

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY-4

2015-16

STATE FACT SHEET

ANDHRA PRADESH



Introduction

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

The contents of previous rounds of NFHS are generally retained and additional components are added from one round to another. In this round, information on malaria prevention, migration in the context of HIV, abortion, violence during pregnancy etc. have been added. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) or Biomarker component has been expanded to include measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose levels. NFHS-4 sample has been designed to provide district and higher level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour, husband's background and woman's work, HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, and, domestic violence will be available at State and national level only.

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

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

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

Andhra Pradesh-Key Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

'na' not available

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

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

when they want to

become pregnant.
Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

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

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

Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

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

⁽⁾ Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Andhra Pradesh-Key Indicators

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

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

Andhra Pradesh-Key Indicators

Indicators	Andhra Pradesh-Key Indicator	5	-	
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	Indicators		NFHS-4	
15.5 Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is believ normal (BMI - 18.5 kg/m²) *(%)		Urban		Total
16. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI ≥ 25. B/g/m²) (%) 41.5 11.5 18.5 18.3 33.2 77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 B/g/m²) (%) 44.4 28.0 33.5 78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 B/g/m²) (%) 52.4 60.8 58.6 80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) (%)				
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²)¹(%) 45.6 27.6 33.2 78. Mem who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%) 44.4 28.0 33.5 79. Children age G-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)				
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m²) (%)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Anaemia among Children and Adults* 79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%) 83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%) 84. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)* Women 84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 85. Blood Sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 87. Blood Sugar level - very high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 88. Blood sugar level - way high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 88. Blood sugar level - way high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 89. When 88. Slighod sugar level - vary high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 89. Whypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) Women 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 80. Very high (Systolic 180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 110 mm of Hg) (%) 81. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 82. Moderately high (Systolic 180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 110 mm of Hg) (%) 83. Very high (Systolic 180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 84. Supar Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 85. Breast (%) 86. Breast (%) 87. Slood supar level - way high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 86. Breast (%) 87. Slood supar level - way high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 87. Slood supar level - way high (<160 mg/dl) (%) 88. Man who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HI/V/AIDS (%) 89. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HI/V/AIDS (%) 80. Gral cavity (%				
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (+11.0 g/dl) (%) 57.2 61.5 60.2 80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (+2.0 g/dl) (%) 57.2 61.1 60.0 81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (+10.0 g/dl) (%) 57.2 61.1 60.0 82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (+10.0 g/dl) (%) 75.2 61.1 60.0 83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (+10.3 g/dl) (%) 75.2 61.1 60.0 84. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) ** Women 84. Blood sugar level - high (-140 mg/dl) (%) 11.3 9.0 9.8 85. Blood sugar level - very high (-160 mg/dl) (%) 11.3 9.0 9.8 87. Blood sugar level - very high (-160 mg/dl) (%) 11.3 9.0 9.8 87. Blood sugar level - very high (-160 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.0 5.9 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 0.8 0.7 0.7 Men 91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 2.1 1.5 1.7 90. Very high (Systolic 180-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 3.0 3.9 3.6 91. Very high (Systolic 180-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 2.0 1.4 1.6 Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 93. Very high (Systolic 180-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 2.0 1.4 1.6 Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 4.9 5.2 5.1 93. Women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) 6.2 10.9 2.5 94. Cervix (%) 5.6 5.5 5.5 95. Breast (%) 6.7 6.7 5.5 5.5 96. Oral cavity (%) 6.8 6.7 5.5 5.5 97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) 6.2 6.4 5.5 5.5 98. Women who know that consistent condom use can red			20.0	00.0
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)		52.4	60.8	58.6
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%) 57.1 51.6 52.9 82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) (%) 19.2 30.8 20.8 20.9 83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%) 19.2 30.8 20.9 810od Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)* Women 84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.1 6.9 8.2 85. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.3 9.0 8.8 85. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.3 9.0 9.8 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.3 9.0 9.8 87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.8 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.8 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. Blood sugar level - high (>150 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. Blood sugar level - high (>150 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. Blood sugar level - high (>150 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. Blood sugar level - high (>150 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. Blood sugar level - high (>150 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. Blood sugar level - high (>150 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. Blood sugar level - high (>150 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. Blood sugar level - high (>150 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. Blood sugar level - high (>150 mg/dl) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87.				
32. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%) 57.2 61.1 60.0		57.1	51.6	52.9
Stood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) Stood Sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.1 6.9 8.2 8.5 Blood Sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 11.3 9.0 9.8 8.7 Blood Sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 11.3 9.0 9.8 8.7 Blood Sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	57.2	61.1	
## Standard Revel - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	19.2	30.8	26.9
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 87. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 88. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 89. The sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 89. The sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 89. The sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 89. Were sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 89. Were sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 80. Sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 81. Silightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Biastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 81. Silightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 82. Nery high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 83. Sugar level - very high (>11.1 11.0 11.0 84. Sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 85. The sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 86. The sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 87. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 88. Sugar level - very high (Systolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 89. Very high (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 80. Very high (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 80. Sugar level - very level years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 80. Creat cavity (%) 80. Creat cavity (%) 80. Sugar level - very level years who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 81. Sugar level - very level years who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 82. Momen who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 83. Man who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 83. Were high (Systolic ≥140 mg/dl) 84. Sugar level - very level years level yea	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years) ¹⁶			
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 6.5 4.3 4.9	Women			
Men 86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 11.3 9.0 9.8 37. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years) Women 88. Silghtly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 2.1 1.5 1.7 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 8.5 7.3 7.6 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 3.0 3.0 3.0 0.7 91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.6 92. Moderately high (Systolic 180-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 3.0 3.0 3.6 3.6 84. Cervix (%) 9.2 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.6 85. Breast (%) 9.4 9.5 5.1 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.6 3.5 9.5 5.5 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 5.9 7.8 5.0 7.3 7.6 8.8 Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 0.8 0.7 0.7 7.9 Very high (Systolic 180-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%) 0.8 0.7 0.7 7.9 S.0 Very high (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 3.0 3.9 3.6 8.1 Very high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 3.0 3.9 3.6 8.1 Very high (Systolic 2180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100 mm of Hg) (%) 3.0 3.9 3.6 8.2 Very high (Systolic 2180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%) 2.0 1.4 1.6 8.5 Desast (%) 3.5 9 3.2 5 3.6 8.5 Breast (%) 35.9 3.2 5 3.6 8.5 Breast (%) 35.9 3.2 5 3.6 8.5 Breast (%) 4.9 5.2 5.1 8.6 Oral cavity (%) 16.2 10.9 12.5 8.6 Oral cavity (%) 1.2 10.9 12.5 8.6 Oral cavity (%) 1.2 10.9 12.5 8.6 Women who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 31.7 27.7 29.0 8.8 Men who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 31.7 27.7 29.0 8.8 Men who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 31.7 27.7 29.0 8. Momen who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 64.7 54.2 57.5 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 86.3 81.9 83.4 8.4 Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 101. Currently married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 42.4 43.6 43.2 42.1 43.6 43.2 43.6 43.2 43.6 43.2 43.6 43.2 43.6 43.2 43.6 43.2 43.6 43.2		6.5	4.3	4.9
B7. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%) 7.8 5.0 5.9				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 80. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2110 mm of Hg) (%) 80. Nory high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 80. Nory high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 81. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%) 82. Moderately high (Systolic ≥160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 83. Worly high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 84. Servi kg/stolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 85. Sereast (%) 86. Oral cavity (%) 87. Sereast (%) 88. Men who have comprehensive knowledge (%) 89. Women who have comprehensive knowledge (%) 89. Women who have comprehensive knowledge (%) 80. Who who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 80. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 80. Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 80. Women who have a worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 80. Women who have a worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 80. Women who have a worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 80. Women who have a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 80. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrul period (%) 80. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrul period (%) 80. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 80. Women who consume alcohol (%) 80.	3 7 7 7	7.8	5.0	5.9
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 80. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 81. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%) 82. Moderately high (Systolic 150-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 83. Very high (Systolic 150-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 84. Cervix (%) 85. Breast (%) 84. Cervix (%) 85. Breast (%) 86. Oral cavity (%) 87. Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 88. Monowedge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 89. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 89. Momen who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 80. Momen who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 80. Momen who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 80. Momen who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 80. Momen who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 80. Women who who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 80. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 80. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 80. Seppowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 80. Currently married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 80. 42. 42. 42. 42. 42. 43. 64. 43. 64. 64. 64. 64. 64. 64. 64. 64. 64. 64				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)				
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 210 mm of Hg) (%) 92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 93. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 94. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 95. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 96. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 97. Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 98. Breast (%) 99. Cervix (%) 90. Carvix (%) 91. Women who have comprehensive knowledge (%) 91. Women who have comprehensive knowledge (%) 92. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 93. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence (%) 105. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Women who consume alcohol (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who toted to stop smokking or using tobacco in any other form during the past		0.5	7.0	7.0
90. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 94. Cervix (%) 95. Breast (%) 96. Cralic acivity (%) 16.2 10.9 97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge (%) 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge (%) 99. Women who have comprehensive knowledge (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 101. Currently married women who use ally participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who whorked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women having a bouse and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bouse and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 107. Women having a bouse and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 108. Women having a bouse and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 109. Women who consume alcohol (%) 109. Women who consume alcohol (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Women who consume alcohol (%) 110. Women who toonsume alcohol (%) 110. Women who the tot stop smokking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	<u> </u>			
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 3.0 3.9 3. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 2.0 1.4 1.6 Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 94. Cervix (%) 95. Breast (%) 96. Oral cavity (%) 16.2 10.9 12.5 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge (or of HIV/AIDS (%)) 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge (or of HIV/AIDS (%)) 99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (15 (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who consume alcohol (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who two tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 22. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%) 33.		0.0	0.7	0.7
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 11.1 11.0 11.0 92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 3.0 3.9 3.6 93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 2.0 1.4 1.6 Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 94. Cervix (%) 35.9 32.5 33.6 95. Breast (%) 4.9 5.2 5.1 96. Oral cavity (%) 16.2 10.9 12.5 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge¹ of HIV/AIDS (%) 31.7 27.7 29.0 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge¹ of HIV/AIDS (%) 31.7 27.7 29.0 99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 64.7 54.2 57.5 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 86.3 81.9 83.4 Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 86.3 81.9 83.4 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 78.8 80.4 79.9 102				
93. Very high (Systolic ≥180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥110 mm of Hg) (%) 94. Cervix (%) 95. Breast (%) 96. Oral cavity (%) 97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge¹ of HIV/AIDS (%) 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge¹ of HIV/AIDS (%) 99. Women who have comprehensive knowledge¹ of HIV/AIDS (%) 99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 105. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.1	11.0	11.0
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of: 94. Cervix (%) 35.9 32.5 33.6 95. Breast (%) 4.9 5.2 5.1 96. Oral cavity (%) 16.2 10.9 12.5 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 31.7 27.7 29.0 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 62.4 51.9 55.5 99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 64.7 54.2 57.5 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 86.3 81.9 83.4 Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 78.8 80.4 79.9 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 29.2 48.2 42.1 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 42.4 43.6 43.2 104. Ever-married women who have ever experienced uplance during any pregnancy (%) 3.8 5.3 4.8 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 42.8 45.6 44.7 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 58.9 69.9 66.3 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 54.1 27.8 36.2 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) 77.6 63.0 67.5 Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years) 10.9 Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 1.0 2.9 2.3 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 1.0 6.0 4.9 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 0.1 0.6 0.4 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 1.10 0.6 0.4 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the	92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	3.9	3.6
94. Cervix (%) 35.9 32.5 33.6 95. Breast (%) 4.9 5.2 5.1 96. Oral cavity (%) 16.2 10.9 12.5 96. Oral cavity (%) 16.2 10.9 12.5 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 31.7 27.7 29.0 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 62.4 51.9 55.5 99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 64.7 54.2 57.5 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 86.3 81.9 83.4 Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 78.8 80.4 79.9 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 29.2 48.2 42.1 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 42.4 43.6 43.2 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 3.8 5.3 4.8 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 42.8 45.6 44.7 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 58.9 69.9 66.3 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 54.1 27.8 36.2 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (**) 77.6 63.0 67.5 Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years) 10.9 Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 1.0 2.9 2.3 110. Men who consume alcohol (%) 1.1 0.6 0.4 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 1.1 0.6 0.4 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past		2.0	1.4	1.6
95. Breast (%)				
96. Oral cavity (%)				
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years) 97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 86.3 81.9 83.4 Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 107. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past		16.2	10.9	12.5
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%) 99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 86.3 81.9 83.4 Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past		24.7	07.7	20.0
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) 86.3 81.9 83.4 Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
HIV/AIDS (%) 100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%) **Momen's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (8) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	,	02.4	51.9	55.5
HIV/AIDS (%) Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past		64.7	54.2	57.5
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years) 101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%) 77.6 63.0 67.5 Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 129. Gas 37.7 34.9 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%) 102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past		86.3	81.9	83.4
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%) 103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%) 104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%) 105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%) 106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%) 107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	,			
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%) 108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%) 77.6 63.0 67.5 Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 1.0 2.9 2.3 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 11. Women who consume alcohol (%) 11. Women who consume alcohol (%) 11. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period 18 (%) Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 1.0 2.9 2.3 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 19.7 30.5 26.8 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 29.6 37.7 34.9 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years) 109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their			
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%) 110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 1110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 1111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 1112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	. , ,	77.6	63.0	67.5
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%) 111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past		, -	0.5	0.5
111. Women who consume alcohol (%) 112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
112. Men who consume alcohol (%) 29.6 37.7 34.9 113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past				
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past	, ,			
12 months ¹⁹ (%) (38.0) 37.8		23.0	31.1	J 4 .8
	12 months ¹⁹ (%)	(38.0)	37.8	37.8
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past	114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past			
12 months) ¹⁹ (%) 31.9 33.5 33.1 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence				

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

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information, please contact:

Director/Project Coordinator (NFHS-4) International Institute for Population Sciences

Govandi Station Road, Deonar Mumbai - 400 088 (India) Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Fax: 022-25563257

Email: nfhs42013@gmail.com, director@iips.net

Website: http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs

http://www.iipsindia.org

Additional Director General (Stat.) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India

Nirman Bhavan New Delhi 110 108

Telephone: 011 – 23061334, 23063398

Fax: 011 - 23061334 Email: crknair@nic.in

Deputy Director General (Stat.) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India

Nirman Bhavan New Delhi 110 108

Telephone: 011 - 23061238

Fax: 011 - 23061238 Email: pc.cyriac@nic.in

Website: http://www.mohfw.nic.in

Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by USAID supported ICF International and assistance for the HIV components was provided by NACO and NARI. Funding assistance was provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and:











