weight-16r-height) ²⁰ (%) 7.5 2.5 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 7.5 2.6 76. Children under 5 years who are outerweight (weight-16r-height) ²⁰ (%) 7.5 2.5 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 7.5 2.6 77. Okumen who are outerweight (weight-16r-height) ²⁰ (%) 2.6 2.6. 78. Women who are outerweight tor obses (BMI >25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.6 2.6. 79. Women who are outerweight tor obses (BMI >25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 2.6 2.6. 80. Women who are outerweight and actio (2.0.5) (%) 4.2. na 81. Children under 5 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ²² (%) 4.6 3.6. 82. Non-preignant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	11.7	30.2
69. Children age 6-3 months receiving and adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 5.8 4.0 71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 5.8 4.0 72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%) 5.2 4.3 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 5.1 2.6 74. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%) 5.1 2.6 75. Children under 5 years who are sourceight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 5.1 2.6 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 7.5 2.5 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁹ (%) 7.5 2.5 70. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁹ (%) 20.6 13.2 70. Women who are overweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁹ (%) 20.6 13.2 70. Women who are overweight vorbes (BMI ≥2.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 60.6 13.2 70. Women who are overweight vorbes (BMI ≥2.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 60.6 13.2 70. Women who are overweight vorbes (BMI ≥2.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 60.6 13.2 70. Women who are overweight vorbes (BMI ≥2.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 60.6 13.2 80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 y	68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(54.7)	(59.8)
70. Breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)5.84.071. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)5.24.372. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)12.113.175. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)12.113.176. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)29.334.377. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)22.626.578. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)22.626.579. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)20.613.280. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥2.5 0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)66.35.681. Children and Women11.0 g/d1) ²² (%)76.043.682. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <1.0 g/d1) ²² (%)48.635.683. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <2 (%)	69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(19.5)
71. Non-breastleeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det ^{16,17} (%) 5.2 4.3 73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-heighl) ¹⁶ (%) 39.2 46.5 74. Children under 5 years who are stunted (weight-for-heighl) ¹⁶ (%) 5.1 2.6 75. Children under 5 years who are severweight (weight-for-heighl) ²⁶ (%) 29.3 34.3 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-heighl) ²⁶ (%) 22.6 26.5 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 22.6 22.6 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI +18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 22.6 22.5 79. Women whose are overweight women age (54.3) spears who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 42.6 33.2 80. Women who are overweight women age (54.3) spears who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 35.6 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 36.0 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 83. Plequate anage 5-49 wears who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²² (%) 37 na <	70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.8	4.0
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ⁸⁻¹⁷ (%) 5.2 4.3 73. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 12.1 13.1 75. Children under 5 years who are susted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.3 3.4.3 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%) 2.3 3.4.3 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 7.5 2.5 78. Women who are body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 22.6 26.5 79. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 20.6 13.2 80. Women who have high high pratio (20.85) (%) 62.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.6 3.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.9 36.0 83. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 37 na 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 8. Blood sugar level - wigh high (5140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 <t< td=""><td>71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet^{16, 17} (%)</td><td>*</td><td>*</td></t<>	71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	*	*
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%)39.246.574. Children under 5 years who are osted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)12.113.175. Children under 5 years who are osted (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)5.12.676. Children under 5 years who are ounderweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁶ (%)7.52.5Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)7.52.678. Women who are overweight or obsec (BMI ≥25.0 Kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)20.613.279. Women who are overweight or obsec (BMI ≥25.0 Kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)20.613.280. Women who hare overweight or obsec (BMI ≥25.0 Kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)20.643.678. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) ¹²² (%)76.043.681. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) ¹²² (%)49.635.682. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)49.631.2Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)37.na88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ¹²³ (%)4.4na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d) ¹²³ (%)3.7na89. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/d) ¹²³ (%)9.7na91. Blood sugar level - high (>141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%)9.7na92. Blood sugar level - high (>141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%)9.7na93. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/d) ²³ (%)9.7na94. Blood sugar level - high (>141-160 mg/d) ²³ (%)9.7na95. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/d) ²³ (%)9.7na96. Blood	72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	5.2	4.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 12.1 13.1 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 5.1 2.6 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 7.5 2.5 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%) 7.5 2.5 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 22.6 26.5 78. Women who are overweight (or obese (BMI 225.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 20.6 13.2 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-high ztil (20.85) (%) 20.6 13.2 Anaemia among Children and Women 22.0 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 35.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 87. Blood sugar level - wigh (160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²	73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	39.2	46.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)" (%) 5.1 2.6 76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ⁵⁰ (%) 7.5 2.5 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 7.5 2.5 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 20.6 13.2 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 20.6 13.2 80. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 20.6 13.2 80. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²² (%) 20.6 13.2 80. Women who are ongen (classed (clas	74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	12.1	13.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 7.5 29.3 34.3 77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%) 7.5 2.5 Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 22.6 26.6 13.2 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BM ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 60.6 13.2 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BM ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 62.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 76.0 43.6 35.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 35.6 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - wry high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.7 na	75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	5.1	2.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ⁶¹ (%) 7.5 2.5 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 22.6 26.5 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%) 62.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 62.2 na 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.0 43.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 35.6 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.9 36.0 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.9 36.0 84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic? (%) 48.9 36.0 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic? (%) 44. na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.7 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9	76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	29.3	34.3
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 22.6 26.5 79. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 20.6 13.2 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%) 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 87. na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.7 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mord Hg and/or Diastolic 290 mm of Hg) (%) 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 95. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg	77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	7.5	2.5
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)² ¹ (%) 22.6 26.5 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)² ¹ (%) 20.6 13.2 80. Women who have high risk walst-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 62.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 76.0 43.6 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² ² (%) 49.6 35.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² ² (%) 48.9 36.0 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)² ² (%) 48.9 36.0 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 48.9 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.6 31.2 Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.7 na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control bloo	Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²)²1 %S) 20.6 13.2 80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 62.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 52.0 43.6 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.0 43.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 35.6 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²⁷ (%) 48.9 36.0 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²⁷ (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 44. na Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.7 na Men 10.2 3.7 na na 89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/dl) 2 ³ (%) 3.7 na na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 93. Moderately or sever	78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.6	26.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%) 62.2 na Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.0 43.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 35.6 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10. g/dl) ²² (%) 48.9 36.0 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 49.6 31.2 Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of	79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) ²¹ (%)	20.6	13.2
Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.0 43.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) (33.8) 43.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) (33.8) 43.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 49.6 31.2 Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 88. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 88. Blood sugar level - high no revry high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 89. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of H	80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	62.2	na
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 76.0 43.6 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 49.6 35.6 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) 48.9 36.0 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 49.6 31.2 Women 5.6 30.0 g/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d/d	Anaemia among Children and Women		
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 49.6 35.6 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) ²² (%) (33.8) 43.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) ²² (%) 48.9 36.0 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 4.4 na Women 4.4 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.7 na 89. Blood sugar level - high for mg/d1) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) ²³ (%) 9.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.5 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na	81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	76.0	43.6
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%) (33.8) 43.2 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 48.9 36.0 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) 49.6 31.2 Women 8. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.2 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 Hg) (%) 5.7 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 Hg) (%) 5.7 na	82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	49.6	35.6
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic22 (%) 48.9 36.0 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic22 (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(33.8)	43.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%) 49.6 31.2 Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) ************************************	84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	48.9	36.0
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.7 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 92. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.2 na Women	85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	49.6	31.2
Women 4.4 na 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.7 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 9.7 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.7 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 13.5 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Mod	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)4.4na87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.7na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)9.7na89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)4.4na90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)4.4na91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)3.7na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)9.2naWomen	Women		
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.7 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.2 na Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.5 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.7 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 (%) 15.7 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥00 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated bl	86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.4	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.7 na Men 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.2 na Women 92. Nildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.5 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.7 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 (%) 15.7 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine	87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.7	na
Men 4.4 na 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 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) (%) 13.5 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.7 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 15.7 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 4.0 na 98. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood p	88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.7	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 4.4 na 90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 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) (%) 13.5 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.7 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 (%) 22.0 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	Men		
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%) 3.7 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na 91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.5 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.7 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 (%) 22.0 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 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 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%) 9.2 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 9.2 na Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.5 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 (%) 5.7 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 4.0 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 21.4 na	90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)	3.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) 13.5 na 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.5 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.7 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 22.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥0.99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 97. 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) or taking medicine to control 12.4 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 21.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 12.4 na	91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.2	na
Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.5 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.7 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 22.0 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 4.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control 21.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 21.4 na	Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.2	
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 13.5 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.7 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 22.0 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 4.0 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 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 50.49 50.40 10.40 10.40	Women		
92. Mindry elevated blood pressure (Systelic 140-159 mindrol 1g and/or Diastelic 90-99 mindrol 1g) (%) 13.3 113.3 113.3 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systelic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastelic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 5.7 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (%) 22.0 na Men 22.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systelic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastelic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systelic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastelic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systelic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastelic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 4.0 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systelic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastelic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 21.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 50.49 years) 50.50 years 50.50 years	92 Mildly alayated blood prossure (Systelic 140-150 mm of Hg and/or Diastelic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.5	D 2
93. Model alely of severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥100mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 13.7 Ina 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 22.0 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 21.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 15.7 140	92. Mindly elevated blood pressure (Systellic 140-153 mindlering and/or Diastellic S100mm of Ha) (%)	57	na
Set Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥ 140 min of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥ 30 min of Hg) of taking medicine to control 22.0 na Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 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 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 15.7 15.7 15.7	93. Noderately of Severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 21001111 of Hg and/or Diastolic 21001111 of Hg) (76)	5.7	Па
Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 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 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	blood pressure (%)	22.0	na
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 15.7 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 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 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	Men		
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%) 4.0 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 na	95 Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.7	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%) 21.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 21.4 na	96 Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100mm of Hg) (%)	4.0	na
blood pressure (%) 21.4 na Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years) 21.4 na	97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	-1.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)	blood pressure (%)	21.4	na
	Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%) 2.0 na	98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast 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 (%) 2.4 na	100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.4	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	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	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 (%) 50.9 na	102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	50.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 0.3 na	103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 16.7 na	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.7	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

VARANASI UTTAR PRADESH



(Deemed University)

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 Varanasi. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Uttar Pradesh was conducted from 13th January 2020 to 21st March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 28th November 2020 to 19th April 2021 post lockdown by Academy of Management Studies (AMS). In Varanasi, information was gathered from 936 households, 1,403 women, and 195 men.

Varanasi, Uttar 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	69.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.3	30.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	951	951
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	885	939
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	95.6	61.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	61.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.2	90.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	98.4	96.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	83.2	50.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	71.5	48.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.9	97.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	12.8	8.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	13.0	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	79.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.0	44.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.4	19.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.2	3.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	4.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	85.6	69.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	72.5	58.5
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	60.9	42.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	23.9	30.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.5	1.6
25. Pill (%)	9.1	1.0
26. Condom (%)	23.7	8.5
27. Injectables (%)	2.0	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need' (%)	8.7	16.4
29. Unmet need for spacing' (%)	4.2	7.2
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.4	11.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	77.0	49.4

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. ²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. ³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately. ⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether

(limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

• At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Ind	icators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Mat	ernal and Child Health	Total	Total
Mat	ernity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32.	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.3	52.2
33.	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	51.4	33.3
34.	Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	95.0	92.9
35.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	30.1	20.2
36.	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	10.7	6.4
37.	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.0	81.9
38.	Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	85.1	69.4
39.	Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,698	2,592
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 (%)	82.0	na
Del	ivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42.	Institutional births (%)	95.2	82.4
43.	Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.7	48.9
44.	Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	2.8	3.0
45.	Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	93.4	85.2
46.	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.0	17.8
47.	Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	46.3	41.1
48.	Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.5	8.1
Chi	Id Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	79.3	59.0
50.	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	78.6	68.1
51.	Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.1	93.3
52.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	87.1	75.5
53.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	84.3	77.1
54.	Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	89.5	77.8
55.	Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	27.4	na
56.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	48.4	na
57.	Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	84.3	63.6
58.	Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	80.5	46.3
59.	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.7	83.2
60. T as	Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.3	7.6
Ire	atment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)	4.4	40.0
61.	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	16.2
62.	Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral renydration saits (ORS) (%)	*	53.0
03. 61	Children with diartheea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (0/)	*	13.2
04. 65	Dravalance of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (API) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (0)	0.4	10.0
66	Children with fever or symptoms of ARL in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or	2.1	4.2
00.	health provider (%)	*	78.0

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Iast birth.
 ¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.
 ¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
 ¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
 ¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	36.4	18.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(47.5)	23.5
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	*	(37.3)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	6.6	4.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16,17} (%)	*	(0.0)
72. I otal children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,17} (%)	5.8	4.0
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁶ (%)	37.4	44.7
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁰ (%)	21.0	25.3
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	13.3	8.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁰ (%)	39.0	45.4
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	3.1	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 ²) ²¹ (%)	15.7	23.8
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	22.6	18.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	67.1	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	65.2	58.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	38.2	50.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(17.3)	50.8
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	37.6	50.9
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	42.0	50.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	4.2	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.3	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	7.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	12.6	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) (%)	13.3	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 (%)	19.0	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.9	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 control		
blood pressure (%)	27.1	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.4	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.9	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 (%)	5.5	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	38.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.4	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁹Based on the youngest child living with the mother. ¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. ²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²³Random blood sugar measurement.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

- **Vision:** "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to emerging national and global needs based on values of inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection."
- Mission: "The Institute will strive to be a centre of excellence on population, health and development issues through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

For additional information, please contact:

Director/Principal Investigator (NFHS-5) International Institute for Population Sciences Govandi Station Road, Deonar Mumbai - 400 088 (India) Telephone: 022 - 42372467 Email: nfhs52017@gmail.com, director@iipsindia.ac.in Website: http://www.iipsindia.ac.in http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs/index.shtml

Director General (Stats.) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India Statistics Division Indian Red Cross Society Building New Delhi 110 001 (India) Telephone: 011 - 23736979 or 23350003 Email: sandhya.k@nic.in

Deputy Director General (Stats.) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India Statistics Division Indian Red Cross Society Building New Delhi 110 001 (India) Telephone: 011 - 23736982 Email: dk.ojha@gov.in Website: http://www.mohfw.gov.in

Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, ICF, USA. The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



The opinions in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies. For additional information on NFHS-5, visit http://www.iipsindia.ac.in or http://www.mohfw.gov.in